OBITEARY .-- At Tatton Park, Cheshire, the seat of his father, the Rev. Thomas Egerton, Rector of Middle, Shropshire, from the effects of scarlet fever, which he caught in the performance of his parochial duties.

SALISBURY CHURCH UNION SOCIETY .- From the report, religious freedom. on the 20th anniversary of the Church Union Society in the diocese of Salisbury (instituted by the late Bishop Burgess), it appears that the Committee have been, by the Divine blessing, the instruments of distributing to the collective objects of the Society's bounty during that period, £3284. 5s.; of which sum there has been voted in 46 several grants to superannuated and necessitous clergymen £1178. 5s.—in 29 several grants, for erecting,

the following grants were read:-Under the first head of the Society's operations-To a poor clergyman, rendered unequal to his minis-terial duties by advanced age.....

Towards again supplying the ministerial wants of Dilton Marsh (another half-year's stipend being Under the third head of the Society's operations—
To the superannuated parish clerk of Milston, Wilts,

To the superannuated parish clerk of Collingbourne, special grants before named of £125, amounts to a total of £229.

Since the annual meeting of the committee, an application for aid towards the erection of a house of residence at Ogbourne St. Andrew—a poor vicarage in Wiltshire—has been received by the Secretary from the recently appropriated in the control of the con pointed incumbent; and the committee having taken the same into their consideration this day, recommend that the sum of £100, be granted to the viear of Oghourne on his supplying the necessary certificates, &c. The total amount of grants, therefore, within the year, will stand at the sum of £329. - Dorset Chronicle.

THE CHURCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES .- SYDNEY, March 1847.—The Lord Bishop of Australia has just held an Ordination here. The only gentleman who offered himordination here. The only gentleman who offered him-self was the Rev. H. Tingcombe, for priest's orders. Much satisfaction is expressed here at the receipt of news from England to the effect that it is proposed to make the Rev. R. Attwood, B.A., of St. James's, Sydney, Bishop of the new see of Morpeth in this colony. He is a man universally respected, and in every way fitted for the ap-pointment, if his long continued state of extremely ill health be not a serious hindrens to the health be not a serious hindrance to the very active sphere of duties which lies before a colonial Bishop. inhabitants of Port Philip are also anxiously expecting their Bishop, and hoping to find him free from undue prejudices. With their bishop they are fondly looking for "separation" from the middle district.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1847. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE

Poetry. Have Pity on Me, O, my | Lady Jane Cheny. Friends.
A Conversation about the Church.
The Offertory.
Brother and Sister.
Mount Sinai. A Lesson in History.
The Worship of the Synagogue.
The Spider.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the

several Parishes and Missions in the Gore and Wel-

lington Districts at the periods mentioned below; when he would be desirous of meeting the Clergymen and Churchwardens of those parishes respectively, with as many of the Parishioners as can conveniently attend. It is requested that such meetings be, in all cases, commenced with Morning or Evening Prayer: Palermo,Wednesday, " 29, 10, A.M. give him glory. 4 2. P.M. Nelson, " 16 6, P.M. Wellington Square " Ancaster, Thursday, 30, 11, A.M. Stoney Creek " Elora,Monday, ...January 3. 3. P.M. Guelph, Tuesday, ... " Paris, " Brantford, " Mohawk Village, ... Thursday, Tuscarora,

THE MADEIRA CHAPLAINCY.

Considerable excitement prevails amongst the Pro- the present century." testant Churchmen at Madeira, in consequence of an extraordinary proceeding on the part of Lord Palmer- beheaded in the year 1793. ston in reference to the British Chaplain of that Island. It appears that some disputes had arisen between the Preshyterian residenters and the Church party, the precise nature of which we are ignorant of; but the result has been that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has taken upon him to cashier Mr. Lowe, who has held the office of Chaplain for about fourteen years. This gentleman may have been guilty of imprudence in the exercise of his functions, though on this point we have no data for forming a conclusion, inasmuch as he has been dismissed without the shadow of a trial. and without previous notice either to himself or to his Diocesan, the Bishop of London, by whom he was licensed to the office in question. The London Guardian thus pointedly exposes the oppressive and most unconstitutional conduct of which Government have been guilty in the course which they have seen proper

livelihood the Chaplain of Madeira, without trial, without appeal, are the other foreign chaplains safe? "2ndly. Is not the license of the Bishop of London the only guarantee the English have that their Church services are rightly performed in Madeira? and is Lord Palmer-

"3rdly. The Bishop of London (we hope) is spiritually is a recognition of Ecclesiastical principle. Until the license is withdrawn the present chaplain is the chaplain, the only spiritual authority for English Churchmen in Madeira.

"4thly. Supposing Lord Palmerston sends out some respectable person in holy orders, (which we will not believe)—who would go without license—without spiritual mission or jurisdiction—will be do more than found a new Palmerstonian sect in that island? Will not every real Churchman still adhere to the real chaplain-the

"5thly. Lord Palmerston ought to know, that the license of the Bishop is the single fact which makes the position of our foreign chaplaincies a tenable one—the single fact which reconciles the minds of Churchmen to XIV had taken the Sun for his emblem, and for his motto, the difficult standing of our English clergy abroad. His

lordship may despise altogether this "superstition;" but

results may be most disastrous to the interests of our common Christianity. A Socinian Secretary of State will have it in his power, for instance, to dismiss from office a Chaplain, who, in obedience to his Ordination vows, honestly teaches the fundamental doctrine of the Trinity in Unity; and thereby provokes the hostility of some Unitarian heretics, amongst whom his lot may be cast. The case is so glaringly unjust and illegal that we cannot for a moment entertain an apprehension that it will be long suffered to remain in its present position, compromising as that position does the most elementary principles of Ecclesiastical order and

SCRIPTURE READERS.

We learn from our English files that a large proportion of the Bishops, influenced by the lamentable amount of spiritual destitution which prevails, have agreed to appoint in their respective dioceses a class or rendering habitable, glebe houses on the poorer benefices of the diocese, and supplying spiritual ministrations to parishes inadequately provided. £1845.—and in 59 several grants to parish clerks, incapacitated for their duties by old age or bodily infirmity. £211. At the annual meeting of the committee on the 8th of June last, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Sarum in the chair, the following greats were read in their respective dioceses a class of Bible Readers, who, in subservience to the parochial Clergy, shall aid them in the discharge of their over grown duties. At first sight the experiment would seem a hazardous one, the temptations to catechists overstepping the legitimate limits of their operations being many and obvious, unless the restrictive lines be being many and obvious, unless the restrictive lines be broadly marked, and stringently conserved. From all we can gather, these precautions have been carefully attended to in the present case. The candidate for license must be provided with a recommendation from the Incumbent under whom it is proposed he shall act. A searching examination into his principles and acquirements must be undergone. And the continuance of his license is contingent upon the favourable report, made from time to time by the pastor in whose parish he labours, both as regards his general conduct and 4 the nature of the tracts and books which he may distribute. With such safeguards against encroachments on the duties of the clerical office, we fondly anticipate much that is satisfactory from the exertions of these Scripture Readers.

held out to properly qualified candidates:

"Scripture Readers-Wanted, immediately, a number fearnest and well-educated Churchmen, to act as Scripture Readers, in a large manufacturing town. They must comply, in all respects, with the conditions laid down in the declaration which the Bishops have recently published. The Bishop of the diocese has promised to admit of Scripture reader for the space of two years, shall be nominated to curacies within the diocese. Gentlemen nominated to curacies within the diocese. Gentlemen desirous of devoting themselves to this work must be under thirty years of age, of sound Church of England principles, and ready to labour earnestly for the glory of God. Arrangements will be made for their maintenance in comfort and respectability at an economical rate; and they will be lectured by the parochial clergy in a theological course, to be approved by the Bishop, until they are qualified for presentation for holy orders. Address to Rev. H. H. N., at Mr. Harrison's, Bookseller, 55, Briggate,

REMARKABLE INTERPRETATION.

We have obtained the following curious extract from a number of the Morning Chronicle, dated May,

"The following will be thought not unworthy of notice at this time. It is an extract of a Sermon by ROBERT FLEMING, (Printed by Andrew Bell, Cornhill. London), in the year 1701, and reprinted by G. Terry, No. 54, Paternoster Row, price 2s., copies of which are now in possession of Sir George Yonge and Sir George Osborne, Baronets. This Sermon is also mentioned in the Catalogue of the Library of the late Bishop Fleming, of Carlisle.

"The text of this Sermon is from the sixteenth chapter of Revelation, verses 8 and 9.

" 'And the fourth Angel poured out his vial upon the Sun,* and power was given unto him to scorch men with fire. And men were scorched with great heat, and blasphemed the name of God, which hath Oakville, Tuesday, ... December 28, 6, P.M. power over these plagues; and they repented not, to

> " There is great reason to hope that about another century, things again may alter for the better; for I cannot but believe some new mortification to the supporters of Antichrist will then happen; and perhaps 31, 1, P.M. the French Monarchy may begin to be considerably 6, P.M. humbled, and the king, or rather his successors, and 3, 3, P.M. monarchy itself, before the year 1793, be forced to 4, 11, A.M. acknowledge, that in respect to neighbouring poten
> "6, P.M. But as to the expiration are means of uniformity.* 5, 11, A.M. of this vial, I fear it will not be till the end of the year 3, P.M. 1794. I must now tell you that I have nothing to 6, P.M. add as to the times; but as to the manner, our text 6, 10, A.M. lavs the foundation of more distant thoughts. And, 2, P.M. therefore, in the next place we may justly suppose that 6, P.M. the French Monarchy, after it has scorched the nations 7, 6, P.M. round it, will itself consume in its own flame: the fire, and that which is the fuel that maintains it, wasting considerably, till it be exhausted towards the end of

> > N.B.—It will be recollected that Louis XVI was

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.

It appears by the following extract from the European Times, that a Bishop has been at length appointed to the Diocese of Manchester:

"The Rev. James Prince Lee, M.A., head master of King Edward's Free School, Birmingham, has just been appointed Bishop of the recently erected see of Manchester. The reverend gentleman was formerly second master of Rugby school, at the time when the late Dr. Arnold was principal, and succeeded to the head mastership of King Edward's School in Birmingham, on the appointment of his predecessor, Dr. Jeune, (now master of Pembroke College, Oxford) to the Deanery of Jersey.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Rumours continue rifely to prevail that we are on the eve of a general election, but we have not been able to trace them to any authentic source. Our own "Ist. If Lord Palmerston can turn out of his office and impression is that the on dit is nothing more than the ruse of the penny-a-line tribe to furnish material for newspaper gossip. What possible end could be served by a dissolution at the present moment, is more than we can conjecture, particularly as our Parliament will die a natural death in the course of a few months .-"3rdly. The Bishop of London (we hope) is spiritually independent of Lord Palmerston, whatever his lordship may think; and though the Bishop might issue a license at his request, will he withdraw it at his caprice? Indeed, the very fact that the Bishop was asked to give his license the very fact that the Bishop was asked to give his license and with deep importance to the well-being of our The friends of constitutional freedom and good order, adopted land. The following correspondence which we extract from the Montreal Herald, speaks for itself.

> Donegana's Hotel, 17th Nov., 1847. My Dear Sir,-It is broadly asserted in the Globe and Minerve newspapers, that a dissolution of Parliament is about to take place shortly, and that this course has been determined, not by, but for the Council, by Lord Elgin, influenced by com-munications received from the Imperial Government, or by his own desire to make an appeal to the country. If you are at liberty to give a distinct answer to my question, which involves

> * About the time when this Sermon was published Louis

a point vitally affecting the interests of the country, I shall be obliged; my question is not whether there is or is not to be a dissolution, but whether any communication has been received by the Governor General, of the import to which I have allustrations. ed, or whether his Lordship expressed the desire attributed to him by the journals in question

Ever truly your's,
G. Duggan, Junior. To the Hon. Henry Sherwood, }

Attorney General, U. C. Montreal, 17th Nov., 1847. My Dear Sir,-I have just received your letter of this date, and am authorized to give a direct contradiction to both the as-

rtions or assumptions referred to in it. His Excellency the Governor General has received no such communication from Her Majesty's Government, and has expressed no such desire. And I am further permitted to add, should His Excellency decide on dissolving the present Parliament, it will be at the suggestion, and on the advice, of his Council alone.

Your's faithfully, HENRY SHERWOOD.

George Duggan, Esq., M.P.

PLANK ROADS IN THE HOME DISTRICT.

It is with much pleasure we learn that the ormation of the plank roads from Brampton to Port Credit, and from Streetsville to Dundas Street, is now a matter of absolute certainty, and operations will be commenced as regards both of them, as soon as the season permits. The benefits which these undertakings will confer upon the districts through which they run will be incalculable, and the alacrity with which the requisite funds have been contributed, does the highest credit to the liberality and public spirit of all concerned. We trust the day is not far distant which will witness the intersection of a large portion of our Province by similar works; as more effective auxiliaries to improvement, both social and moral, cannot well be conceived.

THE WEATHER.

The weather continues to be very mild-remarkably so indeed, when the advanced period of the year is taken into account. Persons skilled in such matters thousands who have this season been landed on our shores. Owing to the heavy rains which have pre- gation. the Province are in a most dreadful condition,-i not a few are perfectly impracticable; the result of which is, that the farmers are unable to transmit their grain either to mill or market.

ROWSELL'S DIARY.

We have much pleasure in commending this neat and exceedingly useful volume to the attention of our readers. As usual it is furnished with an Almarack, and a judicious selection of lists Ecclesiastical, Legal, The following advertisement, which we take from a and Mercantile. The Diary is so arranged as to be late number of the Guardian, shows that the scheme equally available to the Clergyman and the man of is to go into immediate operation, and also indicates business, and the paper is of a superior quality .the inducements which, in some dioceses at least, are Altogether the getting up of the work is highly creditable to our City.

> THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, November 24. Total number at present in Sick Hospital,] ... 591 morning of 25th Nov. In the Convalescent Hospital..... Total ... Died during week ending Monday Morning, 22nd inst. 1 Admitted this day (Wednesday) 24th inst......

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

CHURCH MUSIC.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. and dear Sir,-I have taken much interest in the scussion which has been carried on with so much animation in your paper, upon the kind of Music most proper to be used in our Churches. After the lengthened editorial notice which you have taken of the question, there is perhaps but little room or necessity for remark, yet I should be glad to bring forward a few considerations which

ons, which appear to me to require notice, in order that e merits of the case may be fully understood. And first of all, there seems no likelihood that any one of the parties to the controversy, or any consistent Churchman, will deny, that the most proper mode of setting the question at rest, is by reference to authority for our present practice, to the authority of those who have been ordained to rule over the Church; and for our

For the chanted portions of the service, we possess no other rule, than the differing practice of churches in the Mother Country, as introduced by Clergymen into their respective congregations here, varied in too many instances at the mere caprice of the leaders of voluntary choirs. It seems, then, necessary to make diligent reference to the rubric itself; and I can conceive no principle upon which any party can object to submit implicitly to its guidance. Impressed with this idea, I have endeavoured to collect every passage and phrase contained in it, which in any way bears upon the musical portion of the service, and it will perhaps not be considered unprofitable to point em out, for the benefit of such of your readers as may wish to arrive at a correct opinion upon the whole questi In the Morning Service, the "Venite" and the "Te

Deum;" in the Communion Service, the Nicene Creed; in the Evening Service, the Psalms and Apostles' Creed; in the Funeral Service, "I heard a voice;" in the Service for the Martyrdom of Chas. I., "Righteous art thou;" and in that for the Queen's Accession, "O Lord, our Governour;"—are appointed to be "said or sung."

In the Morning Service, the Apostles' Creed, the Litany, and the Athanasian Creed; in the Communion Service, the Trisagion, or "Glory be to Thee;" on Easter Day, "Christ our Passover;" and in the Service for the Restoration of the Royal Family, "My prayer shall be of Thee;"—are directed to be

In the Form of Prayer to be used at Sea, the "Te

Deum" is directed to be "sung" after the hymn "If In the Funeral Service, "Man that is born of a woman," is to be "said" by the Priest, or "sung by the "Priest and Clerks."

by the "Priest and Clerks."

The "Benedictus" and the "Jubilate Deo" are simply directed to be "read." The "Magnificat," the "Cantate," and the "Nunc Dimittis," have no accompanying direction whatever.

The rubric, "In quires and places where they sing, here followeth the Anthem," occurs after the Third Collect both in the Morning and Evening Service.

The word "Anthem" is also applied to the "Venite" and to "Christ, our Passover." The title "hymn" is given to the "Te Deum" and "Benedictus:" and to "If the land," in the Forms of Prayer to be used at Sea, as well as to those named in the four special services, besides many other similar instances. The

Benedicite" is styled a "canticle.' In the Services for the Fifth of November, the Martyrdom of Chas. I., the Restoration of the Royal Family, and the Queen's Accession, the "hymns" substituted for the "Venite" are all expressly directed to be said or sung alternately by the Priest and

* Here I must express my surprise, that your correspondent Tallis should have been so inadvertent, as to designate the performance of Pope's Ode, which is contained in this authorised collection, as an 'indecency.' In similarly strong language, he calls Jackson's Te Deum—which is constantly used in our English Cathedrals—as a 'frightful composition.' Such phraseology is sarely calculated to widen, rather than heal differences.

I have here given nearly, if not quite, every expression in the Rubric, which concerns us at present. Of the metrical version of the Psalms, no mention whatever appears in any of the Services, nor any clue to indicate its proper place. But in the Royal Order in Council sanctioning its rese these words are found. tioning its use, these words are found:—"The same is allowed and permitted to be used in all Churches, Chapels, and Congregations as shall think fit to receive the same." And the accompanying recommendation of the Bishop of London (Bishop Compton) is in these very remarkable words:—"His Majesty having allowed and permitted the use of a New Version of the Psalms of David, by Dr. Brady and Mr. Tate, in all Churches, Chapels, and Congregations: I cannot do less than wish a good success to gregations; I cannot do less than wish a good success to this Royal Indulgence; for I find it a work done with so much judgment and ingenuity, that I am persuaded it may take off that unhappy objection, which has hitherto lain against the singing Psalms, and dispose that part of Divine Service to much more devotion. And I do heartily recommend the use of this version to all my

brethren within my diocese.' The inferences which it seems to me just to draw, from an examination of the various expressions quoted above

First, that the terms "anthem," "hymn," and "psalm," are frequently used in the same sense; and that to be "said or sung"—to be "sung or said"—and to be "read," whenever applied to portions of the service pointed for singing, are also convertible expressions.
Secondly, that all the responsive portion ondly, that all the responsive portions of the service,

such as the Kyrie Eleison, or responses to the Command-ments, may be "sung or said," as well as the Litany although not so directed Thirdly, that Brady & Tate's version of the Psalms was probably written as a substitute for the chanted Psalms, and not as an addition to the service; and was considered

by the Privy Council and the Bishop of London as little better than a necessary evil.

Fourthly, that the congregation, if they join in any portion of the musical services, should join in all (except the anthem) that are not limited to the priest alone.

therefore lastly that the principal use of the choir is to lead the congregation in their responses, and that the duty of the congregation is, strictly, to accompany the choir. On this latter proposition hangs the corollary, that the priest should himself sing or say the alternate verse in all the psaims or hymns pointed for chanting: but whether the argument may be carried so predict that the winter will be an open one, which we trust will be the case, for the sake of the helpless decide, contenting myself with an humble attempt to

We seem to be all agreed, that these latter are not to vailed for some time back, the roads in many parts of be required to join in the "anthem," which, whatever may be its true character, is limited to "quires and places where they sing." So, by the same rule, if in its place a metrical psalm or hymn be substituted, or if a pause in the service be filled up in like manner, as in the case of the metrical psalm or hymn usually *introduced* before the sermon, the congregation are not called upon to take any part in it whatsoever. That those who can sing, may do so conveniently, I apprehend is not disputed; but whether this introduced psalmody should necessarily be of such a character as to be suited to the whole congregation, ap-pears to me a question wholly distinct from the rubric, and to be decided entirely by the wishes of the priest, by custom, or by the circumstances of the particular congre-

> Having already, as I fear, tired both yourself and your readers by a dry detail of authorities, I can add nothing more than a few hints, which I think might be profit-

ably and readily acted upon.

Those who have had an opportunity of knowing the working of the "voluntary system" of singing, as it may justly be called, in dissenting congregations, are aware, that the practice among them is, to place the leadership in the hands of some individual of stentorian lungs and modest assurance, who associates with himself many persons as he can induce to practice together on some week evening, and whom he stations with himself a some conspicuous part of the meeting-house, and with their aid makes as much noise as possible-the congregation following or not, as they please. If the meeting-house does not happen to enjoy the presence of so efficient a person among its ordinary frequenters, the music (if such it can be called) immediately flags. I know this to have been the case frequently in many such congrega-Died during the last twenty-four hours 2

Discharged to Convalescent House, from 15th to 22nd inst. 46

15th to 22nd inst. 22 charge of a competent instructor, and superintended per-

sonally by the officiating minister himself. If a Clergyman desire his flock to do something more Holy Spirit." to the honour of God, than merely reading responses aloud, and joining feehly in the "calcated" metrical hymrolet him secure the services of some tolerably efficient leader, who will undertake to instruct every member of the Church who will diligently attend the appointed practice, how to sing the plain, melodious chants now in established use, and sanctioned by the united suffrage of our most eminent musicians for so many hundred years. Let the Minister attend himself, as an example to the timid and the fastidious. Let him publicly and frequently admonish all who have any capacity for singing, to employ their talents in God's service, by attending such practice as a duty, whether they form a portion of the 'choir" or not; and let every facility be afforded, by proper notice, by well lighting and warming the Chur &c., for all persons to do so without inconvenience. These things would at least be worth a trial. I cannot think it desirable that any person whomsoever should attempt to sing during divine Service, who has not previously practised; or that people should go to Church on Sundays to learn to sing. I will not suppose that any one will be expected, or will desire, to do that for which he is absolutely unave been ordained to rule over the Church; and for our fitted. But nearly every man, woman and child, who pinions as to what ought to be done for the future, to the uthority of the Book of Common Prayer; or, wanting as a favourable opportunity is afforded. Those who have kness guidance within its rubric, to the intentions of the Church in its compilation. any individual, with the least voice for singing may soon become an efficient, perhaps a prominent member of a choir, by regular practice and a very little attention to the first rudiments of music. And if he do not attempt singing in parts, he may at least learn the tunes of that are to be sung, and may in his place in the congretion of the congretion o that are to be sung, and may in his place in the congregation lend efficient aid towards raising that "chorus of

raise" so delightful to a Christian's ear. I have limited my remarks to the subject of Chanting; but it will be obvious, that those who can chant, will sing the common psalm-tunes without difficulty; and I know by experience, that the larger the number of attendants at the regular musical practice, the greater disposition will be shown to accommodate the style of music to ordi-

ch more, Sir, might be said on this interesting subject, but time and space warn me to conclude. PHILHARMONICUS.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:

Previously announced in No. 106, amount... 376 11 81 St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie, revice for the Restoration of the Royal Family,
My prayer shall be of Thee;"—are directed to be
sung or said."

In the Marriage Service, the "Beati omnes," and
the Famored Service, "Low the Royal Family,

The Property Service, "Low the Royal Family,

The Property Service, "Low the Royal Family,

St. Paul's Church Warden

Merrickville,

—per Rev. E. Morris......

St. Peter's Church, Credit, in the Funeral Service, "I am the Resurrection,"—
are to be "said or sung" by the Minister or Clerks

St. John's Church, Peterboro', (short credit last week) ...

> 119 collections, amounting to.....£381 1 9½ T. W. BIRCHALL. Toronto, Nov. 25, 1847.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE REV. R. LONSDALE has resigned the charge of St. Paul's (Mariner's) Chapel, Quebec, and removed to La Prairie, having been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the charge of that Mission. He requests letters and papers to be addressed to him at La Prairie.—

THE REV. J. E. F. SIMPSON has resigned the charge of Melbourne, Eastern Townships, and removed to Quebec, having been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the charge of St. Paul's (Mariner's) Chapel, in ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.-The following

Address to the Rev. Charles Bancroft, on the occasion of his separation from the flock over which he has lately watched, is cut from the Transcript:-

Dear and Reverend Sir,
The Congregation of St. Thomas's Church desire, through us, to express to you their deep regret at your departure, and their sincere wishes for your future wel-

fare and happiness. since you came amongst them, they have derived pleasure as well as advantage from your presence. Under your care, the congregation has rapidly increased, and the re-In the two years and a half which have now elapsed

All these "psalms," "hymns," and "anthems are pointed for chanting, as well as the Psalms wherever they occur, the Book of Psalms generally, and the Athanasian Creed.

All these "psalms," "hymns," and "anthems are cumstances by no means encouraging, the most promising or nearly so; and to do it effectually, a mixture of comfarmly placed of a work which promises, under the sanc-firmly placed of a work which promises, under the sanc-salt and one of black oxide of manganese, should be placed. tion of God, to be a blessing to the city and neighbour-

congregation experience both fears and regret at your departure. They feel that in you they lose the kind friend as well as the zealous pastor, and that, however fortunate they may be in securing a future religious instructor, they cannot hope to find one who will combine more happily the characters of companion and guide than

With these feelings, dear and reverend Sir, we convey to you the adieux of the congregation of Saint Thomas's Chapel. Although separated from you, we will ever retain a grateful recollection of you in our hearts, and watch with interest and hope your future career. We also desire to convey to Mrs. Bancroft and the other members of your family, the same warm expressions of our feelings, trusting that they, as well as yourself, may find in your new home the repose that you seek, with all the happiness that we could desire.

With every feeling of respect and attachment, we have the honour to remain, Dear Mr. Bancroft, your most

In behalf of the Congregation of St. Thomas's Church. Montreal, October 30th, 1847.

UNITED STATES.

THE BISHOP OF EASTERN NEW-YORK.

The following is an extract from an able letter in the N. Y. Churchman, written by a Correspondent in Canada. The proposition is vigorous and Catholic in its spirit:— "But I did not commence with the intention of reviewing your Convocation, but of dropping a hint, if you will not think it too great presumption, for the Bishop's course in this most painful crisis; for I feel that it concerns not only himself, but the Church at large, and perhaps for

"The suggestion is this, -that the Bishop of New-York should appeal to a General Council of the Reformed Catholic Church. Such an appeal might be addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primus of the Scottish Church, and the Senior Bishop of your own Church. think that such an appeal might be attended with many penefits-it would show your Church that there is a power above it even upon earth, namely the decisions of the Church Universal. It is time your people remembered that the tyranny of sectional majorities are unbefitting to the Church of Christ. It is perhaps too much to hope that in the present divided state of even the Reformed portion of the Church, such an appeal would actually cause it to assemble in Council, but yet I think the mere appeal itself would be attended with very important benefits. It would benefit the Bishop personally, by bringing his case formally before the Church at large, and ought, therefore, since all the documents and arguments on both sides are now so fully before it, to call forth some decided opinion from the different sections of it. Another benefit would be the public recognition of the unity of the whole Catholic Church, which has been so injuriously lost sight of since the Reformation; and although, alas! the schi of the Romish Church, and the divisions, discord, and other circumstances prevent visible and judicial unity, this is no reason why it cannot, and ought not, to be maintained by the Reformed branches of the Church. And surely this is a fitting occasion to revive it, when a Christian Bishop believes himself to be unjustly and un-lawfully degraded. But, as I shall shortly show, this is

no mere personal question.

Further, if it is visionary to hope for such a Council, I see not why, if properly urged, it might not lead to a Foreign Synod of Reformed Bishops as a Court of Appeal for Bishop Onderdonk. Against this I can well believe a large portion of your intolerant and bitter puritanic Churchmen would make a most indignant outery, and begin to talk very largely of the independence of the American Church and its irresponsibility to any superior earthly power! But, Sir, I would simply reply, that if the American Church be a part of the Catholic Church, it is responsible for its proceedings to the Church at large, and is bound to submit to its decisions, or even to the lawful decisions of any considerable portion of it! Nor could all your own canons, laws, or usages, relieve you from this responsibility, without also severing you from the Catholic Church and all its privileges, until such time as you repented and returned to that submission which is as you repented and returned to that submission which is essential to Catholic and Christian unity; for such a responsibility of every part to the whole, is one of "the first principles of the doctrine of Christ," and one of the most important of Apostolic and Catholic usages.

But, in truth, if the Bishop's opponents were not also his enemies, they would surely rejoice at any prospect of carrying this unhappy controversy to a tribunal entirely free from party bias, and which, from its more Catholic character, might be expected in its corporate character to be more fully under the influence and guidance of the

(From the Globe Extra. Nov. 10-6, P.M.) Arrival of the Acadia.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Rise in Price of Breadstuffs !- Slight Improvement in the Money Market!! -- Stoppage of Manufacto-

The Steamer Acadia arrived at her wharf in Boston, this day, at noon. Knowing the anxiety of our subscribers to obtain the earliest intelligence, we have, in conjunction with the proprietors of the Colonist, received the following special report,

Best Western Canal Flour, 29s. @ 29s. 6d. p bbl ; Richmond and Baltimore, 28s. @ 29s.; Richmond, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 28s. @ 29s.; New Orleans and Ohio, 26s. @ 27s.: United States and Canada, sour, 21s. @ 23s. United States Wheat, White and Mixed, 7s. 6d. @ 8s. p

70 lbs.; Beef 6s. 6d. @ 7s. 6d. Indian Meal, 14s. @ 15s. w barrel.

Before the day of departure of last steamship and for two days subsequently, the Liverpool market was unusually dull and de-

A slight improvement in the money market on the 26th imparted a better feeling.
Since then prices steadily advanced to our present quotations, at which they continued firm.

The demand for Indian Corn and Meal for Ireland has been Additional shutting up of mills and short working.

THE CHOLERA.

(To the Editor of the Times.) Sir,-The steady advance of the cholera westward appears to Sir,—The stendy advance of the choicers westware appears to have called public attention to its probable re-appearance in England before long, and a paragraph in one of the London papers of Friday leads me to believe that the majority of persons will depend for protection upon any preparation which is advertised as a "disinfectant," erroneously believing that all disinfectants have the same power over the virus which creates discovered to the power over unpleasant smells. Allow me to correct ease as they have over unpleasant smells. Allow me to createst this error by detailing the results of my experience during the visitation of this horrible malady in 1832, when, as a chymist, I laid myself out for a close examination into the cause, mode I haid myself out for a consecutive for the form of propagation, and check for it. For this purpose I obtained information of, and visited in person, all the earliest cases which where themselves in this city generally, and in each great public establishment in particular. For some time I attended almost daily at the cholera hospitals, and experimented in every way I could think of, upon the dead and living subjects, their contents, and ejecta, the atmosphere surrounding them, and their articles of clothing. The conclusions I arrived at I forward for the information of those who have not had the same

ble of being recognized by the smell by some, emanating from and surrounding the dead or living cholera subject or articles of

ammonia, as it does not decompose salts of lead or zinc, and when passed through nitrate of silver it only forms a red solu-

4. That injection can be conveyed by articles of clothing, &c.; and that washerwomen are more subject to infection than ordinary persons from that cause.

5. That all persons are not equally liable to infection from equal exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure, and even the same individual becomes more sensent exposure.

sitive under certain circumstances. 6. That the poison is destroyed by chlorine gas and a heat of

W. Burnet's and Ledoyen's—will be of no avail, although they will promptly remove ordinary putrid effluvia. The only chymical preventive I depended upon in my numerous exposures to the virus was chlorine gas, and this I helieve to be a perfect one if the fumigation is complete. I invariably passed through an atmosphere of it on my return home, and kept it escaping in my residence during the continuance of the disease in the city. I also placed large quantities of the substance necessary for the evolution of this gas in the hands of a Bristol druggist, who was kind enough to distribute 1,200 quantities of it gratuitously to applicants during three days, with instructions for the use, and am happy to say that during that time the deaths fell from ten to one per day, and I have but little doubt that if every ship arriving in England from an infected place should be exposed to W. Burnet's and Ledoyen's-will be of no avail, although they arriving in England from an infected place should be exposed to

All these "psalms," "hymns," and "anthems" are venue of the Church been nearly doubled. Under cirsalt and one of black oxide of manganese, should be placed jut inside the outer or street door of the dwelling house, and a little Such being the case, it cannot be surprising that the convey the chlorine gas to every part of the interior, and where ever it can be smelt the effect is produced—the miasm is de stroyed. If articles of clothing are infected, and the colomb or a kiln, to 250 or 300 degrees (about the heat of bakis, bread), when they might be handled or used with perfect im-I am, Sir, &c., WILLIAM HEREPATH.

Bristol, Oct. 11.

Colonial.

Montreal that the dissolution of Parliament will be pri claimed on Saturday next, but we have no positive inform of the fact, and can only say, if it be true, that in our of it is not a well judged move. There is nothing in the state the Province that absolutely requires an immediate Session of the Legislature. Thank Providence we have no such crist here as there is in England; every thing is tranquil and strainly appear to us that the wisest plan would have been to put off the dissolution and consequent elections, partly the winter off the dissolution and consequent elections until the wints had advanced sufficiently to give the voters good roads to trate on. This is the very worst time of year for safe and comforts.

Tuesday's Quebec Mercury gives as reports current in that city, that Mr. Chabot will not again present himself, and that Mr. Drummond will not come forward for Port Neuf; for the latter county it is said that N. F. Belleau, Esq., of Quebec, will be a candidate, and that he will be come to the control of the county it is said that N. F. Belleau, Esq., of Quebec, will be a candidate, and that he will be control of the county it. will be a candidate, and that he will be opposed by C.T. reau, Esq. Mr. J. P. Rhêaume will, we are told, control has reau, Esq. Mr. J. P. Rheaume will, we are told, control of Montmorenci with the celebrated Mr. Cauchon, and Mr. T. W. Lloyd will contest Megantic with the Hon. Mr. Daly. The Mercury further states that Mr. G. H. Ryland will stand for Quebec against Mr. Aylwin, and Mr. Lafontsine offer himself for Montreal. Berthier, Bellechasse, and St. Maurice are to be contested. Maurice are to be contested.

We have heard all sorts of rumours relative to the chant to their constituents; among others, that neither Mr. Lafer taine, Mr. Armstrong nor Dr. Nelson stand the slignress tellor of being again returned for the counties they now sit for by remonstrate the site of the counties they now sit for by remonstrate the site of the s of course we do not vouch for the counties they now six not course we do not vouch for the truth of any such rumous In Canada West, the Niagara opposition paper states the Mr. Dickson, if he so please, will be returned without a contained many states and the Glengary will probably return its present member, Mr. Sandfield McDonald, without opposition. Mr. George McDonis again solicited to stand for Dundas. Mr. Malcolm Cameron has had a requisition addressed the stand for Sanday and Constant and has had a requisition addressed to him to come forward and contest the representation of Kent. A friend of Mr. Hinch states that it is untrue that Mr. Baldwin intends to stand for Oxford, as Mr. Hincks will again make a trial to wrest the county from its present member. There will, it is said, he po Conservative opposition to the Hon. John McDonald in Kings ton, and the Radical parts bear to the standard of the Conservative opposition to the Hon. John McDonald in ton, and the Radical party having not more than a thir votes, will in that case have no chance of ousting the Re-General. Mr. McDonald left Montreal for Kingston to before yesterday. Mr. Alexander McLean, a Const will oppose Mr. Æ. Macdonald, in the county of Stor The Globe says that it hopes soon to be able to annou names of two Reform candidates for Toronto! Qu

What will be their chance of success? Since we wrote the above, we have heard that Mr. Lemieus the present member, will contest Dorchester, and that Gugy will come forward again for Missisonoi Such are Gugy will come forward again for Missisquoi. Such rumors afloat, and we give them just for what they are In the meantime we must observe that our Conserval temporaries do not appear at all alarmed at the prosp dissolution; and on the other hand that the Radical's considerably "funky," if we may judge by their terribly leftorts at getting up the steam of agitation. One of the last lies we have seen is an attempt, on the part of the Toronto Laminer, to prove that Sir Allan McNab is turning Liberal Montreal Courses

The University Question has again become a topic discussion by a portion of the press, in consequence of the solid tion by the Special Committee of the Wesleyan Methodist of ference of a petition to both Houses of Parliament, in favorithe bill introduced during the last session of parliament by both the Received

hon, the Receiver General.

The probability that this measure will receive the approof the large majority of a denomination so strong in no and in influence as the Wesleyan Methodists, has created little alarm in the breasts of those who regard Mr. Baldmischeme as the ne plus ultra of educational legislation: and it affect to consider the movement of the Conference Commits as partaking more of a next section of the Conference of the Confer as partaking more of a party political character than as direct simply to the satisfactory settlement of the University que

But this is the sheerest affectation. The smallest modien of common sense would teach these objectors that the Methodists have an interest in the disposition of the University quantities that the Methodists have an interest in the disposition of the University quantities are the methodists have an interest in the disposition of the University quantities. the considerations which influences policical parties, them of selfishness if your ill accuse their youth in their own manner, and under the direct nces of their own religious system. on the one hand with an unwillingness to yield up an ition which they have founded and sustained in the mid thousand difficulties; and on the other, of a jealous can be in the mid the state of the sta their children shall walk in the paths which they then

have trod. We cannot see with what justice those who demand the struction of the existing charter of King's College—who insist upon the dissolution of the unity of that institution—can throw a stone at the Methodists because they prefer a distribution which will materially serve the interests of their communion, to a questionable attempt to establish another great central school of learning in the place of the one apparently doomed to spoilation in the strife of rival religionists.

spoilation in the strife of rival religionists.

Victoria College has hitherto received but £500 per annula as public aid. The distribution proposed under the Receive General's bill will increase this grant to £1500, and in proposes the purposes the purposes. its establishment. Add to this, the fact that the College but ing at Cobourg will yet be available; that it will not the new sary to make any new demand upon the exertions of the mination for the erection of new buildings at Toronto; when adoption there are surely presented reasons sufficient for the adoption and the petition to which we have adverted, without allowing and the relition to which we have adverted, without allowing and the relition to the surely and the relition to th

party political considerations to interfere.

These incentives are, however, as claimed by the Committeness in the second purely denominational, and peculiarly pertain to the Methodischer themselves. But there are other considerations not less important to them in their capacities as members of the Canadian beautiful to them in their capacities as members of the Canadian beautiful to the considerations and the considerations are the capacities. politic. The proposed increased facilities for elementar, if we may so term the establishment of district grammars domestic education, can hardly have a less degree of in determining their course. And it is this last feature will achieve the second control of the second course. bill which, we are persuaded will recommend it to the sign of the great mass of the people; for they are much more cerned in procuring within each district an easy access for children to the means of a substantial education, than in ing up at Toronto one great public institution.—News. THE UNIVERSITY.—At the last Conference of the West Methodists, resolutions were passed in favour of the University of Parliament; for which the Conference—and more parliarly Dr. Richey as Chairman of it—are getting well abuse the opposition journals. This plan, which distributed the downent of King's College to the partial pattern. dowment of King's College to a certain extent between Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans and man Catholics, in fixed proportions—the residue being of the remaining denominations, with an accumulating properties of the remaining denominations, with an accumulating properties of the Grammar Schools, was agreed to the leading members of the Church of England, for the peace, and with the view of setting the question finally at a peace, and with the view of setting the question finally at the vent the accomplishment of any such result; being unwilling apparently, to relinquish the excitement to be produced annually to be produced annual to be produced annual to be produced annual to be produced annual to the produced annual to be produc the revival of bitter discussions upon the subject bund has been so often gone over in relation to it, the further argument may be dispensed with, as having neit velty nor utility in it. It may be as well, however, to detail that while the emponents of that while the opponents of the University, rail at the flowing.

2. That it is not sulphuretted hydrogen or hydrosulphuret of muonia, as it does not decompose salts of lead or zinc, and hen passed through nitrate of silver it only forms a red solution when exposed to light.

3. That it is only received into the living body through the lungs, and cannot be propagated by inoculation.

4. That infection can be conveyed by articles of clothing, bedding &c.: and that washes worked and the many find its comparative excellence of Mr. Baldwin's Bill may find its comparative excellence of Mr. Baldwin excellence perhaps, to reflect upon this. For the degrees of Kinglege to be worth coveting, the sterling talent of the Epist

the same value as that which is assigned to those whise ferred by similar institutions in the United States. the public opinion a right direction so as to help the future
Boarns of Health to combat this insiduous and powerful enemy,
I must at once state the two most powerful disinfectants of the
day—the chloride of zine and the nitrate of health and the nitra discontent, and ambition combined, unfortunately overturning it, the country will at least have the ad

draw, and from that hour the degrees will pass curre

fall, and now the fourth was the one selected for a strike