James Calcutt

F. Hurst.

George Manners.

R. H. Throop.

Thos. B. Clench.

Thomas Lee.
A. C. Hammond

A. J. Van Ingen

Chas. Blondheim

W. A. Garrett.

George Hargraft.

Henry McCarty.

Lewis Broughall.

Simon Munro.

M. Innes.

growth of the population. Among the Independents, at the meeting of the Congregational Union in October, 1845, a general view of the body was taken by Mr. James, of Riwningham in which the of Birmingham, in which language of this kind was used: "Taken as a whole, its condition was far from satisfac-ory." "He questioned if ever the British pulpit had as power." "Vigour was the exception; feebleness the de." Another speaker said, "He did not consider the Churches to be materially advancing; and seeing the population advance, to be stationary is to retrograde."—Another "admitted the general truth of the melancholy statement." Another "confessed there was much ground to lament the want of Divine influence." Another "was disposed to take rather a gloomy view of the state of religion in the present day. He believed that marked and striking conversions were, now-a-days, events of but rare occurrence." In like manner, the Baptists lament that "the state of not a few of the Chyrebes is stationary the state of not a few of the Churches is stationary, and even retrograde." The New Connection Methodists 'deplore a decrease in numbers." On the whole, the language adopted by a Dissenting editor is as follows:-The conclusion, then, to which we are led is, that the present state of things is painful and alarming in the extreme. Whether we look at our own land or at heathen climes, the fact is equally distressing. Small increase to the numbers of the saved is bad; the simple maintenance of our ground is worse; but to be driven from it, absolutely to decrease in numbers, is worst of all! At this rate, when shall the world be converted to God? Or rather, how long would it require till the Churches should have died away, and the kingdom of Christ once more have given place to the kingdom of Satan, the god of this world?-Under such circumstances, the extension of the Gospel, whether at home or abroad, ceases to be a question.— The streams must ever share the fate of the fountain. When the trunk dies, woe to the branches! The ark of intercourse, --- and, above all, no access to the appointthe Lord is in jeopardy! Something must be done.—
What shall it be? Where lies the spring of evil? Is it with the ministry? Or with the people? Or with both?
Or with neither? It must be somewhere. Where is it?

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. The Date Paim.
Knowledge without Obedience.
Commandments of the Secon
Table.

Rejection of the Truth. Natural and Moral Evil Ecclesiastical Intelligen

Original Poetry.—Fourteenth
Sunday after Trinity.
d Moses Dunbar.
First Fruits.
Study a Child's Capacities.
Roundheads.—Origin of the name

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has authorized the publication of the following list of appointments for Confirmation, East of Toronto:-CONFIRMATION APPOINTMENTS BELOW KINGSTON.

		TOTAL DE DE CO		
Monday	Sept. 14.	Landsdown	12,	Noon.
Tuesday	" 15.	Brockville	.11,	A. M.
		Lambs I ond		
Wednesday	" 16	Wilson's Corners	.12,	Noon.
Thursday	" 17	Porth	.11.	A. M.
	" 10	PerthSmith's Falls	.11.	A. M.
Friday	10.	Franktown	. 3.	P. M.
	66 10	Carleton Place	11	A. M
Saturday				
Sunday		Pakenham	11	A M
Monday	21	Huntley	, 11,	D M
Apple of the last	F 100 100			
Tuesday	" 22.	March, 1st Church, ? (Mr. Pinkey's Church) {	11.	A. M.
		(Mr. Pinkey's Church)	Sept.	0.00
Wednesday	" 23.	Bytown	.11,	A. M.
Thursday	" 24.	Richmond	. 2,	P. M.
Friday	- " 25.	Merrick ville	. 2,	P. M.
Saturday	" 26.	Kemptville	.11,	A. M.
Sunday	" 27	Kemptville	.11,	A. M.
Monday	66 00	Edwardshuroh	11	AM
Dionauj		Matilda		D M
Tuesday	66 90	Williamsburgh	11.	A. M.
1 uesday		Osnabruck	3	PM
W 1	11 20	Cornwall		
Wednesday	00.	Hawksbury	11	A M
Friday	Oct. 2.	Hawksbury	. 11,	1. 111.
		THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA		

We were so much struck by the force and correctness of certain remarks occurring in the Journal of Visitations by the Lord Bishop, upon the lamentable results, as a general rule, of the settlement of families of the gentry in the back-woods, that we feel constrained, even at the risk of some repetition, to refer again to the subject.

view which, under such circumstances, have to be enby the adoption of the back-woods as a residence by families of that description, we should think that, upon clear a statement of the positive loss which is sustained tion is or the mere utilitarian grounds which have moved to such distinction. It can, as our correspondent suggests, a course, others would be deterred from a similar infatuation and misfortune. It is very obvious that to persons unaccustomed to labour, and strangers dur- ministrations of the clergyman; and this, it would ing all their past life to the complication of difficulties seem, cannot be satisfactorily effected unless by equawhich, under such circumstances, have to be encountered, loss of income and loss of health is, as a general shippers the distance from the officiating minister. tive breaking up of the temporal comforts and pros- the pulpit and reading-desk, would appear to meet rule at least, sure to follow; and if there be no posipects of such families, a moral degeneracy, it is almost the difficulty; but this, it is manifest, would involve

of all their worldly substance. this to be a step most solemnly to be deprecated. It posed arrangement of the pulpit and reading-desk is, in our humble judgment, no slight dereliction of should be entered upon. Not that we should object duty to place ourselves in a condition, voluntarily or to the general and authoritative abolition of side-galat least without necessity, where there are no means leries; for they are an appendage to the house of God of maintaining communion with Christ through the as architecturally disfiguring as they are ecclesiastichannel of his Church,—where there is an exclusion cally irregular. Dispense with them, and the arrangefrom the ordinances of religion,—where the public ment of pulpit and reading-desk becomes a matter of worship of God cannot be joined in, and the Lord's day easy and satisfactory accomplishment: retain them, and itself is deprived of that which, more than any thing we shall have difficulties, in regard to seeing and hearelse, ensures its diligent and becoming observance. ing the clergyman, to the last. We contend that it is no light violation of a moral Supposing that, from the pressing want of Church and religious duty to expose ourselves, without the accommodation, side-galleries are to be retained, the pressing constraint of necessity, to these deprivations; transverse position of pews in them,—that is, at right because the privileges thus abandoned constitute, it is angles to the wall,—might perhaps be adopted, so as evident, the great safeguard of a healthful religious to allow their occupants to see as well as hear the ofprinciple. Where public worship is unknown, the ficiating clergyman. Leaving an open space in the Lord's day comes soon to be slighted, or only noticed centre on either side, for the position of the pulpit and by its appropriation to mirth and amusement; and reading-desk according to our correspondent's plan D, where the Sabbath ceases to interpose its restraints the galleries might rise by a gradual elevation from and present its motives to reflection and watchfulness, thence to the back and front of the Church respecthere is sure to follow a relaxation from all moral discipline and the casting away of that self-denial and without materially imparing the architectural symmecorrect deportment of which the fear of God is the try of the interior, supposing such galleries to be tole-

of this moral degeneracy is much greater with the rich we should much prefer the abolition of side galleries, and the educated than with the poor and illiterate. and the adoption of transepts for supplying the room In the former, habits of life have been engendered which would thus be lost. In this case, the pulpit and which demand the excitement usually sought for in reading-desk could be advanced to a point correspondthe intercourse of society; and where their former re- ing to the centre of the transepts; and if these last sources for fostering it are excluded, they will not be were pushed forward towards the front of the Church long in seeking for and adopting substitutes of a more as far as architectural symmetry would allow, we questionable character. Where no means are pre- should have the pulpit and reading-desk very nearly sented of indulging the intellectual taste, or adopting in the centre of the sacred edifice. the more refined recreations of life, we are not without But all this is a question which admits of much dismelancholy instances of youth of good abilities and cussion, and we should like to see it followed up. Sufgood families giving themselves up to the grossest of fice it to say, that where side-galleries already exist, animal excitement, and going on from one step of de- the moveable lectern, placed during the time of sergradation to another until ruin, both physical and vice at a convenient point in the middle aisle, appears moral, has been the result. And if the vice of drunk- to be the only device which would allow all the conenness, with its attendant debaucheries has not be- gregation to see the preacher, and afford the best come an irremediable habit, there is an idleness en- means of permitting all to hear. gendered which is but another, though mitigated, feature of dissipation, and which wholly incapacitates for the active and useful business of life.

This, then, is a sad school for the training and tuition of the young; and it would require, for the correction of the evil, a circumspection and strictness of example on the part of the parents, which, unhappily,

is not in all instances to be discerned. When, therefore, we hear of so many youth in the ackwoods, of respectable connexions and promising lents, becoming wrecked in fortune, and, what is backwoods, of respectable connexions and promising talents, becoming wrecked in fortune, and, what is worse, steeped in vice and dissipation, we must ascribe it to the false and hazardous step they have taken in adopting a locality as their abode where there was an utter freedom from all conventional restraint, and nothing interposed, in the shape of religious ordinances, to counteract the rising depravity and foster the good seed implanted in the heart in early years. That prevention is better than cure is an old adage; and if the past cannot be retrieved or remedied, let care be taken that the same peril be not incurred by

than one per cent. on the whole, or scarcely equal to the It is well known that to ensure the thriving of a preaching of the Gospel; I should wish,n giving my plant which has been shifted from its native earth, it must be transferred, as nearly as possible, to a kindred and congenial soil. Let, therefore, the man of education, and he who has been accustomed to the comforts and perhaps the refinements of society, adopt as far as possible a kindred atmosphere, in seeking that change of abode to which circumstances may perhaps constrain him. Above all, let him not transplant himself beyond the reach of religious privileges, nor keep, if it be practicable, out of the sound of the Churchgoing bell. A morsel, in the company of God's people, with the means of living and dying in the fear and the service of God, is better than a feast in the remote wilderness where the name and form of religion is almost unknown.

We cannot control our earthly destiny, it is true, and oftentimes this exchange from spiritual benefits to a barren land is unavoidable. Where it is clearly the direction of God's Providence, it must be borne with submission and cheerfulness; and He, to those who fear and serve him, can make even the wilderness to rejoice and blossom; but none has a right to tempt that Providence by expecting impossibilities, or rushing into dangers for which there is neither necessity nor justification. If, then, he transfer his family to a spot where nothing but privation meets them at every turn,-where there are no means of prosecuting their education,-no congenial minds with which to hold ed means of grace, it is too much to hope that they will be preserved in the purity of their religious principles, or that they will escape the shipwreck of a conscience which has been left to waste, unguarded and uncor-

The Visitations of the Lord Bishop, as prosecuted both now and in past times, afford ample evidence of the healthful progress of the Church. Of this the number Confirmed is a proof, amongst others, to which no inconsiderable weight is to be attached; whilst the many new Churches ready for Divine service, at every successive visit of the Bishop, is a satisfactory evidence that her ordinances and organization are gaining ground in the estimation and attachment of the people.

distinction between the rich and the poor, creating, in fact, what may be termed a rich and a poor end of the Church, and placing some of the humble classes where they could not hear, or hear at lest imperfectly. Now it such a state of things is, in iself, exceedingly wrong, or that it tends to favour the proceedings of those who endeavour to draw away our people from us to places of deavour to draw away our people from us to places of those who endeavour to draw away our people from us to places of the graph Nourse.

Thos. Evans. Oliver Boswell, I are they could not hear, or hear at lest imperfectly. Now it such a state of things is, in iself, exceedingly wrong, or that it tends to favour the proceedings of those who endeavour to draw away our people from us to places of the deavour to draw away our people from us to places of the graph Nourse.

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L. F. Brooke. Thomas Broughalt they would not be so placed as to be incapacitated from hearing prayer and religious instruction. of the people.

This round of Episcopal duties, laborious and toilsome as it must prove, is, we believe, under God, the great safeguard of the Church; nor, we must feel assured, would the Episcopal direction and oversight have been ordained and perpetuated by Divine command and protection, if its importance were not high and paramount.

It is a subject for great congratulation that, in this Diocese, the duty of visiting and confirming the Churches is confided to hands so able and so faithful; and it is a cause of peculiar joy, in these times of laxity and way-wardness, that here by the chief pastor of the Church her distinctive principles are uniformly brought out and elucidated in a manner which excludes the peril and misfortune of an "uncertain sound." There can be little doubt that much of the laxity which fear, of what really is the foundation, the doctrine and discipline of the Church.

enlivened by perceiving that when the true principles of the Church of Christ have been brought forward and inculcated, there is most of that practical prosperity to be discerned, which is the only test that the teaching of Christianity has been attended with direct and positive benefit.

Our correspondent Philodemus is entitled to our thanks for the hints he has thrown out. If we can-The difficulties of privations in a temporal point of not get rid of the difficulty of Pews altogether, as marklured, were very faithfully depicted; and after so and poor,—and we confess that this part of the quesunbered with much difficulty, it is a work in such a position that all may be benefited by the lizing as much as possible to all the hearers and wor-

The plan of adopting a more central position for certain, will follow, more lamentable far than the loss the necessity of dispensing with side-galleries,—for in the latter, were they suffered to remain, all could not Now, on moral and religious gounds, we conceive possibly see the officiating clergyman, in case the pro-

rated at all. We are, we think, correct in stating that the hazard Still, assuming this to be a practicable arrangement,

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,—Every person who is conversant with the structure and internal arrangement of Churches, must be sensible that, to determine what is the best, or the least to this question, which has recently been brought afresh to my notice by a passage in the Memoir of the Rev. J. G. Brek Lindsay, that speaks of the alterations which others similarly circumstanced, and that they avoid the rock which has caused the shipwreck of so many.

preaching of the Gospel; I should wish, a giving my own conclusions, as far as I have come to sy conclusion, to have the benefit of the opinion which yarself, or any of your correspondents, may, in this behalihave formed. In the outset, I think we cannot err in laing down the following postulate:—That, if we must have Pulpits and Reading-desks in our Churches, the best potion for them is that, by means of which all the peculianolemnities of the Church can be best witnessed, or, inother words, when the arrangement is such that the Clegyman, exercising the functions of his office, can be besheard as well as seen,—seen as well as heard,—by all hisongregation. This, I think, will be readily admitted, it not so easy however to decide, how this most desirable esult is to be

From the above premises it will at once fllow, that the most faulty of all is that too common arragement (A) whereby a huge mass, consisting of Pulpit ad Desk, conceals the person of the Clergyman, and ontributes to drown his voice, while engaged at the Comminion Table in celebrating the most solemn and affecting nysteries of our religion,—which places him in the Palit almost at the greatest possible distance from the poor of his flock,
—and which prevents parents from seeing he very interesting spectacle of their children takingupon them their baptismal vow.
Sensible of these objections, the writer, for a time,

R. D. Chatterton thought that all that was required to be don was done, when he had, in his own Church, dissolved the union subsisting between the Pulpit and Desk in font of the D. Bethune, Junr. Communion-rails, and had placed them severaly on each

The first objection which was stated to this receeding arose in the course of an inquiry made by a Bihop in the United States respecting the general position of the Pulpit and Desk in our Churches in Canada. Heremarked J. W. R. Beck. James Salisbury that position (B) was found to interfere in a considerable degree with the erection of side-galleries. As no side-galleries were required in my Church, the remark did not at the moment make much impression upon m, nor did I then see that all was not the best possible in the particular case with which I was immediately concerned. But I gradually discovered a more serious and general objection to position (B), than I had imagined when I made the specified changes. I saw, as Mr. Lindsay appears to have seen, that it made in the house of God an invidious distinction between the rich and the poor, creating, in Oliver Rogges. hearing prayer and religious instruction.

On giving the subject mature consideration, I could only discover two ways of obviating the difficulty:

James Bushel.

John McCarty.

James Bushel.

only discover two ways of obviating the difficulty:

I. Supposing that the pews, as is generally the case, stand longitudinally at right angles to the side walls of walls of walls of the the resplicit, stand and kneel with the Church, so that the people sit, stand and kneel with their faces towards the Altar, and that the Pulpit and Desk, or, if it is preferred, moveable Lecterns, are placed on each side and a little in advance of the Communionrails, let a considerable space, say one-third, of the whole area of the Church be reserved between the rails and the foremost pews, and let this space be furnished with moveable benches having backs, in order to accommodate a considerable proportion of the poor in immediate proxi-

mity to the Clergyman (C); or,
II. Supposing that, instead of pews, seats or stalls are
J. C. Townsend, R.N. placed in rows rising above each other and parallel to the side walls,—as is the case in the Cathedrals and College Chapels in England, - (and we may remark that a some what similar arrangement exists in many English Grammar Schools and in most of the School-houses in this prevails in religious opinion,—much of the practical difficulty we have to contend with it the enunciation of great truths,—is owing to defective teaching in times past; to a suppression, either from ignorance or rangement (D), there might be moveable benches placed in the aisle, and in this manner none of the ardience, whether rich or poor, could be further from the Clergyman than half the length of the Church, instead of being But we live in more hopeful days; and our hope is distant nearly the whole length of the building, as may be the case under the circumstances which are so frequently found to create matter of regret and complaint.

And now, Sir, I shall be glad to receive any further hints upon this subject which those who have directed their attention to it may feel prepared to give, and therefore I beg leave to conclude with the old and hackneyed Horatian saw, addressed to the Editor and to the Corres pondents of "The Church" individually:

"Si quid novisti rectius istis, Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum."

PHILODEMUS. P.S.—Since the above remarks were committed to

service—the appropriated sittings, for instance, occupying the whole of one side of the Church, and the unappropriated the other—such an arrangement combines every thing that may be desired." Here is a third mode (E) suggested of disposing pews so as to obviate existing objections.

* The Pulpit and Desk might be used, if it is desirable, inter

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS. (From a Correspondent.)

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese left Toronto on the morning of the 17th August on his Visitation eastwards. After visiting Scarborough and Whitby, in each of which townships two Confirmations were held, his Lordship proceeded to the township of Brock, over one of the vorst roads in the Province, and there two Services, including Confirmations at each, were performed. He sub-sequently visited the townships of Darlington, Clark, Cavan, Emily, Ops and Manvers, from whence he proceeded to Peterborough, and on his return to the front, consecrated the Church recently erected in the rear of the township of Hope at a settlement called Perrytown. Here his Lordship was met by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., one of his Lordship's Chaplains, the Rev. J. Shortt, officiating Minister at the station, the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, M.A., the Rev. J. Wilson, and the Rev. H. Brent. The congregation was large, and twenty-five persons,—chiefly adults,—were confirmed. At the close of the Service, the Burial Ground was also consecrated. From this place his Lordship proceeded direct to obourg, where he arrived at seven P.M. and was pleased to become a guest at the Rectory. On the following day, a deputation of the Parishioners waited upon the Bishop with the following Address :-

To the Honourable and Right Reverend Father in God John, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Toronto.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP-We, the undersigned, members of the Church of England, in the Town of Cobcurg, and its vicinity, feel con-strained, at this your Lordship's third Episcopal visit to strained, at this your Lordship's third Episcopa.

this Parish, to express our deep sense of the high privilege, and great benefit, of the oversight which, by Divine lege, and great benefit, of the oversight which, by Divine On the following morning, August 31st, his Lordship.

On the following morning, August 31st, his Lordship.

the Church in this Diocese.

Upon the magnitude of this charge, and the toil and anxiety it involves, it is not for us to dwell, further than to express our thankfulness that your Lordship is enabled, by the Divine blessing, to fulfil its arduous duties with unabated vigor, and to be the instrument of affording, in every corner of the land, to the many attached members period of its being opened for Divine Service two years of our communion, a realization of the great blessing we enjoy in the organization of our beloved Church, after

the Apostolic model, and upon a Divine foundation.

We are grateful for the privilege we possess as members of a genuine and undoubted branch of the Church Universal, and we have the comfortable assurance that, living according to the rule of faith of which she is the authorized interpreter, we have the best security of clos-

ing our mortal pilgrimage in peace and hope. But, in contemplating our privileges, we cannot fail to The Rev. Adam Townley requests that all letters, papers, &c., for him, may in future be addressed to your instructions and example are to us powerful and effectual remembrances of the practical duties which our favoured position, as members of the Church, calls upon

upon us diligently and faithfully to discharge. And in enumeration of our spiritual advantages, we cannot but advert with a peculiar degree of satisfaction to the fact, that your Lordship has been pleased to make this parish the seat of an Institution, which is designed for the instruction and training of those who are to be labourers in this portion of our Lord's vineyard. But while we refer, with no ordinary degree of satisfaction and thankfulness to our local advantages in having the Theological school of the Diocese placed thus amongst us, we have a higher gratification in contemplating the sensible that, to determine what is the best, or the least objectionable position of the Pulpit, Desk and Pews, is a oured instrument to the Church at large. Conducted, as matter of considerable importance as well as of no small difficulty. Having given my attention at different times Church of England, engage our fullest confidence as well as our warmest attachment, we rejoice to perceive that it has already sent forth so many zealous and efficient la-bourers, and we pray that under your Lordship's overthat excellent man found it expedient to make in his church at Cornwall, in order that the poor, the aged, and whom a long term of ministerial usefulness amongst us

That your Lordship may be blessed with every blessing from Heaven in your high and arduous vocation, and that Almighty God in his mercy may long preserve you in health and strength, for the maintenance of the oversight which we deem to be invaluable to us in our relation to the control of the c tion to Christ and his Church, is our humble and earnest

Cobourg, 28th Aug., 1846. J. Vance Boswell, Churchwardens. Benjamin Clark, H. Ruttan, Sheriff, N.D. George Walker. Z. Burnham, Treas'r., N.D. W. Richardson.

Z. Stock. John McChesney G. S. Boulton, Warden, N.D. John Lodge Wilcocks. G. M. Boswell, Judge D.C. J. H. L. Wilcocks. Charles Green. Wm. Bradbeer. W. H. Kitson. Charles Buck. Asa A. Burnham. Robt. Drope. Edmund Bird. G. S. Daintry. Henry H. Jackson Saml. Platter. Wm. Hall. David Drope. David Troop. Ralph Burton. George Goldstone. Henry P. Andrews. Wm. Grieve. Wm. Grieve, Jr. Charles Bellwood. John Hunt. Wm. Lunn. Wm. Clark. John Eyre. Wm. Coates. Matthew Purser. Jacob Green. Edward McCormick. Jno. Wm. Peters.

Henry Fitzpatrick. James Elsey. Willis McKves. Daniel McKyes. George Rashner. Joseph Swayne. David Drope. Robert P. Jeliett. John Tenery. John Russell. G. Ferguson. Henry Davies. Wm. Pearson. David Grieve. G. Grieve. Morgan Jellett. Lewis Styles. James Tenery. E. Stickles. H. Stickles. Jer. Stickles. Wm. Brown, Jr. R. Brown. John Gee. Henry Fitzpatrick.

Thomas Tremayne. Nicholas Wilson. M. F. McNeill. Gideon Page. Francis P. L. Chambers. J. B. Matthews, M.D. James Lyons. [N.B. Many more signatures might have been procured

To which the Bishop was pleased to make the follow-

GENTLEMEN, It is with much satisfaction that I receive the Address

which you have been so kind as to present to me, on this my third Episcopal visit to your interesting and flourish-

The signs of improvement which I every where discern, in my progress through this extensive Diocese, are very gratifying; and while it must always be a source of pleasure to witness so steady an advancement in the tem-poral condition of the people, the evidences which are visible around us of the growth and prosperity of our bebert Oakely,—Church, Vol. vii., No. 15, Oct 20, 1843,—has accidentally met my eye. Among other judicious remarks on the subject of pews, he says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the subject of pews, he says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, and the subject of pews, he says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, and the subject of pews, he says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, and the subject of pews, he says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, and the subject of pews, he says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, no distinction be made learned by the says, "If, woreover, no distinction by the says, "If, woreover, no distinction by the says, "If, woreover, no distinction by the says and the says and the says are says are says and the says are says and the says are sa loved Church are more cheering and satisfactory than to witness the large and handsome addition which you have recently made to your church,—the more impor-tant as forming the commencement of a new sacred edi-fice, more commensurate with the temporal prosperity of which I observe the signs around me, and more of the honour and glory of that God to whom we owe the first-fruits and the best of our worldly substance

The appropriation to His service of a share of the gifts graciously bestowed upon us is, in the minds of terprises will succeed, and that our worldly affairs will be We cannot, as you observe, too highly estimate our

privileges as members of the Apostolic and reformed Church of England. Our union with Christ, it is revealed, is effected ordinarily by our communion with his Church; and with this persuasion, it is a comfort to feel and be assured that we belong to a branch of the Church Catholic, which, in the succession of its chief pastors, and the validity of its Sacraments, can be traced upwards to the days when fellowship with the Apostles was a test of the integrity of Christian believers. Your allusion to the Diocesan Theological Institution,

which the choice of my intimate friend, your Rector, as its Principal—because he possesses, in an eminent degree, the rare and necessary qualifications for such an mportant office,—has caused me to establish in this town, is to me a source of peculiar pleasure. While the may able and zealous Missionaries which it has been the means of supplying, is the best evidence of its value and mportance, the testimony of so many intelligent gente-nen and hearty members of the Church, upon the spot is one which we must very highly appreciate in favour of its faithful superintendence and judicious management.

In the arduous and responsible duties which I am called upon to discharge, the sympathies and prayers of my brethren, of the Laity as well as of the Clergy, are a refreshment and a comfort; and I cannot too heartily thank you, Gentlemen, for your kind invocation on my behalf of that indispensable grace and succour which can come alone from the Divine Head of the Church. JOHN TORONTO. (Signed)

Cobourg, August 29, 1846.

On Sunday the 30th August, after the usual Morning Service, eighty-five persons were confirmed in St. Peter's Church, in the presence of so large a congregation that, tra seats had to be supplied by temporary benches. The persons confirmed were, at the close of the ceremonial, addressed in a very affectionate and impressive manner by the Bishop.

On the afternoon of the same day a Confirmation was held in St. John's Church, Port Hope, when twenty-nine proceeded to the village of Grafton where the handsome

and commodious Church recently erected there was Consecrated, and sixteen persons were Confirmed. Much credit is due to the christian enterprise of the inhabitants in completing so excellent a sacred edifice, furnished as ago, wholly free from debt.

The Bishop next visited' Colborne, where the Church

-a remarkably neat and commodious structure,opened, for the first time, for Divine Service, and twenty-nine persons were Confirmed. Great and praiseworthy exertions have been employed to complete this sacred edifice, and, amongst many generous contributors, the liberality of Mr. Goslee is long and gratefully to be remembered. The parishes of Grafton and Colborne may be said to be as yet in their infancy; but through the zealous ministrations of the incumbent, the Rev. J. Wilson, they exhibit signs of no ordinary healthfulness and sperity. The Clergy in attendance on these two oc-J. Shortt, the Rev. J. Wilson, and the Rev. H. Brent.

The Bishop, accompanied by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, proceeded on the same evening to Brighton, with the in tention of performing Divine Service on the following rning at the village of Consecon, 23 miles distant from Colborne. An accident, however, occurred to the carriage on that evening, the repair of which on the following morning caused a long delay, and protracted the commencement of the Service at Consecon fully an hour and a half beyond the time appointed. nevertheless had waited very patiently, and a large con-gregation was assembled in the new stone Church now rly completed, and 6 persons were confirmed.

From Consecon his Lordship proceeded to the town-ship of Hillier, about six miles further on, where another new Church was open to receive him, and a congregation of not less than 300 persons were assembled, and 20 were subsequently confirmed. A great anxiety is expressed here for a resident clergyman, and it is one which, considering his prospects of usefulness, the Bishop is most

period, be secured. His Lordship, after partaking of the hospitality of Mr. James Jones, returned to the Carrying Place, where he was the guest of the Hon. R. C. Wilkins. On the following day, Wednesday, Sept. 2, services were performed both at the Carrying Place and at the Trent; at the latter a handsome stone Church,—for the erection of which great credit is due to the exertions of Sheldon Hawley, Esq.—having been, for the first time, opened for Divine Service. Its internal arrangements, however, are not yet complete; but when all these are carried out it will, for neatness and position, be inferior to few in the Diocese. At the Carrying Place 23 persons to few in the Diocese. At the Carrying Place 23 persons were confirmed, and 25 at Trent—making 74 in all within the bounds of the active Missionary, the Rev. P. G.

The Bishop proceeded on the same evening to Belleville, and on the following day, Thursday, Sept. 3, a respectable congregation were assembled in St. Thomas's Church, and 33 persons were confirmed. From hence, his Lordship proceeded to Tyendenaga, about 14 miles distant, where a service had been appointed for half-past 3 o'clock. But the writer of these remarks was obliged reluctantly to leave his Lordship at Belleville, and return to his own parochial and other engagements.

Confirmation .- According to previous announce ment, His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, administered this most sacred solemnity of the Church, on Thursday last. There were 32 candidates, half of each sex. His Lordship preached a most excellent sermon prior to the confirmation, and his after charge was impressive in the extreme. The clergy in attendance were the Rev. Mr. Bethune of Cobourg, Rev. Mr. Grier, of Belleville, Rev. Mr. Givens, from the Indian Woods, and the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Carrying Place. We were glad to find his Lordship in apparent good health, and still as able as ever to stand the arduous fatigues of his duties. His Lordship attended in the rear of Tyendenaga, before he left for the Indian Woods, and the Lower Sections of the Province.—Belleville Intelligencer.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Dio-

Previously announced, in No. 115, amount... 248 0 2 St Paul's Church Newmarket..... 1 4 5 Christ's Church, St. Albans...... 1 5 7½ Station in Quakers' Settlement ... 0 12 112 3 3 0

warden. London Township—per Rev. C. C. Brough Ingersoll—per Rev. H. Revel

UNITED STATES.

On Sunday last was opened, for the first time, for the performance of divine service, the Church of Saint John the Evangelist, a beautiful edifice recently erected in the parish of Stockport, Columbia County, in this diocese, and to be hereafter consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, according to the forms and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of

About eleven months ago, the corner stone of this edifice was laid by the venerable individual-Joseph Mar-SHALL, Esq.,-at whose sole expense, it may almost be said, one of the most unique, church-like, buildings, in this country, has now been erected. It is an honour to the benevolence of this devoted christian man, and he hath well done that which God hath doubtless put it into his heart, to undertake for the glory of His great name! No cost has been considered by him too great for this purpose. The church is complete in all its parts; seldom have we seen a structure more adapted to its hal-lowed purposes, and we fervently pray that he may live long to enjoy its blessings and see its utility among his

The architectural design and supervision of this edi-The architectural design and supervision of this edifice—which all who behold it at once pronounce not only creditable, but astonishingly perfect in its character and construction—were entrusted by Mr. Marshall to his nephew, Mr. Thomas Marshall, a gentleman whose churchmanship is of the highest order, and who hence has eschewed every thing that would not be in good keeping with the strictest rules of the style of building he adopted and has carried out so remarkably well.—

The architectural design and supervision of this edification is yet in the midiand and norther ties, the bulk of the grain is yet in the fields, and the received to have affected both the quality and the condition. The Potatoe is now generally believed to be extensively diseased, and it is much to be feared that the color of this plant will prove most defective throughout the Unit Kingdom. From all quarters the accounts are of a very desponding character. During the week we have had extensively transactions in Wheat and Flour, at advancing he adopted, and has carried out so remarkably well .-The workmen employed by him were principally persons rates; we have also experienced a good demand for local conof the place, and seldom have we seen finer workman- sumption, and for transit into the interior and coastwise. ship, better carving, and better graining, than this church

hey said unto me we will go into the house of the Lord. So completely filled were all the seats, that additional benches were necessarily brought into requisition, and occupied almost as soon as they were placed along the

We will now only add that the people of this Parish are, for the most part, persons in the employ of Mr. Marshall, the proprietor of extensive print works in Stockport, who have been brought up and nurtured in the Church of England; their delight and satisfaction, therefore, on the foregoing occasion, after the many years' privation they have experienced—no inconsiderable number having never entered any other place of worship since they have been in this country, can be better imagined than described; the whole scene was literally one of joyful congratulation; many a heart felt and acknow-ledged it good to be there, many the tears of gratitude that were shed, and many the benisons invoked upon the head of him who hath built this beautiful Christian temple, and many the prayers offered up that God would yet bless all the waste places of our country with the light of the everlasting Gospel by and through the instrumentality of his holy, universal, apostolic Church.—Morris's National Press.

Arrival of the Britannia.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday, the 3d September, after a passage of fourteen and a half days. following compilation of news has been derived from our English Files and other sources :-

LORD ELGIN is appointed Governor General of Canada. Mr. McLean, who has so honourably and efficiently filled the office of Minister at the Court of St. James, and through whose judgment and kind and conciliatory manners, the late dispute on the Oregon question has been so happily settled, has arrived home in the Britannia.

made by the Bishop of Oxford, but negatived on a division by 28 to 10. On Friday last the bill went through committee, and was read a third time and passed on Monday evening. THE SUGAR BILL was on Thursday night read in the

House of Lords a second time, by a majority of 28 to 10. As it has been for some time certain that the bill must pass, under a penalty of four millions' loss to the revenue, the amount of the division is of no moment, proving nothing beyond this, that no more than 28 peers out of about 400 thought the fatal mischief worthy of the countenance of their presence. passing of the bill being thus made matter of certainty by the success of the trick that has been played, it only re humane and Christian men to protest against it, and on Thurs-day the Bishops of Oxford and London delivered most eloquent protests. The speech of the former was the longer and the more impressive, and it was more respectfully received by the 28 ministerial peers present, in consideration of the right rev. prelate's services to free trade on the Cora Bill, and, as Lord Lansdowne said, because of his being the son of the late Mr. Wilberforce. - St. James's Chronicle

Parliament is expected to rise about the 28th-certainly before the sailing of the next steamer. A variety of minor business has yet to be disposed of, and the House of Commons is making double tides—working early in the day, and late in the evening. The destitution in Ireland, consequent on the failure of the potato crop, occupied the attention of the House of Commons. Lord John Russell made known the intention of the Government. It seems that £852,481 sterling have been expended on the relief of the Irish last year, of which

of 1814; and since that time he has been much before the

and fortresses are at last to have a fair trial; and Lord Cochrane has also come forward with some inventions of his, which he professes will have the same effect.

A terrible exposure of the conduct of the "Poor Law Com missioners" has taken place. We trust that the iniquities thus brought to light will have the ultimate effect of altering the present horrible system. The new Poor Law is the greatest lisgrace to the statute book of England.

THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS BILL, to empower the Colonies against foreign manufactures, has excited a good deal of considering his prospects of usefulness, the Bishop is most desirous to gratify as soon as it may be possible to do so. In the mean time, it is hoped that the services of a Travelling Missionary in this quarter can, at no distant against longing manufactures, has exerted a good deal of contact a measure as might have been the obnoxious selection.

Of Lord Elgin the Canadian public know little beyond the desired; but the principle is excellent, and concedes the right of self-government to the Colonies, without the intervention of the Mother Country.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The communication b At Farnham, the shock communicated was so great as to the down one of the posts which supports the wires, and the in the Gosport terminus is rendered useless by the electric flo having passed into it and deranged all the machinery. fortunate that the Admiralty have the old telegraph or sems phore to fall back upon, or the consequences would be of great

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THE AVERAGE COST OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS .- ACCOUNT ing to The Builder, the average cost of various asylums, at patient, as nearly as could be ascertained, exclusive of lands as follows:—Devon, £115; Surrey, £173; Hanwell, £162; Maidstone, £183; Lincoln, with land, £240: Irish asylasi

The celebrated Danish painter, Holm, died suddenly at Rome at the commencement of the month. He resided in the Holy City during the last two years.

According to accounts from Modena, negociations are so to be on the tapis for a matrimonial alliance between the secons of Don Carlos, Prince Johan, and the Princess Maria Battrice, youngest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Modens THE FLOGGING CASE AT HOUNSLOW .-- The inquiry in this painful case closed on Monday, the jury returning the lowing verdict:—"That the deceased soldier, Frederick Job White, died on the 11th of July, 1846, from the mortal effect of a severe and cruel flogging of 150 lashes, which he received on the 15th June, 1846, at the Cavalry Barracks, on House lowheath, Heston; and the said flogging was inflicted on h back and neck, under the sentence of a district court-ma composed of officers of the 7th regiment of Hussars, held on 10th of June previous, duly constituted for his trial. That said court-martial was authorised by law to pass the said ser and cruel sentence; that the flogging was inflicted upon his two farriers, in the presence of John James White, Lieutenant-Colonel, and James Low Warren, the Surgeon the said regiment; and that so and by means of the said flogging the said regiment; the death of the said Frederick John White was cause returning this verdict, the jury cannot refrain from expertheir horror and disgust at the existence of any law and the statutes or regulations of this realm which permits revolting punishment of flogging to be inflicted upon Br soldiers; and, at the same time, the jury implore every many the kingdom to join, hand and heart, in forwarding petition the legislature, praying, in the most urgent terms, for the about lition of every law, order, and regulation which permits the graceful practice of flogging to remain one moment longer slur upon the humanity and fair name of the people of

> LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE. Tuesday, August 11.

The arrivals into this port up to Friday's market were small except Malt. A recurrence of rain on Friday evening, with close sultry atmosphere and frequent showers daily, served a only to impede the proceedings of the harvest, but caused far the injury to the outstanding crops in the District; and a though to-day is fine, with a brisk drying wind, the quality the new Wheat here, will, in any case, prove extremely varie Our Corn Exchange this morning, being numerously attende by town and country buyers, directing their views chiefly to Foreign Wheat and Flour, the former commanded a very live! and extensive sale, and though some large parcels were disp of early at late prices, the transactions were more generally an advance of 1d to 2d. and in some instances line samples! quired 3d per 70 lbs over the rates of this day week. In S and Canadian Flour also, the operations were considerable, being eagerly taken, both for consumption and investm an improvement of 6d per barrel; whilst in English and Iris Wheat and Flour very little business was done, and no change

dian, sour, free, 21s @-21s 6d.

Tuesday, August 18. The week's receipts of grain, &c., coastwise and from la land, are again of small amount. The arrivals from abroa-however, are large, particularly from the United States and Canada. The weather, up to Saturday was very unfavourable for harvest work. In the Southern counties the crops are reported to be all gathered, in good order and condition, and the yield is well spoken of; but in the midland and northern coll speculative transactions in Wheat and Flour, at advant

At to-day's market a large amount of business was tra furnishes throughout.

The Rev. H. Townsend, the rector of the parish, preached on Sunday morning on interesting and appropriate sermon, from Psalm 122, 1. "I was glad when

OMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN HOLLAND AND BELG After a separation of sixteen years, during which some bl and more gall were shed, Belgium and Holland have seen ! error of their ways, and have, like Peachem and Lockitt, that they were both in the wrong. The consequence has that, yielding to the peaceful and commercial genius of the they have entered into a treaty, which has been already in Holland, and which, within the present week, will double ratified at Brussels. The present King of Holland, well known, entertains none of the bigoted prejudices of late father towards the Belgian people, and it will, theref excite no wonder that he has conceded to Antwerp a particl pation in the Dutch East India trade.

During the union of the two kingdoms, the enjoyment of a portion of this trade greatly increased the wealth and prosperity of Antwerp, and the permission now accorded to the Belgians, to import 8,000,000 kilos. of Java produce in Belgians oottoms cannot fail to be acceptable to a people wholly without colonies. The sugars, leathers, fancy woods, coffee, rice, indigo and tobacco, as well as the tropical fruits and vegetables, v furnish many assorted cargoes to the merchants of Antwe and Ghent, while they make exchange against these commodi-ties of their wove and manufactured stuffs. In the introduc-tion of these latter, and also in the introduction of nails in Holland, Belgium is to have some advantages, while she, of her part, reduces the duty on young cattle in favour of Hol-

While these wise and friendly acts are being performed by ancient, and, it was supposed, irreconcileable enemies, is there any approximation to a commercial treaty between England and France? This is a subject of transcendant importance? and must be kept steadily in view.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The usual extraordinary expre anticipation of the long delayed Overland Mail from Indis-reached London, on Tuesday, 11th inst., bringing advices from Bombay to July 1st, Calcutta, June 19th, and Madras, June 29th June 22nd. The only news of political importance they convey, is that of the surrender of Kote Kangra, which was given up unconditionally on the 28th of May. The British troops, arrived before the fortress on the 28th May, with 6,000 men and 30 pieces of Artillery, and have returned home under difficulties which have rarely attached to such an expedition. SUGAR DUTIES BILL.—This bill was read a first time on Morday, July 10th, without any division; a second time on the 13th, when a motion to read it that day three months was surrendered at discretion, nay, followed up their submission by the most anxious desire for the protection of the British au

ITALY .- The Pope is becoming the idol of his people. has just paid from his private purse the debts of all the prisor ners detained in the Capitol (prison for debt). The holy father was enabled to perform this act of generosity by reducing the number of the equipages of his predecessor. The sum paid exceeds 18,000 scudi.

FRANCE.—The Journal des Debats gives the final result of the French elections, from which it appears that the Conservatives have gained 289 seats, and the opposition 168, leaving a majority for Ministers of 121 votes. The Presse is more liberal to the Government, for it confesses to a majority in their favour of 123 votes. The opposition reaks up necessarily and the confesses to a majority in their favour of 123 votes. favour of 123 votes. The opposition make no pretext of con-

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS .- The report of the Visitors of Maynooth College has been presented to Parliament Professors receive salaries varying from £500 to £237. Officers of the Institution are seventeen in number. There are 346 rooms capable of containing 512 students. All in at tendance have taken the oath of allegiance.—Mr. Ouvrard, a gentleman of great wealth and respectability was arrested at the suit of a pewter-dealer, who professed to be a civil engines, for a fictitious debt of £1050. He was detained eight days in close custody. The case was laid before the House of Lords by Lord Brougham, who took occasion to complain of the present state of the Law of Arrest, in regard to persons suspected, whether with reason or not, of an intention of leaving the country.—The Bishop of Oxford, true to his father's memo

£298,851 was either paid, or will be.

The Conservative party has lost an accomplished veteran in General Sir George Murray; who died on Tuesday night after a protracted illness, at his residence in Belgrave Square. His period of active military service extends from 1789 to the peace of 1814; and since that time he has been much before the public in high civil employment, Parliament, and even in a literary capacity.

Captain Warner's Ivnentions for demolishing ships Halifax Railway.

Colonial.

The nomination of the Earl of Elgin, a British Nobleman of reputation, to be Governor General of Canada, has given almost everybody a pleasant surprise; for although the public were prepared to hear of a successor to Lord Cathcart being to abolish any discriminating duties in favour of British and appointed, we had some apprehensions that Mr. Charles Bullet a sort of unhappy medium between a Durham and a Syden