tions of her Majesty's Ministers to open the college to Roman Catholies. He had no information upon the sub-ject, save that which was before the public. In allusion to a meeting of the students of the college, spoken of by the newspapers as being about to take place at the Rotunda, to remonstrate with her Majesty's Ministers, the Doctor said he did not approve of any such meeting, and that he would recommend the students not to hold any such meeting. Last year he had given similar advice, when announcing the fact that the college was threatened by its enemies. At the close of his observations there was a manifestation of applause, which he prevented by saying the best manner in which they could manifest their approval would be by paying deference to his advice.

are placed in the order of their s anding on the College

SENIOR MODERATORS .- In Mathematics and Physics .-Patton, Joseph; Clarke, William S. In Classics.—Nesbitt, William, Sch.; Ryder, Arthur, Sch.; Batt, Narcissus, Sch.; Heron, Dionysius C. In Ethics and Logics.
Steele, Thomas, Sch.; Groves, Henry C.; Olden, Thomas;

One of the charges grave Sharkey, John, Sch.

JUNIOR MODERATORS .- In Mathematics and Physics .-JUNIOR MODERATORS.—In Mathematics and Physics.—
Rutledge, John Y., Sch.; Battersby, William A., Sch.;
Hickson, William. In Classics.—None. In Ethics and
Logics.—Martley, James F., Com.; Irvine, William, Sch.;
Mayne, Edward G., Sch.; Leathly, James F.; Blackburn.
Edward: Grier Robert: Jackson Arthur: Kenny, Pat-Mayne, Edward G., Sch., Leathy, and Laterly Pat- that where this practice has latterly been resorted to,

First Rank: None. Bates, Ebenezer.

Senior Freshmen.—In Science.—First Rank: Mr.
Fowler, Robert; Gilmore, James B.; Barrington, Edward
L.; Barlow, James W.; Walsh, Richard H. Second
Rank: Fogarty, Joseph. In Classics.—First Rank:
Fleming, Horace; Doyne, Richard; Reilly, Francis;
Wynne, Henry; Higginbotham, Robert; Leslie, Thomas Rank: Fogarty, Joseph. In Classics, First Rank: Stevenson, James; Stoney, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; Warnes, Second Rank: Mr. Fowler, Robert; Rank: Mr. Fowler, Barlow, James Risk, John; Harnistopher; Barlow, James, Stoney, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; Warnes, Second Rank: Mr. Fowler, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; Warnes, Second Rank: Mr. Fowler, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; Warnes, Second Rank: Mr. Fowler, John R.; Warnes, Second Rank: Mr. Fowler,

Walker, James; Smyth, George. In Classics .- First Rank: Brougham, Henry; Higginbotham, George; Halpin, William H.; Twigg, John J.; Lewers, William; These were forbidden in King Edward VI's second book, which ordered that The Minister at the time of Barre B.; Catheart, Nassau; Millar, Joseph E.; Bradshaw, Robert; Mathew, Henry W.; M'Sorley, Hugh; surplice only.'
Armstrong, William; Sherrard, Hugh; McDowell, John R.
"This was

Divinity Professor's Premium.—First: Ds. Hall, Henry F. Second: Ds. Lee, Richard, Sch. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes.—First; Ds. Twigg, Thomas, Sch. Second: Barry, David J.

IRELAND.

pointment, if it take place, will be the first practical carrying out of Sir Robert Peel's celebrated letter to Lord with its Rubrics, in the form in which they now stand. to support Dr. Murray and the Natiinal Board.

INSPECTORS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD.—We underWhy have these been disused? Because the parishstand that two vacant Inspectorship in the Board have been filled up this week - one by a Papist and one by a We are informed that of the thirty-two Inspectors now extant, seventeen are papists, two Socinians, three Presbyterians, and ten Protestants of the Church of Ireland. Sic itur ad astra.—Dublin Statesman.

JERUSALEM.

In the English Church in Jerusalem there are three full In the English Church in Jerusalem there are three full services on the Lord's day, and one on the Wednesday, besides the daily Morning and Evening Services during the week. At the ordination held there on September, all the candidates were Gentiles, viz., the Revs. H. Wimbolt and M. Vicars, ordained Priests: and Dr. Kerns, ordained Deacon. Mr. Veitch preached. The Bishop, though only just recovered from a short illness, was enabled to perform his high functions on this interesting on. n his high functions on this interesting oc-Dr. Kerns preached his first sermon in the eve-

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE

First Page.
Poetry.—The By-gone Year,
Bishop Heber.
The Church to which we should Union with Christ.

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Our New Church—(Concluded).

Pilgrims to the River Jordan.

Grievances and complaints in modern times have become a sort of system, and it is one the carrying out of which is productive often of as much amusement as tesque,-character of the grievances often preferred, properly be applied to either the one or the other. are such as, in spite of the depravity which they evince, it is impossible to hear without a smile; and yet it is pensity which has produced most of the convulsions in connivance on the part of the Bishops.

"There is one, and one way only, in which all appearnuman society of which the past and present century

have been the startled witnesses.

If matters in which the things of this world only have concern, are often rendered the subject of groundless complaint, we cannot wonder that this temper has been brought to influence the high and holy solemnities of religion. We cannot wonder that, from the the great practical evils and scandals, which have arisen encouragement which this pernicious disposition is and are daily arising, from suffering the law of the Church allowed to experience even in the highest quarters, in this instance to be set at nought, will make me earnestly call upon my Clergy throughout the Diocese to return to people should be induced to apply it to the great and cheering revival of the sound principles of the Church which, within a few years, have, with the divine blessing, gained so wide an influence. In some places,and here we refer more particularly to the Mother Country,—where the effort has been made to carry out, and bring into more wholesome exercise, the temarks, is the complaint of Mr. Blunt's "disuse of by the exhortation to feel that he ought not to communigenuine principles of the Church, these have been any prayer before or after the Sermon." On this his cate, the shame of exposing his own sense of his own unregarded as innovations,—as something of supersti- Lordship thus speaks: tious fancy grafted upon her doctrines and her teaching; while a little patient inquiry must have begotten the conclusion, that in no one instance was the spirit others may desire, to look carefully to the 13th and 14th or the letter of the ritual departed from, but that both | C. II c. 4, the Act of Uniformity in public worship, were more rigidly adhered to, and this from the per- cause that is the law which all the authorities in Church and suasion that the end and object of those who framed State have concurred in making decisive and conclusive suasion that the end and object of those who framed it would by this means be most completely and effectually answered. The intemperate and unchristian sons, declared to be the object of the statute, and in order thereto, 'that all Ministers shall be bound to say and use the introduction of these changes, as they have been the Morning Prayer, Evening Prayer, celebration and the introduction of these changes, as they have been administration of both the Sacraments, &c., in such order erroneously termed, are productive of the more pain administration of both the Sacraments, &c., in such order and form as is mentioned in the Book of Common Prayer. and regret, because it is too evident that the complaints so loudly and vehemently expressed are not the result mon Prayer, or administration of Sacraments, &c., shall of any religious scruple, but merely of whim and caprice,—begotten, not because the changes so earnestly

be openly used in any Church, &., other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said book.'

It is plain that this latter clause prohibits all addition to, denounced served to damp any high spiritual aspira-tion, but because they have tended to shake from a "When, therefore, I receive, as I now do, a complaint tion, but because they have tended to shake from a lethargic sleep many who, in a round of ill-understood against one of my Clergy for 'the disuse' or non-use, 'of any prayer before or after the sermon,' I examine 'what and uncared for solemnities, were glad to indulge, as

worldly-mindedness.

It is very possible that, in some cases, a blameable degree of indiscretion has been evinced in the introduction of usages of the Church which, from the earthduction of usages of the church which, from the earthduction of usages of the church which which is the usage of the church which which is the usage of the church which wi bound selfishness of the times more than from any the Priest return to the Lord's Table and begin the Of- the 26th November:other cause, had been allowed to fall into neglect: fertory, &c. perhaps they have, in certain instances, been adopted with a needless haste, and with a fulness and completewith a needless haste, and with a fulness and completewho uses no prayer, either before or after the sermon, ness for which neither the temper nor the knowledge strictly conforms to the law of Church and State, and is, of the people had been antecedently prepared. This therefore, not open to any censure or discouragement from may be true, and yet, in a great majority of instances, his Bishop.

called upon to interpose for their settlement or removal.

certain allegations which were made against the Rev. Walter Blunt, Curate of Helston,—the burden of which is the same in substance with those which have provoked the remonstrances, and have even led to the The following is the result of the Examination for Honours, at the Degree Examination, held in Michaelmas of Ware. It is not our purpose to gnter at length Term. The names of the Senior Moderators are arranged in the order of merit. The names of all other Prizemen analysis of its details; but to extract from it certain opinions, which will have a practical bearing and a practical usefulness every where, and which necessarily derive weight and authority from the quarter from

One of the charges gravely preferred against Mr. O'Brien, William P.; Hutton, Henry D.; Carson, Robert; Blunt was, that "he preached in his surplice;" the parties who made it, forgetting that this is a custom

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS .- In Science .- First Rank : Bowles, it is solely as a matter of convenience, -- in order that, Henry; Saul, Henry; Connor, Richard M.; Smyth, before returning to the altar from the pulpit to read frederick. Second Rank: Beautish, Peter. In Classics. The Sentences of the Offertory, the officiating clergy-first Rank: None. Bates, Ebenezer.

son, James; Stoney, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; were in this Church of England by the authority of Partness, Stoney, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; were in this Church of England by the authority of Partness, Stoney, Johnston; Williamson, Benjamin; liament, in the second year of the reign of King Edward the fifty-fifth Canon, which orders the Bidding Prayer, VI. in other words, 'a white albe plain, with a vestment

Second Rank: Mr. Darby, Christopher; Luby, Thomas the Communion, and at all other times of his ministra-W.; Taylour, Henry; Stevenson, James; Kellet, Law-rence; Stavelly, Robert; Walker, John J.; Dowling, Barre B.; Catheart, Nassan; Millar, Joseph E.; Brad-being a Priest or Deacon, he shall have and wear a

"This was a triumph of the party most opposed to the At the Divinity Examination held on November 20th and 21st, the following result has been announced: church of Rome, and most anxious to carry Reformation to the very furthest point.

to the very furthest point.

"But their triumph was brief—within a few months
Queen Mary restored popery—and when the accession of
Queen Elizabeth brought back the Reformation, she, and the Convocation, and the Parliament, deliberately rejected the simpler direction of Edward's second book, and re-DEANERY OF LIMERICK —It is said that Dr. Wilson is to be appointed to the Deanery of Limerick. This apof Uniformity established the Book of Common Prayer,

De Gray, desiring that no promotions should be made in the Irish Church, excepting to those who were prepared may be objected to with some reason; but then it must be because the law requires 'the albe and the vestment

ioners, that is, the churchwardens, who represent the parishioners, have neglected their duty to provide them: for such is the duty of the parishioners by the plain and express canon law of England (Gibson 200). True, it would be a very costly duty, and for that reason, most probably churchwardens have neglected it, and Archdeacons have connived at the neglect. I have no wish that it should be otherwise. But be this as it may, if the churchwardens parishioners never provide a gown, nor if they did, would be have a right to wear it in any part of his ministrations ining of the same day, from Hosea xiii. 9: and he reads the Evening Service in English, while Mr. Wimbolt reads in Hebrew.

He line a right to wear turn any part of maintaintaints. For the gown is no where mentioned nor alluded to in any of the Rubrics. Neither is it included, as the albe, the cope, and three surplices expressly are, among 'The furniture and ornaments proper for divine service,' to be a considered by the variationary of source particle (Cibron etc.) provided by the parishioners of every parish (Gibson ubi

"The fifty-eighth Canon of 1604 (which however canno introl the Act of Uniformity of 1662) enjoins that 'every Minister, saying the public prayers, or ministering the sacraments, or other rites of the Church, shall wear a decent and comely surplice with sleeves, &c., to be provided at the charge of the parish.' For the things required for the common prayer of the parish were and are to be provided by the parish. If a gown were required, it would

be to be provided by the parish. The commissioners say, that Mr. Hill told them at the time of the inquiry, 'that he should not object to the use of the surplice, if it were not the badge of a party." This, I am aware, is a very common cry. But I cannot forbear from saying, that if any of the Clergy deserve to be called a party, in an invidious sense of the phrase, they who agree in violating the law of the Church ought to be so designated, not they who observe it. But in the presen painfulness. The extraordinary,—we may call it growho observe the law ought to be protected from all re-proach by their faithfulness; they who do not observe it, it is impossible to hear without a smile; and yet it is by the long and general, however irregular, prevalence the fostering and encouragement of this vicious pro-

> ance of party and division among the Clergy, in this respect, may be avoided. I mean by all of them complying with the easy requisition of the Church, that they one and the same garb, during the whole of the Commu-nion service, including the sermon, which, I repeat, is only a part of that service. And the experience which I have had, not only at Helston, but at several other places, of obedience to the law, by wearing throughout their min-istration that dress which is provided for them, the sur-

> Another point upon which the Bishop of Exeter

"I further read (s. 17) that 'no form or order of Com-

a more cherished appetite, their self-indulgence and of Common Prayer, in this respect; and I find there after

"The result is, that no prayer being prescribed and ap-

"Very true it is, that this practice is now unusual-and the complaints preferred have been in the highest that almost all Clergymen have been for a very long time degree frivolous and uncalled for, and in some cases grievously derogatory to the Christian character.

that almost all Clergymen have been for a very long time accustomed to use, in their parish churches, a collect and the Lord's Prayer before the sermon. So entirely is this Of this nature were the complaints proposed by certain of the parishioners of Ware, in the Diocese of London,—complaints so miserably frivolous that the

tain them, and withal so groundless that they left no now esteemed so fixed and certain, that the departure room for the rebuke of the parties against whom they

alled upon to interpose for their settlement or removal.

In our late English papers we find detailed at great the Bidding Prayer, as it is commonly called, which is "Have the gentlemen connected with this plan forgotlength a judgment of this distinguished prelate upon required by the 55th Canon of 1604, to be used before all ten the existence of the venerable Society for the Propa-

mon, which is part of the Communion Service, and could have effect only in the case of sermons at other times, such as in Evening Prayer or in the Morning Prayer on days when the Communion service is not used, or in the Universities, where by an express provision of the Act of Uniformity (s. 23) sermons may be had without being preceded by Morning or Evening Prayer.

"But the direction of King George L is to the effect of requiring the use of the Bidding Prayer generally before sermon;" and the notorious practice in cathedrals, even mon, which is part of the Communion Service, and could

ermon; and the notorious practice in cathedrals, even before the serimon in the Communion Service, is in con-formity to it. Whether such a royal mandate, and such a practice in cathedrals, be of sufficient authority to coun-terbalance the letter of the Act of Uniformity, or rather to show that the act is to be construed as approving the use of this form—are questions which I am not competent to solve. My own opinion, not unaccompanied with doubt, (by reason of the above cited authority, and of that only), is, that the Canon is superseded, so far as concerns the sermon in the Communion service.

"But at any rate, and under any view of the matter, the collect with the Lord's Prayer is not in accordance with the Rubric, and is repudiated by all authority, however generally used. If therefore a prayer before the sermon be insisted on, it can only be the Bidding Prayer.

"Mr. Blant, it seems, at first used that prayer, but entertaining some doubt on the matter, he consulted me.— Being so consulted, and not being at the time aware of King George's letter, I resolved his doubt by saying, that, I considered the Act of Uniformity as having superseded the Canon, in respect to the sermon in the Communion

"If it be the wish of either Clergy, or laity, at Helston, that I should reconsider this my resolution of Mr. Blunt's doubts, as to the necessity of using the Bidding Prayer, I am quite willing to do so; and then, if I cannot, by further consideration and inquiry, relieve my own mind from doubt on the subject, I will do, as I rejoice that I am enabled by law to do, submit the doubt to the Arch-bishop of Canterbury for his final and conclusive judg-

Meanwhile, I think it right to say, with reference to Act of Uniformity, it will not necessarily follow that it

ought now in all cases to be enforced.
"For, the Canon law differs in this respect from the temporal law. Where the reason for any Canon has ceased, and where, on that or any other account, it has long been suffered by the Ecclesiastical authorities to remain unenforced, it is not necessarily to be at once called

again into activity; certainly not without previous notice.

"So far, therefore, as regards parish churches, in almost all of which the Bidding Prayer has long ceased to be used, it may be within the discretion of the Ordinary whether to revive the use of it or not. Every Ordinary before he shall resolve in the affirmative, will probably consider well, whether there be sufficient cause for reviving it. Is it, for instance, an edifying prayer? No-h is not, strictly speaking, a prayer at all-it is a direction to the people, bidding them to pray, and telling them for whom to pray. And this direction is fulfilled most effectually and most faithfully in the prayer for the Church Militant. Whenever, therefore, the prayer for the Church Militant is used in its proper place in the Communion ser vice, as it ought to be on every Sunday and holiday, in every church, whether the Holy Communion be administered, or not—there the whole matter of the Bidding Prayer, is repeated as a prayer, except as regards the Queen's titles, which it would be manifestly irreverent to recount in an address to Almighty God. Now it was the assertion of these titles, that the Queen is 'Defender of the Faith, and in all causes and over all persons ecclesiastical as well as temporal, within her dominions supreme, which seems to have been one, if not the only main end and object of the Canon requiring the use of the Bidding Prayer. I will not, at present, enter into the proof of this position. I content myself, now, with saying, that the object of the 55th Canon is very similar to that part of the first Canon which requires 'all ecclesiastical persons having cure of souls, and all preachers, to the uttermost of their wit, knowledge, and learning to teach, manifest, open, and declare in their sermons, four times at least in the year, that all usurped and foreign power (repugnant to the ancient jurisdiction of the Crown over the State Ecclesiastical) hath no establishment by the word of God, and is for the most just causes taken away and abolished. Both the one Canon and the other are equally stringent and imperative, and both have long been suffered,

wisely I think, to lie dormant. "Should the time ever come, when it shall be necessary o re-assert the Queen's supremacy every Sunday in every thurch in England, and four times in every year to teach t in sermons, I trust that the Bishops will not fail in their times, and on some special occasions, such as visitations of the Clergy, elsewhere."

The only further topic upon which we shall adduce the judgment of the Bishop of Exeter in this case, is as to the time when non-communicants, on Sacramen-his Lordship expresses himself as follows:-

"What may be the particular part of the service, and whether there be any, when those who do not propose to partake of the Holy Communion, may properly leave the hurch is not declared. Manifestly they ought not to go before that part of the service begins, which is used only at the actual celebration of the Hoty Communion – not there-fore until after the prayer for the Church Militant. But ought they to go then? There is no direction requiring them to go, or recognizing their departure. The earlier books of Common Prayer plainly contemplate their remaining during the whole administration; for the invita-tion of those who come to receive the Sacrament, was, intil the last review, worded thus: 'Draw near and take this Holy Sacrament to your comfort: and make your humble confession before Almighty God, before this congregation here gathered together in His name, meekly kneel-

ing upon your knees.
"In the present form there is no such recognition of a congregation, besides those who are about to communicate; yet there is, I repeat, nothing to indicate their departure

before the close of the service. "Mr. Blunt wrote to me, requesting my direction, where the pause is to be made," in order that non-communicants may depart. He stated that he had long been plice, if the use of the other more costly garments be not (as it is not desired by any that it should be) revived among us."

Includes may depart. He stated that he had long been accustomed not to make any pause, until the end of the exhortation, 'Dearly beloved in the Lord.' His reasons were, that the exhortation is, not to communicate in an were, that the exhortation is, not to communicate in an improper state of mind—that it is a fearful thing to reworthiness by withdrawing, when none but communicants remain, might tempt him to resist his awakened concience-that such an evil would be prevented, if the congregation continued in the church till the conclusion of e exhortation, when any person who felt himself unfit

"My answer appears to have been as follows: - Dewarmly assent to, for encouraging them not to depart until after the exhortation. Its fitness is specially indicated by the address following 'Ye that do, &c.' (I may here observe that it accords with the Rubric in the order of Communion of Ed. VI. 'Here the Priest shall pause awhile, to see if any more will withdraw himself.")

The extracts we have given will be perused with interest, and we trust with satisfaction, by our readers generally; and we cannot but feel a hope that, while they will serve to inform the minds of many who have and aim,—the edification and holiness of the people.

We copy the following from that excellent and sound periodical, the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal of

"The following advertisement has lately appeared in

a Dublin newspaper: *COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY, for sending Clergymen, Catechists, and Schoolmasters to British Emigrants in the Colonies and other Countries.—A SERMON in behalf of this Society will be preached (D. V.) in the BETHEL CHURCH, Society will be preached (D. V.) and the specific of the Society's Funds.

Our profiler, and a success when we are at home, when we are at home, and we both belong to the Episcopal Church, reformed from the old place at Barrie on Saturday last. Several hundreds were on 10th, by the Rev. S. H. MERRICK, A.M., Secretary of the Lord of Rome;

Our profiler, and a serie of Saturday last. Several hundreds were on the ground. Mr. Robinson was received with the utmost the ground. Mr. Robinson was received with the utmost church of Rome; Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Preacher, &c. &c.'

that his meaning had been misunderstood-that he did Bishop of London found it utterly impossible to enter- the sixth of those directions expressly calling on them port of the funds of this so-called 'Church' Society; but were preferred. Such complaints, however, are contagious; and some other Bishops,—the Bishop of Exeter especially,—have been from time to time called upon to interpose for their settlement or removal.

sermons.

"But in respect to the Canon, which requires the use of this form, if there were no authority or practice to the contrary, it must be deemed to be superseded by the Rubric which we have just read, so far as concerns the sertility of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel?

> synchronizing significantly with the formation, or at least with the appearance in Ireland, of the 'Colonial Church' Society.' A short extract from this article, will show the spirit in which it has been conceived :-

born of water into the visible Church, whether the Papal or the Reformed, but who have been born again to the spiritual life of God by the Holy Ghost. Such men alone can be true missionaries of the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ: and while multitudes rejoice to believe that there are many such men among

"It is very painful to notice such attempts to sow dis-sension in the Church, and to produce distrust among the on behalf of unreflecting towards our most venerable and useful institutions. No apology, however, can be needed for calling upon the clergy to be on their guard against. The Colonial Church Society, if it be the case that it is the offspring of such suspicions and insinations as are implied by this extract from the *Record*. It is not impossible that some, misled by names, and by the excellence of the proposed object, may be induced to sanction what is only an attempt to introduce the leaven of party feeling among the supporters of the missionary cause, without considering, that by countenancing such a Society they are really giving their aid to oppose the oldest, the most useful, and the most noble of all our Church Societies. Surely we have dissension enough among us already, without transplanting our discords to the colonies, and that, too, respecting a subject on which, of all others, we should all agreed-the Propagation of the blessed Gospel of the

and wicked? Surely the one or two of our brethren who expressed themselves much offcuded by the freedom of those remarks, will now not only admit that we were justified in making them, but feel themselves called upon, as faithful and dutiful members of the Church of England, to reject from their firesides a periodical which, like the Record, appears to rejoice in sowing the seeds of religious division in every de-pendency of the British Empire, and out of a United Of the five canons, three grew out of the unhappy state pendency of the British Empire, and out of a United

will not repudiate so gross and ungrateful an attack upon one of our most venerable and useful Societies,

We observe in one of our Church contemporaries in the United States, a quotation from an English ournal,-the Tyne Mercury,-in which the following erroneous statement is made :- "Her doctrine, [that of the Church of England] as to the Holy Eucharist, does not deny the Roman Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation." We have no hesitation in affirming that this declaration is literally at variance with those public formularies by which, - as by the authentic exponents of her principles and pretensions, -the doctrines of our Church are to be estimated and ascer-

Amongst the Thirty-Nine Articles, which are unquestionably the standard and measure of the Church's teaching, the Twenty-eighth, touching the Lord's Supper, contains this emphatic clause :- "Transubstantiation (or the change of the substance of bread and wine) in the Supper of the Lord, cannot be proved by Holy Writ; but is repugnant to the plain words of Scripture, overthroweth the nature of a Sacrament, duty to observe them. Meanwhile, it will be considered by most men quite sufficient that the Bidding Prayer be, as it is, used in cathedrals and in universities, and someof Edward VI .- was appended to the Communion Service in our Book of Common Prayer, at the last Review, containing the assertion, that "The Sacramental Bread and Wine remain still in their very natural substances, and therefore may not be adored."

We have no acquaintance with the principles or professions of the Tyne Mercury; but the quotation in question would appear to indicate that its conductor is a member of the Church of Rome; for, in opposition to all Scripture and Christian antiquity, he ventures to describe the irreverent and absurd dogma of the "corporeal presence" in the Eucharist as "one of the great Catholic doctrines of the Christian faith." At the same time, it is sufficiently evident that, if a Romanist, he is a person of enlarged and tolerant views; for the general bearing and spirit of his remarks evince a considerable degree of candour and mildness,-the design of the entire article being to deter any professed adherents of the Church, who may happen to entertain a secret preference for the Romish ominunion, from open separation, by the rather extraordinary attempt to shew that the Church of England embodies in her creed all the Catholic features of Romanism, amongst which the unscriptural device of Transubstantiation has been enumerated.

It is scarcely necessary, on the present occasion, to reiterate what has been so often and so explicitly declared, that we,-the members of what we are persuaded is a true branch of the Church of Christ,profess to hold nothing in common with Rome, but profess to hold nothing in common with Rome, but dillett, Miss Jones, Miss Morse, with the Chinese teacher what she holds in common with the Word of God and attendant.— Banner of the Cross. the universal practice of the primitive Church. Farther than this limit no genuine son of our Anglican Church can extend communion of sentiment or practice with Rome; and in transgressing it, he should be obliterating our essential characteristics, and disparaging the purity and truth of our faith. Unity is a name of charm; but it would be fictitious, unreal, and unfruitful, on any other principles than those of the Gospel; and it must ever be impracticable, if it is meant to involve the surrender of any of those prominent and essential truths on which the Protestantism of the English Reformation has been constructed.

The first number of a religious periodical, called The Canada Christian Advocate," devoted to the interests of the Episcopal Methodists, and established not given any serious consideration to this subject, in this town, has been received by us. We have likethey will, at the same time, strengthen the hands of wise to acknowledge the receipt of "The Periodical to come. such of our Clergy as, in obedience to the directions Journal," published in Toronto, and at ached to the against one of my Clergy for 'the disuse' or non-use, 'of any prayer before or after the sermon,' I examine 'what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the Book of our zealous Diocesan, are desirous of rendering our noble ritual as productive as possible of its great end noble ritual as productive able to judge; its political design appears to be par- and that the patent will be issued as soon as he shall have sigticularly directed against the views and proceedings of nified his wishes on the matter. - Montreal Courier. the Rev. Dr. Ryerson.

* This attack is in reference to a late meeting at York, on behalf of the Propagation Society, and the writer comments at considerable length, on a speech delivered on that occasion by Archdeacon S. Wilberforce. In the Record of the 18th ult., the observations in question have been followed up by the insertion of a letter, turning the Archdeacon's speech into doggrel rhyme; the concluding lines of which will give a specimen of the tone and spirit with which subjects of a solemn and religious character are treated by publications like the Record. By the 'brother' mentioned in this sorry attempt at wit, is to be understood the Church Missionary Society:

Our brother, ladies and gentlemen, lives in London, like ourselves, We are her only two Missionary Societies, candidates for a place in

reign Parts.'
Of course it would be very invidious to name
Our brother, whom, so far from intending to blame,
I befriend, and advise all everywhere to do the same.

Our Travelling Agent will proceed forthwith posed. The polling will take place on Friday and Saturday

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

CHURCH SOCIETY. On Thursday evening, Jan. 2, after Divine Service, a Meeting of "The Gore and Wellington District Church Sowas held in the Sabbath School Room of Christ's Church in this town, and which was well and respectably attended. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by several Clergymen and Laymen, who were listened to with marked attention; and we were happy to perceive a strong feeling of interest and unanimity pervade through the meeting. The Report of last year's proceedings were with the appearance in Ireland, of the 'Colonial Church Society.' A short extract from this article, will shew the pirit in which it has been conceived:—

'But we speak of missionaries, who have not merely been been conceived:—

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'But we speak of missio

The objects which were more immediately brough the labourers of the Propagation Society, they grieve to know, from the avowed principles of many of the chosen leaders and supporters of the Society, that other labourers of a TractaRIAN ORDER have been and will be sent."

under the notice of the Meeting were the religious destiration of Settlers in remote parts of this wide Province
—who, it may be said are exiled from the voice of the Gospel,—and for providing means for ameliorating their

> "The poor Indian! whose untutor'd mind Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind." And in behalf of the widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen who have spent their lives in the service of God. Want of time and space prevents us from entering more at length into the details of this very interesting meeting. May its holy objects receive the warm support trust the day is not far distant when the ardent anticipations of its projectors will be fully realized .- Hamilton Gazette.

> > UNITED STATES.

THE LATE GENERAL CONVENTION. (From the True Catholic.)

Son of God."

After this, who can doubt of the propriety of our past strictures upon the London Record, or deny that we were right in rebuking its principles as schismatical and wicked? Surely the one or two of our brethren who expressed themselves much offcuded by the freedom of those remarks, will now not only admit that was placed by the Lord of the vineyard. All that human legislation has done, has been to remove the shackles which human legislation had imposed. It is simply restoring to the Bishops the free exercise of their inherent powers,—powers of which they could not be deprived, but in the exercise of which they had been trammelled

of affairs in Pennsylvania; and two of them were called into action in its final settlement. The old canon for the We are relieved to think that such language as has been quoted above from the Record will have few to sympathize with it in this Diocese at least; and there are no Churchmen any where, we should presume, who has certainly been useful, under which a Bishop may been formally accused, and submit himself to the discipline of the Church. Our readers know that this was the result in the unhappy Pennsylvania case; and it is the best result to which things can be brought, when a Bishop has fallen from the purity which becomes his office.

Intimately connected with this canon was another, providing for the exercise of the Episcopal office in any diagrees whose Bishop may have been suspended from their mode of dealing with the office of Screening From their mode of the Board of Works.

With respect to the general question of salaries, it is rather a difficult one to deal with. The popular cry is always for retaining for the salaries of public med a difficult

Another of the five canons regulated the election of which does not a tract to its counsels the first talents a foreign missionary bishops, and defined their position and

rm gratuitously the proper duties of a deacon. tound, who in this way may be of important service to the Church. Such men in our great cities may act as the pioneers of the Church, and establish relations between ther and those who might otherwise the conters to secure themselves in its spoils.

How wisely the present ministers have steered clear of these two different classes of dangers, it is for the public to judge. Their conduct has at least how the property of the content of the conduct has at least how the public to judge. within her fold, and in other ways give relief to the overworked clergy of large parishes. Every thing will depend upon the character of the men selected; if they can be found of the right stamp, we think the arrangement will found of the right stamp, we think the arrangement will be found highly beneficial. They are prohibited from taking charge of a parish; a prohibition which we suppose will in time be extended to all deacons.

In our enumeration of the business completed by the

Convention, we omitted the adoption of a new standard Prayer Book. We have reason to believe that the care and attention which has been bestowed upon the subject, must have secured the important quality of correct advantage of the Church. On Saturday, the 14th ult., the following Missionaries

of our Church embarked for China, from New York, in the ship Horatio, Capt. Wood, viz.:—The Right Rev. Dr. Boone, (Bishop), Mrs. Boone and son; the Rev. Mr. Woods and wife; the Rev. Mr. Graham and wife; Miss

Colonial.

SIR CHAS. METCALFE RAISED TO THE PEERAGE.—The last English mail brought to Canada the gratifying intelliraising our noble and beloved Governor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, to the dignity of the British Peerage. At this mark of the decided approbation with which Her Majesty views Sir Charles Metcalfe's successful administration of the Provincial Government, we are sure every loved gran in the Colour point in the Gross and Net Revenue arising from Public and Net Revenue arising from Public Revenue ari ment, we are sure every loyal man in the Colony must be highly gratified. We, the loyalists of Canada, are honored in our own persons by the honor conferred upon him, whose policy we have so triumphantly assisted in carrying out. Certain it is, that on more worthy brows the coronet of the Peerage could not be placed, and, in addition to the usual good wishes which we have or Sir Charles Metcalfe's health and happiness, on this the first day of another year, we beg to offer him our humble congratulations on the requisition of his well-earned honors, and our sincere hope that he may enjoy them for many long years

The bestowal of the Peerage on our noble Governor, is a

S. B. HARRISON, Esq.-We understand that S: B. Harrison, Esq., has been appointed Judge of the Surrogate Court, Home District, in the room of W. Hume Blake, Esq., resigned. His acceptance of the office vacates the seat for Kent, the candidates for which, it is said, will be the late member, Mr Woods, on the conservative interest, and the late member for this town, Mr. H. J. Bulton, on the radical ticket. Kent has always been a conservative county, and when the politics of candidates are clearly defined, as they will be in the ensuing contest, there can be little doubt as to the result .- Niagar

COUNTY OF SIMCOE .- The nomination of candidates took enthusiasm, and the show of hands was in his favour by abou And our's is 'The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Fo- twenty-five to one, as we learn. Mr. Blake addressed the electors at great length and was not listened to with much attention. Mr. Duggan also spoke, and other gentlemen. We are told that not a dozen cried "Aye," when Mr. Blake was pro-

Although we have no fear for the result, we entreat every Toronto and other out-voter to be at his post on Friday. Reform Association is working hard—working, in fact, with the convulsive energy of a "last kick." We know the "Men of Simcoe" will do their duty. We trust the "Men of

Toronto" will do theirs. Let us return the Inspector General by an overwhelming majority, large enough to convince the Association that its character and influence in the county of Simcoe are as black and trifling as they are in the loyal city of Toronto. The following are the townships in the county:—West Gwillinbury, Tecumseth, Mono, Adjala, Muhner, Vespra, Essa, Medonte, Flos, Tiny, Tay, Sunnidale, Tossorontio, Nottawasaga,

9	Oro, Orillia, Matchedash Toronto Patriot, Tuesday, Jan.
2	The bi-gone year! O send it not
	REDUCTION OF OFFICIAL SALARIES.
ı	OFFICE. Currency
1	President of Executive Council,£1000
	* Chief Secretary,
1	Private Secretary,
1	† Secretary West,
9	Attorney General Lower Canada,
ı	Solicitor General Lower Canada,
8	Att'y General Upper Canada salary and allowances, 1350
1	Solicitor General Upper Canada,
į	Receiver General,
1	Inspector General, 1000
9	Clerk of the Executive Council, 600
ä	Assistant Secretary East,
	Do. do West 550
	Assistant Clerk, Receiver General's Office,
	Messenger, do. do. do 50
	the plan are desired to the plant to the pla
	Reductions,£5500 0 0
	Less Augmentations, 591 12 6
	Net Reductions,£4918 7 6

* The daties of these Officers are discharged by His Excellence's Private Secretary as Civil Secretary.
† This office has been abolished. We publish above a statement of the cost of the Civil Gotrasted with 1843, evinces (after deducting additional expenditure) a clear saving of nearly £5000 per annum. The following remarks of the Montreal Gazette on this subject are worthy

f perusal:—
The whole of this saving, with the exception of the reduction of the Secretary West, is due to the present administration, and would have been still larger but for the addition to the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries and other laborious working officers who, though not conspicuous in the field of polities, are expected to bring to the administration for the time being, a large contingent of industry and official knowledge. Had the object of

be judicious, but at all events no one can deny that it is disinbe judicious, but at all events no one can deny that it is disinterested. It is impossible, but in a country like Canada, where people look with such a jealous eye to the saving of money in salaries, such reform should be appreciated.

It will be observed that very much of the saving is due to the retrenchment of the number of Executive Councillors, and to the reduction of the salary of several officers whose previous rank as ministers of state entitled them to be let a position which rank as ministers of state entitled them to hold a position

any particular executive services they had to render by no means required. The Executive Council as formed a particular required. we had no fear of the discretion thus given being abused.
But a feeling of a different character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the present state of the Church and the character is not unnatural in the charact wisdom to remove the objection. We could have wished, however, that the martial phrases of "charges and specifications" had not found their way for the first time into the canon law. We suppose that we owe their introduc-tion to the military education of two of our Bishops, and the former military connexion of a third. The canon contains also a clause which was probably necessary, and has certainly been useful, under which a Bishop and the following properties of the inconvenient numoufess himself guilty of offences of which he has not been sensible, from their mode of dealing with the office of Se-

viding for the exercise of the Episcopal office in any diocese whose Bishop may have been suspended, from the exercise of his functions, by a decision of his peers.

The enactment of some canon on the subject was, if not the older States of Europe, particularly in Russia, we find a significant means what the State refuses to concede openly. necessary, at least expedient; and we know not what better provisions could have been found than those emodied in the canon actually passed.

Colliarity in this Colony which we do not find at home, name that there are no retiring pensions, and, except for the left that there are no retiring pensions, and, except for the highest character which the best classes of its soc the nature of their connexion with this Church. As the Church had determined on consecrating such bishops, ment of its business, much more than the value of what it can be called a such bishops. some canon on the subject became necessary. The one adopted is doubtless as complete as it could be made without the experience which future events only can give.

Save by not employing the best men to discharge the highest duties. But on the other hand there is the danger, by salarie too numerous, and disproportioned in amount to the public too numerous, and disproportioned in amount to the public too numerous. out the experience which future events only can give.

The same remark may be applied to the remaining canon, which provides for a class of deacons, who are not adding the state of society, of calling into existence a society of the provides for a class of deacons, who are not confined by the provides for the pro ordinarily to aspire to the presbyterate. They are ex-pected to provide for their own subsistence, and to per-ruption, careless of principle and indifferent to any results ruption, careless of principle and indifferent to any results hat such as directly affect themselves, employ the power which of fice confers to secure themselves in its spoils.

ing features, they have only anticipated, as Re-ponsible heads of Departments, a policy which would probably, in some shape the or other, have been before long forced on their attention by the

enjoyed salaries considerably larger than those of the corresacrifice of their professional business by leaving their own tion of the Province. We think that justice and prud and that this measure will, therefore, also redound to the Canada East, the Law Officers of Canada West should enjoy some advantage of the same kind. A lawyer who mingle much in politics,—especially in Canada, where his business of so miscellaneous a description, uniting, as he usually do the business of attorney and agent with that of advocate rarely do so without a sacrifice of his pecuniary interests, for politicians are not always in place. But, for a leading lawyer to move from Toronto, or even from Kingston, to Montreal is almost an antice second of the control of t without prospect of compensation, for the law in the totions of the Province is so different that it torbids comments of practice, even if a practice could be formed in one place as readily as it can be relinquished in the other. At a crisis, as that we have just passed through, patriotic men rise ordinary considerations; but we very much doubt that future, such salaries as are placed after the offices of Attol and Solicitor General West will tempt to the aid of any gov

Works and Receipts on Account of Interest on Loans to Public Works in the Province of Canada, between January, 1843, and 31st January, 1844:-

Works.	Gross Amount.			Net Amount Currency.		
Area to code alamentani	£	S.	d.	£	S.	d.
Welland Canal	16159	6	0	15862	3	64
Lachine Canal	7322	2	13	5069	8	10
Chambly Canal	352	5	2	78	198	0
East York Road Trust	600	0	0	600	0	0
West York Road Trust	600	0	0	600	U	
West Gwilliamsbu y Road and	Part at less				0	0
Bridge	120	0	0	120	0	0
Gore District Turnpike Road	1000	0	0	1000	10	0
Chatham Bridge	88	10	0	88	8	3
Brantford Bridge	344	8	3	344	0	
Cobourg Harbour Company-				844	19	3
Tolls	944	19	3	844	2	2
Interest on Loans	745	2	2	745	1	4
Oakville Harbour	384	1	41/2	309	1	7
Toronto Harbour	571	15	0	477	18	1
Trent Bridge	130	18	11/2	130	0	0
Kingston and Napanee Road	1200	0	0	1200	0	0
Port Hope Harbour	600		0	600	18	10
Burlington Bay Canal	1918		3	1818	10	2
Saint Anne's Locks	ALC: UNESCUEN	16	02	aro.	0	35
Kettle Creek Harbour	904	4	65	859	1993	-
Totals in Currency£	34604	13	31	31211	7	1
Totals in Currency	104004		1 6			11

subsequently to the 31st Jan., 1844,...... 5134 15

Net Revenue in Cash, Currency,.....£ 26076 11