

at home? and a Charbonnell and a Eugens in the Canadas re-echoing the insult? Have we not seen the whole Romish Episcopacy in Ireland lately assembled in Synod at Thurles, deliberately hurl their defiance at the British Sovereign and the British Laws? and can we doubt that these and many other wide spread and systematic aggressions all tend to the success of the Jesuit scheme of a THEOCRACY?

In another place we are told by one of the speakers that "what is of all things indispensable to them is an active perpetual concurrence like this which now animates us collectively; men of large and bold intellects, intent on continually advancing the progress of our work. Unless the Church have the aid of a vast brain to elaborate for it a truly Catholic scheme can it expect ever to see mankind universally subject to one sole chief? This is the way in which the name of Rome, at present so light, will recover all her preponderance."

Another speaker says, "we have then a Herculean task to accomplish, to renovate a triple sphere as well as the chief who governs it; and when a considerable mass shall have undergone a complete transformation it is then that a Pope who shall bear within him our idea, already ripened and developed, may employ the means and resources which shall have been accumulated by our strenuous exertions, during a century, perhaps, or more. Again he may launch forth his anathemas, his interdictions, and his omnipotent decrees to shake thrones, and to humble for ever the pride and insolence of monarchs."

And how stand the facts at the present day? But a few fleeting months have elapsed since the Pope, heading the popular movement for civil and religious liberty, was driven from his capital by Jesuit intrigue. A few short weeks have elapsed since that Pope returned to the Vatican, bound hand and foot with Jesuit chains, a captive slave, a helpless puppet in their hands; and thus, "the chief who governs, or is supposed to govern the triple sphere," is wholly theirs.

Circumstances still further favoured them, those vast preparations, which, in the estimation of these Jesuit fathers, might need, perhaps, a century or more, were, by the aid of our besotted rulers effected in a few fleeting years, and all that was now required was "the aid of Hierarchical heads, and the co-operation of many others sufficiently initiated to succeed in the important enterprise which occupied them." The creation of this hierarchy within the last few weeks is now a historical fact, and the Papal Bull by which they are appointed declares that they shall enjoy "all the rights and privileges which Bishops and Archbishops can use according to the disposition of the sacred canons and the apostolic constitutions, and they will likewise be equally bound by all the obligations which other Bishops and Archbishops are held by the common discipline of the Catholic (Roman) Church." "Their rights and duties will not be in any case impaired by anything that is at present in vigor, whether originating in the former form of the English Church or in the subsequent missions instituted in virtue of special constitutions, privileges or customs, now that the same state of things no longer exists. And in order that no doubt may remain we suppress in the plenitude of our apostolic power and entirely abrogate all the obligatory and judicial force of the said special constitutions, privileges and customs however ancient their date."—And he decrees that this apostolic letter shall "always be valid and firm notwithstanding all things contrary whatsoever."

And here we may remark, that this passage in the Bull settles the controversy between Dr. Cummin and Dr. Wiseman, as to whether the oath taken by the latter as the Archbishop of Westminster did or did not contain "the persecuting clause." We will suppose that it did not, but then the papal bull declares that notwithstanding the previous custom of omitting these words in the oath of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops in this kingdom, the new Archbishop of Westminster is "EQUALLY bound by all the obligations to which other Bishops and Archbishops are held by the common discipline of the Catholic (Roman) Church."

Yes, the Pope of Rome ruled by the Jesuits has now dared to launch forth "his anathemas, his interdictions, and his decrees" against the Sovereign of Great Britain and the Catholic Church, but he shall find that whilst both come unscathed from the strife, the blow may recoil on the papal apostacy, and Pope and Popery be prostrated in the dust, and we trust for ever.

If success had crowned this papal aggression, what was the fate in store for "these heretic dogs?" Did they flatter themselves that the papal sway with its "new varnish" would in those modern days of one-sided toleration, be different from what it was when Gardiner, Bonner, and other zealous members of the old Romish Hierarchy chained our Catholic Martyrs to the stake, and applied the torch to the faggots which consumed them?—Do they laugh at fear, and ridicule the order of Jesus? Then let that order undeceive them.—One of the speakers thus pointedly asks, "do they flatter themselves then that no spark still smoulders in the ashes round the stake, to kindle another torch? In calling us Jesuits they think that they cover us with opprobrium! They little think that these Jesuits have in store for them the CENSORSHIP,

GAGS, AND FLAMES, and will one day be masters of their masters." But ere this day arrive, "every Bishop must rigorously act upon this principle—be gentle but inflexible. Let him know how to assume the demeanour of a lamb if he would spread around him a perfume of sanctity which shall win all hearts; but let him also know how to act with the fierceness of a raging lion when he is called on to protect the rights of the Church or to reclaim those of which it has been already despoiled by the tyranny of governments. If the Bishops and the Clergy, however, know how to do their duty these rights shall all resume their paramount supremacy." In furtherance of this object, let us multiply the pious hands, which will busy themselves in seeking out these lifeless logs, (the inactive members of the Papacy.) Let them, I say, be again collected into heaps, and let the Bishops and the body of the Clergy reanimate those vast Catholic Braziers. Let them influence them without ceasing, for small flames rapidly become great ones and great ones become fearful conflagrations, until at last we shall have no more need to envelope them in mystery—and, then the destroying element shall purge out the wicked, and FITLY BAPTISE ALL SECTS until the Church alone is left standing above the ruins."

Aye! Mystery is at an end. Dr. Wiseman tells us in his late justification, that without a Hierarchy the Romish Canon Law could not be enforced in England, but when it were, then, indeed, should heretics be "fitly baptized" with faggot and flames, and then, even though the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster may not have taken that part of the oath which says, "heretics, schismatics, and rebels against our Lord (the Pope) or his aforesaid successors, I will persecute and attack to the utmost of my power;" yet, then we have no doubt he would do so, and plead in justification that the Bull by which his Archdiocese was defined, imposed upon him the same obligations as those imposed upon the Romish Hierarchy in Romish countries.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF WESTMINSTER.

Our file of the English papers received since our last more than confirms the statements we made as to the efforts of the Dean and Chapter, to civilize that district which the Cardinal "alone covets and shall be glad to claim, and to visit as a blessed pasture." We find that within the last twenty years the churches within the two parishes which included this district, have been increased from three to nine; five of the new ones being, in the midst of this most wretched population. The parochial clergy have been increased in the same time from six to twenty. Schools have been established in which three thousand children are taught. The Chapter have expended nearly £80,000 within the last ten years on these objects, besides much more done by its members in their individual capacity; and they have founded a Spiritual Aid Fund, now amounting to £20,000 in furtherance of whatever more may be required; whilst the efforts for Roman Catholic instruction extend to two Schools in which not fifty boys and as many girls are educated. With these notorious facts staring the Cardinal in the face, may we not well exclaim, how appropriate is his new addition of "St. Impudentia."

THE ANTI-POPISH MOVEMENT.

The London Times of the 11th ult., contains a detailed report of the presentation of addresses to her Majesty on the 10th, by the city of London, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in reference to the Bishop of Rome's audacious usurpation.

There appears to have been a state and solemnity in the manner in which the proceedings were conducted, well befitting the importance of the object. The Lord Mayor and the leading members of the greatest civic Corporation in the world, proceeded to Windsor, the place of audience, in full state—and the representatives of England's august Universities likewise made their appearance, attended with the more sober, but not the less impressive accessories of academical rank. In reference to the impression produced by these last-mentioned deputations, the Times observes:—"There was a silence among the people, and in the ranks of the learned army, who were moving on so regularly, which was more stirring than even the cheers of an excited multitude. As the sable mass moved slowly on, relieved in its uniformity here and there by purple and scarlet gowns, or white or purple hoods and bachelors' sheep-skins, the people now and then uttered a few cries, in a subdued tone against the recent bull of Rome, but their general demeanour was tranquil and orderly."

Her Majesty received the visitors in St. George's Hall, with her Court around her, and the addresses were received and presented by Prince Albert to the Royal Lady.

Our limits forbid us to give more than the most prominent portions of the addresses and replies.

The City Corporation first advanced to the Throne, headed by the Recorder, the Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, who read the address, the essence of which is embodied in the following paragraphs:—

"We learn with feelings of surprise and indignation that the Bishop of Rome has recently issued a bull,

whereby he not only presumes to partition this country into pretended dioceses of the Church of Rome, but at the same time assumes the right of appointing archbishops and bishops of such dioceses, and conferring upon them territorial titles and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, all which we deem to be inconsistent with the principles of our constitution in Church and State, an invasion of your Majesty's Royal supremacy, an audacious usurpation of your Majesty's prerogative of alone bestowing titles of honour, and a grievous insult to this Protestant nation.

"For remedy whereof we earnestly entreat that your Majesty will direct such measures to be taken as in your Royal wisdom shall seem expedient, assuring your Majesty that you may ever confidently rely on the affectionate and cordial support of a loyal, united, and religious people.

"We further humbly acquaint your Majesty that we view with feelings of deep anxiety and alarm, the introduction of late years of many Romish principles and practices, and the unauthorised revival of many obsolete forms of the worship and ministrations of our reformed national church, by some clergymen in this and other dioceses, and we humbly express our firm conviction that great encouragement has been thereby given to that act of usurpation and aggression against which we now protest, while it is our belief that greater danger to the Protestant Church is to be apprehended from unfaithful teaching than from open hostility."

In replying Her Majesty observed:

"I heartily concur with you in your grateful acknowledgments of the many blessings conferred upon this highly favoured nation, and in your attachment to the Protestant faith and to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in the defence of which the city of London has ever been conspicuous.

"That faith and those principles are so justly dear to the people of this country that I confidently rely on their cordial support in upholding and maintaining them against any danger with which they may be threatened, from whatever quarter it may proceed."

Next followed the deputation from the Court of Common Council, whose address was in the main but an echo of the preceding one. We deem it unnecessary to give more of it than what is subjoined:—

"Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Corporation of the City of London, have ever been foremost in advocating and promoting the admission of every class of their fellow subjects, including Roman Catholics, to the equal enjoyment of civil rights, without reference to religious distinctions. We hope, therefore, that our present course cannot be attributed to any desire to restrict religious freedom, while we humbly but confidently assure your Majesty that you may rely on the affectionate and loyal support of the citizens of London in repelling the encroachments now attempted by the servants of a foreign potentate and ecclesiastie, who assumes to govern and enslave your Majesty's subjects, by usurping the royal powers and prerogative, and pretending to establish independent jurisdictions within your Majesty's dominions."

The Queen in answer observed:

"You may be assured of my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is justly prized by the people of this country, and to uphold, as its surest safeguard, the pure and Scriptural worship of the Protestant faith, which has long been happily established in this land."

The City Lieutenantcy were then introduced in full uniform. In their address they stated:

"We have witnessed with the greatest surprise and indignation the late unwarrantable aggression of the Bishop of Rome against the undoubted prerogative of your Majesty's Crown, and the liberties of the people, by the promulgation of a bull, or instrument, in which a foreign potentate arrogantly assumes to himself the power to introduce into this kingdom a Romish hierarchy, and to confer upon them territorial rank and jurisdiction."

"We, therefore, humbly, but earnestly, pray that your Majesty will be pleased to adopt such measures as in your Majesty's wisdom may appear to be best calculated to vindicate your Majesty's supremacy, as by law established, and to prevent all further encroachments and attempts at usurpation by the See of Rome, upon the liberties and consciences of the people of this Protestant kingdom; and, if the law be insufficient, that your Majesty will be pleased, with the aid of your Parliament, to make such further enactments as may be found adequate to the present emergency."

In reply her Majesty said—

"It will continue to be, as it has ever been, my earnest endeavour, in the exercise of the power and authority intrusted to me, as the supreme governor of this realm, to maintain the independence and uphold the constitutional liberties of my people against all aggression and encroachment."

After the civic bodies had retired, His Grace the Duke of Wellington in the capacity of Chancellor of the University of Oxford, advanced to the foot of the throne, and read the address from that body "in his peculiar energetic manner, with great vigour and animation." We subjoin the leading features of the document:

"Recognizing your Majesty as, under God, 'the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all your Majesty's other dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal,' we have witnessed with indignation the recent publication within this realm, of a Papal instrument purporting to constitute in your Majesty's dominions a new territorial hierarchy, subject to the Bishop of Rome."

"We humbly desire to lay before your Majesty our earnest remonstrance against this assumption of authority by the Bishop of Rome, in open invasion of your Majesty's Royal prerogative, and in derogation of the honour and sovereignty of the British Crown."

"We also beg solemnly to protest against the intrusion, by the same foreign and pretended authority, of bishops claiming ordinary spiritual jurisdiction over or within the diocese of England, not only in manifest violation of the rights and independence of the Church of England, but in virtual denial of her existence as a true and living branch of the Catholic Church of Christ."

"We further humbly crave permission to profess before your Majesty our faithful adherence to the principles, doctrine, and discipline of the Reformed Church, our cordial assent to her declaration that 'no foreign prince or prelate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within your Majesty's dominions,' and our firm resolution to resist the

corrupt doctrines and superstitious practices of the Church of Rome, or any attempt to revive the Papal usurpations over the clergy and laity of the Protestant Church of England."

"While, therefore, we disclaim the wish to debar your Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, or any other from the free exercise of their religion, we nevertheless venture, with all humility, to pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take such measures as to your Majesty may seem meet, to repress all aggressions and encroachments of any foreign ecclesiastical Power upon the rights of your Crown, or the independence of your people."

The Address concluded with an assurance that it would be ever the earnest endeavour of the University to train up the youth intrusted to its care, in the principles of loyalty, and in faithful attachment to "the truths of holy scripture, as set forth in the Articles and Formularies of our Reformed Church."

During the reading of this document Lord John Russell appeared deeply interested in its contents, and scrutinized keenly the faces of the deputation, as Her Majesty returned the gracious reply of which the following are the principal points:—

"It has ever been, and will continue to be, my endeavour to promote the efficiency and maintain the purity of our Reformed Church, the supreme government of which, under God, is by law confided to me, and it is highly gratifying to me to be assured of your faithful adherence to its principles, doctrine, and discipline."

"While I cordially concur in the wish that all classes of my subjects should enjoy the free exercise of their religion, you may rely on my determination to uphold alike the rights of my crown and the independence of my people, against all aggressions and encroachments of any foreign Power."

"Your earnest endeavour, in the discharge of your important duties, to train up the youth intrusted to your care in faithful attachment to the truths of Holy Scripture cannot fail, under God's blessing, to have a powerful effect in strengthening the defences of our Protestant faith, and in preserving inviolate the privileges which are justly dear to the people of this country."

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, then read the Address of that learned body. After referring to the jurisdiction in Church and State, vested in the Sovereign, and the outrage committed by the Pope, the Address proceeds:—

"By this unwarrantable assumption of power on the part of the Bishop of Rome, not only are your Majesty's high prerogative, and the lawful authority and jurisdiction of the prelates of our church invaded and outraged, but the consciences of your Majesty's loyal subjects grievously offended."

"We therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be taken as this infraction, if not of the letter, yet of the spirit of our laws, seems to demand, and thus secure to your Majesty's devoted and affectionate people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties."

Her Majesty in answer declared:—

"It is my constant aim to uphold the just privileges and extend the usefulness of the church established by law in this country, and to secure to my people the full possession of their ancient rights and liberties."

The Times states that "Her Majesty looked very well, though somewhat flushed;" and that "Lord John Russell stood with his finger on his lips, and with downcast head, during the greater part of the time that was occupied by the Address and Reply." After leaving the Royal presence the deputations were entertained at lunch in the Waterloo Hall.

TRINITY CHURCH KING STREET.

It is with much pleasure we state that the collections made at this Church on Sunday, the 22nd instant, exceeded the sum of One Hundred Pounds Currency.

The Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie desires to acknowledge, through the medium of the Church, the receipt of a letter from the Rev. F. D. Fauquier. Mr. Farquier will perceive that his inquiries have been answered to a certain extent in this week's paper; and Mr. McKenzie hopes that it will be in his power soon to send him further particulars.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Jan. 9, 1861.

Full Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 6	a	3 4
Spring do. do.	3 2	a	3 2
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 1	a	1 2
Barley, per 48 lbs.	2 6	a	3 0
Peas	2 3	a	0 0
Rye	2 6	a	3 0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21 3	a	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	20 0	a	0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	18 9	a	0 0
Do. (in Bags)	16 6	a	0 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	18 0	a	18 0
Best, per lb.	0 24	a	0 4
Do. per 100 lbs.	15 0	a	10 3
Pork per lb.	0 3	a	6 3
Do. per 100 lbs.	18 9	a	21 2
Coals per ton	30 0	a	32 9
Lamb per quarter	2 6	a	3 9
Hams, per cwt.	35 0	a	40 0
Bacon	20 0	a	35 0
Lard	0 8	a	0 0
Apples per barrel	7 6	a	8 0
Straw	30 0	a	35 0
Hay	40 0	a	60 0
Fire Wood per cord	14 4	a	15 0
Bread	0 4	a	0 5

Gore and Wellington Church Society.

Parochial meetings of the above Association will be held as follows:—

Galt	Monday, February 10th	7, P.M.
Paris	Tuesday, " 11th	11, A.M.
Brantford	Tuesday, " 11th	7, P.M.
Ancaster	Wednesday, " 12th	11, A.M.
Dundas	Wednesday, " 12th	7, P.M.
Stoney Creek	Thursday, " 13th	11, A.M.
Wellington Square	Thursday, " 13th	7, P.M.
Oakville	Friday, " 14th	11, A.M.
Elora	Tuesday, " 18th	11, A.M.
Guelph	Tuesday, " 18th	7, P.M.
Annual meeting at Hamilton	Thursday, 13th March,	7, P.M.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Sec.