in the present day, by those who maintain that the Holy Spirit refers us to the voice of the Church as an authorized standard of God's own appointment. "The great objection to this, is that the Scriptures are dark, that the same places are capable of different senses, the litera and the mystical, and therefore, since we cannot understand the true sense of the Scripture, we must not argue from it, but seek for an interpreter of it, upon whom we may depend." "All sects argue from them, and fancy that they find their own tenets in it, and therefore, this can be no sure way of finding out sacred truths since so many do err that follow it." The reasoning with which the Bishop conclusively replies to these objections are too long for insertion; I shall only state the conclusions at long for insertion; I shall only state the conclusions at which he arrives in his own words, with reference to the first objection, that the Scriptures are dark &c. He thus concludes, "Since then the old Testament was so clear that David in the 19th, and most copiously in the 119th Psalm, set out very fully the light which the Laws of God gave them in that darker state, we have much more reason to conclude that the new dispensation should be much brighter; if there was no need of a certain expounder of Scripture then, there is much less now, nor is there any of Scripture then, there is much less now, nor is there any of Scripture then, there is much less now, nor is there any provision made in the new f r a sure guide, no instructions are given where to find one, from all which we may conclude that the books of the new Testament were clear in those days, and might well be understood by those to whom they were at first addressed, if they were clear to them they may be likewise clear to us." And concerning the objection that "All sects argue from the Scriptures:" the Bishop concludes, "Therefore, all the ill use that is made of the Scripture, and all the errors that are pretended to be proved by it, do not weaken its authority or clearness, this does only shew us the danger of studying them with a biassed or corrupted mind, of reading them too carelessly, of being too curious in going farther than they open matters and in being too implicit in adhering to our education or in submitting to the dictates of others." I shall quote but one passage more from the writings of Bishop Burnett. "If this is our rule, our entire and only rule, da such doctrines a

It would be impossible in the compass of a letter to do justice to the invincible arguments of Bishop Burnett upon this subject, which he has so fully and so ably handled, I have merely stated the conclusions at which the learned Prelate arrived by the most convincing course of reasoning. I would, therefore, recommend every reader of this article who desires to have his mind fortified by the strongest arguments upon the doctrine of the Church of England, with reference to the sufficiency of Holy Scripture as a rule of faith, and its exclusive claim to be regarded of divine authority, to read with care, what that Prelate has written upon the sixth and nineteenth article

The exposition of the Creed by Bishop Pearson has long been regarded as one of the standard works on divi-nity, by the Bishops of our church, and has always been placed by them in the hands of Candidates for Holy orders, together with Bishop Burnett's exposition of the thirty-nine articles, let us therefore hear this Prelate expressing his opinion upon the subject which we are considering. He thus writes, "Those Christians then which have lived since the Apostle's death and never obtained the wish of St. Augustine, to see either Christ upon earth or St. Panl in the Pulpit, have believed the writings of Moses and the Prophets, of the Apostles and the Evangelists, in which together is fully comprehended whatsoever may properly be termed matter of divine faith, so the house-hold of God is built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, who are continued unto us only in their prone to wax cold; with them, therefore, the fire must writings, and by these alone convey with us the traths which they receive from God, upon whose testimony we believe." This point is discussed by Mr. Hooker in his Ecclesiastical Polity with his usual force and clearness; I can only set down a few out of very many passages all equally clear upon the subject; in book 1st, he thus writes, "There is in Scripture therefore no defect; but they are reported to the fire must be steadily trimmed, else, sinking down and growing dim, it will expire: there must, in short, to keep up the spiritual life, be the use of means which will rouse, quicken, and invigorate the Christian believer.

But a legitimate and Scriptural "revival" has nothing to do with excitement; religiou, indeed, finds the Church of God, may have thereby the light of his natural understanding so perfected; that the one being relieved by the other, there can want no part of needful instruction unto every good work which God himself requireth, be it natural or supernatural, belonging simply unto men as men or unto men as they are united in whatsoever kind of Society: it sufficeth therefore that nature and Scripture do serve in such full sort that they both jointly and not severally either of them be so complete, that unto everlasting feli-city, we need not the knowledge of anything more than these two may easily furnish our minds with on all sides, and and again with reference to the hardness of Scripture, and the necessity of an authorized infallible expositor of God's word, he thus writes in the 5th book,—"And of things necessary to man's salvation we have been hitherto accustomed to hold (especially since the publishing of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, whereby the simplest have now a key unto knowledge which the Ennuch in the Acts did want, our children may of themselves by reading understand that, which he, without an interpreter, could not), they are in Scripture plain and easy to be understood, as for those things which at the first are obscure and dark, when memory hath laid them up for a time, judgment afterward growing exthe only reading thereof may gire life unto the willing hear-ers." Notwithstanding the length to which my quotations from Hooker have run, I cannot refrain from citing one passage, which, for its eloquence and force, must commend itself to every reader: it is from the 5th Book .-"Is it not as evident a sign of his wonderful providence over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless death and destruction necessarily ensueth, is prepared, and always set in such readiness, that those very means, than which nothing is more easy, may suffice to procure the same? Surely if we perish, it is not the lack of scribes and learned expounders, that will be our just excuse, the word that saveth our souls is near us, we need for knowledge but to read and live." shall close my quotations from the writings of Divines they are quoted with peculiar respect, as books sai generis, as possessing an authority which belonged to no other books, and as conclusive in all questions and controversies amongst Christians;" and in proof of this proposition he has quoted largely from the early Christian writers. I shall adduce but three out of many passages he has cited. "Athanasius the great antagonist of Arianism after having enumerated the books of the Old and New Testaments, adds, 'These are the fountains of salvation, that he who thirsts may be satisfied with the oracles contained in them, in them alone the doctrine of Salvation is proclaimed, let no man add to them nor take any thing from them." "Basil, Bishop of Cesarea, in Cappadocia, contemporary with Epiphanius, says, 'That hearers instructed in the Scriptures ought to examine what is said by their teachers, and to embrace what is agreeable to the Scriptures, and to reject what is otherwise." "Ephanius and the world's engrossing cares,—and permit the heart to soar more unfettered upwards to its final resting-place.

Better such exercises, and the "revival" they bring about, than the offspring of a wild animal excitement for which there is no Scripture warrant, and of which all experience testifies the vanity. Our stated round tained in them, in them alone the doctrine of Salvation is guilt." These quotations, while they fully support the proposition of the learned divine, are in themselves most valuable; for they prove to us, that from the beginning all sound Christian writers appealed to the Scriptures alone in matters of faith, and would allow nothing as of authority which was not derived from that Divine s I have thus fully proved that the second conclusion which follows from your assertions, as stated above, is entirely opposed to the doctrine of our Church, as set forth in her Articles, and 28 expounded by our most approved divines, and that therefore Holy Scripture is a full, perfect, and sufficient rule of faith, that no interpretations of the Church have God for their Author, that "we cannot add anything

the last number of "The Church," in which you insert and notice my former letter. I have to thank you for your kindness in correcting an error into which I had fallen when transcribing what I had originally written; but your correction, though quite sufficient to call attention to the mistake, is not that which should have been inserted, for I find in the rough draft of what I wrote the sentence alluded to stood thus, "That the interpretations of the Church universal" &c., -the omission of the letter S in transcribing caused the error which you kindly un-

without great guilt,"-and that we are warranted by the

example of the ancient Fathers to regard every attempt

In your article in the last "Church," you do not state the assertion which you made in your paper of the 15th of January correctly, and in your attempt to construct the premises from which I have inferred the conclusion which formed the subject of my letter, you have not proceeded according to the rules of logic, and therefore have not fairly aybijited my argument, but each in fore have not fairly exhibited my arguments: but as this letter is arready too long, I shall reserve my observations upon these points for another communication, February 15, 1847.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1847. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.

Poetry.—Early Instruction.
The Anglican Branch of Catholic Church.
Scripture Disjointed not Inter-| The Christian's Release. The Unbeliever preted.
The Pope's Supremacy
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Religious Conversation.

Fourth Page.
The Unbeliever
How Old are You?
Deferred English Extracts.

Our Collector, Mr. Thos. Ryall, is now on collecting tour in the Western part of the Diocese.

We have been instructed to announce the following oppointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the different Churches of this Crry during the month of May next.

May 2nd, Trinity Church 11 A.M. " St. Paul's 3 р.м. " 9th, Rogation Sunday, 11 ам. St George's " 16th the Cathedral 3 P.M.

KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE. The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows:-

The Threefold Ministry proved from Scripture. Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to members of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Co-bourg) are required to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 20th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the

The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged im-

onnected with the periodical excitements amongst certain religious bodies to which that name is affixed, are, under their present designation at least, very distasteful to the great mass of sober-minded and wellstructed Christians. But to religious revivals, when ounded on a correct principle and legitimately pursued, there can not only be no objection, but, it must be confessed, there is a standing necessity for them. Churches, like individuals, will have their days of languor, and the love of many, in all conditions, is prone to wax cold; with them, therefore, the fire must be steadily trimmed, else, sinking down and growing be steadily trimmed, else, sinking down and growing to part to keep up.

nothing to do with excitement; religion, indeed, finds nothing congenial with itself in tumult, agitation, and frenzy. On the contrary, quietness and peace are nstituent elements of our pure and holy faith; while the energy and devotion which is not the result of sober and tranquil reflection, is at all times a just object of suspicion, and often it proves but a spurious object of suspicion, and often it proves but a spurious effort. The reason must be associated with the feelings in this work; the head must be united with the lines in this work; the head must be united with the in such full sort that they both juntly and he severally either of them be so complete, that unto everlasting felicity, we need not the knowledge of anything more than these two may easily furnish our minds with on all sides, and therefore they which add traditions as a part of supernatural arral necessary truth, have not the truth but are in error. Again in book 2nd, —"To urge anything upon the Church requiring thereunto that religious consent of Christian belief, where with the words of the Holy Prophets are received; to urge anything as part of that supernatural and celestially revealed truth, which God halt taught, and not to show it in Scripture, this shall the ancient Fathers evermore think unlawful, impious, execrable," and again, "In actions of this kind our chiefest direction is from Scripture, for nature is no sufficient feacher what we should do that we may attain unto life everlasting, the unsufficiency of the prophet of the conflict with the tempests of the world; the prophet of the burial of an again, "In actions of this kind our chiefest direction is from Scripture, for nature is no sufficient feacher what we should do that we may attain unto life everlasting, the unsufficiency of the prophet with the tempests of the world; the prophet of the prophet with the tempests of the world; the await of the prophet with the tempests of the world; the await of the prophet with the prophet with the heart, if we would discern any thing like perfectness in this work; the head must be united with the heart, if we would discern any thing like perfectness in the superiodic and which seems to be retrikingly on our doctrine of the Apostolic Succession. In Acts, i. 20, it is said of Judas's habitation, (or his quarters, to use the said of Judas's habitation, (or his quarters, to use the military phr and watered in after years, watched over and fostered in every stage and under every vicissitude, taking root embrace his office too? If the Apostolic Succession be a downwards while it bears fruit upwards, can bear the shocks of an adverse day, -can live through the storm, while it flourishes in the sunshine.

Now, every gathering of ourselves together, as our Lord so forcibly recommended by the promise of his presence,-every assemblage for mutual prayer and praise, as the manner of Christians has been from the beginning, -is, strictly speaking, a season of "revival" to the believer. Much more does such an animating plaineth them, Scripture, therefore, is not so hard but that influence accompany his participation of the body and blood of the Lord: that mystical feast is pre-eminently calculated to revive the declining energies of his people: it is the stated refreshment which the soul, like the body in its weakness and weariness, demands for its sustenance and quickening.

appropriate one it is, if rightly spent, to waken up the dormant sensibilities, and renew the slumbering soldier of Christ to earnestness and vigour. In the self-denial it recommends, we have a discipline provided for weeding out of the heart its tares, and leaving a freer growth whose works have received the unanimous sanction of the Bishops of our Church, by citing a few passages from the Evidences of Christianity, by Archdeacon Paley, in chapter 9, section 2, of that unanswerable work. He states and proves the following proposition: "Where the Scriptures are quoted or alluded to by the early writers, then are quoted with requirements of the pools were received the unanimous sanction of the heart its tares, and leaving a freer growth to the good seed of the Word; in the abstinence it requires from many common enjoyments, it affords room and opportunity for reflection and the culture of spiritual graces. When the world, at such a season, closes up many of the avenues to temporal gratificarequires from many common enjoyments, it affords closes up many of the avenues to temporal gratification, men will turn with less distractedness and more intensity to the contemplation of spiritual themes: "the house of feasting" barred up for a time against its devotees, professing Christians will resort with more of earnestness and zeal to the house of God, and seek enjoyment at a purer fountain. The multiplying of religious services, too, must serve to spiritualize the no wrong done it by mortals ever will deprive it." faithful attendants upon them, -leave less room for the world's engrossing cares, -and permit the heart to position, too, and comparison with the Cld Testament,

all experience testifies the vanity. Our stated round doubt and scorn are affixed to it by professing friends, bears this conclusive testimony to the proposition, 'The truth written in the sacred volume is a perfect rule, nothing can be taken from it nor added to it without great surely, a better security of wholesome spiritual fruit us experience of every hour that there is a safer course: it is what the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving that there is a safer course it is what the conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving the same and the safety of t surely, a better security of wholesome spiritual fruit us experience of every hour,—that there is no revelafrom an adherence to the "old paths" than in adopting the "many inventions" of a distracted and self-seeking

> The famine in Ireland is a subject which, at every fresh arrival from the Mother Country, deepens in its

to urge any thing upon the Church as having God tor its author except the Holy Scriptures, as "unlawful, impious, Nor is it to be thought ing time will stop with the desolations of famine: pes- a phantom. His adversary is an imaginary being, I had just prepared this for the post when I received tilence will assuredly follow in its train; and the very certainly not ourselves. He has modelled some very suffering, apart from all the prevalent goadings of political excitement and religious prejudice, will perhaps ism, and then falls foul of the antagonist which his

> But in the contemplation of such a picture of wide to have the slightest reasonable foundation. and complicated wretchedness, Christians cannot stand We never maintained that every source of instrucwith folded arms; "come over and help us," is the tion of which God is the author, and connected by cry of dismay and agony which even we, in this distant God with the written record of his will, is infallible.

there was no little weight in the argument, -as long at least as the ravages of this famine betokened no suffering which there were not abundance of local resources to alleviate, -that our utmost means were annually taxed, and were likely in the ensuing summer to be more heavily taxed, in providing for the sick and destitute who came as immigrants from that country

But no anticipations, founded upon the worst accounts which until lately were conveyed to us, could reach the actual extent of starvation and misery which it appears too true, now prevails, and which can only grow worse as time advances. We can no longer, therefore, sit still, but must bear our share in the work of benevolence, and be prompt and liberal in the transnission of our succour.

In that excellent periodical, the Irish Ecclesiastica Journal, we find the following remarks in conjunction

with this melancholy subject:-"It is a horrible thing to be said in a Christian country, when, taking the whole, there is we believe no positive lack of food, that Christian people are dying of hunger.—
No words could make more or less of this fact; and if it be a fact, the call which it makes upon the Church must supersede all others. Self-denial is at all times an essential part of Christian duty, at such a time it is only an aspect of common humanity,—nay, even of self-interest. Let every one who knows this fact that the poor are starving,—wasting by a shape of death so merciless, if food could be reached so agonizing, so cruelly tempting to the soul,—well consider whether they can be clear as long as they have any superfluity wilfully unretrenched, so long as they do not endeavour to bring their habits and we may add a practical hint to all members of the Church, suggesting at least one obvious way by which, while they outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respectively.

are humbling themselves before God, they can sympathize with and assist the suffering poor; namely, that they should strictly observe the fasts appointed by their The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August next.

A Prize (value £5) will also be given for the second best Essay on the same subject.

Religious Revivals, from the abuses so generally represented with the periodic of series of the Church gave the cost even of a single med every Friday (without reckoning the occasional fasts) into a common fund."

This last is truly and eminently a Church senti-This last is truly and eminently a Churci sentiment, bringing the duty personally home to us, and peculiarly pertinent during the present season of abstinence and humiliation. Calculations of this kind, if people would generally be at the pains to make them, and have the virtue to act upon them, would lead us, as a Christian people, to scrutinize, with a more searching eye and a more religious feeling, our expenditure

The fact contained in the following extract, headed THE BISHOPRIC OF JUDAS," and which appears as mmunication in our sound and able contemporary, the Calendar, is one which no doubt would strike the careful Biblical student; but in the article which we PAROCHIAL RETURN, for the Parish of Quebec, complesubjoin, it is presented so clearly and ably, and with a contrast so admirably marked between the temporal

figment, the succession of Judas ought o have proved it He, of all others, should not have hid his place filled If in the case of the rest it was to lie away into disuse, in his case it ought to have died out in utter annihi-

Yet such was not the fact. While his possess every other kind are dishonoured to the atmost, his office is treated as if too reverend and stable for even his dement of it to spoil it. For it is to be noted, that the language respecting his office is not part if the formidable prophecy which consigns his property, and of course his name and all that was peculiarly his oun, to infamy. I know many Bibles, and Prayer Books to, make it appear so. But our Standard Prayer Book his corrected the nistake at last. There the reading is, Let his habita-ion be desolate, and let no man dwell therein; and 'His ishoprick let another take.' This shovs how carefully For its sustenance and quickening.

But we have in the Church a more protracted season of revival,—the season of Lent; and a most take. How guilty, or how defiling soover the former occupant of that office might be, the office itself was a inspiration has attended to this matter; 10t at all mixing thing upon which neither his character for his fortunes eould work any corruption. That was not to die with him. Not by any means. It was not even to be insulted with a suspicion or a calumny. It must be filled again, and immediately too, lest it be thought p have suffered from an unworthy occupant. And, to shot every mouth, the person to be placed in it was designaed by the King and Head Himself, of all the Church, for all ages yet

and Head Himself, of all the Church, for all ages yet to come: a proof irresistible, if there were no others, that in His view the Apostolic and Episcopal office is as lasting as the Church He governs.

"To me, this testimony is singularly partinent; for if the office of Judas were a perishable thing, no possibly fitter occasion could have happened to let it be extinguished, than when the name and estate of its possessor were consigned to perpetual desolation. And the fact that that office was filled, when it was his effice, and filled too, by absolute Divine authority, shows that the office too, by absolute Divine authority, shows that the office has an estimation and a life in the eye of Heaven, of which

The more the New Testament is studied, -in juxtathe more will the doctrine be apparent to which this extract affords so much credibility. We are prepared to hear this tenet of the Church reviled by opponents as a figment and a device; but when such epithets of conduct only strengthens what man's frailty is giving tion so clear, no doctrine so manifest, no tenet so reasonable and Scriptural, over which party-spirit will not throw the cloud of suspicion, and produce distraction where there ought to be concord and unity.

We do not imagine that the Communication of melancholy interest. The details of suffering, conse- B. C. in this number requires any long discussion at quent upon this inscrutable visitation of a Providence our hands. Whilst we conceive that some of his always wise and always just, are in the highest degree statements not essential to the leading argument are the Protestant Churchman: painful and harrowing; and no person can peruse the too sweeping and unlimited to be strictly correct; and accounts of that calamity without feeling that some- whilst there are many points which we could wish to thing must be done, and that speedily, towards the see expressed in a different way, we cordially join with him in his effort to set forth the supreme value Nor is it to be thought that the terrors of the try- of the Holy Scriptures. But B. C. has been assailing just as surely induce the crowning calamity of civil own fancy has created. We have, therefore, no desire to prolong a controversy which we cannot admit

of death. And again it was believed, that the utmost Priest, since he is the messenger of the Lord of the will of the Lord, and as my health has failed and my been copied from the Kingston Argus by the Montreal Gazette,

The Statistical account of the Village of NAPANEE has been selected, as requested, for publication, but is unavoidably postponed to our next number.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

SEPTUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS.

Students in Theology. Previously announced 52 collections in amt. 175 5 101 John's Church, Louth...... £1 15 St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, per Rev. J. St. George's Church, Goderich, per J. Longworth, Esq.
St. James's Church, Penetanguishene, per
Rev. W. Simpson
St. John's Church, Stamford....£1 10 0 St. Peter's Church, Thorold..... 1 13 9 St. Paul's Church, Port Robinson 1 8 11 Mr. David Bills 0 2 5

—per Rev. Paul Shirley
Carleton Place 0 15 9 -per Rev. John A. Mulock 1 15 0 Treasurer.

for him may be addressed—To the Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, TORONTO.

The Treasurer particularly requests that all letters

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. It is the intention of the Clergy of Christ Church to open that church for daily service, throughout the year, as it is now for daily service during the season of Lent. lege of daily public worship, can do so, by attending at Christ Church.—Montreal Courier.

A COLLECTION, made at the Mariner's Chapel, on Sunday last, being Quinquagesima Sunday, on behalf of the Funds for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergyen, amounted to £3 10s. -Berean.

ting the return inserted in the Berean of January 28th.

possessions and the spiritual office of Judas, that all must be edified by its perusal:—

"There is something singular in the testimony of Burials 138 51 49 238 Cathedral. St. Peter's. St. Paul's. Total. A separate Register is kept by the Chaplain to the

RETURN of Parochial Services performed by the Rev. R. Anderson in the New Ireland Mission, County of Megantic, during the year 1846. Baptisms, 36; Marriages, 8; Burials, 4.

UNITED STATES.

PENNSYLVANIA.—There has never been a time in the history of our Church in this Diocese, when the prospects with most of its contents, cowere more promising, or tokens of increasing strength gar, crates of crockery, &c. more encouraging, than at the present. We refer particularly to Philadelphia and its vicinity. A new parish was recently remed to Port Richard, a rapidly area. The Relief of the Lieb, amount received at ing village to the porth of Kanimatan, a rapidly area. to the north of Kensington, under the a ces and ministerial labours of the Rev. Mr. Maxwell Steps are in progress for the settlement of a permanent Rector, and the building of a neat, substantial church Men of warm hearts and vigorous purpose, have taken the working oar of this enterprise, and we hope before another winter, to see the fruit of their labours. The Vestry of the Church of the Atonement are progressing with their plans for the erection of a large, substantial, and church-like building to front on Logan square, or as near that place as practicable. This field is very important, already white for the harvest. A zealous excellent brother of another Diocese is mentioned as the Rector-elect. We hope if called, he will feel it his duty to come, assured that with God's blessing he will have

a rich and plentiful in-gathering.

Christ Church has the Bishop White Chapel under its parish to carry up a monument of its venerated but deparish to carry up a monument of its venerated but departed Rector to a speedy consummation. The Church of the Epiphany has broken ground in the South-western part of the City—and Grace Church in the extreme north, on a line with Girard College. St. Andrews is taking a survey of the moral wants around her, preparatory to the caine forth of some of her sons to aid in recovering from going forth of some of her sons to aid in recovering from wilderness a garden for the Lord. Other parishes are doing likewise.

Another sign of promise is found in the Missionary character which has been assumed by several of our large parishes. Some half dozen of our city Congregations are about organizing themselves for the support of devoted men in he more destitute parts of the Diocese. They will be parish missionaries—furnishing their patrons (sic) with reports of their work and prospects; who by this means, will be encouraged to sustain worthy men at weak points, until they shall be strong enough to provide for themselves. We hope the time is not distant, when every large parish shall have its one or more missionaries planted in the interior of the Diocese. Why cannot we double our numbers in the course of a short period by such a multiplying process?

It affords us pleasure to notice another favourable omen, in the formation of a Church Extension Society for the in the formation of a Church Extension Society for the City and County of Philadelphia; a society which will combine the energies of a number of generous parishes to aid in the erection of church buildings in the more destitute parts of our rapidly extending city. The plan is to take up one church at a time, and by throwing into is to take up one church as a time, and by throwing into it the entire strength of the combination, it can be speedily carried to completion. The subscribers will thus be animated to continued effort by beholding stated and cer-

Bishop Potter has commenced his city visitations. On the 17th inst., he preached and confirmed twelve persons in the parish of All Saints. The church edifice of this parish is as yet, unfinished; still, sufficiently advanced to

allow its congregation to worship within its walls. It is
80 feet in length, and 42 in width.

We repeat, then, that the prospects of the Diocese are
full of promise. We have no jars sufficient to disturb
fraternal feeling, and if there be united effort on the part
of the Clergy and Lair, headed fraternal feeling, and if there be united effort on the part of the Clergy and Laity, headed, as we know it will be, by our much loved Bishop, and crowned with the Divine blessing,—the Church of our affections will yet be a praise in the land.—Epis. Recorder.

AFRICA. -We find in our exchange papers the following from our African Mission. The first paragraph is taken from the Southern Churchman, and the second from

We learn with much regret, that the health of the Rev. Dr. Savage has again become so feeble as to require a cessation of his labours at Cape Palmas, and to demand, ndeed, his immediate return to the United States. From private letters we also learn that the Rev. Mr. Payne's state of health, for the past year, admonishes that, to insure, after another year, life, or even a tolerable share of labour and usefulness in the debilitating climate of the African Coast, he must enjoy a period of relaxation, and return to his native country to recruit his rapidly wasting physical strength.

physical strength.

"We hope that our Foreign Committee will have the wisdom and foresight, at an early day, to place the return of our Missionaries from this most enervating and deadly climate on the footing of what we understand is the arrangement of the Church and Wesleyan Missionary So-

of death. And again it was believed, that the utmost scarcity which was credible there could be more than relieved by the rich of the United Kingdom; and this perhaps is, at this very moment, true. Moreover, perhaps is, at this very moment, true. Moreover, of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give the conduct of the University and the conduct of the Un

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Steamship Cambria.

New York, Feb 21, 7 o'clock, P.M. Our report published for the departure of the Sarah Sands, on the 20th, left the two chief markets in England (London and Liverpool) in a downward tendency in prices, and consequently the operations and speculations much more limited.—Since that day, the imports have been very extensive, and large

sales have been made.

The stock of Flour in Liverpool is estimated at 500,000 barrels, with a corresponding stock of Grain. There is a pre vailing opinion that the British corn-growers have large stocks, which, with a temporary suspension of the Navigation Laws, and a repeal of the Import Duties, tends to check speculation, and will, it is presumed, produce a reaction both in price and extent of future operations. This reaction was felt in London on the 1st instant, when wheat declined from 4s. to 5s. per quarter. In Liverpool, on the following day, prices were 4s. lower on Indian Corn, 4s. on Flour, and 2s. per load on Wheat.

COTTON .- Since the publication of the circular on the 8th, the Cotton Market has been in a very quiet position, and prices on the decline. On the 1st, 5,000 bales were sold, of which speculators took 1,500; the business on the 2d, was estimated at 2,000, 700 of which was taken on speculation. Yesterday we had a dull heavy market, with prices for American 1/8 per lb. lower; other descriptions remaining without change. The business consisted of 4,000 American, at 6\frac{1}{4}\tau. to 7\frac{3}{4}\tau.; 200 Egyptian, at 7\frac{1}{4}\tau. to 7\frac{3}{4}\tau.; and 200 Surat, at 7\frac{1}{4}\tau. to 7\frac{3}{4}\tau.

The market for provisions is steady.

The iron market is not so brisk as last reported, further reduced rates having been submitted for pig.

Prices of Mexico Iron continued fully as high.

The Tea market is rather dull. The accounts from the Manufacturing districts are still un-In the Cotton fabrics, only a very small business is being

transacted, and prices are very regular. HAVRE, Jan. 31 .- A sudden and total change has occurred in the situation of things, owing to the intelligence from New York, up to the 9th inst., received in Liverpool; which gave rise to an animated speculative demand, and imported a

corresponding spirit to our market; the sales in a few hours, amounted to 75,000 bales, and prices had recovered, IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT .- The doings of the British Parliament are interesting—the principal measures being the entire remission of the corn duties—the suspension of the navigation

laws, and the proposed remission of the sugar duties.

The large drafts on the Bank of England to meet the de-

mand caused by the extensive importation of grain and all other sorts of provisions into the kingdom, have induced the Governors of that institution to raise the rates of interest. FRANCE.-We have accounts of more disturbances and threatened famine. The French Government, however, is taking steps to arrest the calamity.

GERMANY .- Accounts from Prussia are almost as distres ing as those from Ireland. In the manufacturing districts the distress is very alarming, and robberies are of frequent occur-

> Thursday Morning, Feb. 25. Wednesday Evening's Report.

FLOUR.—Sales 4000 barrels Genesee at 7 dol., for export, and 11,000 barrels Oswego, at 6 dol. 94c., to arrive in May; 2000 Genesee sold at 6 dol. There were some sales of mixed Michigan at 6 dol. 87½c., and 3 or 400 "round hoop" at 6 dol. 69c.; the sales are 700 fancy Genesee, Cascade, at 7 dol. 50c.
MEAL is scarce for early delivery; to arrive in March it is worth 5 dol. Sales of 1000 barrels since the steamer, at 5 dol. 121c., on the spot.

CORN rather heavy; sales of 30,000 bushels, ranged from 97c. to 1 dol., near at hand; closing at the lowest price. OATS, on the spot, are worth 50c., and scarce at that.

PORK is quiet; sales of 500 barrels at 13 dol. @ 15 dol. 25c., at 30 days, without interest; sales of 60,000 barrels western pickled hams at 9½c.; 25,000 brls. city, at 10 dol. 25c.; 22 hogsheads western marked hams at 1½c. and 200 city at 12c. LARD.—Prime is firm; sales of 700 kegs at 11c. CHEESE.—One thousand packages sold at 7½c. @ 8½c. BUTTER is in good demand at 14c. @ 24c.

A letter from Boston states that Rothschild has made a bid for the loan advertised for by Secretary Walker.

The packet ship Europe has 150,000 dollars in specie. There were 600,000 dollars received from Boston to-day. GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK .- The extensive storage waretwo o'clock this morning, and was entirely destroyed, together

40 000 dollar

More than 1100 emigrants arrived in this city yesterday. The Sarah Sands and the packet-ship Constitution sailed to-day for Liverpool, well freighted with provisions.

The Governor of New Providence has refused the application of Captain Craigs of the Mexican Navy, of fitting out a Privateer, to be manned by Nassau sailors. A letter from Yucatan states that Merida, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, had capitulated to the Provisionary or Revolutionary government

Colonial.

The Public Meeting announced for Thursday, the 25th a rich and plentiful in-gathering.

Christ Church has the Bishop White Chapel under its wings: we cannot doubt the willingness of that wealthy port of the proceedings. Everything relating to contributions for the aid of our unhappy brethren will insure universal inter-

> HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY TO THE TORONTO ADDRESS.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Toronto:

I have received with very grateful feelings this cordial Address from her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, of the City You do me no more than justice when you express your confidence that my conduct will be guided by those great constitutional principles, which alike secure the prerogative of the

liberties of the people.

I look forward with much anxiety to the time when I shall be able to visit Western Canada, and render myself by personal observation, more thoroughly cognizant of the interests and feelings of enterprising and industrious men who are engaged in drawing forth the wealth which Province has so abundantly

Meanwhile, I derive much gratification from the assurance of your attachment to our Sovereign and to British Connexion; and I am truly sensible of the kindly interest which you have expressed in the welfare of Lady Elgin and myself.

We learn from the last Examiner, that the Home DISTRICT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY have very properly adopted the following resolution, viz:-

" Resolved - As a security against accidents by fire, that a discount of fifteen per cent. be in future allowed by the Secretary on all premiums to be paid by parties who shall keep in good working order, upon their premises, one of Armstrong's Portable Fire Engines, with at least thirty feet of good rivetted Hose; and that he be directed to solicit the co-operation of the other Insurance Companies in a similar arrangement."

There can be no doubt, we think, of the other Companies

coming into so judicious an arrangement, though it would be as well if the words "or any other sufficient portable Engine" were inserted in addition, and we can't help thinking, while th subject is before the Insurance Companies, that it would be worth their while to consider whether it would not be also a great encouragement to insurers (as well as a further security against accidents by fire,) were a discount also allowed in a case where a supply of water is brought into the premises for ordinary use. A portable engine is doubtless a valuable aid in case of a fire; but, without an immediate and copious supply of water, such as the quantity which pipes laid on for domestic uses would furnish, the engine itself might be burned to a cinder before its expected services could be made available under the circumstances. We feel satisfied that a proportionate reduction in the amount of insurance would induce many to venture upon the expense of bringing water into their premises. Take our own case for instance; the Herald Office is insured at a cost of £12 10s. per annum; but if this charge could be reduced, say one-fourth, or one-fifth, we should be at once couraged to lay on a water pipe, chiefly as a means of additional security against fire. - Herald.

THE UNIVERSITY. - How useful a faculty is that of invention; whether for the purpose of killing time and space, or getting rid of any institution which, for various reasons—such for instance as being far beyond the reach of the inventor's unrangement of the Church and Wesleyan Missionary Societies with their Missionaries at Sierra Leone and other Missionary Stations on the Western Coast of Africa. The former Society permits the return of the Missionaries in their employ, we believe, every fourth year, and the latter, every third year."

It is a being far beyond the reach of the inventor's understanding—it may be thought expedient to annihilate. Such an Institution is King's College, Toronto, and many a tale has been invented for the purpose of assisting in its destruction; but bitherto—the country may be thankful—without success. The establishment of the new Scholarships was as ore point for every third year." God with the written record of his will, is infallible.

For a time it was thought that much exaggration pervaded the accounts we heard of this calamity; and perhaps to this hour there are points in which the representations of its horrors are too highly coloured.

This may have stayed the hand of benevolence, coupled as that feeling was, in many breasts, that much of these Christian alms would be exchanged for the weapons.

God with the written record of his will, is infallible. We really hope that we are not taking too much credit to ourselves when we express a belief that it is highly improbable that we should ever declare anything balf so absurd. For if we were inconsiderate enough to make this unadvised assertion we should, in that case, be compelled to go the length of saying that a Ministry of Divine appointment is infallible; for "the Christian alms would be exchanged for the weapons as that feeling was, in many breasts, that much of God's lawe done but little, I feel that it has been according to their add the microscopic of the University. It was a great fact, crusding, 13th April. The African Mission.—A letter from the Rev. Dr. Savage, dated Cape Palmas, Sept. 26th, 1846, to a clerical the enemies of the University. It was a great fact, trusded and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the ground all their twisdle and nonsense about illiberaining to the enemies of the

of the University and the conduct of the Council, we give following explanation in order to show that the terms of the announcement made at the last public convocation regarding the Scholarships will not be departed from.

It was then announced that there would be 72 Scholarships of oreach of the Districts of Upper Canada; 3 for U. C. College, and 6 for the University. These 79 Scholarships have

lege, and 6 for the University. These 72 Scholarships have been established, and will be filled up within the next three been established, and will be filled up within the next have years, if there should be a sufficient number of qualified candidates; which, in the present state of education in some Districts, is very doubtful. In 1849, then, and every subsequent year, there will be 72 young men, at the same time, deriving the benefits of this most liberal arrangement. The only feat that we have about its working is, that there may not be a sufficient number of youths able to avail the makes at the advantage. ficient number of youths able to avail themselves of the advantages offered to them; this, however, is no fault of the authorities of the University. They have held out a boon in the hope that thereby a stimulus may be given to education; and the blame cannot attach to them, if it should not be accepted as freely as it is offered.

It is not true that one of the subjects which are necessary for preparing the examination for the degree of B. A. requires attendance on the lectures of the Professor of Divinity. Attendance on lectures in Divinity is not necessary, and in the circular giving the subject of study in the Faculty of Arts, there is actually a statement, that attendance on them is not necessary.

The Professor of Divinity is included in the Faculty of Atthonot as Professor of Divinity, but as Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy. Every one who has paid attention to the history of King's College, for the last four years, must be well aware that degrees, honours, and prizes, have been obtained by youths who were never under the necessity of attending a Divinity lecture during their period of study. The honour lists are filled with names of men of various denominations of Christians; and only those belonging to the Church of Engand are compelled to attend the Divinity lectures If other Professors of Divinity ought to be appointed, perhaps the Arguin will be kind enough to tell us how many—of what denominations—and lastly, the ways and means of providing for the respective salaries.—British Canadian.

We are indebted to the British Canadian of Saturdsy, for The Professor of Divinity is included in the Faculty of Arts,

We are indebted to the British Canadian of Saturday, for the following extract:-LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA. - Hilary Term, 1847.

The following gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law :-On Monday, 1st Feb.

Henry John Boulton, Jr., Esq., Ephraim Park, Esq., Geo. Robinson Van Norman, Esq. On Saturday, 6th.

William Henry Weller, Esq., James William Muttlebar, Esq., Henry William Price, Esq.

On Saturday, 13th. Archibald John Macdonell, Esq. The following gentlemen were admitted as Students of the Society, and classed as follows :-

Tuesday, 9th February. In University Class. Mr. Christopher Robinson, B. A. In Junior Class.

Mr. John Fitzjohn Harris, Mr. Henry Monk Mason, Mr. Edward Horton, Mr. Jos. Frederick Davis, Mr. P. Bowman Spohn, Mr. Jones Henderson, Mr. H. Cowper Hyndman, Mr. John Little.

John Little.

Toll Gates.—It would be difficult to imagine s grosser or more outrageous violation of the existing laws than what is being perpetrated not only daily but repeatedly every day on the great roads connected with Toronto under the supposed sanes tion of the government. The statute which has placed these roads under the management of the Board of Works, enacts that the toll shall be collected at intervals of "about six miles," and specifies also the maximum toll for each description of ear riage. Instead of adhering to these provisions, the tolls are exacted in some instances at the interval of two miles and a half, in flagrant violation of the law. On Yongestreet also at half, in flagrant violation of the law. On Yonge-street also at the time when the late resolutions were passed at a meeting of the residents, instead of 6d., the maximum toll by statute for a certain description of vehicle, 7 \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. was levied and paid—being

a tax of twenty-five per cent. over the highest legal amount.

This shamful illegal taxation is carried on under the name of the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. ——. Of course we do not blame him, as he is only the cat's-paw, and must do as he is bid. The Board of Works must be deemed the culpable party, and we must look to the Governor General for redress.

The Act has been so would be the cat's and the course we do not be companied to the course we do not be supposed to the course we do not be s The Act has been so worded as to prevent all redress for any amount of aggression against the public while it is tolerab stringent in favour of the collectors. And travellers have no means whatever of trying the question except by measure which few persons would like to employ, from the loss of time with most of its contents, consisting of a large quantity of sugar, crates of crockery, &c.

Contributions for the Relief of the Destitute Inst.—Up to twelve o'alock to-day, the amount received at the sugar we can expect any remady. and expense they would incur, and the ultimate uncertainty.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the British Canadian. SIR,—Under this imposing heading, in the Report of the Free Trade delegates of the Niagara District, published not long since in the Chronicle and the Chron long since in the Chronicle, among other reasons for the removal of all duties on Imports, it is asserted—that the Farmer will realize the equivalent of the actual amount (not stord duty paid, of which about £40,000 is expended in collect whether the farmers will actually believe this, may be much

did and much cheaper than before.

Ah! says the Farmer, but tell me, Mr. Merritt, will I not have something to pay in the way of direct taxation, to make up the deficiency in the revenue, and so fall short of the means of purchasing my usual quantity of your cheap sugartea, tobacco, and other things; and must there not be some body appointed and paid for collecting this direct taxation, with quite as much, and perhaps a little more trouble and expense about it, in the way of seizing cattle, &c.—when an unlucky wight, after a bad harvest, or some other misfortune, may not have the money by him to hand to the tax gatherer when he

And as to the expense of collecting the present Import du ties, have you not, as I am afraid you not unfrequently do-made rather Free Trade of it with figures, to make it look made rather Free Trade of it with figures, to make it look large in the Farmer's eyes; £40,000 expenses for collecting £400,000—why 'tis a large sum—10 per cent. on the gross amount; very large indeed!—but are you quite right, or rather are you not quite wrong in your figures. Let us see now what reliance is to be placed upon your statement in this particular, by referring to documents. The whole revenue of the year '45, was over £441,000; the expenses of collection, little more than £15,000; or not quite four per cent. This is a difference against your statement of only some £25,000, not a triffing one certainly on such an amount. Your are centdwindles into four per cent; and your £40,000 sinks down to £15,000. You may, perhaps attempt to explain this away by some more figures; but, if you will take the trouble to turn to your copy of the Assembly Journals (you get one, of course, as an M.P.P.); I rather think you will find that you have made a leetle mistake in this matter.

When a person who ought to know better—because he has, or ought to have, the documents in his possession to keep him straight—tells me, he has a scheme very much to my advantage by one item of which, I shall pocket £40,000; and it turn out, that even if his scheme succeeds he has on this one iteration alone led me astray some £25,000; I must suspect all his other calculations, and think after all, that it would better to "let well alone"

Give us good roads to get to market with our own produce; decrease your duties when you can do so, and keep faith for your public engagements; and depend upon it you will hear no grumbling about import duties from the

Etobicoke, 8th Feb., 1847.

District. Town.

SPRING CIRCUITS, UPPER CANADA. - Monday week, heing the first day of Term, the Judges of the Queen's Bench appointed the following times and places for holding the Spring

The Hon. the Chief Justice.

FARMER.

| Johnstown Brockville. Thursday, 22nd April- Eastern Cornwall Wednesday, 28th April- Dalhousie Bytown Wednesday, 5th May- Bathurst Perth Tuesday, 11th May- The Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay. |
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| Niagara Niagara Tuesday, 13th April. Gore Hamilton Wednesday, 28th April. Brock Woodstock Monday, 10th May. Talbot Simcoe Friday, 14th May. |
| The Hon, Mr. Justice Jones. |
| Home Toronto Tuesday, 11th May. |
| The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean. |
| Western Sandwich Tuesday, 14th May- London London Thursday, 13th May- Huron Goderich Friday, 21st May. Wellington Guelph Wednesday, 26th May- |

The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.