THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1841.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL has been, and we fear is still, labouring under painful indisposition. Prayers we are sure will ascend to heaven, from the heart of every member of the Church, that the blessing of health may be speedily restored to a prelate so respected by the community at large, and so beloved by every Churchman in the dioceses of Quebec and

THE REV. JOHN PENTLAND, A. B., of Trinity College, Dublin, has recently arrived from England, and been appointed, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to the Mission of Whitby and Pickering, in the Home District. The reverend gentleman is a Missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

We are enabled to present to our readers the subexhibit an increase of upwards of 1000 members of the Church, since the census taken in 1839:-

Church of England,	6754
Kirk of Scotland,	1503
Roman Catholics	2401
Wesleyan Methodists in connexion with	
the British Conference	816
Wesleyan Methodists in connexion with	
the Canadian Conference	681
Independent Presbyterians	483
Baptists	430
Congregationalists	
United Secession Church	231
Primitive Methodists	
Apostolical Church	
African Methodists	39
Quakers	
Unitarians	5
Unitarians	3
Jews	
No Religion	102
Water Street and Street Street Street Street	14,248
Emigrants, not included in the preceding statement	450

While, however, we cannot but rejoice in the numerical strength of the Church, amounting to nearly one half of the entire population of this city, we have, at the same time, to deplore the lamentable want of church-accommodation that is felt in every direction, and especially in the Eastern and Western Suburbs. A place of worship has lately been erected near the Toll-gate on Yonge Street, and, we suppose, will shortly be ready for the performance of divine service. This may, in some degree, suffice for the spiritual wants of the Church in that populous and thriving quarter; and we earnestly trust that means will be provided for securing the regular ministrations of a elergyman in that picturesque little edifice.

Total..... 14,698

Still, supposing this object attained, and the northern portion of the city relieved from its present state of religious destitution, we have a melancholy prespect when we cast our eyes to the east and to the west. At these two extremities of Toronto, we are given to understand that the Church of England mate increasing numbers, and that there are hundreds of souls living without any one whom they acknowledge as their appointed minister, and earnestly desirous of worshipping God according to the faith professed by the United Church of England and Ireland.

It was in contemplation, before the removal of the seat of government to Kingston, to build a Church, to be called after England's Patron Saint, St. George, on a piece of ground, generously given by Mr. Mercer, at the corner of King and John Streets. The tempothat our good city has risen superior to all obstacles and discouragements, and has derived new energies from apparently disastrous circumstances, persons, keenly alive to the wants of the Church, are beginning to inquire, What measures are contemplated? whether the Church of St. George is to be proceeded with? or whether, as has been suggested, it would not be better to attempt the erection of two additional Churches, one east, and one west, at a considerable distance from the Cathedral? The wants of the time are excessively urgent, and it would be wise, it has been argued, to abandon the idea of one expensive edifice, and build two frame Churches, at as cheap a rate as possible, and trust to the zeal and growth of the congregations that would meet in them, to rear structures, at some future time, more durable, -more worthy of to the Giver of all.

On the comparative merits of these plans, we do not profess to give any opinion. Our object on the prezealous Bishop, whose pastoral care has already been THE PRINCE'S CHAPEL. so widely and beneficially felt, some prompt and deciwill disgrace us as a Christian community, and convict | Virginia. us of a culpable lukewarmness.

City Hall, where the seats were all free, a great num- Church of which the Bishop was the Rector:ber of persons were habitual attendants at public wor-

will not be blamed for a deficiency of Christian charrity. Neither, we believe, is it generally known to what a fearful extent religious destitution prevails in the Rectorship of the Monumental Church at Richrity. Neither, we believe, is it generally known to occurred in the life of Doctor Moore was his call to his last message to Richmond.' It was so; two days

this city and its neighbourhood. Now, however, that mond, and to the Episcopate of Virginia. facts and numbers are before the public, -now that events occurred in the spring of 1814. population is yearly increasing, and the removal of the seat of Government seems to have done its worst, -it is surely high time, by some organized and sys-

unsupplied, if two additional clergymen cannot be lies an attachment which had slumbered but had neobtained for this city. The Society for the Propa- ver become extinct. The mild, forbearing, and parengation of the Gospel, we believe, would regard it as tal manner in which he exercised the power of his deviation from their general rule to support a office won the hearts of his ministry. His widely Missionary in a populous and thriving city, -consider- spread reputation for piety and zeal, soon drew to his ing that their resources may be more properly devoted to places where the settlers are too poor to build a ful inculcation of true religion elevated the tone of appears to us that the case of Toronto might be regarded as an exception to this generally excellent rule, the families of the church, their Bishop won all hearts. and that the Society might be induced to regard the peculiar circumstances of this city with a favourable eye. Is it not, as our judicious correspondent, A He was kind to all, for he loved all. His benevolence joined religious statistics of the city of Toronto, which CATHOLIC, suggests, high time to attempt the formation of a Chapter, -a body of clergy appendant to the Cathedral, -and, instead of looking to them, as at present, for exclusive literary exertion, might they not devote a great portion of their labours to parochial duties, until additional parishes were erected, and supplied with resident incumbents?

We throw out these remarks, in the anxious hope that the subject will be warmly and effectively taken thority, would have strengthened and perpetuated the up. No one can doubt the readiness of our unwearied prejudices entertained towards his office. But he Bishop to aid such an hdy undertaking; but it must be borne in mind that he is Overseer of an extensive diocese, and that from every quarter he receives urgent and incessant entreaties for the ministrations of a when he entered upon the duties of her Chief Shepherd. clergyman. Neither can any one doubt that the Having guided the Church committed by the Great H. J. Grasett, has done what one over-burdened pastor culties, having wittessed the rebuilding of her fallen could do, -indeed, we fear, that he tasks his strength churches, the extensive revival of true religion through at once, some scheme may be devised, by which funds children to her bosom, a rapidly increasing attachment now calling attention.

tidings, that the Churchhad gathered within her fold loved by his ministers and all the members of the the sheep that have so long been debarred from church under his Episcopal charge. entering within.

Sir John Harvey, the Governor of Newfoundland, is a very distinguished and gallant officer; but, in his labors here for 27 years have exceedingly endeared management of civil affars, he does not shine to equal

The Roman Catholics of that Island are building a Cathedral. In aid of the design, Sir John sends a donation of 51. Bishop Fleming returns thanks in the most prodigal manne, and states, that "he and his people would be apathetic indeed, were they not animated in redoubling their exertions in a cause which has met so disinterested an approval-so distinguished a benefactor." Here then we have the Representative of the Sovereign, who would forfeit her crown were she to profess Romanism, unconstitutionally supporting Popery with a voluntary donation, and boldly and fairly claimed by the Popish Bishop as an approver and benefactor of the Popish cause.

We will give another instance of the inconsistency of Churchmen. A Baptist chapel is to be built, and Churchmen contribute towards it. Shortly after the Baptist Magazine appears, denouncing "the souldestroying tendency of infant baptism, as practised by the Church of England." The Churchman professes levelled at its growing presperity, seems to have put a to believe infant baptism as "generally necessary to and love to man dwelt in his bosom and pervaded his levelled at its growing prosperity, seems to have put a stop to the prosecution of this design. Now, however, salvation, and yet furnishes means for propagating a conversation and sermons. He could seldom speak conversation and sermons. It is an uncompromising opponent of conversation and sermons are commonly. of belief.

It is idle to be praying for deliverance "from all false doctrine, heresy and schism," and then to aid in the dissemination of these evils by pecuniary contri-

It is unscriptural to behold the spiritual destitution of the Church, such as it exists in the city of Toronto, and to contribute to an alien denomination. "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." (1 Tim. v. 8.) This apostolic warning had, probably, reference to temporal wants, but it applies with tenfold force to our Christian relations.

The birth of A PRINCE OF WALES, will be hailed God's glory,—and more expressive of man's gratitude with delight throughout every section of this distant ment of his parochial duties eminently pleasing and the remark, that more than an eighth of our present ment of his parochial duties eminently pleasing and the remark, that more than an eighth of our present portion of the Empire. The event will probably be celebrated in this city with rejoicings; and in what profess to give any opinion. Our object on the present occasion is to call attention to the wants of the the erection of a small Church or chapel with sittings them who are impenitent, seen him weep for them, and not because we are accustomed to the opposite. We Church, in the hope that, under the auspices of our entirely free? It might then appropriately be termed heard his ejaculatory prayers ascend to God on their have never been acquainted with a single case in which

We now record the principal traits in his good works. beautiful character, as they have been delineated, in We are credibly informed that during the rebuilding the Richmond Inquirer, by the friendly hand of the the Richmond Inquirer, by the friendly hand of the part experience testil the Richmond Inquirer of the the past experience testil the of the Cathedral, when the congregation met in the Rev. W. Norwood, the Assistant Minister of the than his? Enjoying for fifty-four years the high pri-

ship, who are now never seen inside the Cathedral. dence to a still more important sphere of usefulness ful both in his ministry and in his Episcopate, without very few in all the Presbyterian churches in this city, or That spacious edifice, though capable of holding 2500 in St. Stephen's Church, in the city of New York.— enemies, his death has been like his life, gentle, calm, in the land, families, or individuals, who were born and persons, has but few free seats compared with the Here he continued five years. His labours were very full of love and hope and peace! Let it be repeated, numbers wanting that accommodation. The military great, but neither the strength of his fine constitution he had no enemies, for he was just and upright in all occupy a great portion of the Church: and Sunday nor the ardour of his zeal failed, and he was again, as his dealings, he had a tender regard for the reputation fied, even if we were strongly sectarian, and no reason after Sunday, though these brave and obliging men put on Staten Island, richly rewarded for all his toils by and feelings of all, and never spoke evil of any: and for complaint. But our feeling in this matter is above themselves to great inconvenience in making room for the abundant bestowment of God's blessing on the who could cherish aught but love and reverence for all sectarianism. We believe in the Lord's appointcivilians, we ourselves frequently see individuals enter work of his ministry. He found a small congregation, one so full of love to all? The citizens of Richmond ment of this ministry. We believe in its future exaltathe Church,—look about in vain for a seat,—and then and only about thirty communicants. After a short loved to see his venerable form and benevolent face as he loved to see his venerable for retire disappointed and annoyed. Indeed we scarcely ministry of five years, he left a crowded church and walked the streets. His best eulogium is the love and and we rejoice as we see it prevailing. In this country ever enter into conversation respecting the state of the between four and five hundred communicants. There veneration of the whole population of Richmond—the Church in this Diocese, but what we hear complaints is, I believe, to this day, in St. Stephen's Church, an tears of the immense assembly that thronged the church of the Episcopal Church, has been gathered from those of the sad deficiency of Church ministrations, in this honourable monument to the zeal and efficiency of his at his funeral; yes, of all, old men and matrons, young city, and of the earnest desire evinced by increasing ministry while there,—when the whole church had men and maidens and children. Who can forget the hundreds, too poor to contribute much pecuniary as- become crowded, every pew, not only in the body of sobs which were heard throughout that vast crowd? sistance, for a house of Prayer, wherein they can wor- the church, but also in the galleries, being occupied, Who was not impressed by the unparalleled multitudes ship God, as they or their fathers were wont to do. a gentleman called on the Rector and applied for a which swelled his far-lengthened funeral procession? We make these observations the more freely, be- pew: there is none, was the reply. Will you permit "To crown so lovely a life, God awarded him a cause they reflect no discredit on any one. The de- me to build one? was the answer. Where? said the death such as is granted to but few of his ministers. still increasing degree, we have no doubt." struction of St. James's Church, and the expenses of Doctor; there, over the gallery against the wall, said He enjoyed all the real blessings of life to the last, with its rebuilding, drew largely upon the means of our the persevering applicant. But how will you gain unusual physical strength, and mental faculties but litcommunion. Add to this that the wants of the access to it? said the Doctor. By cutting a small tle impared, except his memory. He continued his Church, throughout the diocese, are incessantly midor in the wall, and building a private stairway outduties even to the end. Two days only before the last nistered to by the Churchmen of Toronto, and that side of the church, said the zealous man. And there, visitation on which he died, he officiated and preached they contribute by far the largest proportion to the I understand, high up against the wall, is that pew to at a funeral. His address was extempore, and such relief of the poor of this city, without reference to re- this day, a lasting memorial of pastoral zeal, fidelity, was his energy, animation and fervor, and such the ligious distinction,—and, then, we are sure that they and eloquence, such as few ministers of Christ are influence of his exhortation, that an old Christian of altogether excuse, this want of ardour and zeal.

"In his visitations through his new diocese crowds every where assembled to hear him, and charmed by within this city, or its suburbs, accompanied by their against his office and his church. His gentle and living models against his office and his church. His gentle and living models against his office and his church. His gentle and living models against his office and his church. usual and indispensable appendages, Sunday Schools. conciliating manner of pleading the claims of the The most serious want, however, will still remain | church of their fathers, soon awakened in many famidiocese a large accession of efficient clergy. His faith-Church, or maintain a clergyman. It really, however, piety in the church and secured the confidence of the of the Gospel, and entreated them in Christ's stead, community. In his private and social intercourse with To the courteous and graceful manner of a well bred gentleman, he added a singularly pleasing amenity. overflowed towards all mankind. His venerable appearance and countenance, beaming with love, disarmed enmity; his sprightly and entertaining conversation attracted old and young to his society. He presented religion to view in all her most pleasing and attractive graces .- More austerity of manners would have failed to win back hearts long alienated from the Church. Greater sternness in the exercise of his aueemed to have been happily endowed with the very qualities as a man, a Christian and a Bishop, which peculiarly fitted him for the exigencies of the church, excellent Assistant Minister of this Parish, the Rev. Shepherd to his care, safely through her early diffitoo severely. If the mitter cannot be accomplished all her borders, the return of her formerly alienated shall be gradually accumulated by a system of small, to her excellencies, a fast growing esteem, and respect but regular, contributions. Perhaps we might usefully even among those without her communion, he well borrow a hint from the nanner in which similar plans deserves for her sake, as well as for his own virtues, are carried out in the mother country. Perhaps the the love and reverence of all who love the Church of formation of the great Church Diocesan Association, God. Truly, God has blest his labors and those of which, we believe, will stortly be organized and com- the godly man [Eishop Meade] who has aided him menced, may embrace the object, to which we are of late years in the Episcopal office. When he came to the Episcopate of Virginia, there were in the At all events, it cannot be denied that Toronto is Diocese only four or five actively laboring ministers, greatly in want of additional church-accommodation; now there are about 95, most of whom minister zeaand gladly should we hail the day when four spires lously at the sacred altar. Never probably was there pointed the way to heaven, and proclaimed the glad a Bishop more universally popular, and more ardently

"But it is in his parochial character as rector of the Monumental Church congregation that he is best known and most beloved in Richmond. His pastoral him to his congregation. Gentle, amiable, kind and courteous, with a heart full to overflowing with benevolence, with a charity which included in the wide circle of his affection all the lost world for whom the Redeemer died-always under the influence of the most kindly feeling for all men and the tenderest sympathy for the afflicted, he associated with the people as their spiritual father and guide. He delighted in the Gospel; Christ crucified was his constant theme, and he loved especially to dwell in his preaching on the bright and cheering topics of Christianity. The mercy of God, the tender and kind invitations of the Saviour, the soothing consolations of religion, and its glorious hopes, constituted the burthen of his preaching, and when set forth with great animation, the most moving pathos, in an eloquent style of composition aided by a delightful voice and fine manner, gave to his preaching a peculiar charm which all appreciated. He dearly loved the Liturgy of the church, and as in its eloquent and holy strains he presented to God the prayers and praises of his people, he often wept. Love to God

"Never did the writer, whose opportunities of ob-

to perform Episcopal functions. He arrived in Lynch- request. It is an animated discourse, breathing a ferburg, on Thursday, 5th of November. On Friday, he vent Protestant spirit, and inculcating the duty of attended divine service in the forenoon—in the after- Christian unity and of fidelity to the Church. It noon he met at the Rector's house the candidates for speaks the truth with boldness and sincerity, and we confirmation, and made them a very admirable address hope the loyal body to whom it was addressed have one of his presbyters, he made an address, which is Rev. M. Harris, the Rector, and discharged his minisrepresented to have been characterized by pathos, ani- terial duties with a zeal and efficiency that have elicimation and energy in the highest degree. Eyes that seldom wept were suffused with tears, and some of the temporary charge. most hardened in impenitency were softened, when the old and venerable servant of God, in tenderest accents, and with outstretched and trembling hands, and fervent love, heralded for the last time the good tidings spent so usefully in his sacred office, and only about three hours after his voice had proclaimed in the Temple of God the gracious invitations of his beloved Saviour, the fatal shaft pierced him which no skill could extract. Feeling unwell a little after midnight, he arose to call for help, but his strength failing him, he fell on the floor, and lay there helpless for some time before his returning strength enabled him to make himself heard. When raised and placed on his bed, he was found to be labouring under a violent attack of pneumonia. He lived for five days, suffering but very little pain, and during most of the time none. Generally he was in a profound stupor, but occasionally he roused up, and his eyes and countenance would for a little while resume their usual intelligent and benevolent expression. When thus himself, he was resigned, calm, full of peace and hope, and free from all fear. When asked whether there was nothing to be done in reference to his temporal affairs, he said no, that every thing had been attended to-that nothing remained but to bid the Rev. Mr. Atkinson to bear his love to his dear children. When told (by Mr. Atkinson, at whose house he died, and who with his wife, were son and daughter to him in the absence of his own children,) that death was at hand, he said, 'It is well-I trust I am prepared either for this world, or the next.' On Thursday, at about half past 1, A. M., after hours of entire freedom from pain, and in the gentlest and most peaceful manner, without a struggle or a groan, this good man fell asleep in Jesus, and now, we believe, is in the society of the Patriarchs and Apostles, in a world of blessedness." From another source we derive this summary of

the venerable Bishop's views on doctrinal points:

"Bishop Moore's views on doctrinal points, coincided in the main, with those which were held by Bishop Seabury, whose sermons he was accustomed to lend to his parishioners. It is due to his memory, therefore to state that, although from his natural amiableness of disposition, he might appear to yield, in some instances, to the claims of those from whom he differed-although he was, in general, averse to polemics, he was, in heart and soul, a Churchmanbelieving in the doctrines of the Trinity, the incarnation of the Son of God, and the atonement-trusting in Christ as the ransom of the world, and calling upon sinners to flee to Him as having tasted death for every man-maintaining that children ought to be admitted into a state of covenant with God by baptism-expostulating with parents when they declined to present them-and earnestly expressing the opinon that, upon the faith of the parents and congregaa, grace was conferred upon the subjects of the ordinance-and, lastly, declaring, without hesitation, that, 'from the apostles' days, there have been these orders of ministers in Christ's church, bishops, priests and deacons,' and that these orders were 'appointed' by God himself."

From a late number of the Episcopal Recorder we transfer to our columns the subjoined temperate, yet extremely satisfactory, testimony to the growth of Episcopacy in the United States. The Recorder, we must remark, is not a journal that has ever advocated what are commonly, but absurdly, designated Highconversation and sermons. He could seidom speak conversation and sermons. It is an uncompromising opponent of these pursuits; for they also are equally the servants of the could seidom speak conversation and sermons. It is an uncompromising opponent of these pursuits; for they also are equally the servants of the could seidom speak the conversation and sermons. It is an uncompromising opponent of the dying love of Christ, without tears; and, like the Oxford Divines, and perhaps that is a fact which conversation and sermons. the beloved Apostle, whom Jesus most loved, and will render its statements more credible to those, who are both whom he greatly resembled in character, the pre- know little difference between Episcopacy and Popery. vailing sentiment of this aged minister of Christ during his latter years was 'little children, love one ano- and treasured up as full of hope and encouragement and intelligent men, and that therefore especial benefices, such as full of hope and encouragement and intelligent men, and that therefore especial benefices, such as full of hope and encouragement and intelligent men, and that therefore especial benefices, such as full of hope and encouragement. vailing sentiment of this aged minister of Christ du- The extract, though short, should be well weighed, for the future. The italics are our own:-

"They who reject Episcopacy, do it upon their own servation have been constant, during the last five years, responsibility; -we dare not do it. We believe their know a minister who equalled Bishop Moore, in the course contrary to the will of God. We rejoice when sidered as the foundation of that deeper knowledge which kindness, frequency, and efficacy of his attentions to any are led by conscientious examination and convicthe sick and afflicted. The gentleness and kindness tion to renounce this stand, and to adopt what we of his manner, the depth of his sympathy, the soothing consider an apostolical ministry. And though we are character of his conversation, his happy and tender not allowed to express our joy at this, without encounmode of presenting the consolations of the Gospel, all tering very unwise and unchristian sneers; we do order, therefore, to the Church being furnished with a continuous order, therefore, to the Church being furnished with a continuous contin accompanied by prayers of the most appropriate cha- rejoice nevertheless. It is not because such cases are racter, and of remarkable fervor, rendered this depart- rare; we have known very many. We will venture useful. Truly did he love his dear people as he was Episcopal ministry in this country became Episcopalians wont to call them! He was the friend of them all. after they were mature and pious, many of them after manner could our joy be more fitly shown, than in How often has the writer heard him mourn over those of they had entered upon a Presbyterian ministry. It is that religious zeal should very frequently rise superior to behalf! How often has he seen him bear the commu- an Episcopal minister became a Presbyterian; -we nicants of his flock in his heart, and on his lips to the have never heard of more than two. We have known We recently announced the departure to his reward throne of grace, and pray God to strengthen their faith, no instance in which mature and pious young men in our if suffered to remain unabated, now that it is known, of that aged and saintly prelate, Bishop Moore, of and to confirm them in all Christian graces, and in all Our churches are filled, throughout the land, with mem-"Who can withhold the tribute of admiration for bers and families who have come into our communion [Philadelphia] are almost made up of such. There are vilege of declaring the glad tidings of the Gospel to in them hundreds of families, at this time, who, ten years "In 1809, Dr. Moore was called by God's provi- ransomed sinners—beloved by all, eminently success- ago, were not Episcopalians. And there will be found educated Episcopalians. With the practical computawe should think it not too much to say, that full one half of the Episcopal Church, has been gathered from those who were not so educated.—And that by no pressing efforts of ours, for we have not been (much to our shame) an ardent or zealous body.—But mainly as the shame) an ardent or zealous body.—But mainly as the mature of their intercourse with each other stimulates them nature of their intercourse with each other stimulates. shame) an ardent or zealous body.—But mainly as the result of principles which have been seen, examined, and adopted, by the private determination of persons for affected by the character of our associates: now with the co

We should hope that our reverend and esteemed contemporary has rather under-rated the zeal of the American Church. It has doubtless, like the Church in almost all ages, been wanting in a full measure of earnestness and holy energy, but the extravagant fanaticism by which it has been surrounded, may perhaps, in some degree, account for, though it cannot give an answer; as, were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as, were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as, were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as, were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as, were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as, were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency, a give an answer; as were their charges of inefficiency and the give an answer; and the give an answer in the give an analysis and give perhaps, in some degree, account for, though it cannot

These his 80th year, a journey of 150 miles to Lynchburg, Perth, by the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, and published by

We have been favoured by the Publisher, with a Pamphlet printed by Mr. Scobie, containing the District Municipal Council Act, the Division Court Act, the Import Duties Act, the Common School Act, and the School Lands Act. It forms altogether a useful manual, and is very neatly printed, at the price of 1s.3d. We beg to thank the Publisher for his attention.

On the fourth page is a collection of varied and interesting English Ecclesiastical Intelligence: in the compilation of it, we have drawn largely upon the columns of the London Church Intelligencer, a new and very useful journal. The extract headed Incomes of the Clergy is a triumphant refutation of the frightful falsehoods, circulated on both sides of the Atlantic, with reference to the enormous wealth of the Church of England. Mr. Alexander has been consecrated Bishop of St.

James, at Jerusalem. It is stated that an Irish nobleman and the Rev. Mr. Sibthorpe, of Ryde, have embraced Popery. We shall advert to these matters fully, when we receive our English files.

We thank the Norfolk Observer for his courtesy and Saturday next being Christmas Day, The Church

will be published on Friday the 24th of December, and the following Saturday being New Year's day, The Church will be published on Friday the 31st.

Communications.

[Our communications are beginning to increase so much upon us that we deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

ON THE DAILY SERVICE AND CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

LETTER III.

DEAR SIR,-Permit me to offer a few further remarks upon this subject, which I certainly imagine is of much more importance than is usually supposed. I do not write these letters because I have any thing new to advance, nor yet as fancying that I can place its importance in a more striking light than has been done heretofore; but, simply, because, in a new country like this like this, so many parts of which are totally destitute of the regular ministrations of our Church, we are, perhaps, in danger of forgetting the peculiar necessity that exists, on this continual for nent, for laying broad the foundations of our Zion, and for presenting her before the eyes of our strangely mixed population, as the one Catholic Church of Christ in these lands; to this, however, I purpose again to refer however, I purpose again to refer; and proceed at once to notice some of the chief advantages to be derived from a Cathedral

And foremost amongst these advantages must be ranked, as I hinted in my last, the literary usefulness of a Cathedral Clergy. They may, for the most part, be expected to be mea of deeper learning and greater talent than the average of their brethren, and therefore especially fitted to take the higher departments of ecclesiastical and theological literature. reason why we may expect this, is obviously because benefices of this kind should be filled only by those who have thus tinguished themselves; for though it is beyond the province the Church to attempt to reward ministerial zeal or spiritus fidelity, instance as these, from their very nature, can only be duly estimated by Him "who scarches the heart," their

reward also being infinitely greater than any thing that earth can offer; yet it is right that emoluments and honours should be provided for those of the clergy who distinguish themselves by literary and theological eminence. It is true that these servants of the Most High God should be actuated by far higher motives than any that mere temporal advantages can afford, yet as literary pursuits, highly important as they are to the well being of the Church at large, do not fall strictly within the line of ministerial obligation or spiritual faithfulness, it is highly proper that peculiar benefices should be erected for the highly proper that peculiar benefices should be erected for the highly proper that them to ouragement of those whose tastes and talents lead them may, perhaps, be rather as the builders of her walls, than as the

as a Cathedral Establishment would contain, are unne To this, however, it may be answered, that however respect may be the literary qualifications of the clergy when eive Holy Orders, yet such qualifications can only be co equisite to defend our Church, and to maintain her theology in these days of schism and heresy; but such is the absorbing nature of parochial duties, that, as all experience proves, ain to expect that those who are engaged in them should ble successfully to prosecute severe intellectual studies. supply of able writers, scribes that need not to be ashamed s requisite that a portion of her clergy should be placed ircumstances of literary leisure, freed from the bustle at care unavoidably connected with the charge of souls; and wa neomes sufficiently liberal to place them above pecuniar

The Great Head of the Church has most graciously ordain heaviest outward pressure; hence we may hope to fine parochial clergy, amidst many discouragements, still faith endeavouring to lead their flocks in the steps of the Ch Shepherd. It is, however, different with the intellectual bourer in the common vineyard of our Lord; a quiescent easy state of mind is, in the very nature of things, nec maxim it may be safely asserted that no great work, will be regarded by succeeding ages as one of the pillar truth, can ever be produced amidst the varied engagement Whatever may be the evils of monastic institutions, and I at far from being their defender, connected as they now are will be a superior of the connected as they now are will be connected as the connected as th the superstitions and corruptions of Popery, it will yet have be denied that it is to them that we owe the preservation increase of our literature, both sacred and profane, through n ages of the Christian history. And why is it that we are debted to the monkish rather than to the parochial or clergy? Simply because the former enjoyed, in a much gred degree, the advantages of calm seclusion and peaceful leistly while the parochial clergy were, then, as now, too much engage. by the duties of more public life, to have either the time ability to use their peas in behalf of the Church. And the Reformation, also, I imagine a careful examination sufficiently prove, that we owe a large proportion of our valued theological works to those who enjoyed Cathedral b fices or University emoluments; these being the men who ale ssessed the leisure and other literary advantages neces

this kind of intellectual exertion. There is so much of in tion inherent in human nature, that we are all themselves. That this will be the future result, in a still increasing degree, we have no doubt."

and the future result, in a pastor these associations are almost all opposed to habit study; while with the resident (and they ought all to be resident) Cathedral Clergy it is entirely otherwise; their intercol with each other, with men of polished manners, literary to and scholastic habits. I regret that I am without the ne documents to give an accurate account of the labours class of our clergy: perhaps yourself, or one of your co-pondents, will do so through the columns of "The Church To the common abuse which is heaped upon these Revel

orth, correct, it would not affect the propriety of Cathe

Another ob this:-That i especially consofit for want we ought to renoble instituti would answer, possibly expectime, perhaps knowledge from our peculiar d a body of lear the holy liter useful to our curtailed, and it is a truth the strength avidity that would have to however high But who amo dian clergy labours? But anoth firmer foot Divine influe

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