...ed peal of church bells in every ... and by the firing of guns from ...on-hill and other points—signs of ...blic emotion which were kept up at short intervals during the day. An immense number of flags were displayed, half-mast high, along the proposed route of the procession, and many of the house fronts and principal edifices were hung with black cloth and other funeral decorations: Mottoes and inscriptions were exhibited with a frequency which seems to be especially characteristic of the west. Some were classical, as for instance, "Fortiger terit nomen," and "Non bello sed senectute victus;" others again had a religious tendency, as, for example, "Peace to the soul of the departed brave: his body shall sleep, but his name liveth evermore." In one case a publican had got up his shop front in a most elaborate style, with the words, traced in white letters upon a black ground, "Rest, warrior, rest." The landlord of one of the principal inns, carried away by his emotions, had the "white lion" above his gateway clad in black velvet, with a nodding plume of sables on his head. Such illustrations could be multiplied, but the foregoing serve sufficiently to indicate the spirit in which the inhabitants of Bristol set themselves to do honor to the occasion. The programme of the funeral procession would, it was believed yesterday, undergo some modification: for a general impression prevailed that the launch of the Caradoc would be used instead of the Star steamer to convey the body from Cumberland-basin to Quay-head, Princess-street. Nevertheless, the original arrangement was adhered to, and at half-past eleven o'clock the Star left the basin under a salute of 19 guns from the Caradoc. The coffin was placed amidships under a temporary canopy, having the deceased Field-Marshal's coronet resting on it, and around a guard, consisting of fifteen artillerymen and a party of seamen from the Caradoc. On the quarterdeck stood the personal staff of the late Field-Marshal, accompanied by Colonel Bagot, Lord Calthorpe, and other near relatives. Captain Derriman was also present, and Captain Pryce, as chief naval officer of the port, was in charge of the steamer. As she moved slowly up the harbour a double line of fifty row boats, all placed in mourning, and manned with crews in uniform, followed in solemn procession. This part of the programme was managed with the greatest regularity and effectiveness, and, coupled with the masses of spectators congregated on every commanding point of view, the heavy boom of minute guns, and the peal of muffled bells from tower and steeple, was well calculated to exercise a powerful influence upon the minds of those who witnessed the scene.

At the Quay-head, Prince's-street, the Mayor and Corporation were drawn up in great pomp, ready to receive the body, and to convey it with every mark of honour and respect through the city. There also was the hearse, with its nodding plumes and team of coal black horses, and the undertaker's dismal array of mutes, and the squadron of Blues, prepared to act as an escort; and beyond these again the squadron of the 15th Hussars, which arrived from Exeter last night to keep clear the route of the procession. There was also No. 9 battery of field artillery (some 200 strong), and the enrolled pensioners of the district, and some of the Land Transport Corps, now under training here; and besides these, a few of the heroes of Inkermann, Alma and Balaklava, wearing their medals proudly on their breasts, and naturally the objects of much attention. The materials existed for a muster striking enough to fulfil all the proprieties of the occasion. Yet, if anything further were wanted, it might perhaps best be found in the number of Peninsular veterans showing a profusion of clasps, who came forward to add their weight of honour to the occasion. In their minds it was probably not Lord Raglan that was uppermost as they took their places in the procession, but that much-loved military secretary of the great Duke, who lost his arm at Waterloo, and whose name as Lord Fitzroy Somerset will be remembered with affection as long as the personal records of the British army are preserved.

A small open shed for the protection of goods at the Quayhead had been converted into a funeral canopy handsomely decorated, and from this point, when the coffin was landed and safely deposited in the hearse, the procession took its departure. A salute of 19 guns was fired as it left the Quay in almost faultless compliance with the arrangements of the programme. Had Garter King at Arms been there in person, arrayed in all the insignia of his office, with pursuivants and heralds, and ponderous beefeaters to carry out his behests, he could not have managed the affair better.

First came a small party of the local police, clearing the way; then a few men, apparently from the neighbourhood, who had served in the Crimea, and behind them the two howitzers of No. 9 Battery. To these succeeded the band of the 15th Hussars, playing the 'Dead March in Saul,' and then the advanced guard of the escort of Blues. Immediately around the hearse the procession was marshalled with the usual funeral pomp observed on such occasions, the plumed canopy being borne in front, and also the coronet of the deceased, carried by his servant on horseback. A special guard of Artillerymen walked on either side of the hearse, and close behind came the remainder of the escort of Blues. Then followed the mourning coaches, conveying the staff and relatives of the deceased; and to these succeeded the rest of the military, the Land Transport Corps being first, then the Artillery, then the Pensioners, after them the squadron of the 15th Hussars, and closing the rear of this portion the four guns of the field battery, the howitzers of which have already been mentioned as placed in advance. The civil part of the procession now followed—the Mayor and Corporation in 24 carriages, then the Society of Merchant Venturers, also in carriages, with their banner in front, borne by a party of seamen; after these 'the Corporation of the Poor,' then the clergy, and, closing all, a long column of citizens, formed six deep, and for the most part either 'Odd Fellows' or 'Foresters.' The procession must have been, when fully formed, nearly two miles long, and, though its component parts were hardly brilliant enough to have furnished forth a show for the metropolis, the good people of Bristol were more than satisfied with the effect produced. The Blues were special objects of admiration, and have for the last few days fairly divided the curiosity of the citizens with Messrs. Hooper and Stuckey's state coffin. And now to describe the route. It lay through Prince's-street and Thunderbolt-street, along the Quay, and thence by Clare-street, Corn-street, Wine-street, Dolphin-street, Peter-street, Castle-street, Old Market-street, West-street, and Stapleton-road, to the Fishponds. The distance thus traversed must be nearly five miles, and probably, had the authorities been left to themselves, they would not have ventured so far afield; but it is believed that the Duke of Beaufort expressed a wish that the ceremony should extend to see that point, and the probability is that he desired to see the remains of his late uncle carried on to the family property by the citizens of Bristol. Along this lengthened route (greatest good order prevailed and the most seemly and respectful conduct was observed. No difficulty was experienced in keeping the line of the procession clear, though the number of people assembled were very large and the streets at some points are narrow and tortuous. Not only the pavements and windows were filled with spectators, but the housetops and rigging of the ships along the Quay had their adventure occupants, Platforms had also been run wherever the space admitted of their erection, and empty waggons were placed commanding points to serve as stands for the occasion. Of course, to those who were witnessed in London vast assemblages of people, the display of numbers to-day could scarcely have been surprising, but it never-the-less conveyed ample evidence of the extreme interest which the event now chronicled is excited in this locality. At the Fishponds the funeral procession terminated, and the hearse, attended only by the mourning coaches, proceeded to Badminton. There the body of the late Lord Raglan will be interred to-morrow, at two o'clock, in strict privacy, the immediate relatives of the deceased being alone present to witness the ceremony.

After the splendid observances which attended the funeral of the great Duke, those paid to-day to the memory or his faithful lieut. will appear tame and commonplace. None of the generals who so recently served under him, and who are now at home, were present, and not more than two or three regimental officers appeared in the procession. In spite, however, [illegible] of the good people of Bristol, and of the excellent way in which the ceremonial was conducted, one could not help regretting, in some respects, that a demonstration of this kind should have taken place. It is not that much interest does not attach to the spectacle of a staid commercial city forgetting business and making a strict holyday to do honor to the remains of an eminent man who died in the service of his country, but we could have wished, for Lord Raglan's sake, that such contrasts as those presented by the obsequies of men like Wellington and Nelson had been avoided. For anything short of the highest military renown a grave on the field which he contested is the most glorious resting-place of a soldier. Better to sleep on Catheart's-hill than even in the vaults of the Somersets.

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

We give the intelligence from Sebastopol in the order of dates subsequent to the advices received by the previous steamer:

July 10.

Gen. Simpson encloses the returns of casualties, to the 8th of July; regrets they are so great in killed and wounded; states the general health of the army is good—and announces that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 10th a heavy fire was opened on the Redan by the allied batteries.

July 11.

Gen. Gortschakoff telegraphs: The enemy has renewed a vigorous cannonade.—Yesterday at 8 P. M., Admiral Nachimoff received a severe wound and has since died. Until further orders Admiral Pankiloff is appointed to succeed the deceased as commander of the naval garrison, and Port and Military Governor of Sebastopol.

July 13.

The *Times* correspondent adds: Last night the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. I am sorry to say that the battery constructed by the French between the Mamelon and the Malakoff has been knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort. A colonel and 30 officers and men were put *hors de combat*, and the siege works have received a decided check. In fact as the allies advance to the actual defences of the place, they must expect to meet more elaborate works, and obstacles heaped on one another with all the care which many months of preparation admit. Even now the enemy are strengthening the Malakoff every day. It is not what it was on the 18th of June, and a fortnight hence it will not be what it is now. The battery at the White Works, however, still goes on, and its effect will be proved in a few days.

Before Sebastopol, July 14.

My Lord,—I announced to your lordship by telegraph, on the 11th, the death of Lieut. Col. Vico, of the French army, which melancholy event took place on the afternoon of the 10th inst.

It is almost impossible for me to find words to express my regret at this sad visitation.

Lieut. Col. Vico joined the English army as joint commissioner, the latter end of May 1854, and had, up to the time of his death, never been absent from his duty for a single day.

At Varna, where the cholera raged, and carried off hundreds—at the Bulganic, where his colleague, Lieut. Col. de Lagondie, was taken prisoner, and from which time he had the sole charge of the communications between the French and English head quarters—at the glorious battle of Alma—at that of Balaklava—at the stern and bloody fight of Inkerman—in fact, at every place, and on every occasion, where he thought his services could be of use—was Lieut. Col. Vico to be found.

I know that the late Field Marshal Lord Raglan held *him* in the highest estimation, and placed the most implicit confidence in him; and although my acquaintance had comparatively speaking, been but a short one, it had been long enough for me to appreciate the many excellent qualities with which he was endowed.

A pious Christian, a brave and gallant soldier; a single-hearted, upright man, a kind and generous one, who thought no personal sacrifice too great for the public good, he has gone from us, beloved and regretted by every Englishman who had the advantage of knowing him and enjoying his friendship.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SIMPSON.
Lieutenant-General Commanding.
The Lord Panmure, &c.

Before Sebastopol, July 14.

My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit the numerical and nominal returns of casualties in this army, from the 9th to the 12th instant.

Capt. Maunsell, of the 39th regiment, who was killed in the trenches on the 10th inst., was a most gallant and meritorious officer, and his loss is much regretted.

I enclose also the return of the casualties in the Naval Brigade on the 10th inst., the day we opened fire upon the Redan, considering which circumstance your lordship will rejoice to find that the loss is not heavier; the two men who are returned as killed and wounded dangerously, respectively received their injuries by the accidental bursting of the guns they were serving.

The weather, which had been oppressively hot since the date of my last despatch, has since changed to a far cooler and more agreeable temperature.

The health of the army continues good, and their confidence and cheerfulness remains unabated.

There has been no change in the disposition of the allied troops, since my last dispatch.

I have, &c.,
JAMES SIMPSON,
Lieut.-Gen. Commander.
The Lord Panmure, &c.

July 16.

Prince Gortschakoff announces having made two sorties on the 14th and 15th before the bastion Kornileff, which were satisfactory. Nothing of importance had occurred in other parts of the Crimea.

July 23rd, General Pelissier telegraphs as follows:—

The enemy appeared to have taken alarm last night, and opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines of attack. Our batteries replied successfully. I have good intelligence from Yenikale. Everything there is going on well under the direction of Col. Osmont, who has taken measures to establish order at Kertsch.

This day, Gen. Pelissier inspected the French troops on the Tchernaya, and found them in an effective state.

July 25th, General Simpson telegraphs: Cholera has not increased since my last report, and the general health of the army continues satisfactory.

Paris, July 27.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following despatch from General Pelissier:

Crimea, July, 3 A. M.

After a brisk cannonade the Russians made a sortie about midnight on the left of the little Redan. As we are now quite close to them it did not take the enemy many minutes to reach our gabions. They were vigorously repulsed by the Foot Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard, and by some companies of the 10th regiment of the line. The Russians beat a hasty retreat, although there were some wounded and eight killed between our ambuscades and the fosse of the place, a very dark night enabling them to carry off the others. The affair does honor to our officers. Gen. Bisson was on duty in the trenches.

It is rumoured in Paris that the preparations of the Black Sea squadron are not for an attack on Odessa, but to make a bold dash at the harbor of Sebastopol, with 100 ships and 40,000 men, while a simultaneous attack is made from the land.

THE VERY LATEST.

London, Saturday, July 28.

Frankfort, Thursday.—To-day the federal Diet accepted the Austrian proposition as submitted on the 19th inst., with the additional three points proposed by Prussia.

Heligoland, Friday.

The immediate construction of a citadel had been resolved upon, and the plans and estimates have been sent to London.

THE BALTIC.

Dantzic, Friday.

The "Lightning" has arrived from the fleet, and reports that reinforcements had reached the fleet. The order to attack Revel was still looked for.

ASIA.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

Erzeroum, July 3—Yenikeni, a village distant about eighteen leagues from Erzeroum, containing large stores of provisions for the army at Kars, has been occupied by a Russian division, composed of four battalions of infantry, 3500 Cossacks, six regiments of cavalry, and 18 pieces of artillery. The whole force is about 12,000 men.

The Turkish army is in a manner blockaded at Kars. The Cossacks occupy the entire plain of Kars, but no new attack has been made since the affair of the 16th. It is feared that the Russian division at Bayazid may effect a junction with the forces encamped at Yenikeni to march on Erzeroum.

THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Prince Lebanoff Rostonsky writes from Genitschi, that on the 27th ult., nine steamers came in sight of that place, and the next day a screw steamer and gun-boat approached, and opened fire on a convoy of salt waggons, several of which were burned.

From the 28th of June to the 2d of July, he says the squadron kept up a constant bombardment of Genitschi, and the boats detached from it set on fire the farm houses to a distance of 8 versts. On the 5th of July the squadron left.

The Prince says the Genitschi detachment has since been reinforced, and the bridge of Tchongal protected by new fortifications.

He further mentions the visit of an enemy's steamer to Poronsky near Budlanski.

A cannonade was kept up for four hours and a half, and the Russians had one officer and six men wounded. 17 houses and a church were injured. The vessel had been joined by four other steamers on the 25th ult. when the report left.

AN ITALIAN LEGION.

The London United Service Gazette announces the intention of the British Government to form an Italian Legion. It is to be raised at Novara, where the head quarters will be stationed, under the superintendence of the British Minister at the Court of Sardinia. The command is to be held by Col. H. Manners Percy, and the officers are to be partly Italian, and partly British gentlemen who speak the Italian language.

Lieut. the Hon. E. Fitzclarence died on the 25th, of wounds received on the attack on the 18th of June. He was the youngest son of the Earl of Munster.

THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

Vienna, July 26.

Simultaneous accounts from Brode and Warsaw state that the prohibition to export corn has been taken off by the Russian Government.

The Russo-Austrian frontier is again free.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The London *Daily News*, of Saturday, says that, during the previous day, the English funds were free from fluctuation of moment, and business was circumscribed. The steady absorption of stock seems to point to higher prices, but this tendency is checked by the wet weather, and by the apprehension that money will become dearer. Consols ranged between 90¾ to 91, and were last quoted 90⅞ to 90⅞.

At the colonial wool sales, very considerable purchases are still made for the continent. The wet weather, however, has checked the upward tendency, and prices are rather in favor of the buyers within the last two or three days.

The decrease in the bullion is again heavy and amounts to £687,774. In addition to the efflux to the continent, considerable shipments of coin have lately been made for our expeditions abroad.

The Trade Returns.—The total value of British produce exported during the month ending June 30th, 1855, was £8,-167,595, showing a decrease as compared with the same period of last year of half a million.

From January to June, 1855, our exports amounted to £44,643,302, which; compared with the first six months of 1854, shows a falling off of £4,489,800. The decrease is shared in by most articles, cotton being the principal exception. It shows rather an increase.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

From the London Times, July 26.

It makes a good deal of difference in general whether we suffer pain ourselves or only inflict it on our neighbors, for great as the pleasure of annoying them may be, it yields in intensity to the pain of being annoyed one's-self. This seems a truism, but yet, as applied to us and the Russians in the present war, it is hardly true. We are always being told, and we delight to hear it, that we have swept the Russian navy from the sea, have reduced her ships, like the reptiles which fell under the curse of St. Patrick, to "commit suicide to save themselves from slaughter," crippled her commerce, blockaded her ports, damaged her export and ruined her import trade. These things we rejoice to have done, but we are a little inclined to forget that the very enemy whom we have so treated has retailed upon us, not, certainly, to the same extent, but still in a degree perceptibly injurious and unpleasant. The heavy fall of rain which has arrived at this, the most critical period of the year, comes to remind us that by the war the area from which we derive our supplies of wheat is considerably diminished. We are reminded by the rain that it is about this season of the year that the potatoe blight has on previous occasions manifested itself, and that a few heavy showers now may do an amount of injury which may have an important effect upon the price of food for the coming year. A bad harvest and an insufficient supply of grain from foreign countries would inflict upon us in time of peace calamities quite as great and greater than those which we have hitherto experienced from war. With cheap food we may well continue to pay war taxes; with dear food our state becomes almost intolerable, even without taking into consideration one farthing of extra expense for the war. We do not presume to prophecy that this is likely to be the case; we only wish to point out that it may be so and that we should be unpardonable if we left any means untried for averting so serious a result. We cannot, indeed, regulate the capricious varieties of our climate any more than we can force upon the great mass of our agriculturists the adoption of that system of high farming which will yield to us the greatest abundance, and render us most independent of the vicissitudes of the seasons; but it would seem that there is something within our power to render food more abundant, and increase the limited supply to which we are obliged to trust.

If we exclude Russia from the Baltic and the Euxine, there is no doubt she excludes us just as effectually from the produce of the rich valley of the Danube and of the Southern provinces of her empire by her control over the Sulina mouth. There are enormous stocks of grain locked up within that river, of which Russia holds the key. Why have we not attempted to open our way into this vast reservoir of food, and to liberate the produce of these fertile countries from the embargo which our antagonist has lain upon them? This must arise from one of two causes—either we are of opinion that such an enterprise is impossible, or that, if possible, it is not worth the trouble of undertaking. As to the possibility of the enterprise, there may, of course, be reasons of which we know nothing which may prevent our fleets from attempting it, but it would certainly seem to ordinary apprehension as if there were no overwhelming difficulty in forcing the entrance of the Danube, and asserting the same supremacy over its waters as we have already established over those of the Euxine and Sea of Azoff. With the co-operation of a land force, and with the probability almost amounting to a certainty, that the extreme need in which the Russians have found themselves of sending every available man to the Crimea has reduced their garrisons in this quarter far below the point of efficacy, no enterprise would appear more promising—and more can never be said in war—than the attempt to give back to commerce this noble stream, and to silence the batteries that threaten the freedom of its navigation. We cannot avoid the suspicion that something of the kind would have been attempted long ago, with the very ample means placed at our disposal, had it not been for the fear of offending that Power which has contrived to possess herself of the principalities, but evinces no very strong desire to open the readiest access to them to the fleets and armies of the allies. However this may be, we apprehend that there are the strongest reasons, military and commercial, why such an attempt should be made. In a military point of view the ascent of the Danube by the allied flotilla, and the attack of the fortresses on its banks by such forces as could be spared to co-operate with the Turks, would not only hold out a very reasonable prospect of success, but would certainly operate as a very powerful diversion. We have hitherto voluntarily denied to ourselves the advantage which we might attain by attacking Russia on many different points, distracting her attention, dividing her forces, and wearing them out by constant marches and countermarches. Now that Austria and Prussia have relieved our enemy from any apprehension as to their possible hostility, Russia is free to concentrate all her forces, except those required to guard the shores of the Baltic, from purely naval attack, on the defence of Sebastopol. We leave Asia Minor to its fate, the Danube blocked up, Odessa untouched, and even our unexampled success in the Sea of Azoff has failed as yet to inspire us with courage to repeat the operation elsewhere.

If we turn to the commercial side of the question, hitherto entirely overlooked, the argument appears no less cogent. This corn thus shut up from us is, in fact one of the munitions of war—one of the things most requisite to enable us to carry it out to a successful conclusion. If bread be cheap, we can pay war taxes with resignation, and even with patience; If it become dear, that dearness alone constitutes a burthen extremely hard to be borne. We have attracted an enormous trade to the Black Sea, but it is a commerce entirely one-sided; the ships go out with stores and provisions for the use of the enemy, but return in ballast. Surely no inconsiderable object would be gained if, instead of coming back empty, they could bring back in their holds the golden harvests of those sunny climates, and thus at once assist in feeding our people and relieve us from the heavy freights which we are compelled to pay. We have in this war looked at every thing from too exclusively a military point of view, and have been slow to avail ourselves of private enterprise in improving our military resources, or of the commercial spirit of the nation in supplying the necessities of our troops. It is time this should be changed and no steps would be so likely to pronounce that change as re-opening to Western Europe the trade of the Danubian Principalities, from which, notwithstanding the boasted possession of the sea, the war has so entirely excluded us. The question deserves more consideration than it appears to have received, and bears very forcibly upon another which must shortly receive a peremptory solution—the question how long we shall be disposed to permit Austria to maintain the occupation of these territories, setting free the Russian army for service in the Crimea, embarrassing any offensive operations in the Principalities, and facilitating to Russia, by covering the right flank of any force she may possess on the left bank of the Danube, the possession of the Sulina mouth, and the exclusion of the allies from that corn trade from which they ought to derive so many advantages.

NOTES AND TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

According to the latest accounts from the Crimea, the health and spirits of the troops continue very satisfactory. The only event of the week is a Russian *sortie*, which was promptly repulsed. The Baltic Fleet has bombarded and destroyed the small town of Lovisa, in the Gulf of Findland.

In France, great preparations are making for a series of Fetes, in honour of the visit of Queen Victoria, which is expected to take place about the 17th of August.

At home, the Vienna Conference and Lord John Russell's resignation have been the principal topics. (By-the-bye, we may observe, that since the "Durham Letter," Lord John has done little but mischief.)—Long debates have taken place. Sir BulwerLyttons's motion has been withdrawn, and Mr. Roebuck's motion is still under discussion. Much valuable time is wasted upon such matters without any visible advantage, and in the meanwhile legislation on important practical questions is postponed on the plea that there is no time for it.

A Committee of the House of Commons, after hearing Counsel, has reportad that Baron Rothschild's recent financial negotiations with the Government do not involve a contract which would vacate his seat for London.

Mr. Spooner's Maynooth motion was rather unexpectedly got rid of on Tuesday night, by an impromptu division, which by a majority of three, postponed the adjourned debate for three months.

The *Record* alludes to "a foolish report" that Lord Palmerston allows Lord Shaftesbury to select candidates for the Crown livings.

The Church.

Her Foundations are upon the holy hills.

HAMILTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17 1855

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Toronto, June 27, 1855.

My Dear Brethren residing between Toronto and Kingston.—It is my intention to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several parishes, in accordance with the following list

I remain, &c.,
JOHN TORONTO.

August, 1855.

Saturday	18	Lanark, St John's	11 a m
"		" Ramsay	3 p m
Sunday	19	Pakingham	11 a m
"		" Fitzroy	4 p m
Monday	20		
Tuesday	21	Penbroke, Renfew county	
Wednesday	22		
Thursday	23		11 a m
Friday	24		
Saturday	25	North line Fitzroy	11 a m
"		" Hutley	3 p m
Sunday	26	March Church, at the Parsonage	11 a m
"		" March Church, near the Hon Mr Pinkey's	3 p m
Monday	27	Bytown	3 p m
Tuesday	28		
Wednesday	29	Richmond	10 a m
"		" Merrickville	3 p m
Thursday	30	Kempville	10 a m
"		" Mountain	3 p m
Friday	31	Edwardsburgh	10 a m
"		" Matilda	1 p m
"		" Williamsburgh	4 p m
September.			
Saturday	1	Osnabruck	10 a m
"		" Moulinette	2 p m
Sunday	2	Cornwall	11 a m
Tuesday	4	Hawkesbury	11 a m

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.

The Archdeacon of York intends to hold a visitation of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the Archdeaconcy of York, as follows:

Of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the Home and Simcoe Rural Deaneries, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, on Tuesday, September 4, next, at 11 a. m.

Of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the Niagara, and Gore and Wellington Rural Deaneries, at Christ's Church Hamilton, on Wednesday, September 5, at 11 a. m.

Of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the Brock and Talbot, and London, Huron, and Western Rural Deaneries, at St. Paul's Church, London, on Thursday, September 6, at 11 a. m.

The Clergy are requested to furnish the Archdeacon with the names of their Church Wardens, previous to Divine Service, on the occasions above mentioned.

THE NEW YORK CHURCHMAN.

We neither wish nor intend to be betrayed into a lengthened controversy with our Brother of New York, "we are brethren;" and as such it little becomes us in these days of peril to our common Mother, to "fall out by the way;" but in the three long articles which have recently appeared in the columns of the *Churchman* in answer to us, there is such adroit *evasion* of our arguments, such an almost clap-trap expatiating upon abuses which we admit quite as fully as himself, without *attempting* to meet the ground of our whole argument, which is, *that the abuse of a principle is no argument whatever against its legitimate use;* especially, we repeat, when that principle is based upon Divine example and precept, that we stand perfectly astonished, and are more than ever convinced that weak indeed must be the cause which advocates so able can only thus defend. It is the extent to which, as it appears to us, this trifling is carried in the last *Churchman*, that causes us, contrary to our decided previous intentions, to add a few further explanations in defence of what are most certainly our *catholic*, and, as we believe with equal firmness, our scriptural, views on the question of the Connexion between Church and State. Our opponent makes this startling assertion, partly quoting our words, "No alliance between Church and State 'has ever been divinely instituted.'" Is this the assertion of a Churchman in face of the inseparable connection existing between the two under the Jewish Polity instituted by Jehovah Himself! And moreover a Churchman believes that the *principles* which governed Jehovah then must do so now—He is unchangeable. But we repeat a question which, with many others of a similar nature, are completely unnoticed by the *Churchman*, whence arose the universal belief of Jew, Christian, and Pagan, that such was the law of God, if it be not one of the first principles of truth which a social tradition and a holy inspiration has preserved in the minds of men from Adam and Noah? We would also respectfully ask the catholic minded Editor of the *Churchman* where is the fulfilment of the Divine promise to "guide the Church in all truth," if in so important a matter, she has been in error for 1800 years, and is so still both in the Eastern and Western Churches, none, indeed a very small minority in England, and the Church in the United States smaller, or nearly so, we believe, than any of the religious sects."

We are charged with vesting this important right of the Incarnate Jesus to make the nations carry the burden of His Bride, upon one or two "accidental allusions."—We beg to say we do nothing of the sort, as the above remarks may prove; but we were not writing a treatise, and quoted the passages alluded to, as plainly and powerfully expressing what we wished to enforce, at the same time surely even *one* expression of the Divine will ought to be an abundantly sufficient rule for our conduct. Further, we are accused of "trifling" because we adduce the promises made through the Prophets concerning Kings and Princes succouring the Church, as evidences that the most High sanctions the union of Church and State. In reply, we simply ask our friend, how rulers *as* rulers, can support and defend the *distinctive* Church of God, and *that* is the promise, without such connection; nay, does not such care and protection constitute a *de facto* connection between Church and State? As to the jeering remarks respecting the manner in which Her Majesty acts (through Her Ministry,) as a "nursing mother" of the Anglican Church, we let them pass, jeers, however well deserved, are not arguments, nor, we repeat once more, does the *abuse* of a principle prove its fallacy.

Our brother falls into another singular error. He quotes a paragraph from us, commencing "The Church commissions, and the State says 'Come':" and then goes on with a long expose of ecclesiastical abuses in England, just as though in the passage quoted, we had been speaking of the Anglican Church; whereas, we think that it is sufficiently clear that we were there pointing out the true operation of such a connection of Church and State as will receive the Divine approval. We, however, repeat our former assertion, that fearful as are the abuses of this Divine Institution in England, the State cannot *make* the Church sin; even in the famous Hampden case, it could not have compelled the Archbishop to consecrate Bishop Hampden? and had His Grace been sent to the Tower, a men idle supposition, however, in these days, would he have been the first Bishop who had gone to bonds and imprisonment rather than violate his duty; and who yet ever dreamt of destroying the heaven appointed power which was thus so fearfully betraying its trust?

He says, "The American Church gives no sanction to the indifferentism of the State;" and yet a little afterwards he says, "But we must not find fault with our Government, as our Canadian friend does, because it affords exactly the same protection and *countenance* to the Church that it does to every form of heresy and schism, including Judaism, Spiritualism, and Mormonism, and *no more*! 'We want no more, ——'" If this be not sanctioning "indifferentism" with a vengeance, we know not what words mean!

But finally, good brother, surely you forget your own principles when you quoted our blessed Lord's saying, "My kingdom is not of this world," as though He thereby renounced His right as *Incarnate* God to the absolute earthly sovereignty of all the kingdoms of this world! Formerly, though neither in the maxims of temporal sovereignties, nor the means by which they are attained, nor the selfish purposes for which they are often held, nor yet as to its then establishment of His kingdom is it of, or *according to*, this world; verily it is at the *human* name of Jesus, that "every knee shall bow," and it is a temporal scepter which the lion of the Tribe of Judah claims to wield over all the nations of the earth.

FOR "THE CHURCH."

Of the grave mistakes made by our copying "home practices," none seems of greater mischief than that of building very large Churches. How much the "Rectory" system has conduced to bring this about, it may be worth while hereafter to enqure. Let us now point out a few of the evils.

1. The poor and such as cannot have the front seats, are unable to hear, and in consequence, many such do not frequent Church. They either remain at home or become Dissenters. In this way a flock is not gathered, but the contrary. The Church no longer serves its purpose when it becomes too large for all to join in the public prayers and praises, and together to partake of the instruction given by the priest.

2. A kindred evil assails those who persist in attending a Church where they cannot hear or understand. Their devotional habits deteriorate. Their souls lack proper nourishment. That Ministerial emphasis which is given to the divine law in its official proclamation, and which cannot be fully had from the private perusal of the Bible, is lost to the portion of the people who are out of reach of the ministers voice.

3. The officiating minister is unnecessarily tortured. His voice, strained to its extreme tension, is no longer manageable. He does violence to his lungs. He is so much afraid that many cannot hear him, that he can neither pray in a proper frame of mind, nor give due force to the words he reads or speaks. He will shorten his days, and not do half the good he ought.

Such considerations should have force in deciding on the size and plan of a Church. As a general rule, seven hundred and fifty seats, and these all in the body of the Church, galleries being carefully avoided, will be an ample allowance for any congregation. If more be needed, let the overpluss build a second Church; and then as these cis-atlantic rapidly rising towns increase, a third, and soforth.

As regards large Churches already built there seems to be no better help against the evil, than that the services be intoned in order to their being heard; while, to ensure somewhat more intelligibility sermon, why should not a short summary or *syllabus* of the discourse be printed, and liberally distributed through the furthest parts of the Church, that the people may have some idea of what is being preached. Anything would be better than the present method of passing the time while the sermon is laboring to pierce the "foreign parts" of the Church. Of the varieties of this pastime, sleeping is perhaps the least unedifying. One can in short, hardly overstate the evil of a condition of things wherein numbers of persons, assembled professedly for the most important duties of man, are anxiously or otherwise aware, that some one and this a herald of the cross is, in the distance, vainly trying to say something to them; whose voice indeed they can make out to be raised and even attenuated, almost ridiculously, but which is to them literally "*vox et præterea nil*." Let building committees and the clergy see to it, that such evils shall not be perpetuated and multiplied where churches are about to be built.

Remittances Received.—A. L., St. Marys. J. S. L., Louth. W. G., Kingston, 12 Sub. R. J. T., Brantford. Mrs. A., Niagara. Capt. W., Moore. G. S., Sarnia. G. S. J., Drummondville, 5 Sub. D. B. S., Picton.