

Rev. William Macaulay, then the Incumbent of Cobourg.

His successor, the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, who is still Rector, entered upon his charge in July 1827. In the summer of 1829 a considerable addition was made to the length of the Church, affording an accession of about 100 sittings. In 1833 side-galleries were erected, which afforded accommodation for 120 persons more.

In 1844, the new Church, of white brick, was commenced by the erection of a new front, including tower and spire, and by causing the former lobby to be thrown into the body of the Church, 100 additional sittings were gained.

In 1852 the new Church was proceeded with—the brick walls encircling the wooden building, and the whole roofed in. The old church within the walls of the new was used in this manner for about eighteen months; but immediately after Easter last the wooden church was removed, the congregation occupying a temporary place of worship in the town, and the whole has now been completed in accordance with the plan which was started with at the commencement of the tower and front in 1844. The offerings on Easter Sunday, amounting to £70, were, with a small statement, added to the Building Fund.

The dimensions of the new Church within are 88 feet in length by 50 in breadth, exclusive of chancel, tower and lobbies; and, with its side-galleries, it will easily accommodate 1,000 persons. The spire, which had been much too low, has had more than thirty feet added to its height.

The whole cost of the Church, from the commencement of the tower, will exceed £4,000; and with the exception of a grant of £100 sterling from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and a few other donations, to the extent in all of £60, the whole of the necessary funds have been raised from amongst the parishioners of Cobourg. The amount of debt, after the outstanding subscriptions have been collected, will not exceed £500; and this the Building Committee, on their own personal guarantee, have arranged to pay in five years from the surplus revenue of the Church. The writer of this, however, is sanguine enough to believe that it will be entirely discharged within half that time; and that there will then be a united effort on the part of the whole parish to erect a second church within the limits of the town.—[Communicated.]

The following give specimens of the way in which Church work is going on, both among northern snows and in the glowing tropics:—

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—In the seven Dioceses of British North America, viz: Nova Scotia, Fredericton, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto,

Rupert's Land and Newfoundland, the Society maintains wholly, or in part, 287 Missionaries, at an expense of £24,000 from its General Fund. A few brief extracts from the Reports of the Missionaries will attest both the hardships and the encouragements connected with their work:

"The winter had been marked by vicissitudes of almost unexampled cold, and warm thaws. The roads, consequently, have been, for the most part, in a state to render travelling both dangerous and difficult. I had, however, the pleasure of witnessing some examples of particular fortitude and self-denial in persons desirous of attending divine worship. On the 22nd of January, I observed at Rustico Church two young men, who had walked some miles through the driving snow to attend church, although it was one of the most dangerously freezing days I was ever out in—a fierce wind and drift raging, with the thermometer at seven degrees below zero. I found, a few days after, on inquiring, that both these young men were frozen on their return, though they went into the houses on their way to warm themselves. Almost all the French who attended the chapel on that day were more or less touched with the frost. On the following Sunday, the thermometer was eleven degrees below zero at the time of my leaving home for church. With my face covered with a buffalo skin, and with thick wrappings, I found it difficult to preserve the requisite amount of heat. I observed on the following Sunday, which was extremely cold also, a respectable farmer's wife, with an infant, which she had brought for baptism—an instructive instance of hardihood unparalleled in my recollection. It is very instructive to observe the difference in people's readiness to suffer hardship, and make exertions that they may attend the church, and few things are more cheering to a missionary."

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay, of Montreal, writes of one of his stations:—

"The roads are so bad that I am obliged to leave my horse a mile and a half from the place where we assemble for worship, and walk as best I can. I often muse, as I take my lonely way, about those with whom I was, in former times, wont to go up to the house of God; and, though under vastly different circumstances, I rejoice that I am allowed to declare the Gospel of Christ amongst the scattered ones of His flock. We have an attentive congregation, coming together under circumstances apparently little calculated to promote reverence. A small table serves as pulpit and desk, planks placed upon inverted buckets serve as seats, and the wooden building, in which we meet is as yet unfinished. I feel that these services are being blessed; and it proves that the Church do care for the souls of those who have been obliged to settle in the wilderness. Many other missionaries might be employed, for there are numerous settlements like these, of the inhabitants of which it may be truly said, 'No man careth for their souls.'"

WEST INDIES AND GUIANA.—Society's missionaries in Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Guiana, 36. Expenditure, £2,700.

Sickness in its severest form has added to the difficulties which the missionaries in these countries have to contend with. During the past year, in which a fever of extraordinary malignity had followed closely on the track of another devastating epidemic, no less than eleven of the clergy of Jamaica, (i.e., one-tenth of the whole body,) including two of the Society's missionaries, have been removed by death. The Bishop wrote to the Society on April 25:—

"On Sunday, I completed my visitation tour at Anatto Bay, in the parish of Metcalf, where I regret to say that the cholera is fearfully pre-

vailing, ten persons having fallen victims to it the night before my arrival, and many, as I fear, since. Among the number who died on Saturday, was one poor girl, a Miss Horton, of excellent character, exemplary for her moral and religious conduct, who had come to Antonio Bay on the previous Thursday for the purpose of being confirmed. The sudden and premature access of the 'seasons,' as they are called, hindered me from getting to Metcalf on the first day which I had appointed, and the list of candidates for confirmation was much thinned by the prevalence of the pestilence, in the interval between Thursday and Sunday. The church was, however, crowded with a congregation apparently most devout; and, penetrated by the awful circumstances, under which they were assembled, I, of course, addressed them on the occasion, and trust that, by God's grace, I did not leave them without some consolation under this heavy calamity. Within the last four years there have been no less than four visitations of epidemics of a most destructive character."

SOUTH AFRICA.—Society's Missionaries in Capetown, Grahamstown and Natal, 28. Expenditure, £2,500.

A missionary lately sent the Society an account of his first Sunday in his mission. The afternoon service was thus described:—

"The Bishop of Capetown came to Papendrop, and we assembled in a room, for want of a more fitting place for worship. It was crowded, at least four-fifths of the congregation being colored people. They chanted the doxology as often as it occurred in the service, and sang with correctness the magnificat, and a selection from the new version of the psalms.

"After the second lesson, four adult candidates who had been prepared for baptism, three young women and one young man, all of color, arranged themselves before the communion-table. The service was performed by the Bishop most impressively; all were moved—one or two candidates to tears. The Bishop then addressed himself successively to those who had been baptized in infancy, to the newly baptized, to the catechumens, and to those who had not yet been moved to seek Christian instruction. When the service was over, it was truly gratifying to see the friends of those who had been baptized, running up and cordially shaking them by the hand. There was the usual collection of alms at the door, which, although composed almost entirely of peace, yet amounted to several shillings."

OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN NORWICH.—The promoters of this practice have fixed upon fourteen stations within and without the city. The dissenting ministers throughout the country have joined in the same movement.

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