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SAMUEL'S PRAYER. (From "Lyra Innocentium.")

With joy the guardian angel sees A duteous child upon his knees, And writes in his approving book Each upward, earnest, holy look. Light from his pure aërial dream He springs to meet morn's orient beam And pours towards the kindling skies His clear, adoring melodies.

Some glorious Seraph, waiting by, Receives the prayer to waft on high, And wonders as he soars, to read More than we know, and all we need.

More than we know, and all we need, Is in young children's prayer and creed. They, for their Home, before Him fall, He, for His Church, receives their call. They cry with simple voice and clear, "Bless Father, Mother, Brethren dear:" He for the Priests of His dread Son Accounts the blessing ask'd and won. For holy Priests and Matrons mild, For penitents and undefiled, For dying Saints, for babes new-born, He takes their offering, eve and morn He gives the frail and feeble tongue

A doom to speak on sin and wrong; Unconcious they stern lightnings aim, When His ten Precepts they proclaim, Thus in the Taberpacle shade At morn and eve young Samuel pray'd, Nor knew his prayer God's ark should win, Forfeit by Priest's and people's sin. To Eli thus dread words he spake :-Ye hearts profane, with with penance ache; — A wondrous peal o'er Israel rung, Heaven's thunder from a child's meek tongue.

CHURCH AND STATE. (From the Guardian.)

The nomination of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford does unavoidably suggest one most grave and important subject in connection with the position of the Church in this country. It brings out, and puts prominently before our minds, a question which is ever hanging over us, and always waiting to be answered: and which is, for various good and proper motives, put aside and deferred; people naturally hoping and wishing that an answer to it will never really be wanted, and, therefore, that, practically speaking, they need not trouble themselves aboutit. We refer to the question, What means the Church has of watching over the appointments to her principal and most delicate posts, and of securing some respect and attention to her own doctrines and faith in such appointments?

We must own ourselves to be no enthusiasts on the matter of the absolute separation of Church and State. Where there is an established Church the State will, of necessity, have large powers with respect to the Church. It always has had, and it always will have. In France, the Church is not established; and yet the Crown has a modified nomination of the Bishops. In Austria, the Crown has exceedingly strong powers. It is visionary to expect that so long as this is an Established Church, the State should not have great powers with respect to the nomination of Bishops; and this necessity must be fairly looked at and acknowledged.

But, is it to be supposed that, because the State holds certain great powers attached to the Church and State connexion, that, therefore, those powers are ab-No Church in the world could for an instant allow it; it would be a denial of its own existence to do so. We look around us, and see the world full of connexions, alliances, relations, in which both sides have their rights. The whole system of things -social, political, and mercantile—is made up of such cases. Each side, in all these connexions, has its powers; but each side has its check from certain rights on the other side. It is the business of lawyers and statesmen to defend and to superintend the constitutional conduct and carrying on of these relations. The whole is systematized and brought under rules. The world, consequently, be it observed, is one vast corporate witness in favour of a particular kind of power, viz., a checked constitutional power—of rights on one side balanced by

It is quite evident, that, whatever powers the State has with respect to the Church, they must be of this constitutional kind. They cannot be boundless. Nobody can assert that the State has positively a right to do whatever it likes with the Church, and toward the Church. As it has not that right, its power is what is called a constitutional one, and the very nature of the case demands that the Church should have some cheek, on its own side, to the power of the State, to be able to use on occasions. This is the real question for Churchmen to consider. Do not let Churchmen go off upon dreamy generalities about dissolving the alliance between Church and State and the like; but let them bring their thoughts to a point. When they have brought their thoughts to a point, they will find that what they mean is, that the Church ought to have

some real check upon the appointments of the State. Now, we mean to assert that there is sufficient strength in the Church in this country, if she will fairly embrace this idea, to establish ultimately, however up-hill work it may be, some check of this sort. These are days in which, on the whole, common-sense claims have weight, and gradually advance. This is a common-sense claim, if ever claim was one. That the Church should not have some solid, legitimate, acknowledged means of interposing, if necessary, in the case of a Ministerial appointment, and of legally testing the orthodoxy of a Crown nominee, is preposterous. The plain equitableness of this idea must

make it grow, if it is once taken up.

We beg, therefore, earnestly and sincerely, to recommend this idea as one to be entertained, thought of, talked of, discussed in proper ways, spread, by all means by which ideas are capable of being spread, and infused steadily into the general mind of the Church. Only let not people expect to gain it too easily; and, we are persuaded, that there is strength in the Church to gain more of a check on the appointments of the State than she now has. A kind of notion of the impossibility of doing any thing in the matter has brooded over her, and has a prescriptive Possession of the Church's mind. It is a sort of axiom, a first principle, that a Premier can do any thing he likes with respect to Church appointments; people do that the mind of man is gifted with reason. In the press which is stamped upon it with the resignation of used more than once by their apologists. physical nature, and we gaze with a kind of awe on

of ideas thrown off to make way for others.

class. It is capable of being thrown off like other England is no longer a part of Christendom is the true "and she, and he, and her house, did eat many days." ideas. This taking for granted that the State is fate, apology for the admission of Jews into her Senate. and deity, and irresistible law, is a blind idea: there is no sense or moderation in it: it is not the result of judgment and correct appreciation, but an idea by compass some form of check.

THE MARRIAGE IN CANA OF GALILEE. (From "Short Meditations," by Dr. Hook.)

There was a murriage in Cana of Galilee.—St.

John ii. 1. How happy was this marriage which our blessed Lord was pleased to honour with His presence and His first miracle! He was the author and institutor of marriage, and was pleased to give it a sanction and a blessing by assisting at it.

Let me remember that He, our blessed Saviour, came to marry, as it were, by His incarnation, our human nature with His divine person; He came to marry Himself to His Church, and has raised Christian matrimony to a high dignity, as being a sacred and mysterious sign of that His perpetual union with His

Let me remember that in the midst of the marriage feast the wine was wanting; how deceitful are the pleasures of the world, how often they fail us when we expect most from them. It is Jesus alone that can urnish our immortal souls with the true wine which maketh glad the heart of man; He only can present us with pure delights; and he alone can turn the tasteless, even the bitter things which are set before us, into that which strengthens and refreshes the

The first miracle of our Lord was a forerunner and prelude to that last and greatest miracle which He vrought at His last supper, and which He is now coninually working for those who are elect and precious in His sight. Behold His table spread! the bread and wine thereon become to the faithful soul of the true believer His body and blood? O marvellous ove of our gracious Saviour! To the faithful soul He gives Himself! Consider this, O my soul, and oin with the Church in celebrating with love and gratitude this miracle which is the forerunner of all thy good; it exhibits thy Lord unto thee changing water into wine; and by the eye of faith thou lookest forward and seest Him giving Himself to be thy spiritual sustenance, if only thou do, as the servants at the marriage in Cana, whatever He saith unto you.

I picture to myself the room in which the marriage is held; there sits the meek and blessed Virgin; there also is Jesus. The feast proceeds; but, owing to the poverty of the entertainers, there is not enough wine for the guests. Mark the mother of Jesus turning and saying to Him, "There is no wine;" and solutely unlimited, and without check? This is the that no human tie can draw Him to His ministry; question we have to consider. The supposition, mark the way in which at the surely, is monstrous and untenante that they are water-pots with water; the divine command with which He spoke must have inspired them with awe, or, in spite of the Virgin's injunction, they might have objected to pouring in water when the question was about wine; but much more would they have demurred to obey the command of "Draw out now, and bear unto the governor of the feast;" but "they bare it," and when the governor tasted the water which had been made wine, they knew whence it was, and so had the privilege of those who minister unto Christ in holy things. The governor of the feast called the bridegroom, and seemed to remonstrate upon the unusual proceeding, saying, "Thou hast kept the good wine until now." Blessed Jesus! Thou hast indeed turned water into wine, Thou art ever merciful and pitiful; and it is to the poor in spirit and the humble, that Thou showest thy tenderness and compassion.

The empty vessels of human nature were filled to the brim, but with the observance of the law; it was not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats could wash away sins, neither could water wash away the impurities of the soul, until Christ came, and forthwith the water is made wine; and truly may we say, when we have been washed in the waters of baptism, and are made partakers of the wine of the chalice, when we feel the strengthening and refreshing of our

souls, "Thou hast kept the good wine until now." The good wine, that which maketh glad the heart of man, and which is to be kept in new bottles, in hearts prepared and seasoned for its reception, is of sovereign efficacy for the diseases of the soul; but we repair to the feast with Jesus; He alone can make it wine to us; and only those whom He commands can serve us with it. As we go on in faith receiving this, it will become to us better and better until when at ast we shall be more perfectly prepared to meet the Lord; all the occasions of receiving His benefits will become more precious to us, and we shall confess that He has "kept the good wine until now."

My soul, go on thy way obeying the commands which the Church lays upon thee; she tells thee to do as Jesus commands thee; follow Him, and do as He desires in all things. Thou mayest have to walk on thy way without seeing any of the fruits of thy obedience; but the time will come, when thou hast filled thy vessel unto the brim, that when it is drawn out it will be found wine; thou wilt have gone on in faith, but thou wilt have thy reward, for thy best will be sayed until the last.

> THE UNCHRISTIAN LEGISLATURE. (From the Guardian.)

domination of man sits with immoveable fate upon ment, provided that they act honestly and consistently.

What ground have I for it? Perhaps I have not a is safer now, we are reminded, in the zeal of her chil-

The belief in the absolute omnipotence of the State, ple, and, therefore, have ceased to require, with reason

itself-a prescriptive imagination. Let the Church removal of the few remaining barriers that surrounded other, it is not man's exertions, but God's blessing reason like a man, and not be simply impressed like our Parliament. They have felt that the nation is no upon them, that really brings them to a good and defession, enemies of the Christian faith. These persons | will wait upon the offerings of His servants, not acgive it. To their minds there is an injustice and op- and to the motives from which these sacrifices proceed of persecution and intolerance. we readily confess, by an honourable and manly desire Small and insignificant as it is in the eyes of man, it that they may have no unfair advantage over those the eye of God it may be the more important of the from whom they differ in religion. Whether there two, and may more effectually draw down upon the really be so large a number of infidels in our country work that blessing, without which the wealth of kingas to authorise this view we cannot now stop to inquire. doms might be lavished upon in vain. Though many Assume that there is; then we demand of those who Jews that were rich had cast in much into the treasury adopt it, that they adopt it with all its consequences. when the widow threw in her two mites (Mark xii. 42,) We call upon them to follow out the line of conduct our Lord assured His disciples that she had really cast which consistency plainly indicates.

> cognised that our Government and Legislature are not she had, even all her living." bound by any profession of belief in Christianity, it is absolutely necessary that political persons should cease to exercise functions strictly ecclesiastical, and to engross the management of our spiritual concerns. The Church has been put upon a totaly different footing, in this respect, from the sects. They have been allowed to manage their own concerns-She has had her as use them, will have occasion to admire in them hands tied up on all occasions. Some few statutes, many beauties and excellencies which escape the in bar of all religion; but, with a few such exceptions, this, and what is more important, they will derive this system of bondage was, that the Civil Government benefit fully by the public solemnities of the Church, That plea, whatever were its merits, is now at an end. posed, and which they everywhere reflect, they must Our legislators and rulers are no longer of our commu- be examined to be properly felt; and, like the Scripthen, still to put our affairs into their hands?

> cuse that they who did these things were our friends altogether called a human production, so large a porcan go aneged no more. Let us now claim at least then of winen consists of the very words of Divine holy purposes, we shall be oppressed indeed.

CHURCH BUILDING. (From "Tracts on Christian Doctrine and Practice.")

In later times, alas! men have thought less of this Even in the Churches already built, they too

our of the house of God.

ing His prophet; and for that good deed "the barrel which presses so upon the Church, is an idea of this a profession of Christianity from our rulers. That of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail;"

This story shews, too, that there is none, not even We are firmly persuaded that a conviction of this the poorest or most humble among us, who may not truth, and an acknowledgment of the fact in question make an acceptable offering of his substance to God. have enfluenced many of our friends to concede the In all undertakings, the building of a Church or any an animal. Very great power is yet susceptible of checks, and, we think, the Church has strength to civil duties performed by very many who are, by prothey think, ought to have a full equality of political cording to their amount or outward importance, but acprivileges with ourselves, and they are prepared to cording to the sacrifice made by those who offer them, pression in the present distinctions. They recoil with The senny given by the poor man out of his need,

ensitive generosity from seeming to uphold a system may be a far more acceptable offering to God than the They are animated, hundred pounds given by the rich man out of his plenty in more than they all; "for all they did cast of their We say, that, so soon as the principle is fairly re- abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that

(By the Rev. H. Thompson, M. A.)

These who study the services of the Church, as well indeed-such as the Mortmain laws-have operated notice of the careless and unreflecting; and, beside no hindrance has been experienced of late years by any from them much greater benefit than such as give other religionists. The Church alone has been denied heed for a time only, and, when they leave God's the liberty of self-government. The vindication of House, dismiss all reflections on its services. To consisting of her members, might well administer her we should study her offices at home. Like the Holy discipline, and safely take charge of her interests .- Scriptures, of which they are for the most part comnion: they may be its bitterest enemies. Are we, tures too, the more they are examined, the greater will be our pleasure and our profit in their use. It Foremost of all stands the question of patronage. - should be unnecessary to observe to any churchman, We do earnestly protest against a system under which that the whole of the Prayer Book is so arranged by the distribution of spiritual offices is handed over, with. the Church, as to bring every subject of Christian out let or control, to Ministers irresponsible to the belief and duty before the eyes of her children in turn Church, and responsible only to an un-Christian Par- and without confusion. But this is done to an extent liament. We have tolerated long enough the prosti- of which some are not aware. Every Gospel and tution of our most venerated dignities to purposes of Epistle, in particular, is selected with the most minute olitical faction and court intrigue. We have had attention to this object; so much so as to give us the Bishops enough, whose only qualification was their highest idea of that scriptural knowledge, that judgincompetency or their heresy. We have patiently ment, and that piety, which, in various times, from looked on at the destruction of our Chapters, and the very early ages, and throughout the English Reformamutilation of our whole ecclesiastical system, while our tion, went to the composition of that Book of Comenemies filled the posts that ought to have been for mon Prayer, which, above all human productions, is, our defence with traitors or blockheads. The poor ex and ought to be, most dear to us: if that may be

have true shepherds set over the flock which has been These remarks may be most fully applied to the so long betrayed. If political parties still continue to services of this Season of the Epiphany, which are all use the offices and influence of the Church to their especially directed to the object of the season itself, own ends, and to pervert them from their high and the Manifestation or exhibition of Christ's glory; and the first lessons for the Epiphany and for the six Let the statesman who have been induced to con- Sundays after, are all taken from the Prophet Isaiah, ede political equality to infidels, look to it that they | -him who, of all others, speaks most of the Saviour's secure religious freedom for ourselves. We do not dignity, and of his Revelation to mankind at large. censure them for their concession, we only claim of The Epistles for the Sundays would seem, at first, to them that the justice which they deal out to our an- have no connection with the manifestation of Christ. agonists be not the occasion of new and bitter oppres- They are all extracted from the moral parts of the ion to the Church, which they have sworn to defend. Apostolical writings, and some of them have no express mention of the Saviour. But when we come to the Epistle for the Sixth Sunday after the Epiphany. we find that the Saviour and his Manifestation had never been out of sight. That Epistle is as much a moral discourse as the others; but informs us that luty, or rather this privilege, than their more pious these moral duties, on which the Church has been fathers had done before them. They suffered towns insisting for six Sundays in the words of Scripture, are and villages to grow populous without building churches the very objects of Christ's Manifestation, and the r chapels to meet the wants of the increasing popula- proofs whereby Christians differ from those among whom He has not been manifested. "Ye know," says often neglected the good old custom of daily prayer, that Epistle, "that He was manifested to take away notwithstanding the command of our Church for it, our sins." And it ends with these remarkable words, which you may see in your Prayer-Book. And, where which close the season of the Epiphany, and declare they did build, they seem to have thought, too often, its object: "For this purpose the Son of God was only of finding accommodation for a certain number of manifested, that He might destroy the works of the persons at the least possible cost; and to have acted devil." So that we now see why the Epistles of this without any sense of the beauty, the dignity, the solidity, which should belong to the temples of the Most

As Christ was manifested to take away our sins, and

As Christ was manifested to take away our sins, and the writing case; for, contrary to the usual experience, the writing case; for the to destroy the works of the devil, the best way of But these bad times seem to be fast passing away. celebrating His Manifestation is to put away sin, Men are beginning to act in a better spirit with regard | which is the devil's work, and to perfect holiness in to these matters, and to feel some sparks of the gene- the fear of God. The Gospels, too, of this season, are rous zeal which animated their forefathers for the hon- all calculated to show the progress of Christ's Manifestation to the world. That for the first Sunday Take, then, your part in this good and holy work. after the Epiphany relates the first intimation that There are those who will talk against such an applica- Jesus gave to Joseph and Mary of His extraordinary tion of the means with which God has blessed you as character: or, at least, the first which the Scripture Scroggins, (for in the more congenial report of the rest of my species, I scarcely envied the superior good waste; who will speak against all unnecessary orna- has recorded; the first declaration of His Sonship - Courier, the Bishop is said to have given Giles Scrog- fortune of those who could prolong their studies into ment, as they call it, in churches; who will say, we the first glimmering of the Godhead through the gins as the name of his worthy type,) he had many the evening and the later hours of the night. might pray as well in a barn as in the most splendid building, and that therefore what we have to spare building, and that therefore what we have to spare building, and that therefore what we have to spare building the special time of his worthy type,) he had many the formula will be the following the brethren to share with him the honour. The Puritans building, and that therefore what we have to spare building, and that therefore what we have to spare building. might be better employed than in the needless adorning of the sanctuary. But, when such reasoning meets your ears, remember, I beseech you, the account of the your ears, remember, I beseech you, the account of the last year I have not opened a volume, and through the last year I have not opened a volume, and through the last year I have not opened a volume, and through the oman who brought to our Lord her "box of ointment performed any miracle at all. Before, He had given Lord's Prayer, and also made it a prime article of whole time I have not had the use of it on an average of spikenard, very precious," and poured it upon His an intimation—now He gives a token—of the indwelfeet, in such quantity, that "the whole house was filled ling Deity. "His disciples believed on Him." They the incarnation of Antichrist, might well, we think, self with the delusive expectation that, impaired as the with the odour of the ointment." "What waste!" had followed Him before as a teacher of righteousness, would those naturally cry, who allow of no ex- and studied in His school; they had acknowledged pense in their Maker's honour, which does not bring Him as the first and greatest of Prophets who had with it some benefit to mankind such as they come or should come: but now they relied on Him in expressing their joy in the Pontificate of Pius IX., not searches. Whether I shall have the heart to enter, It seems to be generally expected that little or no themselves can see. And, "What waste!" a much more exalted character; now they regarded indeed by eating a mince pie, but by drinking a glass as I had proposed, on a new and more extensive field It seems to be generally expected that little of his one extensive field the measureless fullness of of wine. Indeed we cannot but suspect Bishop of historical labour with these impediments, I cannot tesistance will be made to the wisnes of those who are unchristianizing our Legislature. The University of unchristianizing our Legislature. The University of ment," he said, "might have been sold for three hundred in the Spirit of God, and whose instructions were not Hughes of indulging in the satirical: for he as a Rosay. Perhaps long habit, and a natural desire to followed the satirical: Cambridge has, it is true, bestirred itself; and the dred pence, and given to the poor." But who was it only to be admired for their excellence, and received man Bishop, ex virtute officii, is entitled to every no- low up the career which I have so long pursued, may feelings which have been expressed in our columns that thus spoke to his divine Master? It was, the for infallible truths, but whose power and authority have been expressed in our columns have been expressed in our columns have been echoed by no inconsiderable number of reanot reason or examine or ask themselves about it; ders. But the prevailing opinion is, that we shall lose who should betray Him." And the record of this his dignified comparison was meant as a covert satire the ders. But the prevailing opinion is, that we shall lose who should betray Him." And the record of this his dignified comparison was meant as a covert satire the ders. But the prevailing opinion is, that we shall lose who should betray Him." there the idea is, it has possession of the field, it is the day; and it seems probable that many Churchmen saying is surely given us as a warning against indulgseated, established. But the remark is not a new one, whom we most highly respect, will, tacitly at least acquiesce in the admission of Jews, against which we have blaming all expense directed to Christ's immediate intimation or token of Divinity—it is proof. A procase of the animal creation, an idea once fixed, is fixed for good: it cannot be thrown off. Thus the idea of the dow: the dow: the down off. Thus the idea of the We may not dare to say, or even to think, that the clean!" are the words of a Creator. The centurion religion which is common to Dissenting Protestants, it of my eye in its best state, and that much of the time the mind of the brute creation; that mind could no What honesty and consistency require of them we will motives of any, who now speak against spending money had probably heard of them, and so understood them we will suits the occasion as well as anything we could write; I have been debarred from the use of it altogether. The throw it off, than it would do any thing else con- endeavour to point out. But we cannot omit some on the beauty of churches, are like those of this un- for "speak the word only, and my servant shall be or rather we may say, it is a prediction, of which the Yet the difficulties I have had to contend with, are tradictory to its being: it is passive, it bears the im
last New England dinner denotes the fulfilment.

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But have nothing to do. What the nature of their counsel Divinity of Him whom they address. It is only of "We know the transition is very easy from super- man. I know of no historian now alive who can It is argued, that in times when exclusion was most is, we are bound, for our own sake, and in the way of God that we can speak when we represent universal stition to infidelity; and I should be very glad to know claim the glory of having overcome such obstacles but mystery of such absolute powerlessness. But the mystery of such absolute powerlessness are mystery of such absolute powerlessness. But the mystery of such absolute powerlessness are mystery of such absolute powerlessness. But the mystery of such absolute powerlessness are mystery of such absolute powerlessness. But the mystery of such absolute powerlessness are mystery of such absolute powerlessness. But the mystery of such absolute powerlessness are mystery of such absolute powerlessness. But the mystery of such absolute powerlessness are mystery of such absolute powerlessness. But the mystery of such absolute powerlessness are mystery of such absolute powerlessness and mystery of such absolute powerlessness are mystery of such absolute powerlessness are mystery and mystery of such absolute powerlessness are mystery and mystery of su human mind is capable of throwing off ideas. It can reason, and go back to principles, and ask questions, and go back to principles, and go back to principles and go back to and say this is my impression, but is it a right one? What ground have I for it? Perhaps I have not a ground have I for it? Perhaps I have not a list a region for himself independently, according as their religion for himself independently.

flesh" (1Tim. iii. 16).

BRATION;

OR POPERY AMONGST PURITANS. (From the N. Y. Churchman.)

dants in the United States form two grand divisions; out."-Seed's Sermons, Vol. 3, p. 200. one consisting of those who belong to the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, and the other comprising the large body of dissenters from the Church of their fathers, monly known as Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians, &c., who again are sub-divided into countless sub-divisions, representing every variety of opinion from stark Deism up to the most rigid supralapsarian Calvinism. The grand characteristic of the former division of Protestants is faith in the word of CHURCH SERVICES FOR THE EPIPHANY. God as interpreted by the ancient Church i. e. the Book of Common Prayer; that of the latter, faith in the word of God as interpreted by each man's private opinion, which is too apt to be his humor or fancy.

This latter division of Protestants, this vast congeries of sects, have, notwithstanding their variety, certain exponents of unity; such, for instance, as the World's Convention, Evangelical Alliances, American Societies for the diffusion of the Bible with no man's note or comment, or (for extremes meet) with every man's note and comment, for the circulation of tracts, &c., &c. But their most definite form and representation of unity is the New England Society, which meets annually on the 22d of December to commentorate the virtues and the arrival to this Western Hemisphere of the Puritans, from whom all American Protestants of the second division are descended.

The Puritan Protestants have a custom, it seems, of testifying their spiritual joy by a good dinner; and on the last 22d, having had "the introductory prayer," and Mrs. Heman's "Pilgrim Fathers," and a suitable one of the daily papers, "there sat, on the right hand of the President, the Rt. Rev. Bishop HUGHES, John James Reyburn, Esq., President of the St. Patrick's Society; the President of St. David's Society; Col. W. Burnett, and several other gentlemen; on his left Sloat, and others,"

It seems also that the Puritan Protestants, (or, if copic tants,) have a custom of drinking toasts, i. e. of expressing a joyous sentiment in unison by quaffing a glass of wine. Among the toasts announced on this labour of writing, which I found a severe trial to the

thanks, and as far as he was worthy to do so, those of peatedly expressed in reference to my modus operandi Pius IX., for the honor just received at the hands of under my privations, and the knowledge of it may be the Chairman, an honor of which he was deeply sen- of some assistance to others in similar circumstances. sible. It was a gratification for him to say that the "Though I was encouraged by the sensible progress promise of the elevation of Pope Pins IX to the Pon- of my work, it was necessarily slow. But in time the tificate was full of hope. He believed God had prepared him for his great task with a clear head and a of the eye was confirmed more and more. It was at strong heart. (Applause.) For himself he felt length so far restored that I could read for several much in the situation of the man in the old English hours of the day, though my labours in this way legend, whose horse had been taken away while he necessarily terminated with the daylight. Nor could was asleep, and who reasoned according to the Aris- I ever dispense with the services of a secretary or with totelian logic, that if he were himself he had lost a the writing ease; for, contrary to the usual experience, shop Hughes, found himself in the midst of the New the reading of manuscript; and to enable myself, England Society, and heard the health of Pius IX. therefore, to revise my composition the more care-drank with so much enthusiasm made him almost fully, I caused a copy of the 'History of Ferdinand

condition or not, is a point of which he is doubtless as I have described was the state of my health during himself the best judge. But one thing is certain, viz., the preparation of the 'Conquest of Mexico;' and that if the Bishop were a meet representative of Giles satisfied with being raised so nearly to a level with the their faith-which faith was none-that the Pope is for more than an hour a day. Nor can I cheer mydoubt their identity when they found themselves cele- organ has become from having been tasked probably brating the anniversary of "the day of the Pilgrims beyond its strength, it can ever renew its youth, or be Landing," in communion with a Roman Bishop, and of much service to me hereafter in my literary revelty of position, and can hardly be surprised to find make this in a manner necessary, as my past experihimself in any; and we must, therefore, suppose that ence has already proved that it is practicable.

The whole affair is significant and deserves a graver the matter will understand the real extent of my emcomment; and this we shall give in the words of a barrassments in my historical pursuits. That they sensible man who wrote some hundreds of years ago; have not been very light will be readily admitted, mutatis mutandis, that is, substituting for Deism, that when it is considered that I have had but a limited use

800d one? In this way society, in the course of ages, throws off certain ideas on certain subjects and adopts

We are reminded, in the zeal of her children within, unites a capacity for list according as their list according according as their list according according according as their list according acc

others. Thus, new principles of trade and finance, that the fact (if its truth be admitted) is beside the God well. No one's hand will more readily open to wind and the sea obey Him," indeed; and this is as the best King that ever set upon the throne could new rules of art, new law, new manners, costume, words, and tastes and forms of daily life come in.

The object we have in view is not the safethe proof of His Omnipotence—but now we see the infermous to his Maker. And, if his offerings of piety means to his Maker. Thus, this nation has just now cast off a great idea of in the first place her spiritual life and energy. Not should be thought likely to dry up the sources of his ledge the supremacy of His Power. Thus in the first place her spiritual life and energy. the protection system in commerce, which had sat for these, nor for any, ends and results do we prefer a charity, we should remember the many cases in which four Sundays is shown Christ's progressive manifesupon it for ages; and, many years ago, it cast off a Christian Legislature. We say that, independently of God has blessed their store, who gave all they could tation: first, to His "parents" (Luke ii. 41,) only; most ill-natured being, the most accursed spirit, great idea of absolutism which had sat upon it. For all consequences, a Christian country ought to be ruled of their little means to his immediate service. The then to His mother, disciples, and some others; then could not wish a nation greater confusion than their right or for wrong the power of throwing off ideas acts; by Christians, and naturally excludes all infidels from poor widow of Zarephath, when Elijah met with her, to the Jews publicly; then to a Gentile proselyte; scheme, so big with evils, would occasion if it should but it does not act and act effectually. The whole authority. The true reply to be made to us is, not had nothing but "a handful of meal in a barrel, and a then to the Gentiles publicly: we see Him, even as a take place. The consequence of which would be, history of the world, from the beginning, is a history that the Church may be strengthened by a more liberal little oil in a cruse" (1 Kings xvii.;) but even that Child, the Son and Prophet of the Most High—then that as soon as the people opened their eyes, and saw policy, but that we have ceased to be a Christian peo- she was ready to give to the service of God in support- working miracles-then wielding the whole system of the numerous train of miseries that it had plunged Nature at His pleasure—then supreme in the realm them into, how an unrestrained freedom of thought beyond Nature. And now the Gospel for the fifth had everywhere produced a correspondent freedom in Sunday prepares us for that greatest of all manifesta- action, they would conceive an utter abhorrence of tions of Christ, which is yet to come, when He shall what had been the source of so many evils; and rebring to light the hidden thoughts of darkness, and solved to fly precipitately through an inveterate, undismake manifest the counsels of the hearts (1 Cor. iv. 5); tinguishing hatred, as far as ever they could get from when He shall be revealed from heaven with His infidelity, (the farther, they would think, the better) mighty angels (2 Thess. i. 7); and this forms the they would run into the very jaws of Popery. They subject of the Gospel for the last of these Sundays, might indeed rove about for a while pleased in the and thus exhibits to us, under every form, what the mazes of error; but weary of so many crude notions, Scripture itself has shown Him, "God manifest in the weary of wandering, ever seeking rest, and finding none, they might be tempted at last to take up with a pretended infallible guide. Thus this nation would THE LATE "PILGRIM FATHERS" CELE- tread in a round of error. The cant and enthusiasm in the time of the grand rebellion begat in the next generation an abandoned profaneness and immorality, which was productive of infidelity, which has been growing ever since; and may at last if it goes on, produce enthusiasm or something worse. We dance in The Protestants of Great Britain and their descen- a circle, and may end in the same point where we set

> PERSEVERANCE. (From the Gospel Messenger.)

We have seldom read a stronger evidence of the stroggle of the mind against adverse circumstances, in the secution of a favourite and useful object, than that related below, of the talented author of the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the Conquest of Peru.-Wm. H. PRESCOTT.

It must be most indomitable resolution, unwearied patience and fervent love of knowledge that could lead a man under such discouragement to prosecute works of literary labour requiring great research and an immense expense of physical strength.

Mr. Prescott, as will be seen below, is nearly if not quite blind, and yet he has produced volumes that have attracted the attention of Europe and America. The following account of his affliction and his exertion is from the preface to his work on the Conquest of Peru. What a lesson is taught by such efforts to dreamers, loungers, and laggards in all the appliances of mind!

"While at the University, I received an injury in one of my eyes, which deprived me of the sight of it. The other, soon after, was attacked by inflammation so severely that for some time I lost the sight of that also; and though it was subsequently restored, the organ was so much disordered as to remain permamently debilitated; while twice in my life since, I have been deprived of the use of it for all purposes of reading and writing for several years together. It was during oration in the Tabernacle, the New England Society one of these periods that I received from Madrid the adjourned to the Astor House in the evening to par-take, according to custom, of the Dinner. "Among bella;" and in my disabled condition, with my Trandistinguished gentlemen present," as we read in satlantic treasures lying around me, I was like one pining from hunger in the midst of abundance. In this state I resolved to make the ear, if possible, do the A. King, Esq., President of the St. Nicholas Society; work of the eye. I procured the services of a secretary, who read to me the various authorities; and in time I became so far familiar with the sounds of the the Orator of the Day, Mr. Maxwell of the St. An- I had been previously accustomed by a residence different foreign languages (to some of which, indeed, drew's Society, Mr. Bierwith of the German Society, abroad,) that I sould comprehend his reading without much difficulty. As the reader proceeded, I dictated the reader please, the Protestants par excellence, we wish only to distinguish them from Church Protes-

"Still another difficulty occurred in the mechanical occasion by the President of the Society was, as we learn from the aforesaid voucher, "The present Sovsuch as is used by the blind, which enabled me to commit my thoughts to paper without the aid of sight serving me equally well in the dark as in the light .-"The toast to Pius was drank with the greatest The characters thus formed made a near approach to enthusiasm. Bishop Hughes replied to it, expressing hieroglyphics; but my secretary became expert in the his embarrassment at his truly novel position. If he art of deciphering, and a fair copy—with a liberal alwere to give way to his feelings, he should almost lowance for unavoidable blunders—was transcribed for uestion the reality of what he saw around him, or the use of the printer. I have described the process doubt his own identity. He would return his own with some minuteness, as some curiosity has been re-

doubt the reality of things."-N.Y. Tribune Dec. 23. and Isabella' to he printed for my own inspection Whether Bishop Hughes truly represented his own before it was sent to the press for publication. Such

patience—the reader who feels any curiosity about

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

The late " Pilgrim Fathers' Pirst Page.
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TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Beloved Brethren in the Lord :

nounce one of the four Annual Collections provided less than to Theories, Speculations, Philosophies, and for by the Constitution of The Church Society, I have

have entered heartily into this duty, namely-"That the practice of giving creates the inclination and habit spirit. of giving": and this will ever be the consequence where the love of Christ and the desire of his promises are the motives of our labours and of our gifts.

The influence of the Gospel in our more remote settlements, through the agency of Travelling Missionaries, is one of the leading objects of the Church Society; and every member of our holy Communion be deeply impressed with the importance and benefit of aiding in promoting the ministrations of the guilt which of necessity will attach to the act. Church to the more distant Townships of the Diocese. that it cannot be necessary to urge at any length so high and sacred a duty.

in the different Districts of the Diocese, and receive an allowance from this Fund, besides an Interpreter, and Catechist, -creating an annual charge upon it of £464. 2s. 11d.; whilst it is in contemplation, as soon as the Clergymen can be furnished after the next general Ordination, to increase the number of Travelling Missionaries, and thus to augment the demand

upon this Fund. To meet the sum for which the Society is actually pledged for the present year, it appears from a state ment furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer, that £179. 13s. 5d. will be required, -and this without taking into account the increase of Missionaries as proposed; and which it is most desirable to supply.

On these grounds I appeal on behalf of the Mission Fund to the never-failing liberality of the members of the Church in this Diocese; and I trust that her children in the elder parishes especially, who have so long cal Annals, than the one which should chronicle the enjoyed her Ministrations at little or no cost, will exercise a proportionate liberality in helping to furnish Hamden. the consolations of religion to those amongst whom we have no other means of diffusing them.

I remain, Beloved Brethren,

Your's very affectionately, JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 12th January, 1848.

DR. HAMDEN'S APPOINTMENT.

It is possible that, to some of our readers, the rethe name) to the Episcopate, may appear to be stronger 1847. than the circumstances of the case require. The best vindication of the tone which we felt it to be our duty to use will be found in the published, and therefore deliberately expressed, sentiments of the obnoxious a memorial to the same clergyman. divine. Now, in his Bampton Lectures, Dr. Hamden expresses himself as follows, in reference to some of in memory of his father-in-law, the late Bishop Alexanthe most vital points of revealed religion:-

The Two Test and I had discovered shirit laboured pestablish the Divine Unity amidst the Trinitary disin speaking of the sacred Trinity as three Person and one Good."-p. 130. "The whole discussion was fundamentally "-B. L. p. 104.

whole Trinity as consubstantial."—p. 127.
"One fact is clear through all this labyrinth of varia-

tion which theological creeds have exhibited,—that there is some extraordinary communication concerning the Divine Being, in those scriptural notices of God, which have called forth the curiosity of thinking men in all ages. To me it matters little what opinion has been prior, has been advocated by the shreewest wit or deepest learning has been advocated by the shreewest wit or deepest learning has been most popular, most account in its recent. ing, has been most popular, most extensive in its recep-tion. All differences of this kind belong to the history of the human mind as much as to theology. THE ATONEMENT .- "It is of little purpose to urge the

the same time, has fixed our attention on a Holy One who emphatically said to be our atonement, not that we may Parish. attribute to God any change of purpose towards man by what Christ has done, but that we may know (sic) that we have passed from the death of sin to the life of righteousness by Him, and that our own hearts (sic) may not condemn us."-B. L. p. 251.

ration of the mind, no cheering of the heart to masculine exertion, in working out the great work of salvation, by exaggerated, yet noble views, of what man could ac-

common nature of all men, and in each individual, consequently, as participating that common nature."-p. 233. "How could it apply, it would be argued, to the case of the infant soul . ? The theorist, not content with referring to the Redeemer's love, as the simple earnest of the blessedness of the little innocent, sought how to connect this fact with the universal need of redemption. It was to be brought, therefore, under the theory of original any opinion specially upon Colonel Prince's public sin. This occasioned the introduction of the term propa-gution into the account of the origin of evil. If the corruption of nature descended by 'propagation,' then it would exist even in the guileless infant,"—p. 221.

JUSTIFICATION .- Its original meaning (that of the word merit) is to be sought in its connexion with the ancient theories of justice. It is hence that it has been introduced into the account of justification. The great Christian society was viewed by the speculator in its relation to God as its Governor and Judge. . . . It began to be considered what man has done, or could do, in the way of claim on the justice of God. Then the doctrine of Original Sin came into consideration on the one hand—that of the Incarnation and Righteousness of Christ on the other; and the estimate of merit was to be drawn from a comparison of what man now is, at once a fallen and a saved creature, with what he once was, when perfect from the hands of his Maker. From this comparison would result the conclusion, that man could have no merit whatever in the eye of God."-p. 245.
"Agreeably to this (Judaic 'notion' of God 'as a go-

vernor, dispensing rewards and punishments to men, as his subjects, according to the works performed in his service') Christ is 'the Lord our Righteousness,' or 'the Lord our Justice; and the Apostle speaks of God having shown His justice in the act of justifying sinners through rist."-p. 243. New Birth. --"The doctrine of Transmutation was a

vital principle in Aristotle's Philosophy. According to this doctrine, any object in nature might be transmuted into another. . . . I allude to it now only for the sake of illustrating the notion by which our Christian state, under the influence of Grace is described."—p. 191.

The Sacraments.—"The general belief in Magic, in I allude to it now only for the sake

the early ages of the Church, may sufficiently account for the ready reception of such a theory of sacramental influ-ence. The maxim of Augustine, 'Accedit verbum ad elementum, et fit sacramentum, appears to be in fact an adaptation of the popular belief respecting the power of downward progress to destruction.

neantations and charms to the subject of religion."-

We should observe the confusion of ideas prevalent in the early Church on the subject of Baptism. The Church was considered 'as the body of Christ.' The Church was also considered as 'the Mother of the faithful.' Hence, being haptized, or being made a 'member of the body of Christ,' or being 'incorporated' into the Church, became equivalent expressions."—p. 324.

Who, that carefully peruses these extracts, will hesitate to exonerate us, for using the most extreme terms, which language can supply, in denouncing the proposed elevation of their author to the sacred office of Bishop. The bare idea is enough to make the blood run cold. With a rationalistic flippancy, Dr. Hamden characterises the Catholic doctrines of the Trinity, the Atonement, Original Sin, Justification, The period having arrived when it is usual to an- and the Sacraments, as amounting neither more nor

Scientific views! Is the man who could calmly enunciate such dismal the 20th February next, for a general Collection in heresies, and who, up to this moment, has put forth all the Churches, Chapels, and Stations, of this Diocese, in aid of the Fund for the support of Missions. To the few who seem disposed to think that our Church? Why Rome herself, darkened and errorappeals are too frequent, I would quote the result of my own experience, and that of all my Brethren who

> Most thankful are we to learn that our Church is awake to the perilous position in which she is placed by reckless, and theologically unprincipled Statesmen. Every day witnesses the presentation of remonstrances against the threatened outrage. In the name of God, let the faithful persevere,-let protest be added to protest, so that, if the desecration be carried into effect, the Church may be free from the incalculable

The petitions, we perceive, are not confined to the Legislative Assemblies of the Empire. Many of the Dioceses are memorializing their respective Bishops, Ten Clergymen are at present actively employed and imploring them to take the matter into their solemn and earnest consideration. Already the call has been responded to, to a considerable extent.-"Thirteen of the English Prelates have united in a foral protest against Dr. Hamden's nomination. Another Bishop has remonstrated singly; and the Archbishop of measure." This is as it should be. To her spiritual Fathers must the Church look at a crisis like the present. Lord John Russell may nominate, but he cannot consecrate. He may threaten to inflict the pains and penalties of a præmunire, but the same Jehovah who upheld Cranmer at the stake, and who nerved Ken and his noble brethren passively to defy the despotic James, will assuredly be with them in their refusal to sanction a grosser act of spiritual tyranny than ever was conceived by the demented Stuart .-No blacker page could be imagined in our Ecclesiastinames of those who laid hands upon the heretical

THE LATE REV. G. R. MOUNTAIN.

"We learn from the Ecclesiastical Gazette, for Nov., that an elegant and richly colored window has been erected in the Parish Church of Havant, Hants, to the memory of the late Rev. George Robert Mountain, Rector of that parish. The window consists of two compartments, in one of which is the figure of St. Peter, with the words over it from 1 Peter v. 2: in the other that of St. Paul, with the text, Phillippians i. 21. Underneath the figures an inscription in Latin, of which the following is a trans-

"'To the glory of God, and in memory of His most It is possible that, to some of our readers, the remarks which we lately made on the proposed elevation of Dr. Hamden (we adopt the family orthography of by his friends, Sir R. Grant, and G. A. Shawe. A. D.,

"'Double honour is due to those who perform their duties so faithfully .- 1 Tim. v. 17.'

"The latter part of the inscription refers to the fact that a font had been previously placed in the Church as "A window has also been put up by the present Rector,

tinctions." —p. 128. "Dialectical Science . . . Bishop of Quebec, and younger brother of the Lord established that peculiar phraseology which we now use Bishop of Montreal. He was ordained Deacon by shop of Winchester, by whom, after having been Cu-Thus, too, they (the orthodox) delighted to speak of the rate for some time to his own eldest brother, the Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, D.D., at Hemel Hemstead, Herts, he was collated to the Rectory of Havant.

classes: none was ever farther from seeking his own glory in all the benificence which he exercised or the good which he was permitted to effect. It is not intended, at this date, to enter into any details of his The Atonement - It is of the Divine Being.

God, no doubt, is abundantly placable.

But the fact is, that we cannot be at peace without some consciousness of atonement made.

Turn over the records of human crime.

All concur in show-tion in the public prints of a second memorial to his records. was met by a parallel fact. It has said . . . that, laving been of rather a singular kind. His Church looking to ourselves we cannot expect happiness; and, at the cause time loss fixed our attention on a Holy One who did no sin; whose perfect righteousness it has connected cle of presentment to the present Bishop of Winchester, with our unrighteousness, and whose strength it has that if his Lordship did not interfere to check him, brought to the evil of our weakness. Thus Christ is Mr. Mountain woulk kill himself by his labours in his

COLONEL PRINCE.

We are extremely sorry, for his own sake, that the The bane of this philosophy of expiation was not that it Member for Essex should have felt and evinced so exalted human agency too highly, but that in reality it much concern about a matter which admits of a ready depressed the power of man too low. It was no invigoopposed," was omitted accidentally. Lest this should be the case with other returns, and the omission imputed to some paltry motive which only a high degree ORIGINAL SIN .- "It is the same philosophy which has of irritation could lead any one to suspect, we intend occasioned the distinction of Sin into Original and Actual; to leave out this work of reference in our complete the term Actual expressing the personal development of that sin which is conceived antecedently to exist in the list next week. As to the expression "doubtful," it is the term, we believe, universally employed by the kept from sinning against that charity which "THINKETH Press, both here and in England, to state when it is NO EVIL. uncertain whether a Member of Parliament will support or oppose the Administration for the time being. We are not aware that it conveys reproach; and for character-that we do not think the worse of a man because he is not pledged to vote with a certain party.

CHILDREN OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS

At a dinner given in New York, on the 22d of December last, by the members of the New England Society resident in that city, in celebration of the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Hughes, sat at the right hand of the chair, and the health of Pope Pius IX. was drank with the greatest possible enthusiasm!!! This furnishes another proof, to the many already existing, that extremes meet.

ANOTHER CONCESSION TO POPERY.

A fresh insult has been offered to the established faith of the realm-a new offering has been laid upon the shrine of that detestable liberalism, "the demon in aiment of light" to which the Christian character of so far. the English nation is being sacrificed piecemeal. With

Truly we are fallen upon dark days-each succeeding mail brings still gloomier testimony of the nation's

A few weeks since, we were amazed and sorrowstricken to find that even the vague and unside factory test of a profession of Christianity, to which the House of Commons still clung, was about to be thrown over-board, and that the Jew-who by merely stating his faith in the most precise terms, would become amenable to the laws against blasphemy would soon be entitled to legislate for a Christian people.

This was succeeded by the account of the attempt (we still fervently trust that it may only prove an atempt) of Her Majesty's Ministers to thrust into the igh places of the Church, a man branded with heresy y the solemn decree of his University-a heresy in which he still glories.

Now, forsooth, the ill-omened tidings reaches usthat the dignitaries of the Romish heresy are to be tricked out with the titles which belong exclusively to the Bishops of the Church throughout the British the Church Catholic, from the earliest times to the pre

We are bound to obey the Government under which we are placed in all things lawful; but with a command such as that in the above paragraph, a truehearted Churchman cannot comply, any more than the conscientious Jews could bow down to the golden image of Nebuchadnezzar on the plains of Dura.

The Jews were commanded to worship the emblem of Paganism, and by this order Churchmen are reuired to do homage to a corrupt religion, and insult heir own pure faith, by giving to schismatics the titles Where are those concessions to Romanism to end?

We dread to look forward to the gloomy results of England's unfaithfulness to her high duties. We have seen Rome, like her own haughty pontiff Sixtus V., while he sought the keys, deceitfully assum ing the guise of feebleness, humility, and conciliation Soon we will find her thundering forth defiance against all who dare to oppose her haughty strides.

THE MACKENZIE PETITION.

The following nervous lines, suggested by the atempt to bring back MacKenzie to the Colony which he did his best to revolutionize, will remind our readers of Canning's poetry in the Anti-Jucobin. We allude expressly to the Knife-grinder, and the inscrip-Canterbury has sent in a distinct appeal against the tion for the cell-door of Mrs. Brownrigg, the Prenticecide, both of which lyrics had no small effect in opening the eyes of the people to the danger and absurdity of republican theories.

> Recal MacKenzie? Yes!-Why not? and thus At once fill up the measure of disgust Which men of loyal hearts cannot but feel, To see the knaves who gull'd and woo'd poor fools To foul rebellion-Lucifer's elite-Brought back with smiles and favours-strangerewards Recal Mackenzie? Yes! Why not? Hast thou no aged honour'd Gentleman, Whose hoary hairs you'd wish to see begrimed

With gore. And to whose wounds you'd wish denied The pity of a dog? For these brave deeds Your Mac's renowned--recal heroic Mac-The patriot Mac, who, for his country's good, Took to his coward legs to save his neck, And rob the gallows of its own. Then go Recal your poltroon exile stained with blood— With Moody's blood—with arson and with theft— With treason, anarchy and war—and then Inscribe on Hochelaga's darkest page The names of those who would recal her scourge.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of The Church.

My dear Sir, -I have heard you speak of the differences of views and feelings which in the present day are to be found amongst the members of our Church, in terms of the strongest rebrobation, and I am also aware that you consider it the duty of all earnest-minded men to strive and pray for that unity and good feeling which memory of his father-in-law, the late Bishop Alexan-er, of Jerusalem."

ought certainly to subsist among us. Knowing such to be your opinions, I can in some degree enter into the feeling of satisfaction with which you must have perused Bishop of Quebec, and younger brother of the Lord without baying the consistion forced without the constant with the constant without the constant without the constant with the constant without the constant with the co man's title who discharges the important duty of hanging

up the Parson's surplice.
Who would have thought of going to the Spelling-book for a test of orthodoxy! But these are strange days, Mr. Editor, upon which we have fallen, and some men are gifted with a singularly microscopic eye, by which they make discoveries undreamt of in the philosophy of the

I, for one, however, have no manner of objection to any gentleman, who feels controversially given, indulging his inclination to the full on any subject he shall see fit to se-the more insignificant it is, the greater his talent making much of it. If those gentlemen alluded to ove are determined to blazon on their banner a man with his mattock, and if they are desirous that Sexton," shall now be the gathering cry of those who think with them, in the name of common sense let it be so. Let us throw "Sacristan" to the dogs, and treat the rity of Drs. Hook and Johnson as authority is often reated now a-days, only in the grave discussions and soobject is to be attained, let us hope that "moderation and d feeling" will be more predominant than, I am sorry

o say, appears probable. eriously and soberly, my dear Sir, is it not a cause for sincere grief, that your correspondent "M. A." should have allowed himself, in some moment of inadvertance, to indulge in the spirit manifested in his letter. I pray God that I be not uncharitable, but I cannot refrain from saying that, though not expressed in words, it is, I think, impossible to rise from the perusal of that document without feeling that it really contains a challenge to a miserable and unseemly controversy, upon a subject which none but a very morbidly sensitive mind would regard as of any consequence whatever; and that it vir-tually embodies a threat, that, if to avoid so unhappy and injurious a result, you were to decline giving it a place n your columns, you will immediately be denounced as the organ of a party." Thoughts even more painful in their character can scarcely be repressed when reading the letter in question. And now I would ask how is eration and good feeling" to be maintained, or ho are our differences to be adjusted, if we were all to adopt

a similar course?

While expressing our various opinions in a manly, straightforward way, how earnestly should we pray to be

But for these painful features in the correspondence alluded to, the whole matter would only excite a smile, while at the same time it affords a pleasant glimpse of the comforts and satisfactions that fall to the lot of the Editor of The Church. Here, on the one hand, is "M. A." threatening you that if you fail to publish his letter he will denounce you as a Puseyite of the purest water.—While on the other I propose sending you herewith another communication, and if you demur giving it insertion in your paper, I'd advise you to have a care lest I be provoked to hold you up as a piece of prim Puritanism, dis-guised in a flimsy garb of very indifferent Churchman-

Lest "M. A." should read this letter and be induced by it to come down upon my unfortunate head with a regular extinguisher, I beg leave, ere I conclude, to point out to you and to him that nothing can be further from n intention than to hazard an opinion upon the subject his letter-I merely venture to express a rather general

feeling as to its TONE. I remain, my dear Sir, Very truly your's, W. S. D. Diocese of Toronto, January 10th, 1848.

To the Editor of The Church.

The Park Farm, 11th Jan., 1848. Sir, -lu your paper of the 7th, you think proper to set me down as a "rather doubtful" M. P. P. You are right so far. I am "independent," and, unlike bigots, I vote according to my sense and conscience, after having hears mingled feelings of sorrow and indignation we read the following paragraph:—

"A circular has been issued from Downing Street, instructing the authorities in the Colonies to address the Roman Catholic Prelates in such Colonies by the title to which their rank in their own Church would appear to thinking, despise the English Gentleman who has any thing like independence about him, and you want to think like independence about him, and you want to think like independence about him, and you want to think like independence about him, and you want to think like independence about him, and you want to think like independence about him, and you want to think like independence about him, and you want to the colonies by the title to the colonies by the title to the question fully argued. I have always shall; and therefore I am always "rather doubtful." But, pray why omit the asterisk to my name, which shewed I was unopposed? I'll the like in the colonies by the title to the colonies by the colonies by the title to the colonies by the colonies by the colonies by the colonies to the colonies by the colonies which their rank in their own Church would appear to give them claim, officially styling them 'Your Grace,' or 'Your Lordship,' as the case may be."

'Your Lordship,' as the case may be."

'Thinking, despise the English Centuals will be thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking, despise the English Centuals will be the support of thinking the support of the support o acclamation, and without stirring from my house to agle voter, and without writing to a single voter, I show stand higher in public estimation (which, God knows, I

All I demand of you men of "The Press," is to do

Your obedient Servant, JOHN PRINCE.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE COBOURG. The subject of the PRIZE ESSAY for the present year is

"The Unity of the Anglican Church, in its relation to

sent day." The KENT TESTIMONIAL PRIZE, (value £10 10s.) will be awarded to the writer of the best Essay on this sub-

The BISHOP'S PRIZE (value £5) will be given to the writer of the second best Essay on the same subject. The Professor's Prize (value Three Guineas) will be given to the writer of the third best Essay on the same

Candidates for these Prizes must be Students of Theology now attending the Diocesan College, and the Essays will be required to be transmitted to the Theological their own pure faith, by giving to schismatics the titles which belong exclusively to their own spiritual rulers.

As will be required to be transmitted to the transmitted of the schief that the schief that the transmitted of the schief that the schie companying in a sealed note, with a motto on the outside answering to the one affixed to the Essays respectively.

The Prizes will be adjudged at the conclusion of the Annual Examination, early in August next.

BARRIE.—The Rev. S. B. Ardagh has published in the Barrie Magnet, a letter to the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, in the neighbourhood of Barrie, in which, after detailing the spiritual destitution which prevails in that neighbourhood, he calls upon the which prevails in that neighbourhood, he calls upon them to subscribe towards the maintenance of an Assistant Minister; and so confident is he of the success of his appeal, that he has already secured the services of a Clergyman from the old country. Owing to a press of matter, we are sorry that we cannot transfer the appeal of the Rev. Gentleman to our columns, but we sincerely trust that it will be responded to in a satisfactory manner

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. 155, amount... 425 9 91 MacGillivray, —per Rev. H. C. Cooper St. Mary's Church, Chinguacousy £0 15 3 St. John's do., Gore of Toronto... 0 4 3 -per Rev. G. S. J. Hill..... St. Paul's Charch, Newmarket ... £1 Christ's do., St. Albans 1 0 9 Trinity do., Whitchurch..... 0 11 0 St. Stephen's Church, Vaughan ... £0 13 9 -per Church Wardens.....

155 collections, amounting to£436 16 10 T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, Jan. 20, 1848.

The Treasurer also begs to acknowledge the following nies received :-From the Ven. A. N. Bethune, D. D., Arch-

St. Stephen's Church, Vaughan 0 1

THE VISITATION OF THE ARCHDEACON OF TORONTO. Dr. Bethune, the amiable and talented Archdeacon of this portion of the Diocese, officially visited this village enday, to examine into and controul the conduct and proceedings of the secular officers of Trinity Church. His visit was alike desired and gratifying to all parties. gregation assembled in the Township Hall ast therefore be it consisted of very few persons; no edifice was then Bishop of Montreal. He was ordained Deacon by bis father in 1819, and Priest by the late Lord Bishop of Winchester, by whom, after having been Cusufficient means or wealth for the support of a resident Clergyman. Now the aspect of affairs was widely dif-Within five short years a church had been built -a neat, a decent, nay even an elegant and commodious edifice—its interior had been fitted up in a style of modest convenience most suitable and becoming; a Clergyman was set apart for the pastoral superintendance of the congregation, who, from their increase of numbers, were enabled fully to provide for his maintenance in comfort and respectability; and were also, by God's blessing, so far in advance of their necessities, as to be able to spare a portion of their means for the decent ornament of the House of God, and the more perfect and satisfactory per-formance of divine worship. From the liberality of some formance of divine worship. From the liberality of some of the members, all this had been accomplished without incurring debt; indeed, all the arrears which had accumulated in that shape were swept off the last year, by Messrs. Dickson and Shade, and room thereby made for the liberality which had this year enabled the congregation to pew the church, provide a splendid organ, establish and perfect a choir; and add such other comforts and veniences as render the Church of the Holy Trinity

in Galt a pattern and model for other places. The ven. Archdeacon having called up the churchwardens-Messrs. John Davidson and Henry McCrum-addressed them at some length on the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties; and the gratification he felt in being enabled to report to their Dioc san the rapid progress of the Mission of the Rev. M Boomer in this District. Nothing could be more gratify. ing to him, or more encouraging to their amiable pasto than to find the good work entrusted to his hands, so full o the Almighty's blessing as to exhibit a progress unparalleled as it was unexpected. He entreated a thorough reliance upon God in all their doings, and he ventured to prophes, that such would not result in aught but peace on earth and good will to all; whilst it would enco who heard him to proceed onward in the race of life in thorough confidence that he was the object of a Redeem er's care, and that all he could do for his church, his pas

affection he himself had experienced. At the conclusion of the Archdeacon's address, the Church Society held its annual meeting. The Report, which was read by Mr. John Davidson, announced a gratifying increase both in the number of members and list of subscriptions, the latter amounting to nearly £34, including a donation of £5 from Wm. Dickson, Esq.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:— Moved by Absalom Shade, Esq., seconded by Mr. Jas. Craig, That the Report now read be adopted.

Moved by Dr. Bethune, seconded by Dr. Richardson, That the measure of success that it has pleased God to uchsafe to this Association during the past y general, demand our devout and grateful acknowledge ments to Him whose blessing alone giveth the increase. Moved by Mr. McMurray, seconded by Mr. Merigold, That this Association is impressed with the convicti that the supply of the ministrations of our holy religion to the members of the Church in this District, depends, under God, upon the labours of the Church Society, and the manner in which that important institution shall b

ed by Dr. Seagram, seconded by Rev. Mr. Palmer, That influenced by a deep sense of the duty incumbent on every true churchman, to do all that in him lies to advance the cause of evangelical truth and apostolic order, and of the blessing which it is calculated to diffuse throughout the community at large, the members of this Association pledge themselves to renewed exertions to increase the efficiency of this branch of the Church Society, and to enlist their fellow churchmen in its ranks.

Moved by Dr. Moffat, seconded by Mr. P. Jaffray, That the thanks of this Association are hereby given to the office-bearers for the past year; and that the same gentlemen, with Messrs. J. Davidson, Senr., Dr. Moffat, and P. Jaffray, constitute the Committee for the ensuing year, and that the Treasurer and Secretary continue in their respective offices .- Galt Reporter.

ENGLAND.

PROTEST AGAINST THE APPOINTMENT OF DR. HAMPDEN TO THE BISHOPRIC OF HEREFORD.

"My Lord, - We, the undersigned Bishops of the church of England, feel it our duty to represent to your Lordship, as head of her Majesty's Government, apprehension and alarm which have been excited in minds of the Clergy by the rumoured nomination to the See of Hereford of Dr. Hampden, in the soundness of care not one straw for in such a country as this Canada is) than "The Church" would desire I should. whose doctrine the University of Oxford has affirmed, by a solemn decree, its want of confidence. a solemn decree, its want of confidence.

"We are persuaded that your Lordship does not know justice and report faithfully. I want no partiality or favour from any of you.

I remain, Sir,

I remain, Sir, and we consider ourselves to be acting only in the discharge of our bounden duty both to the Crown and to the Church, when we respectfully but earnestly express to your Lordship our conviction that if this appointment be completed, there is the greatest danger both of the interruption of the peace of the Church, and of the disturbance of the confidence which it is most desirable that the Clergy and laity of the Church should feel in every exercise of the Royal supremacy, especially as regards that Clergy and laity of the Church should feel in every exercise of the Royal supremacy, especially as regards that very delicate and important particular, the nomination to vacant sees. We have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient faithful servants,

"C. J. London, C. Winton, J. Lincoln, Chr. Bangor, Hugh Carlisle, G. Rochester, Rich. Bath and Wells, J. H. Gloucester and Bristol, H. Exeter, E. Sarum, A. T. Chichester, J. Ely, Saml. Oxon.

"To the Bright Hop the Lord John Russell &c."

"To the Right Hon. the Lord John Russell, &c."

"My Lords,—I have had the honour to receive a representation signed by your Lordships on the subject of the nomination of Dr. Hampden to the See of Hereford. "I observe that your Lordships do not state any want of confidence on your part in the soundness of Dr. Hampden's doctrine. Your Lordships refer me to a decree of the University of Oxford passed eleven years ago, and founded upon lectures delivered fifteen years

"Since the date of that decree, Dr. Hampden has acted as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and many Bishops, as I am told, have required certificates of attendance on his lectures before they proceeded to ordain candidates who had received their education at Oxford. He has likewise preached sermons, for which he has been honoured with the approbation of several prelates of our Church.

"Several months before I named Dr. Hampden to the

"Several months before I named Dr. Hampden to the Queen for the See of Hereford, I signified my intention to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and did not receive from him any discouragement.

"In these circumstances, it appears to me that should I withdraw my recommendation of Dr. Hampden, which has been sanctioned by the Queen, I should virtually assent to the docrine that a decree of the University of Oxford is a perpetual ban of exclusion against a Clergyman of eminent learning and irreproachable life, and that in fact, the supremacy which is now by law vested in the Crown, is to be transferred to a majority of the members

of one of our Universities.
"Nor should it be forgotten, that many of the most

prominent among that majority have since joined the Communion of the Church of Rome.

"I deeply regret the feeling that is said to be common among the Clergy on this subject. But I cannot sacrifice the reputation of Dr. Hampden, the rights of the Crown. and what I believe to be the true interests of the Church, to a feeling which I believe to be founded on misappre-

ension and fomented by prejudice.
"At the same time I thank your Lordships for an interposition which I believe to be intended for the public I have, &c. "J. Russell.

"To the Right Rev. the Bishops of London, Winches-

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

London, Dec. 10, 1847.

My Lord,—I had last night the honour of receiving your lordship's letter of the 8th inst., addressed to myself, in common with the other Bishops who had presumed to represent to you their apprehensions of the evil consequences which must be expected to result from the nomination (if persisted in) of Dr. Hampden to the vacant see of Hereford.

As the remonstrant Bishops have now, for the most part, returned to their several dioceses, it is not possible for them, within any reasonable space of time, to meet together for the purpose of making a common reply to those parts of your lordship's letter which may seem e-pecially to demand reply. I therefore feel it due to your lordship, no less than to myself, that I should state frankly, and without waiting for communication with others, the reasons which compel me to withhold my assent from the arguments which you have addressed to us. Your lordship is pleased to remark, first, on our "not having

stated any want of confidence on our own part in the soundness of Dr. Hampden's doctrine.' My lord, in abstaining from such statement, we took that part which, I venture to submit, manifestly was most becoming.
We had hardly a right to obtrude upon you, unasked, our opinion on that point; for such opinion would have been only that of individuals, whereas the judgment on which we rested our representation was the judgment of a body eminently quali-fied to judge, and accustomed, in the best times, to be listened to on such subjects with respect and attention by all. But, my lord, as our silence in this particular is considered by you lordship as an omission which lessens the force of our represen

therefore, to state, that I have no confidence in the soundness of Dr. Hampden's doctrine,
"The decree of the University to which we referred, passed,"
as your lordship truly observes, "eleven years ago; and was

tation, I will not, myself, be silent any longer; I hesitate not,

tures delivered fifteen years ago." the long interval of four years was suffered to elapse between the publication of the offensive doctrines and the decree which condemned them?—For a reason which I venture to think your lordship will, on reflection, deem quite sufficient to explain,

your lordship will, on reflection, deem quite sufficient to explain, if not to justify, the delay.

During those four years Dr. Hampden was in no position specially and immediately connected with theological teaching; his errors, therefore, however grave, were not so formidable as to demand the unusual interposition of the University, as a body, to vindicate the sacred truths which he had impugned.

If the saled why the lower and ordinary tribungle, the Vice.

body, to vindicate the sacred trains which he had impugued.

If it be asked why the lesser and ordinary tribunal—the Vice
Chancellor's Board—was not resorted to, I frankly answer that
I do not know. It may have proceeded, and probably did proceed, from the natural, perhaps culpable, reluctance of men is authority to exercise that authority penally against one of their own number, and from the unwillingness of men not in authority to place themselves, without any special call, in the invi-

At the end of these four years, however, the state of things was greatly altered. Dr. Hampden had ceased to be in the comparatively private station which he had before occupied. He had been appointed to the highest chair of divinity in the University of Oxford. His influence, therefore, on its theological teaching, and on the future character and usefulness of University, could not but be dreaded and deprecated, an the duty of resistance to that influence had become most mani festly, most imperatively urgent. Accordingly, the heads of the University are understood to have presented in the highest quarter, through his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. their strong objections to the appointment; and our then most gracious Sovereign King William IV., was generally believed have expressed his desire that the appointment should no

But even the expression of the royal wish having been found to be in vain, the University was compelled to have recourse to its own unquestioned powers of judging in such a cause, and to take those steps which might not only lessen the power of mis-chief in the professor's teaching, but should also vindicate its own character before the world.

Such, my lord, is, I believe, a brief history of the decree to which the remonstrant Bishops referred your lordship.

But, you add, that "since the date of that decree, Dr. Hampden has acted as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and many Bishops, as I am told, have required ce tificates of attendance on his lectures from candidates for holy

ders, who had received their education at Oxford." My lord, that "the University of Oxford has ever required prificates from any persons under its authority of attendance on Dr. Hampden's lectures," I have never before heard; nor till I had the honour of receiving your lordships's letter, have l

had the slightest reason to believe.

With regard to the course taken by Bishops in this respect, every diocese in England to require the certificate of attendanc on the Regius Professor's lectures for a very long period before that chair was filled by Dr. Hampden. If any Bis that chair was filled by Dr. Hampuett. It may remove from revoking that rule, although a professor was appointed whom they might greatly disapprove, it would not much surprise me; nor should I think that they thereby precluded themlves from the right of testifying their adverse judgment of him on any grave occasion, as the present must pre-eminently

Be this as it may, if any of the remonstrant Bishops are justly open to this remark (I know not that any of them are), I am not in the number. Immediately after the passing of the academic statute in question, I deemed it right to inform Dr. Hampden, as, doubtless, if he has made any communication to you on this head, he has informed your lordship, that I could t regard him as a safe guide to students in theology, and could not therefore require certificates of attendance on his lec-tures from candidates for holy orders. I made this communication in terms as little offensive to Dr. Hampden's feelings as I could devise; and I had the satisfaction of receiving from him, if my memory does not deceive me, an acknowledgement

That "Dr. Hampden has likewise preached sermons, for which he has been honoured with the approbation of several Prelates of our Church," I most unhesitatingly believe on the authority of your lordship; but the relevancy of such a fact to the matter now in question, in any but an infinitesimal degree, I must pro-

fess my inability to perceive.

Your lordship proceeds to say, "Several months before I named Dr. Hampden to the Queen for the See of Hereford, I signified my intention" (not, I am confident, to the See of Hereford, for that see was not then vacant, nor likely to be vacant, nor to the next see which might be open—for another has been since open, to which Dr. Hampden was not named; did not receive from him any discouragement."

recommended to a bishopric? If you did not ask his opinion few persons will be at all surprised that he absta

verse to the interests of another—it would seem to me, I repeat a matter of course, that his Grace should forbear to tell your lordship that your intention of recommending Dr. Hampden at some period, which might never arrive during the continuance of your lordship's power of recommending, or during his own valuable lite, would involve you in the difficulty of having named a person whose appointment would be regarded by the Church at large as an act either of wanton insult or of official

After all, it is satisfactory to see, on the authority of you lordship's own words, to how small dimensions the swelling statement at first made of this matter has at length dwindled The story—which was put forth in a tone only not official, and circulated by those who spoke as on the authority of your lork ship—that the Archbishop had given "his cordial assent" to Dr. Harnder's available of Herce Dr. Hampden's appointment to the now vacant See of Here-ford, turns out to be nothing more than that the Archbishop gave "no discouragement," when, several months before the See of Hereford was vacant, you signified to his Grace your intention of naming Dr. Hampden, at some time or other, to some bishopric or other.

some bishopric or other.

And the importance even of this intimation of the Archbishop's supposed "assent" to Dr. Hampden's appointment, small as it is, sinks into absolute insignificance—or rather, is sconverted into something much more nearly resembling adissent"—when it is stated, on authority too respectable to admit of question, that your lordship actually received a letter from the Archbishop some days before that of the Bishops, in which his Grace apprised you of the forment which the announce. his Grace apprised you of the ferment which the announcement of Dr. Hampden's promotion was exciting in the Church and of the certainty of love and of the certainty of legal steps being taken in order to de-

feat it.

My lord, I have said that the appointment of Dr. Hampien is an act "beyond all precedent." And this, I believe is strictly true. Never before was any person recommended by the Crown to a bishopric against whom there stood a formal legal judgment affirming the unsoundness of his doctrine is the real, the special distinction of his case. Short of this indeed, one or two instances, not dissimilar, occur to me while indeed, one or two instances, not dissimilar, occur to me I am writing.

The first is the case of two persons nominated by King.

James II., in the year 1686, to fill the sees of Chester and Oxford; and I would rather give the case in the words "Cartwright was promoted to Chester. The See of Oxford

was given to Dr. Parker. These two persons were pitched use as the fittest instruments that could be found among the clergito betray and ruin the Church."

as the fitest instruments that could be found similar to betray and ruin the Church."

My lord, I most unfeignedly disclaim the slightest intention to insinuate that such is your object in naming Dr. Hampden or that he would be a fit instrument for such a purpose, believe you both to be utterly incapable of anything so dishonourable. But the preceding inapposite words are necessary to introduce what is, I submit, really apposite:

"Some of the Bishops brought to Archbishop Sancroll articles against them, which they desired he would offer to the King in Conneil and pray that the executer for consecrating King in Council, and pray that the mandate for consect them might be delayed till time were given to examine particulars; and Bishop Lloyd told me that Sancroft promised him not to consecrate them till be had examined the truth of the articles, which were too scandalous to be repeated when Sancroft saw what danger he might incur if he were such in pramunive, he consented to consented the same to the same of the were such that the same of th

in præmunire, he consented to consecrate them.

"[An accident happened in the action that struck him much When he was going to give the chalice in the Sacrament, stumbled on one of the steps of the altar, and dashed out the consecrated wine that was in it; which was much take

the consecrated wine that was in it; which was much notice of, and gave himself much trouble, since he frightened by so mean a fear.]"—Burnet, History of his our times. Oxford, 1823, vol. iii. p. 136-8.

Such, my lord, is the first—precedent shall I say? or warding? It is for your lordship to decide; and in forming your decision you will, I doubt not, remember that Sancroft is not now in the see of Canterbury, nor James II. on the throne of England.

The other is that of Bishop Hoadley, of which I am more apprehensive that your lordship may think it worthy of being followed. Against this prelate, a notorious latitudinarian, "and sond are

Against this prelate, a notorious latitudinarian, "and sound thing more," the Lower House of Convocation, in 1717, prepared a representation to be presented to the Archbishops and Bishops sitting in the Upper House, "that with much grished heart they had observed that the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bangor hath given great and grisons. George by certain doc. of Bangor hath given great and grievous offence by certain and trines and positions by him lately published," the tendency of which they proceeded to set forth in the form of articles.

Before this representation could be brought into the

House, the Convocation was prorogued by a special order from the King, and was not permitted to sit again. The access prelate was not long afterwards transferred to the see of ford, (what a complete and happy precedent!) and subsequently, in due succession, to Salisbury and to Winchester. I say that seemal large conjunction of George I, so that seemal large conjunction of the Munister of George I. show that you repudiate it. Take that step which is due of justice, to the rights of the Church, and to the conscience every Churchman. Withdraw the recommendation which you have so inconsiderately made; or, if you persist in it, refet the writings of Dr. Hampden to the judgment of the Church in Convocation.

Convocation.

If there are objections to that course, devise some Let these writings be judged by a provincial council of Bishops, assisted by such divines as her Majesty shall be gra ciously pleased to name; or devise some other tribunal of kind, provided it be fair and competent; but do not, as value your own good name, or the honour of your Sove or the Church, and, it may be, of the State also; for the fare of the State, rightly understood, is, and ever will be bound up indissolubly with that of the Church—do not pain in your unhappy career—make not what is as yet only an indiscretion—and revocable as such—make it not a crime, agti and I dare not forbear adding—a sin.
But I return to your lordship's letter.

You proceed to say to us, "Should I withdraw my recommendation of Dr. Hampden, I should virtually assent to
doctrine, that a decree of the University of Oxford is a
petual ban of exclusion against a clergyman of eminent learn
ing and irreproachable life."

My lord, I doubt not the learning nor the excellent moral
character of Dr. Hampden.

My lord, I doubt not the learning nor the excellent character of Dr. Hampden. But these qualifications have connection whatever with the merits of this case. Hampden unworthy of confidence as an exponent of Christmuth? The University of Oxford, judging from his pulse writings, has solemnly decreed that he is; and, because that University has deprived him of certain functions him that University has deprived him of certain functions him attached to his office of Professor of Divinity. Is it of moment that there he confidence in the soundness of the moment that there be confidence in the soundness of the mistrine of a Bishop than a Professor? Is heterodoxy less mistrine of a Bishop than a Professor? chievous in a judge than in a teacher of theology? it cannot be necessary to remind you that a Bishop, as officed and by the easential, indefeasible right and duty of his officed is empowered, and is bound, to judge of the doctrine preached and taught by every clergy man under his charge.

The judgment of the University, therefore, ought to be a least of the control of the charge.

"ban of exclusion" (from the office of a Bishop in oth against Dr. Hampden, so long as it remains in force in oth words, until it shall be either repealed, or washed away, The first of these three modes has been tried, but the at-

tempt signally failed. The University, six years after the decree passed, was moved to repeal it, and that, too, under circumstances peculiarly favourable to the success of the motion when, from causes too notorious to need to be recited, a strong reaction had arisen, and prejudice had saken a course most reaction had arisen, and prejudice had taken a course most favourable to Dr. Hampden. Yet, even then, the motion of repeal was sternly rejected by a majority, much smaller, indeed that that which had originally enacted the decree (474 to 94) but large enough to evince shundantly the unaltered and alterable judgment of the University—it was 330 to 219. Your lordship says, however, "it must not be forgotten, and

Alterable judgment of the University—i: was our Xour lordship says, however, "it must not be forgotten, by many of the most prominent among the original majority is since joined the communion of the Church of Rome."

My lord, if by "the most prominent" ought to be understood the committee, who openly sat for the purpose of devising high committee, who openly sat for the purpose of devising high many committees. the committee, who openly sat for the purpose of devising sures for vindicating the University from the evils which m be expected to result from such a selection of the King's fessor of Theology—and who, as being "the most promin in the contest, received the formal thanks of bodies of throughout England, too numerous to be recounted—of one indeed has fallen, to the consternation and grief of all knew, or had heard of, his high faculties. The others, the God, still stand rooted and grounded in faith and love.

God, still stand rooted and grounded in faith and love.
But, my lord, supposing that those of the majority who so lapsed may be truly stated to be "many," (I know not in any). sense that they are), will your lordship, or will any hol even of the smaller majority, the result would not be to that majority still large,—still more than sufficient am stamp the decree with the impress of the general judgment of the University? man, venture to say that, abstracting their names from

the only person who is able to do it-by Dr. Hampden The judgment may be washed away by his retracting against which it was directed. But this is a course wh Hampden has refused to take. In a published letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated January 23, 1838, thus writes:—"I retract nothing that I have written;

claim nothing."

My lord, I honour Dr. Hampden for thus writing; so long as his opinions are unchanged he cannot retract; but so long he does not retract, he cannot reasonably expect the point teaching. he does not retract, he cannot reasonably expendent and more than one eminent person is known to have had the offer of it from your lordship; but, it may have been that you signified your intention of naming Dr. Hampden to some see, at some time or other) "to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and earlier writings, I, for one, should not have been found inquiry (for the question is manifestly most important to the fair understanding of the merits of the case)—Did you ask his Grace whether he thought Dr. Hampden a fit person to be

But I have intimated that the stain of the judgment may be washed away. My lord, I wish this had been done long ago by the only person who is able to do it. by D. Handen himself.

to him for a vacant Bishopric some divine who had set forth

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the clergi

certain unsound doctrines, which, however, he afterwards retracted—"I will have for my new Bishop," said the good King, some man who has nothing to retract."

But a third course may, I have said, be taken to remove from Dr. Hampden the ban of exclusion of which your lordship writes. Let the censure of the University which has created it be proved to be unfounded—let this be done before any competent tribunal, and Dr. Hampden will then enter on the office it be proved to be unfounded—let this be done before any competent tribunal, and Dr. Hampden will then enter on the office to which your lordship has designated him with powers of usefulness which he will otherwise, if he ever enter upon it at all, be utterly unable to carry with him. My lord, a higher authority than any congé d'elire or letter missive has said, "a Bishop must be blameless;" not exempt, I need not say, from human infirmity, not free from every breath of calumny and envy, but pure from all which can be justly called "blame,"—pure from the censure of all who are entitled to pronounce judicially upon him.

Your lordship is pleased to add, what I must confess no lighter testimony than that of your own hand could make me think it possible that you could write, that "this would be, in fact. fact, to say, that the supremacy which is now by law vested in the Crown is to be transferred to a majority of the members of one of our Universities."

My lord, if, instead of a decree having been passed against Dr. Hampden for unsound teaching by the University of Oxford, a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench had been pronounced against him for against him for some flagitious crime, and if this judgment were urged as a reason why he should not be promoted to a bishopric, would this be to transfer the royal supremacy from the Queen to Lord Denman? If it would not, why should it be said to follow the said to said follow from Dr. Hampden's being disqualified for a bishopric, so long as he is under the censure of the Oxford decree, that this is to transfer the supremacy of the Crown to the Convocation

My lord, I own I am morrified at finding myself obliged to My lord, I own I am mortified at finding mysen one answer such transparent sophistry as this.

Your lordship "deeply regrets"—I doubt not, sincerely—
the feeling that is said to be common among the clergy on this subject. But," you add, "I cannot sacrifice the reputation of Dr. Hampden, the rights of the Crown, and what I believe to be the true interests of the Church to a feeling which I believe to be funded on misannrehension, and fomented by believe to be founded on misapprehension, and fomented by

My lord, if this feeling be indeed "founded on misapprehension," let it be proved to be so. If it be "fomented by prejudice," do not give to that prejudice the increased momentum of

interests, however mistaken I may deem your way of testifying

Your unwillingness to "sacrifice the reputation of Dr. Hampden' does you honour. Shall I be deemed officious if I suggest to you the only expedient by which you can preserve it? For Dr. Hampden's sake—for your own sake—for the sake of his sake. reputation and of your own—let his theological writings be subjected to a fitting and adequate tribunal. If the result be a sentence of exculpation, then, indeed, Dr. Hampden's reputa-tion will be upheld and vindicated; then, indeed, it will "not be sacrificed," which else it must be if he be forced, or if it be attempted to force him. attempted to force him, on the reluctant and reclamant Church, by rousing into life and activity the hitherto dormant powers of the most hateful and most tyrannical law which is permitted to pollute our statute book.

But your lordship is further resolved " not to sacrifice" what you call "the rights of the Crown," founded upon the statute.

My lord, the name of Russell ought to be—ever will be, I My lord, the name of Russell ought to be—ever will be, I am sure, in your reflecting hours—a security to us against the application by you of a phrase so sacred as "the rights of the Crown" to a matter so foul as the provisions of the statute of which I am writing. My lord, the Crown has no right, can have no right, (I trust, too, that it will be found to have no power), to force a Bishop on the Church whom the Church has just right to reject as a "setter forth of erroueous and strange doctrine, contrary to God's word." True, my lord, the statute 25 Henry VIII., chap. 20, (the Magna Charta of tyranny), does give to the Crown a power, which your lordship has been does give to the Crown a power, which your lordship has been pleased to call a "right," to condemn to prison and to penury any dean or any chapter which may refuse compliance with such a mandate. But no statute has the power to effect the cution of the mandate itself; no statute has the power to make an honest and conscientious chapter to elect, or an honest and conscientious prelate to consecrate to the office of Bishop,

such a person as I have described above. Forhear, my lord, while you have yet time. Persist not in Your rash experiment. The bands of your vaunted statute will snap asunder, like withs, if you attempt to bind with them the strongest of all strong men-the man who is strengthened with

inner might against the assailant of his Church.

My lord, do not imagine that I am one of those who, if it were within their power, would deprive the Crown of any portion of its rightful. tion of its rightful supremacy, especially of its just, legitimate, Christian influence in the appointment of our bishops—an influence which I firmly believe to be necessary to the peace, and therefore to the efficiency of the Church. Let the Crown continue to nominate them, but let it exercise this right, which almost all considerate Churchmen wish it to retain, with caualmost all considerate Churchmen wish it to retain, with caution, with discretion, with due regard to the feelings and the conscience of all concerned. Depend upon it, my lord, the

give your lordship full credit for the motive to which you ascribe this appointment; but I must frankly say that I should esteem any act a poor and worse than worthless compliment to "the Protestant character" of our Church, aye, and a real weakening of that Protestant character, rightly understood, which tends to make that character less Catholic, and less worthy of the confidence of the sound portion of the Catholic worthy of the confidence of the sound portion of the Catholic

Worthy of the confidence of the sound portion of the Catholic Church throughout the world.

But I have pleasure in stating to your lordship, that not only in my own diocese, but in many others, the resolutions, addresses, and petitions, on this occasion, have been subscribed by the clergy of all shades of religious opinion, among them I also feel it my duty to state to your lordship, that I have been assured that there was great reason to fear that if this appointment had taken place without strong resistance from all who could resist, and without remonstrance from those who could only remonstrate, there would have been a fresh and the ore deplorable, as well as far more numerous "defection from our Church, which would then have seemed tacitly to acquiesce in its own degradation, and so to have almost unchurched that it the confidence of the sound portion of the Catholic Str. George's Society of Tore its Annual Meeting on Wednesday Esq., V. P., in the Chair, when the elected as the Officers for the year I President.—Hon. R. S. Jameison Vice-Presidents.—W. H. Boulta Ridout, Esq. Geo. D. Wells, Esq. Chaplains.—Rev. H. Scadding, I BA; Rev. James Beaven, D.D. Physician.—E. Hodder, M.D. Treasurer.—H. Rowsell.

Secretary.—George Brooke. Committee.—S. Thompson, The Thos. Champion, G. A. Barber, esce in its own degradation, and so to have almost unchurched itself.

Your loreship is pleased to condemn the course taken by the University of Oxford in 1836, and confirmed in 1842, as "an unwest."

University of 'Axford in 1836, and confirmed in 1842, as "an an anworthy proceeding."

Without presuming to question the right of your lordship, as an individual, to conderon any public act of any body of men whatsoever, I yet may take the liberty of saying that I cannot recognise the fitness (I am unwilling to use a stronger word) of the First Minister of the Crown thus publicly and officially holding up to indignation a solemn descree of one of the most eminent and venerated bodies, not only in England, but in Europe.

I must also venture to suggest a question, whether this be the happiest mode of testifying that "charity" which, I doubt not, Your lordship feels, but of which you deplore "the sad want in others;" or of allaying those "feelings of bitterness, which your last in the contract of the con which your lordship, in common with all good men, must sin-

I have the honour to be, my lord, Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

The Right Hon. Lord John Rossell.

The following Address, referred to in the Postscript, signed by 485 lay members of the Church of England, including several

ing several peers, members of the Church of England, including several peers, members of Parliament, &c., was presented to Lord John Russell on Friday last:—

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P.

My Lord,—We, the undersigned lay members of the Church
England, beg leave to represent to your lordship the deep
meern with which we have heard the report of your intention
recommend Dr. Hampden to her Majesty as the future
happen of Hereford

shop of Hereford.
We have seen and heard enough of the strong feeling both of symen and of clergy on this occasion to convince us that the appointment, if persisted in, will stir up feelings of bitterness, which it would be impossible soon to eradicate, and which would probable to the convince which your lordship would be impossible soon to eradicate, and which would be impossible soon to eradicate, and which would be impossible soon to endicate, and which would be impossible soon to endicate the convergence of ald probably lead to consequences which your lordship would ate as earnestly as ourselves.

Jour lordship to reconsider the case, before you finally advise the Majesty to recommend, for election to the vacant bishopric, a person who fervently hope that these, or other reasons, may induce s person who has been solemnly pronounced by his own Uni-versity to be unworthy of its confidence as a teacher of Chris-truth.

We are, my Lord, &c. &c. His lordship returned the following answer:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I have had the honour to to for of Dr. Hampden to the Queen for the See of Hereford.

the part of those who would indulge such feelings.

The consequences with which I am threatened I am prepared to encounter, as I believe the appointment will tend to strengthen the Protestant character of our Church, so seriously threatened of late by many defections to the Church of Rome. Among the chief of these defections are to be found the leading promoters of the movement against Dr. Hampden, eleven years ago, in the University of Oxford.

I had hoped the conduct of Dr. Hampden, as Regius Professor of Divinity, and Head of a Theological Board at Oxford, had effaced the memory of that unworthy proceeding. I have the honour to be, my lords and gentlemen, Your obedient servant, J. RUSSELL.

To certain Lay Members of the Church of England.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Cambria.

Buffalo, Jan. 19, 1848. The steamer Cambria arrived at New York from Liverpool last night, which port she left on the 1st inst., and Halifax on the 15th inst. Her advices are 14 days later.

Liverpool, January 1st.

Bread-stuffs improved. Best Corn, 37s.; Flour, 31s; Meal,

16s. @ 17s.; Wheat is up 1s., last market day the trade was neighbours, almost as poor as herself, and who lent her some old dull. The Cambria had a very rough passage. The following clothes, her child must have lain all night naked as it was born. is from Denneson & Co's. Circular: -Flour and Grain-we had a good demand in our Corn Market, during the greater

This woman had lately lost her husband from typhus fever.

The precise plan on which such an institution should be

From our English Files.

THE ASSEMBLING OF THE FIRST ROMAN PARLIAMENT.

(From the London Daily News.) ROME, Nov. 15 .- There are men living (for instance, that octogenarian correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, Jas. Roche, J. P., of Cork) who saw Benjamin Franklin in Paris, and witnessed the first meeting of the National Assembly of France. But neither the formation of an American Congress, nor the establishment of a constitutional representation in the old despotism of Gaul, presented such a graceful and withal solemn scene, as was to day witnessed in the capital of the Christian world. This morning the sun shone out most gloriously to usher in the noble spectacle. The whole population flocked to the Corso, and lined the route from the Quirinal hill to the Vatican, in which palace one of the most lofty and spacious halls has been set apart for the new deliberative assembly.

Never were the palaces and houses that line the way bedecked so tastefully, and crowded with such groups of proud citizens and beautiful matrons exulting in the regeneration of their native land. At 9 o'clock the march began from the court of the Quirinal Palace, where all the dignitaries had early mustered.

The whole spectacle was felt by the Roman people to be one of inestimable import, and a solemn stillness, a deep felt consciousness of its significancy pervaded the 100,000 spectators of the negerant as it passed on its way to take possession of the cious halls has been set apart for the new deliberative assembly of the pageant, as it passed on its way to take possession of the new senate house in the very bosom of the Vatican palace.—
The act of the late Grand Turk Soliman, when he got rid of janissaries, was a mere brutal exertion of power. moral effort of the great and glorious rule of this land, in restor-ing lay business to the hands of the laity, is the act of a highly gifted, pure souled, strongly determined, and honest man. The whole of the university students marched in the rear; and never did I see so fine and manly a set of fellows as the new vic guard, about 2000 of whom, with full costume and in their

helmets, marched in this national procession. Nov. 16 .- I sent you yesterday a minute account of the ap-Parliament, as they passed under my eye from the windows of might have experienced a different fate. As far as the relative strength of parties is concerned, the present result shows rinal Palace, Pius the Ninth addressed them in words which nothing. Swelling out the majority of the Liberal candidates my banker's in the Piazza Sciarra. Before they left the Qurinal Palace, Pius the Ninth addressed them in words which were not written in any formal way, but were the sudden and unpremeditated outpouring of the pontiff's heart. I should premise by telling you that the monarch had just been waited on by the French, Austrian, and Neapolitan ambassadors, which persons had solemuly cautioned him against the step he had generated the part of their respective governments. Lunn and Mackenzie's defeat is not surprising. Those generates the end of the first day's polling, and by the surprising transfer of parties is concerned, the present result shows nothing. Swelling out the majority of the Liberal candidates will be found many who have hitherto been on the Conservation will be found there again. With such defections, Messrs. Lunn and Mackenzie's defeat is not surprising. Those generates the end of the first day's polling, and by the surprising the surprising the surprising the surprising the found many who have hitherto been on the Conservation of the first day's polling and the first day's polling, and by the found many who have hitherto been on the Conservation of the first day's polling and the found many who have hitherto been on the Conservation of the first day's polling and the found many who have hitherto been on the Conservation of the first day's polling and the found many who have hitherto been on the Conservation of the first day's polling and the found many who have hitherto been on the Conservation of the first day is involved will be found there again. With such defections, Messrs. Lunn and Mackenzie's defeat is not surprising. taken, and informed him, on the part of their respective govern- so doing spared the city much excitement, and it may be rio ments, that a revolution was involved in the act of assembling and bloodshed.

a lay parliament in Rome.

of your columns with reports of proceedings in our "Roman

Colonial.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF TORONTO. - This Society held its Annual Meeting on Wednesday evening last, G. D. Wells, Esq., V. P., in the Chair, when the following Gentlemen were elected as the Officers for the year 1848:-

Ridout, Esq. Geo. D. Wells, Esq. Chaplains.—Rev. H. Scadding, M.A.; Rev. W. H. Ripley,

Physician. - E. Hodder, M.D.

Secretary.—George Brooke.
Committee.—S. Thompson, Thomas Storm, W. Atkinson,
Thos. Champion, G. A. Barber, W. Morrison, and William

FIRE. - On Friday evening a fire broke out in a small frame house in Younge street, next door to Mr. Flock's, which was a frame building also, and both were soon involveled in flames. Heavy rain had filled all the neighbouring hollows and gutters and to this supply of water were the Firemen indebted for nearly half an hour! At the expiration of this interval, and not sooner, was water obtained from the hydrant at the Corner of Adelaide and Yonge street. The two buildings were all ost totally destroyed, and we hear that Mr. Flock's Stock has suffered very materially .- Patriot.

TORONTO GENERAL DISPENSARY. At a Meeting of the Subscribers of the Toronto General Dispensary, held January 12, 1848, the following Report was

In presenting their customary Annual Report to the Subscribers of the Toronto General Dispensary, the Committee of Management desire to offer their sincere congratulations on the success which has attended your valuable exertions on behalf of the sick poor; and, notwithstanding the unforeseen difficulties under which the Dispensary laboured during the past year, an amount of good has been effected which has exceeded our most

sanguine expectations.

It is gratifying to state, that on but very few occasions have your Committee been called upon to question the eligibility of patients recommended for charitable assistance, and in by far the greater majority of instances, have had cause to admire the zeal and industry displayed by the Ladies, subscribers to the Institution, in ascertaining the fitness of the patients for relief and discovering their actual condition. Thus aided and supported in confining the advantages and benefits of the Institution to the destitute poor of Toronto, the Medical Officers have been enabled to render their services much more extensive and readily available, than if the onus of investigating the qualifications of the supplies that these theory nontirely on these

the suppliants had been thrown entirely on them.

By reference to the tables, it will be seen that the actua number of cases treated amount to 663, of these 410 were females, and 253 males; and although this number is not so great as in former years, yet we feel assured that the unfavourable circumstances under which the Dispensary lahoured last year will sufficiently account for any diminution of applicants. The disastrous consequences which have followed on a badly conducted system of the worst possible immigration, are unfortunately but too familiar to the citizens of Toronto, and there are but for some or the worst possible immigration. are but few amongst us who have not had cause to mourn over the effects of a calamity which has been both grievous an heavy in its visitation.

The Committee of Management and the Subscribers to this charity have ample cause to regret the importation and spread

I am aware that there exists a strong feeling on the part of of typhus fever in Toronto, and can never cease to deplore the some laymen and clergymen against Dr. Hampden; but that the appointment should excite feelings of bitterness, is, I hope, an error, as it would show a sad want of Christian charity on the part of those who would include any feeling of the part of those who would include any feeling on the part of those who would include any feeling on the part of those who would include any feeling on the part of those who would include any feeling on the part of the part of the part of those who would include any feeling on the part of the part of those who would include any feeling on the part of the p our professional duties, may be excused for offering on this oc-casion our heartfelt tribute of praise to the zeal, industry, and true Christian philanthropy of our deceased brother, Dr. Grasett, possessed of the most untiring energy and endowed with those higher qualifications which pre-eminently distinguish the Christian Gentleman and Physician, he drew around him, in the tan Genteman and Physician, he drew around him, in the bonds of friendship, all who had the good fortune to be associated with him; and, by his kindness and gentleness to the poor, ha left a name which it is no dishonour to his memory to say is the proudest memorial he could have left of a short but useful In the decease of Dr. Hamilton we have also sustained an equal loss, and the peculiar courage and determination with which he went through his arduous and fatal duties, render the circumstances of his lamented death no less interesting to the public than honourable to the character of the profession to which he belonged. Their reward is from on high

Passing over these painful events in our history, we request the attention of the Subscribers to the considerati for extending the benefits of the Dispensary to a class of persons, of all others, most entitled to our sympathy and regard.— We appeal to you on behalf of the poor destitute mothers o Toronto, who, having to struggle against the ordinary ills of poverty, are also obliged to endure the additional misery which any parent must suffer in bringing into the world her offspring, unprovided with the commonest necessaries of life, destitute of ment, and, in many cases, of the means of procuring food. No longer than on Saturday last, a patient belonging to this

part of the past fortnight, and prices advanced from 6d. @ 1s. or Flour, 3d. @ 5d. on Wheat, Indian Corn and Corn Meal need your support and assistance, and request that, so soon as in moderate demand, and prices are unchanged. Havre market, Wheat and Flour—nothing doing in Western Flour, which, in fact, may now be said to be totally neglected. The average of some wheat at the last Mont Villiers market was 57s. 6d. per sack of 2000 killogrammes.—Colonist Extra.

The United States steamer Washington acrived at New York. The united States steamer Washington acrived at New York. The United States steamer Washington actived at New York on the 16th instant. On her passage she encountered severe gales, in which she lost her wheel-house and paddles. She was compelled to put into Halifax for repairs and coal. She was compelled to put into Halifax for repairs and coal. She was To your assurance of your belief that "the true interests of the Church" are bound up with the appointment of Dr. Hampfullest credit. I thank your lordship for your regard for those it.

To your assurance of your belief that "the true interests of twenty-eight days out, and great anxiety was felt in New York as to her fate, as she sailed from Southampton the 19th Dec., the same day on which the Caledonia sailed from Liverpool.

The Your assurance of your belief that "the true interests of twenty-eight days out, and great anxiety was felt in New York as to her fate, as she sailed from Southampton the 19th Dec., the same day on which the Caledonia sailed from Liverpool.

The Your assurance of your belief that "the true interests of twenty-eight days out, and great anxiety was felt in New York as to her fate, as she sailed from Liverpool.

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The Your assurance of your belief that "the true interests of the fate, as she sailed from Southampton the 19th Dec., the same day on which the Caledonia sailed from Liverpool.

The Your assurance of your belief that "the true interests of the fate, as she sailed from Southampton the 19th Dec., the same day on which the Caledonia sailed from Liverpool. clothes, both for parent and child. This plan has been out in London, at Guy's Hospital, and found extremely useful, and would, no doubt, prove equally beneficial in Toronto.

J. BOVELL		
		663
ured	527	
ried	12	
ischarged	42	
n the Books	82	663
	umber of Patients ured ited ischarged	ried

Resolved, 1 .- That the Report just read be adopted, and ordered to be printed for circulation amongst the Subscribers.

Resolved, 2.—That a Petition be prepared for presentation

H. J. GRASETT, M.A., Chairman of Annual Meeting.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The election for the city of Montreal is over, and Messrs Holmes and Lafontaine are returned by a large majority. On the part of the Conservatives, the battle was not well fought Nov. 16.—I sent you yesterday a minute account of the aparance and individuality of the new members of the Roman comforter who points out to a defeated friend by what means he

lay parliament in Rome.

On the whole, we think we may congratulate the city on the deputies, on their arrival at St. Peter's and after divine having passed through this ordeal with less actual violence The deputies, on their arrival at St. Peter's and after divine service in that majestic temple, proceeded to take possession of their hall in the Vatican, and were solemnly sworn.

A commission was next formed to draw up an address in reply to the speech from the throne, and after some other for of the saured every honest and good man, every pradent and soul made transient feeling, will applaud your forbearance.

I have the honour to be, my lord, the H. Exeter.

POSTSCRIPT.

Aly Lord—I have just seen a copy of your lordship's anaty and very distriguished members, as I have heard), on ceasion of Dr. Hampden's appointment.

Connected as this address is with the subject of my recent letters.

The deputies, on their arrival at St. Peter's and after divine service in that majestic temple, proceeded to take possession of the possession of their hall in the Vatican, and were solemnly sworn.

A commission was next formed to draw up an address in reply to the speech from the throne, and after some other of their hall in the Vatican, and were solemnly sworn.

A commission was next formed to draw up an address in reply to the speech from the throne, and after some other of their hall in the Vatican, and were solemnly sworn.

A commission was next formed to draw up an address in reply to the speech from the throne, and after some other to depend on their hall in the Vatican, and were solemnly sworn.

A commission was next formed to draw up an address in the peaceable resident, and to excite unpleasant reflections on our address on the peaceable resident, and to excite unpleasant reflexions on our address on the peaceable resident, and to excite unpleasant reflexions on our address on the peaceable resident, and to excite unpleasant reflexions on our address in the peaceable resident, and to excite unpleasant reflexions on our address on the peaceable resident, and the peaceable residen Onstrant Bishops spake to you a sound and pregnant truth, service in that majestic temple, proceeded to take possession of than had been expected. Still there was quite enough to alarm

Connected as this address is with the subject of my recent as a postacy be permitted to add a few words in reference to it, Your lordship states, "your belief that the appointment will so strengthen the Protestant character of our Church, of Rome."

In the same scene was renewed. May the hopes of the Romans from the government of Queen Victoria meet no disappointment; and may his lordship hold in grateful recollection the confiding cheers of a whole population!

Datus in theatro

Cum tibi plausus!

I shall take the liberty of possionally carning the processionally carning the processionally carning the procession of the Romans from the government of Queen Victoria meet no disappointment; and may his lordship hold in grateful recollection the confiding cheers of a whole population!

Datus in theatro

Cum tibi plausus!

I shall take the liberty of possionally carning the processionally carning the procession of the Romans from the government of Queen Victoria meet no disappointment; with the previous losses sustained, will, in all probability, afford a fresh opportunity of testing the new Constitution, and give the reins of power for a time to the other party. As friends of Constitutional Government, we cannot complain of this. It is the natural result of a system which places all power.

I shall take the liberty of possionally carning the state of the Romans from the government of Queen Victoria meet no disappointment; and may his lordship hold in grateful recollection the confiding cheers of a whole population!

The loss of two Conservative members for Montreal, together with the previous losses sustained, will, in all probability, afford a fresh opportunity of testing the new Constitution of a fresh opportunity of the previous losses sustained, will, in all probability, afford a fresh opportunity of testing the new Constitution, and give the reins of power for a time to the other party. As friends of Constitutional Government, we cannot complain of the constitution and the probability and probability affords a people have only themselves to blame.

One amusing feature in the new aspect of affairs, is the effect it is beginning to have on the minds of that numerous class who always "go with the winning party." Many of these gentlemen are already beginning to confess a new creed, and to profess a belief in Robert Baldwin instead of Robert Sherwood.

It is astonishing what a strong argument a majority is, and how soon conversion follows office! For ourselves, we have not the least fear of the ultimate res Annual Meeting on Wednesday evening last, G. D. Wells, sq., V. P., in the Chair, when the following Gentlemen were ected as the Officers for the year 1848:—

President.—Hon. R. S. Jameison, V.C.

Vice-Presidents.—W. H. Boulton, Esq., M.P.P. Jos. D.

Lafontaine, nor for improvement in Robert Baldwin. The cards, however, seem inclined to fall into their hands, and everything considered it is perhaps best they should hold them. If they do not put all the fat in the fire again ere long, we are mistaken.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

	CAL MORITY AN CIVAC. R.	a
,	Brockville.—George Sherwood, Esq 1	a
	Bellechasse Hon. A. N. Morin	1
	Cornwall.—Hon. J. H. Cameron 1	165
	Carleton Malloch§	n
3	Dorchester R. Lemieux	2
	Durhum.—James Smith, Esq.‡ 1	tı
	Essex.—Col. Prince§ 1	18
	Frontenac Henry Smith, Jr., Esq.* 1	86
6	GlengarryJ. S. Macdonald 1	m
B	Grenville Read Burritt 1	-
	Hamilton Sir A. N. MscNab* 1	13
88	HuronHop. W. Cayley 1	
	Huron.—Hon. W. Cayley	1
	Kingston Hon. J. A. Macdonald 1	1
	London John Wilson, Esq.* 1	
l	LeedsB. Richards 1	1
8	LeedsB. Richards 1 Lennor and AddingtonB. Seymour	1
	Lanark.—W. Bell 1	0
	Lincoln, North Riding W. H. Merritt 1	a
1	Montreal (County) A. Jobin 1	1
f	Missisquoi Hon. J. Badgely, Att'y. General East 1	10
	Megantic.—Hon. D. Daly 1	r
-	Montmorenci Joseph Cauchon 1	b
	Niagara.—W. H. Dickson, Esq.* 1	F
	Norfolk.—H. J. Boulton, Esq	1
i	Northumberland.—A. H. Meyers	81
	Ottawa. J. Egan	e
	Orford F Hingle F. I	W
	Prescott. 1) Mollander	u
ă	Quebec (City) - I Chebut Esq *	al
ä	Quebec (City).—J. Chabot, Esq. 2	b
	Quebec (County).—Chauveau	W
	Russell.—Lyon 1	ir
	Richelieu W Nolon	
	Stormont. Alexander Molegen Reg +	C
	Simcoe.—Hon, W. B. Robinson* 1 Stanstead.—McConnell 1	W
	Stanstead.—McConnell	86
	Sherbrooke (Town).—Col. Gugy 1	T
	St. Maurice J. L. Panineau	A
	Toronto.—Hon. H. Sherwood, W. H. Boulton, Fee	
		p
	Two Mountains.— W. H. Scott	b
	Three Rivers. — No return	
	Vercheres. James Lesslie	li
	Wentworth.—H. Smith	-
	York, 1st Riding.—J. H. Price, Esq	1
	3rd Riding.—W. Hume Blake, Esq	1
	4th Riding.—Hon. Robert Baldwin 1	
	TERMO ANTENNESS ASSESSED A SILL A SELE	1
1	* Unopposed	
	† Gained by Conservatives	1,
	‡ Lost by Conservatives.	tl

Toronto Markets, December 3".—Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs. 3s. 6d. to 3s. dg; Spring do. do. 3s. @ 3s. 6d.; Oats, per 34lbs, 1s. dc; Barley, per 48lbs, 2s to 2s. 2d.; Feas. 2s. @ 2s. 6d.; Flour, superfine. per bbl., 22s.; do. fine, 17s. gd. @ 20s.; Beef, per lb. 2½d. @ 3¾d.; do. per 100 lbs., 15s. @ 20s.; Fork, per lb., 3d.; do., per 100 lbs., 17s. 6d.; Hams, 40s. @ 42s. 6d.; Bacon, 32s. 6d. @ 37s. 6d.; Potatos, per bushel, 3s. 6d.; Turnips, do., ls. 6d.; Onions, do., 4s. to 5s.; Butter, fresh, per lb. 9d.; do. salt, do. 5d. @ 7½d.; Cheese, do., 4d. @ 6d.; Lard, do. 5d. @ 6d.; Eggs, per doz., 10d. @ 1s.; Turkeys, ach, 3s. @ 3s. 9d.; Geese, do., ls. 6d.; Ducks, per pair, 1s. 6d. @ 5s.; Fowks, do., ls. @ 1s. 3d.; Apples, per barrel, 10s. @ 12s. 6d.; straw, 15s. @ 30s.; Hay, 40s. @ 47s. 6d.; Fire Wood per cord, 12s. d. @ 15s.; Bread, per loaf, 5d. @ 6.

It is earnestly requested of the Parochial Associations that they will send in to the subscriber their Yearly Reports as soon as possible, that he may be enabled to draw up the General Report of the District Branch, which has to be laid before the General Meeting of the Society; and he hereby gives notice, that the General Meeting of the Eastern Branch of the Church

Eastern Branch of the Church Society.

ociety will be held in Brockville, on Thursday, the 10th of EDWARD J. BOSWELL, January 10, 1848.

The Clergy and Lay members of the Church of England in the united districts of Gore and Wellington, are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of the above named Branch of

J. G. GEDDES, Secretary. Hamilton, 17th January, 1848.

Home District Clerical Association. The next meeting of this Association will be held D. V. on

Wednesday and Thursday, the 9th and 10th February, ensuing, at the residence of the Rev. D. E. Blake, A. B., Thornhill. ALEX. SANSON, Secretary. York Mills, 12th January, 1848.

To the Members of the Eastern District Clerical Association.

Dear Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next meeting of the Association will (D. V.) be held at the Parsonage, Brockwille, on Wednesday and Thursday, February

Hy. PATTON, Secretary, E.D.C.A.

NOTICE. Annual Parochial Meetings of the Newcastle District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society have been appointed to take place as follows :-Grafton Wednesday, " 16,...11, A.M. And the Annual Meeting of this Branch is appointed to take. place at Cobourg, on Thursday, Feb. 17, at half past 6, P.M.

The Clergy of the neighbouring Districts are respectfully requested to attend these meetings.

JON. SHORTT, Secretary N. D. B. The Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church

Society. The Members of this Association are hereby informed that the next Annual Meeting will be held (D. V.) in St. George's Church, St. Catherines, on Wednesday, the 19th Jan., 1848,

It is particularly requested that the Chairmen of the several Farochial Associations will transmit to the Secretary of the District Branch, at latest by Jan. 14th (when the Report will be made up), a detailed account, not only of the monics raised by the Associations, but also of other matters connected with the Church Society that have occurred therein, which may be teemed interesting, in order that the District Association's Report may be in accordance with the tenor of, and be based upon, the Reports from the several Parochial Associations. The Managing Committee are requested to meet at the same place and on the same day at 1 o'clock, P.M.

T. B. FULLER. Secretary, N.D.B.C.S.D.T. Thorold, Dec. 9th, 1847.

The above meeting and time of receiving reports, have een postponed, at the request of parties interested, to the 16th and 17th Feb. 1848, respectively.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary.

TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A.B., RECTOR OF GUELPH, has at present a vacancy for One Pupil.
Guelph, Jan. 18, 1848.
53-548-tf IRISH RELIEF FUND.

MEETING of the Subscribers and Contributors to the IRISH RELIEF FUND will be held in the OLD CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, to receive the Report of the Committee, and pass such order for

PUBLIC MEETING.

they may think fit.

The Chair will be taken at Seven o'clock precisely. ANDREW HAMILTON,

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1848. SHARES WANTED.

WELVE SHARES IN THE TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY are Wanted. Application to be made to Mr. BRENT, Nelson Street, stating the terms on which the Toronto, Jan. 14, 1848.

PROSPECTUS

MONTHLY MAGAZINE. TO BE PUBLISHED IN EDINBURGH : CONDUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLES, AND BY MEMBERS, OF

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

WHILE throughout Great Britain every Class of Religionists has one or more Publications devoted to its nterests, the ANCIENT CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SCOTLAND alone stands forth an exception—an exception the more strange and unaccountable, as it is notorious that she includes within her pale the great bulk of the Scottish Aristocracy, as well as a varied mass of talent, fully adequate to compete with any

erary undertaking.
To supply this want, therefore, and rescue the Church from the imputation of remaining in a state of spathy, (most injurious in the present state of society), it is proposed by several Members of the Church to conduct a MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Members of the Church to conduct a Monthly Magazine, to be published in Edinburgh, expressly in conformity with her principies, and, at the same time, presenting a medium for varied information on matters of Literary and General Interest; and also comprised in a cheap and popular form, which may be acceptable to all Classes of Society.

Number I will appear on the 1st of January, 1848—Price 6d.

Intending Subscribers will be so good as to send in their names, at their earliest convenience, to R. Lendrum & Co., 29, Frederick-street, Edinburgh, by whom also Literary Contributions and Books for Review will be received for the Editor.

N.B.—Advertisements (to ensure their insertion) must be sent in to the Publishers at least a week before the 1st of each month.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE. THE Proprietor intending to return to Europe, offers for Sale the following Property, viz:

THE GRIST AND OATMEAL MILL, together with HE Hundred Acres of good Arable Land, situated in and at the VILLAGE OF NEWMARKET, near the Yonge Street THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, lacadamized Road, 28 miles from Toronto. The Grist Mill is four-stories high, 60 feet by 44, with four un of stones, with Merchant and Country Bolts of the very lest description, and capable of manufacturing 100 barrels of

lour in twenty four hours.

The Stream is one of the best in Canada West, never failing, ammer or winter, with 15 feet head. £400 has been just spended in repairs to Mill and Dam, and is now in superior orking order. Adjoining is a large substantial Store, with inderground Cellar of lime-stone, well calculated to carry on a extensive business. The Oatmeal Mill is a commodious with a Drying Kiln, substantially built of stone and brick, with some head.

The DWELLING HOUSE, built of brick, three-stories high, orsists of Drawing and Dining Rooms, 20 feet by 19, lofty, with large French windows, and Breakfasting Parlour. On cond floor, three large airy Bed Rooms, with superior Attics. he hasement story contains Kitchen, Cellars, Pantries, &c.—
Verandah, 9 feet wide, surrounds the house.

From Six to Eight Years will be given for the payment of the urchase money, by instalments, with interest, on security The following Lots of WILD LAND will be disposed of on

ce terms, viz; 200 Acres in Township of Oro, Lot 17, 6th Con. 200 Acres Medonte, 2nd Con. ditto 200 Acres ditto Flos, 2nd Con. 50 Acres ditto 500 Acres ditto Tiny, 2nd Con.
Nottawasaga, (block).

The above Lands are of the very best description-Hardwood roughout.

Application to be made to Colonel Cotter, Newmarket.

Newmarket, Dec. 10, 1847.

39-54

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' ASYLUM.

THE Committee hereby give notice, that there are a large number of Orbitals Children ready to be Apprenticed to Mechanics, Farmers, and others, either in Town or Country. There are also a number of healthy Women, without encumbrance, who are desirous of receiving employment on the most moderate terms. Application to be made to the Superintendent at the Asylam Oraca Street West, or to the subscriber. dent, at the Asylum, Queen Street West, or to the subscriber, J. S. HOWARD, Secrete

Newspapers in other places will be promoting a charitable object, by inserting the above advertisement gratuitously.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. Toronto, (post-paid).
January 8, 1848
49-548-tf

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

HEPROPERTY consists of Sixteen Feet privilege on the Twelve Mile Creek, on the Lake Shore, in the Township of Trafalgar, and about Seventy five Acres of good cleared Farm Land. A large Stone and Frame Woollen Fac The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto will be held in Hamilton on Thursday the 17th Feb. next at 7 o'clock in the evening. The clergy are requested to send in their Parochial evening. The clergy are requested to send in their Parochial evening. tory, 82 feet by 32, and three Stories high, capable of being A Blacksmith's Shop and several Dwelling Houses. This Property is now Let to a yearly tenant for £200 per year, and would bring on a Lease £250. PRICE £2500; of which £1000 would be required down, the residue might be paid by Instalments as agreed upon.

-Also-A PRIVILEGE on the same Creek of 12 feet next above the Mills, with about 75 or 80 Acres of Land, mostly cleared and in cultivation, and an excellent Mill Site, with good Roads.—

be had in this market.

Are receiving large supplies of NAVAL STORES on Consignment, which they offer on as favourable terms as can be had in this market. PRICE £1000; of which £300 would be required in Cash, the remainder by Instalments. The option of this part of the Property is offered to the Purchaser of the first, and if not

ADJOINING the above, a Farm of about 70 Acres, in full Cultivation, with a large unfinished Dwelling House thereon, and an Orchard of 4 Acres of Grafted Fruit Trrees. Price £700, of which only £200 would be required immediately, the rest in ten years.

The second state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the second state of the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals heen in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assortance of the Gentry of Canada West, the late arrival head of Choice

The whole of the above Property will be sold together if de-

King's College. Toronto. University, Upper Canada College and District Scholarships.

ESTABLISHED BY THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1846. A T AN EXAMINATION, held on October 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, the following Candidates were elected

Scholarships. . EVANS, C. M. University Math'l U. C. C. 2. ARMOUR, J. D. ... University Classical U. C. C. .. Wellington District U. C. C. PALMER, GEO. 4. BARBER, G. A. HUTTON, JOSEPH Victoria District U. C. C.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1848. Homer, Hiad, B. I. | Arithmetic. Euclid, Bb. I. II. III. IV. — Odyssey, B. IX. Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I. Lucian, Vita, Charon, and Algebra, to Quadratic Equa-Timor Virgil, Aneid, B. II.

Horace, Odes, B. I. Ovid, Fasti, B. I. Translation into Latin Verse The number of vacancies will be Twenty-four-one for each

District, two for Upper Canada College, and two for the University. The Upper Canada College and District Scholars are entitled to exemption from all Dues and Fees during three years from the date of their election; the University Scholars enjoy, in addition to the above, the privilege of Rooms and Sec. &c. Commons without charge during the same period. The only qualifications for election are stated in the subjoined extract to call before purchasing elsewhere. from the Regulations :-1. The Candidates for the District Scholarships to be required to produce Certificates of the residence of their parents

or guardians in their respective Districts during the year previous to the Examination—of their having themselves receive instruction within the District, whose Scholarship they desi to obtain, during the same period; and of good conduct, signed by the Principal, Head Master, or Tutor, under whose charge they have been. The Candidate for the Upper Canada College Scholarships, to be required to produce certificates of attendance at that institution during the year previous to the Examina-tion, and of good conduct, signed by the Principal. The above certificates to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of examination.

Secretary pro. tem.

50-548-1

The Examination of t The Examination in 1848 will take place in October 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st.

H. BOYS, M.D., Registrar, King's College. BISHOP'S COLLEGE,

FRIDAY, the Twenty-first January, 1848.

Candidates for Matriculation are requested to present themselves on that day to the Principal for examination, and to give him immediate notice of their intention of sudding. him immediate notice of their intention of so doing.

Dec. 17, 1847.

EDUCATION. THE business of the Home DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL

and Boarders very moderate. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. MRS. CROMBERS
e re-opened on the same day.
Toronto, Nelson Street,

LIFE ASSURANCE. THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives, and transact

any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life—to grant or purchase Annuties or Reversions of all kinds; as also Survivorships and Endowments.

This Company is, from its system, enabled to offer to the Canadian public various advantages of a peculiar and important description, including local management, and most material reduction of cost, and a prompt settlement of claims. Public attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be obtained of the undersigned, together with any required information, and the forms of application.

Principal Office—Hamilton.

Agent for Toronto. EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chambers, King Street West Rev. J. L. Alexanders of a son. Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M D.

For 1848,

CONTAINING Fifty two Pages of its usual variety o Niagara ECCLESIASTICAL, COMMERCIAL, and GENERAL IN-Price Fourpence. FOR SALE at the Booksellers in Montreal, Kingston, Co.

Society, Toronto, and at the Publish HENRY ROWSELL King Street, Toronto November 12th, 1847.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. MR. WOOD.

SURGEON DENTIST. HAS REMOVED a few doors West, to Mr. BERRY'S, on York Street, the first Brick House North of Toronto, January 6, 1848. R. HUNTER.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHURCH STREET. OPPOSITE THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL. December, 1847.

IN THE PRESS. AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED :

THE CANADIAN CHRISTIAN OFFERING; A COLLECTION OF

ORIGINAL SACRED POEMS,

THE REV. R. J. MACGEORGE.

A MONG the list of Contributors will be found the names A LADY, accustomed to Tuition and the Management of the Rey. Geo. Mackie, D. D., Quebec; the Rev. W. T. Leach, in a Private Family. For address, apply to Mr. Champton, Stennett, B.A., Toronto; the Rev. W. S. Darling, Scarborough, &c. &c. &c.

The proceeds of the volume will be devoted towards the liquidation of the debt affecting Trinity Church, Streetsville. Price 2s. 6d., neatly done up.
Dec. 16, 1847.

OILS.

BARNARD, CURTISS & Co., 111, WATER STREET,

BOARDING. The whole of the above Property will be sold together if desired. For particulars apply, Post-paid, to S. B. Harrison, Solicitor, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, January 1st, 1848.

45-546-26

Lina's College. Toronto.

RS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Purits attending College, that she can accommodate \$1X Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street, Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847. PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. J. G. D. M'KENZIE, INCUMBENT OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, in this City, is desi

into his family a few PUPILS, preparing for Matriculation at the University of King's College, and others attending, or pur-posing to attend, Upper Canada College. Toronto, Oct. 29, 1847. AN IMPROVED FARM

FOR SALE,

West of Hurontario Street, Chinguacousy, No. 25, FIRST CENCESSIN, Within Nine Miles of the Village of Brampton MONTAINING 100 Acres, 65 of which are Cleared and under first rate Cultivation; a Creek of good water runs through the Farm; there are also two good Wells. There is on the Farm a Log Dwelling House, and a Log Barn, 76 feet long, with other out houses attached. Also, a Young Orchard with choice trees. For further particulars, apply to Mr. S. B. CAMPBELL. Brampton Post Office. If by letter, post-paid. Nov. 12, 1847. 538-tf

HARDWARE.

THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which embraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery;

No. 44, KING STREET.

Corner Post Office Lane.

Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grates Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Carpenters and Joiners. JUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Str. of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AME

of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Coopers.

und Champer Knives; Levels, Ups; of the most approved description.

T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Saddlers and Harness Makers. THE Subscriber, baving completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the THE COUNCIL OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE beg to announce to the public, that LENT TERM commences on FRIDAY, the Twenty-first January, 1848.

Candidates for Matringlesia.

Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest 42-545 4 possible price. T. HAWORTH.

| | Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. will be resumed, after the Christmas Recess, on Thursday, the 6th of January next, at the usual hour.

By THE SUBSCRIBER—English, Banks, Swedes, and
Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Short Link Coil Chain;
A few vacancies for Rangeless. Terms for both Day Pupils

Cable Chains; Anchors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in bar and sheet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvil MRS. CROMBIE'S YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY will also e re-opened on the same day.

Toronto, Nelson Street.

T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. WANTED.

A GOVERNESS, who is well qualified to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education, together with French and Music. Apply at the Office of The Church 7th Dec., 1847. EDUCATION. Studies resumed Tuesday, Fourth of January. Six Masters, One French, and Two English Resident Governesses statedly employed.

For particulars, apply to MRS. COATES, York and Adelaide Streets. Toronto, Dec., 1847. BIRTHS.

In this city on the 17th inst., Mrs. P. Culbert, of a daughter. MARRIED. At Guelph, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Arthur Pelmer, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Thorp, of the British Hotel, Guelph, to Wm. Joseph Hooper, Esq., of the same place.

At Niagara, by the Rev. T. Creen, Jasper T. Gilkison, Esq.,

At Stony Creek, on Saturday the 15th inst., the wife of the

to Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of Thos. McCormick. Esq., At Lawrenceville, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. T. Creen, Mr. P. S. Servos, to Mary, daughter of John C. Ball, Esq. In Montreal, on the 29th ultimo, Thos. Stratton, Esq., M.D., For Sale at the Booksellers in Montreal, Kingston, Co. Surgeon in the Royal Navy, to Elizabeth Mary, cluest daughter of Wm. D. Winder, Esq., Librarian to the Legislative Assemthroughout the Province; at the Depository of The Church bly, and late of Her Majesty's 49th Regt. of Foot.

DIED. At Stony Creek, on the 18th inst., James, infant son of the Rev. J. L. Alexander, aged three days.

At Cobourg, after a lingering illness, at her father's residence in Cobourg, on Monday evening, 10th January, Miss Margaret Ruttan, aged 22 years.

At M ntreal, of scarlet fever, on the 8th inst., Stephen Sewell, aged 4 years; on the 9th inst., Susan H. Sewell, aged 6 months; on the 10th, Jane Anne Sewell, aged 6 years and 8 months; the children of Stephen C. Sewell, Esq., M.D.
On the 25th of November last, at Carnarvon, North Wales, Elizabeth, wife of E. K. Kynaston, Esq., and eldest daughter of Francis Boyd, Esx.

Thos. Read, Esq., rem; Rev. J. L. Alexander, rem. (The papers for Stony Creek are mailed in a separate parcel and forwarded from this office at the same time as those for Grimsby and other Post Offices in that direction.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The style of "Edward" we consider not at all in keeping with the religious character of this Journal.
C. L. C. B. has been received.

away,

THE APOSTOLIC VISIT. (From "Scenes on the Lake of Tiberias," in the Maple Leaf.)

It was the year 96, after sentence of banishment had been superseded by the just and humane Nerva, in favour of the Christian exiles. Jerusalem had been captured, and the nationality of the Hebrew was on the point of extinction. On a quiet summer's eve in that year, two men of very unequal ages-one of whom had attained nearly a century, the other not more than a generation-stood upon the western shore of the lake, at no great distance from Tiberias. Sadly they gazed upon the traces of war still visible around them. Their attire indicated that they belonged to the Christian Priesthood. In order they were equal, for both were bishops in the primitive Church of Christ; yet -though occupying the same spiritual office-they stood in the relation of master and pupil: the scholar was Polycarp-his tutor, the Apostle and Evangelist

Eleven of the Apostolic thrones, surrounding the Son of God in heaven, had been filled: the twelfth was waiting the departure of him who was now bending his eyes in thoughtful contemplation upon the water so often crossed—once through the perils of a storm-in the company of the Saviour of mankind .-Whilst he was thus absorbed in devotional musings, his thoughts doubtless turned to those fellow-labourers who had gone before him; for, raising his hand, he pointed out to his companion one of the spots on the other side, which had been consecrated by the presence of the Son of Man-accompanying the action with

these words: There it was, Polycarp, that our Divine Master spake unto Peter that prediction concerning me, which thou hast before heard from my own lips. At first that prophetic saying was to me as dark as to others; but the Spirit of the Holy One hath enlightened my mind as to its meaning. I have waited its fulfilment through scenes and tales of woe. In spirit have I seen the Messiah come to destroy unfaithful and apostate

"If these places," said Polycarp, who wished to turn his aged friend's attention to those sacred recollections, the recital of which afforded him peculiar the door, and my husband sprang out. His first ex- which had lain upon the boy's breast. "He has seen delight,-"If these places be holy and dear to me and to all that are 'in the Lord,' how great must be thy joy to revisit the consecrated ground where thou hast walked even with the Son of God."

"Over against us," replied the Apostle, pointing out a particular spot on the other side; "Yonder, on the height which still seems green-'for there was much grass in the place'-He who wrought miracles by his own power, blessed the few loves and fishes, and they sufficed for the wants of a great multitude. Above us is Capernaum, where he told the same multitude, who had come to seek Him, that He was 'the bread of life.' There, too, you may see the country of and where 'the herd of swine ran down a steep place into the sea,' (for you perceive that the shores of this

canst thou tell me what shall be hereafter?"

eve had been miraculously strengthened to behold.— we had taken different paths on some part of the jour- chokingly. "When the bottomless pit was opened to my sight, ney. and from the smoke thereof proceeded God's avenging been disclosed to me; yet surely God will raise again the Cross of Christ, and Israel shall be restored .-Content with this knowledge, let us leave this place departed; the Teacher, to "sink to the grave with unperceived decay," the Pupil to win his crown through martyrdom of fire.

THE FRUITS OF EQUIVOCATION. (From the West Jerseyman.)

"Oh! what a tangled web we weave, When first we practice to deceive

I was married while young, to a man of my choice, and how happily my married life was, I can hardly bear to think. Mr. Percy was ---: but no matter, I must not venture to give words to my full heart.

We lived in London. My husband's profession made a city residence almost necessary, and confined him very close to his office. But what signified this? There are happy hearts, and unspeakable enjoyments. in the closest and most crowded streets of a city, and ours was a happy home.

For ten years after our marriage we had never left London, except for an occasional days recreation.-Would that we had never thought of leaving it. But at that time we had two children-boys; and I, foolish as I was, thought that they were delicate-that they pined for fresh country air. I said so, and urged my husband; for he, too, I thought, was wearing himself away by keeping himself so close to his office. I urged him to retreat from business and London for a few weeks, and take us all in the country for a change of air. I had never proposed any plan to which Mr. Percy was not willing to accede, and he now took pains to gratify me. He could not leave London entirely, he said, but he would look out for a cottage a few miles in the country, to which I might take the boys, and he would come and see us as often as possible.

Well, we went into the country; 1 and my children. It was a pleasant village (at least I thought it pleasant then), about eight miles from our Loudon home, and two or three times a week my husband left business early in the afternoon to spend the evening with us, and returned early next day.

One day-oh! I never shall forget that day-I received a note from a friend who lived three or four miles from our cottage, inviting me to spend the day with her. That friend was the mother of our dear Lucy - I determined to go; and after the lunch with my boys I prepared for the walk. I preferred walking there, and my friend had engaged to see me home at night in her carriage. I had no expectation that my husband would visit us that day. Indeed I believed it impossible that he could, as I knew he had an appointment to keep with some committee that

I had given directions to my servant, and told her that I should not return till late, but had not said whither I was going, and was leaving the door of our go apart by himself and weep. He never complained cottage, when my youngest boy (a dear little fellow not of his lot, though his companions imposed on him conquite five years old) ran up to me and asked-

" Mother, where are you going?" I evaded the question! for I feared the boys would wish to go with me, if I should mention the name of Mrs. ____, and I had made up my mind to go alone.

* The Saracens, who were celebrated for their agile Lorsemanship and effective cavalry, wore turbans or mitres—manly, as to the appearance of their beards, but having the hair of their beads flowing and plaited like women.

and put the question in another way. "Are you go- therefore, that I leaped to my feeting to London to see father?"

Unguardedly, thoughtlessly, and yet, oh how crimilis not dying?" nally, I answered, "Yes, yes, to be sure; I am going to London." Little did I anticipate the train of sadly, "that he cannot live till morning." iseries which followed on that answer. How could I.

More than once during my walk the thought ob- with remorse. "Lead me to him!" truded itself that I had deceived my children, and I proofs of conscience, foregone my anticipated plea- beside the bedside of the dying boy. ure, and returned to undeceive them, all would have been well. But I quieted myself with some wretched it was hung in the very midst of the crew, and the London, but not to-day, I did not say I was going to- | ried under the open hatchway, and laid there in a lit-

enjoyed in this world, or shall enjoy even though I motion, while the clear, calm blue sky, seen through live a hundred years, and I then returned. It was the opening overhead, and dotted with myriads of about nine o'clock. I found my boys out of their beds, stars, betokened that the fog had broken away. and the first question they put to me was,

"Did father find you?" mean? and why are you not in bed?" I replied.

at the cottage about an hour after I had left it, and the lap of an old veteran, he lay in an unquiet slum-

waiting for refreshment or rest, returned, leaving word suffered the greatest agony. that he would be back with me, and that our boys A battle-trained and grayhaired seaman stood bemight sit up till we came, if it were not very late.

derstand that, alas, too well. But as to why Mr. Percy had come so early in the day or how he could have come at all, I could not understand-or why he tears gathered too chokingly in his eyes. should be so anxious to see me.

I did not wait long in suspense. The sound of clamation was one of thankfulness that he had at length | better days." found me. His first question was, "Dear wife, where have you been?"

My account was soon given. "But," said he "the boys told me that you had gone to London,"

"Oh," I said, "that was a mistake." "But mother," interposed Henry, our eldest boy, you did say you were going to London."

I did not reply, for I saw that my husband looked terribly fatigued, and very anxious, and I busied myself in doing something for comfort, and then put the boys to bed.

And then came my husband's explanation. He, the Gergesenes, where evil spirits confessed his might; too, received a letter, that fatal morning, of far more importance than mine-a letter that he thought required my consideration, as well as his own, and setlake are steep the whole way round), 'and perished in ting aside all other business, he hastened to consult the waters;' and not far from us, on this side, is Mag- me. There was no available mode of conveyance to dala, where she lived who, though her sins were great, the village at that time unless he had chosen to hire a was forgiven, 'because she loved much.' Before us, coach, and had there been perhaps he would have preupon the waters now so still, the boat which carried ferred walking. At all events, he did walk, and that the Lord of life, was tossed by one of those tempests, hastily. It was a hot summer's day, but this would which I have known often to rush down suddenly from not so much have mattered, had he found me at the the mountains, and cause great fear and danger to the cottage, or even had he known certainly where I was find in my trunk. It's a small offering, I know, but Galilean fishermen. But see, the sun is almost hid- to be found. Even if I had left no message as to it's all I have." den behind Carmel's steep, and the dews of night are whither I was going, no harm might have arisen, for falling fast,—chill and heavy as when they descended then he would have thought of our friend —, and on the Man of Sorrows in His midnight prayers. We have sought me at her house. But my unhappy, my wicked deceit. Oh! it was that did all the mischief. "One word more, honoured master, and I go with The instant he was told that I had received a letter Thou hast been favoured with a near view of and had almost immediately after started for London, heaven, and with wondrous revealings of the future. he became troubled, anxious lest some bad news had Thou hast described the past history of these places: arrived from a quarter unknown to him, and hurried only, if it is possible, let me be buried by my mother back still more hastily than he had walked from Lon-The Apostle's aged form shook with strong emo- don, hoping to teach the city as soon myself. He my trunk." tion, as he thought of the unearthly sights which his wondered that we had not met; but it was possible

When my husband reached London he found himarmies, I saw them pass over these places, and 'tor- self exhausted and unwell with the very hot, long and were fixed on the stars flickering in that patch of blue ment those men which had not the seal of God in their fatiguing walk; and he became nervously excited sky overhead. His mind wandered. foreheads:' they were 'like unto horses prepared unto when he found that I had not reached home before battle; and on their heads were as it were crowns him. He waited impatiently for some time, too much like gold, and their faces were as the faces of men; disturbed both by the pressing business which had I would meet her there. How near they come, and I and they had hair as the hair of women.'* Even now caused his unexpected visit, and by my unaccountable do I see them trampling the Cross and slaying the absence, to take the refreshment he so much needed. angels of the Churches.' More than this hath not After waiting for some time in great and increasing suspense, he went to another of our London friends, imagining the possibility of my being found therenothing doubting the reality of my journey to London. -thou for Smyrna, I for Ephesus." And so they How was he to doubt it? he asked. Had I not explicitly told our boys that I was going thither? and had I ever deceived him or them?

At length distressed beyond measure by the joint effects of disappointed anxiety, business engagements, and bodily fatigue and sickness, my husband once more reached his office, and finding that I did not make my appearance, determined to take a coach, and returned to the cottage with the vague hope that he had misunderstood me. Thus ended this terrible day terrible at least in its consequences.

I must pass over, continued Mrs. Percy, the remainder of my history as briefly as I can.-I dare not dwell upon it.

That night, instead of enjoying the rest he so much needed, my husband complained of pain and weariness. The following day his sufferings increased; we sent for a physician. It was putrid fever. The infection FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT might have been taken from the coach in which Mr. Percy travelled. We never ascertained whether or not it was so. But were this the case or not, mine was the guilt, and mine has been the punishment .-My husband died! Poor little Willy was the next victim, and then his brother. In less than a month from the day of that vile falsehood, I had neither husband nor son.

> THE ORPHAN BOY. (From the National Intelligencer.)

"He faded, yet so calm and meek, So gently wan, so sweetly weak.

The bustle of the fight was over; the prisoners had been secured, and the decks washed down, the hands piped below, and the schooner had once more relapsed into midnight quiet and repose. I sought my hammock and soon fell asleep. But my slumbers were disturbed by wild dreams, which, like the visions of a fever, agitated and unnerved me; the late strife, the hardships of my early life, and a thousand other things mingled together as figures on a phantasmagoria. Suddenly a hand was laid on my shoulder, and start-

ing up I beheld the surgeon's mate. "Little Dick, sir, is dying," said he. At once I sprang from my hammock. Little Dick was a sort of protege of mine. He was a pale, delicate child, said to be an orphan, and used to nature; and from the first hour I joined the schooner, my heart yearned for him: for I, too, had once been friendless and alone in the world. He had often superior style. talked to me, in confidence, of his mother, whose memory he regarded with holy reverence, while to the other boys of the ship he had little to say; for they were rude and coarse, he delicate and sensitive. Often when they jeered at him for his melancholy, he would

tinually. Poor lad! his heart was in the grave with his lost parents. I took a strange interest in him, and had lightened I had owed my life to him, for he rushed in just as a sabre stroke was levelled at the rushed in just as a style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. sabre stroke was levelled at me; and by interposing his feeble cutlass had averted the deadly blow. In the hurry and confusion since, I had quite forgotten the hurry and confusion since, I had quite forgotten to inquire if he was hurt, though, at the time, I inToronto, June 9th, 1847.

But Willy clung to my hand, and in his winning wardly resolved to use all my little influence to proway said, "You must not go, mother, without telling cure him a midshipman's warrant in requital for his me where you are going." And his brother ran out service. It was with a pang of reproachful agony, "My God!" I exclaimed, "you don't mean it? He

"I fear sir," said the messenger, shaking his head "And I have been lying idle here!" I exclaimed

"He is delirious, but in the intervals of lunacy he felt ill at ease. Had I even then listened to the re- asks for you, sir;" and as the man spoke, we stood

The sufferer did not lie in his usual hammock, for ophistry-I have not told an untruth-I am going to close air around was too stifling; but had been cartle open space of about four feet square. From the I had my pleasure—the last day of pleasure I ever sound of the ripples, I judged the schooner was in

How calm it smiled down on the face of the dying boy. Occasionally a light current of wind-oh! how "Father find me. Father find me? What do deliciously cool and refreshing in that pent up holdeddied down the hatchway, and lifted the dark chest-The story was soon told. My husband had arrived nut locks of the sufferer, as, with his head reposing in was told that I had gone to London; that I was walk- ber. His shirt-collar was unbuttoned, and his child-

ing thither even then; that I had received a letter ish bosom was open and exposed. He breathed that morning which I put into my pocket, and that I quick and heavily. The wound of which he was dyseemed in a great hurry to go after the letter came. ing had been intensely painful, but within the last On hearing this, my husband, according to our ser- half hour, had somewhat lulled, though even now his A Savings Bank for the Benefit of the Widow & Orphan vant's account seemed troubled, and instantly, without thin fingers tightly grasping the bedclothes, as if he

side him, holding a dull lantern in his hand, gazing All was mysterious to me except that part of the sorrowfully down upon the sufferer. The surgeon account which related to my deception. I could un- felt with his finger upon the boy's pulse. As I approached they all looked up. The veteran who held him shook his head, and would have spoken, but the

The surgeon said-"He is going fast-poor little fellow-do you see wheels was soon heard—a hackney coach drew up to this?" as he spoke he lifted up a rich gold locket,

I could not answer for my heart was full-here was the being to whom, but a few hours before I had owed my life-a poor, slight, unprotected child-lying before me, with death already written on his brow-and yet I had never sought him out after the conflict. How bitterly my heart reproached me in that hour. They noticed my agitation, and his old friend-the seaman that held up his head-said sadly,

"Poor little Dick-you'll never see the shore you have wished for so long. But there'll be more than one, when your log's out"-he spoke with emotion-"to mourn over you."

Suddenly the little fellow opened his eyes, and looked vacantly around. "Has he come yet?" he asked, in a low voice.

Why don't he come ?" "I am here," said I, taking the little fellow's hand, don't you know me, Dick ?"

He smiled faintly in my face. He then said, "You have been kind to me, sir-kinder than most people to a poor orphan boy. I have no way to show my gratitude-unless you will take the Bible you will

I burst into tears; he resumed, "Doctor, I am dying, ain't I?" said the little fellow, "for my sight grows dim. God bless you, Mr. Darnforth.

"Can I do nothing for you, Dick?" said I; "you saved my life. I would coin my blood to buy yours." "I have nothing to ask-I don't want to live--you will find the name of the place, and all of it in "Anything - everything my lad," I answered,

The little fellow smiled faintly-it was like an angel's smile-but he did not answer. His eyes

"It's a long-long way up there-but there are bright angels among them. Mother used to say that can see sweet faces smiling on me from among them. Hark! is that music?" and lifting his finger, he seemed listening for a moment. He fell back, and the old veteran burst into tears. The child was dead. Did he indeed hear angel's voices? God grant it.

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each part... MANUAL OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, by F. A. 8 0 Paley, M. A., author of a Manual of Gothic Mouldings 8 0

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIES. Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIES, and that no sales will be Trustee of Euphrasie Barbier; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this be Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is autaorised to collect and receive the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is New York, February 14, 1845.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BUILDING SOCIETY. NOTICE.

A Ta Special Meeting of the Board of Directors, below Tuesday, the 9th November, 1847, it was Ordered in That from and after the Loan Meeting of the above Society January next, all New Subscribers shall pay, in addition to be instalments due to that period, a premium of £1 10s. per shan A. B. TOWNLEY, Secretary & Treasurer. 538-10

Toronto, Nov. 10, 1847.

CASH FOR RAGS. THE Subscribers will pay 32 dollars per hundred weight, in CASH, for Linen, Cotton, and Moleskin RAGS, delivered at the Toronto Paper Mills, on the River Don JOHN TAYLOR & BROTHERS.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acts " 15,7th " " W. half 10,4th "

E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra,

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... S. half 7, and N. half 11, 19th Con Richmond 200 ... Camden East 200

ALEX. CAMPBELL, or to Messrs. MUTTLEBURY & MILEAR Solicitors, Toronto. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOls at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber.

S. E. MACKECHNIE. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

THE Institution above-named has been established by HE Institution above-named has been the Millian HUNTER, M.D., in connection with other Millian and the Village of Markham, a place chosen for the sport of its atmosphere, as well as its general advantages from the pathic treatment of Chronic Diseases, and many investigations of the pathic treatment of Chronic Diseases, and many restained to the pathic treatment of Chronic Diseases, and many restained to the pathic treatment of Chronic Diseases, and many restained to the pathic treatment of Chronic Diseases, and many restained to the pathic treatment of pathic treatment of Chronic Diseases, and many cases of Acute Disease, has been found generally restord where the ordinary treatment has failed; and the practice extensively adopted, both in Europe and America, having no such Institution, and as many were obliged to fit the Province to test the efficacy of this treatment of the Province to test the efficacy of this treatment of testing the practice in this form of the province of the province of testing the practice in the of treatment, as well as the ordinary mode, was induced dertake the establishment of the Institution. The such that Institution, during the few months it has been in optimal surpassed his expectation, and the cures effected are cient recommendation, where the cases are known.

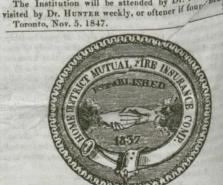
now taken the responsibility of it entirely mon himself. now taken the responsibility of it entirely upon him assisted by Dr. N. R. REED, and having spared no fee make it as perfect in every respect as possible, he feels that it will, if fairly tested, prove a great advantage

community.

For particulars, as to subjects, terms, &c., address Dr. B.

HUNTER, Church Street, Toronto; or Dr. REED, at the fution. In connection with the above, the EYE AND AND INFIRMARY INFIRMARY will be continued as heretofore.

The Institution will be attended by Dr. REED, no. 1, font, no. 1,



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