

Colonial.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Patriot, in noticing the Bill given for the amusement of the poor patients in the Lunatic Asylum, gives a very unsatisfactory account of the state of the building, as to drainage and ventilation. "Perceiving many places" (says our contemporary) "where the flooring had been laid across, we enquired the reason, and were informed that the old floor had actually rotted away, and this in a building only seven years in existence! In the basement story we found that the flooring of the kitchen and washhouses had decayed to such an extent that in many places it was anything but safe to walk over it. Seeing a large hole in the floor of one of the kitchens, we broke off a small piece of the wood, and found it completely rotten and moist, while the stench from below was peculiarly disagreeable. We remarked to the attendant who accompanied us that the whole building must be unwholesome, and that with the dampness and continually ascending noxious vapours, it was surprising that any one could escape for any length of time being attacked with intermittent or some other fever. The risibility of our companion was aroused by this observation to such a point that the building reared its head to the echo of his "immense laughter." As soon as he recovered himself he assured us that there were drains running beneath the building, both longitudinally and laterally, and stated that the old flooring was being replaced with new. To this the building reared its head again, and did not make its way throughout the wards, but that it was carried off by ventilators running from the lowest story to some distance above the roof; and excitingly led us to some of these ventilators in the side of the building to see the cause of the blunder we had made. They looked as though they answered the purpose for which they were intended; but, upon our stooping to ascertain what force of upward draught they possessed, we found ourselves in the dark, for the descending current had blown the candles out. Now it became our guide to the cause of our error; and we left this part of the building perfectly satisfied that instead of these ventilators performing their proper function of carrying off the offensive ingredients which create diarrhoea, and similar maladies, they were actually the disseminators of pestilence as I describe.

And it is in such a building as this that our Government think they can allure medical gentlemen to take up their residence for £500 a year and rent free! Far better would it be for the gentleman who obtains the appointment to see the building first, and then to go to the neighbourhood of the Asylum, where he and his family might escape the influence of those drains which pass immediately beneath the foundation of the building. In such an institution, the baths and water-closets should be placed in a separate building, projecting beyond, and directly apart from, the main portion of the building; and the kitchens and wash-houses should be separated from it entirely. The drains should not cross beneath the building at all, but the foundation should be sloped off with a gravel surface towards the main portion of the building; and in that case the fungi which now vegetate along the edges of the floor in the lowest story would be deprived of their nourishment, and the grave disinfected of some of its victims. The guide informed us that the flooring had been laid across, and that the drains, so that they had received many millions of the richest manure he had ever seen in his life. And this just below the floor of a public Asylum for the most helpless and pitiable portion of the community. Up with your sign, ye Commissioners—Mad people taken in and done for!—also improve the drainage beyond, and enclose your building, and remove the kitchens and sculleries from their present dangerous position.

The closing of the College Avenue in Toronto continues to excite much dissatisfaction among those who have been accustomed to the use of it. Dr. King summoned a Jury at Beatty's tavern, Adelaide Street, to enquire into the circumstances of the death of George Irwin, a Cuban. After viewing the body of the deceased the Coroner adjourned further enquiry on this day. Supposition is that the deceased came to his death by a severe beating which he received on Saturday night at the residence of the late powder, too many of whom now appear to infest the city. Besides marks of violence on his body one of his legs was broken.

RAILWAY CELEBRATIONS.—We understand that the entire line of the Great Western Railway will be opened from Niagara to Windsor early in January. The directors of the Company are making great exertions to celebrate the auspicious occasion. A train will start from the Niagara river in the morning and will run through to Detroit, where the Common Council and citizens will entertain their visitors at a dinner and ball. The train will then return the next day, a dinner will be given by the Company in Hamilton in the evening, and the whole will conclude with a grand ball in the additional town of Detroit on the succeeding evening, for which 1800 invitations will be issued, and unheard of exertions used to make it go well.

The Buffalo and Grand River Railway will also be opened as far as Buffalo in the month of January, and the Boarding people are making great preparations for the occasion, among which a dinner and a ball are mentioned. The trains on this road were to commence running last Tuesday as far as Caledonia.—Globe.

Table with 3 columns: Province, Year, Population, Square Miles. Lists data for Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Is., Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay Ter., and Labrador.

Table with 3 columns: Capital, Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Charlottetown, Newfoundland, St. John's, Hudson's Bay Territory, York Fort, Labrador, Nova Fort.

Table with 3 columns: Population of Chief Cities, 1844, 1851, 1852. Lists cities like Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Quebec, Montreal, etc.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Among the passengers in the steamer for England was Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq., late Treasurer of the Province, who is a barrister of great standing, and deservedly high in public as well as private life. He was for a long period the laborious and able representative in the Provincial Parliament of the County of Queen's, which seat he resigned on being appointed by Lord Falkland to the still more responsible office of Treasurer of the Province. He received this appointment on the distinct stipulation by the Imperial Government, vouchsafed for under the Queen's sign manual, that no political changes should affect the tenure of his office. On this understanding he abandoned his profession, and removed to Halifax.

It is well known that after a few years he lost the situation which had thus been declared permanent, and has since received no equivalent nor any compensation whatever. It is to be hoped that the "admitted wrong" which has thus been done to an able and upright servant of the crown, will, though after long delay, be redressed, and the honour of the British Government be preserved unimpaired by the adherence, at all events, to the spirit of the pledge under which the Queen conferred his office. We most heartily wish him success in his righteous cause, esteeming him as we do most highly

both as a friend and as a public man.—Church Times.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The advocates of the Maine Liquor Law would gain valuable information and instruction from the perusal of a very able article upon "Narcotics, &c.," in Blackwood's Magazine for November. We there learn that in all those countries where the law of Mohammed prevails, and where the use of fermented liquors is prohibited, stimulants, more dangerous than even the bad spirits of this country, are in general use: opium, preparations of hemp, &c. &c., when indulged in, degrade man into a brute, and physically far more than liquor or whiskey. And it will always be found that when a government endeavours to interfere with and check feelings and tastes with which it has no right to meddle, the passions, damped up for a time, will soon find an outlet, and burst forth with greater fury than ever.—Edinb. Paper.

REID vs. CASPAR.—This was an action for malicious arrest, in which the plaintiff claimed to recover damages, he having been arrested at the instance of defendant without his (the defendant's) having just cause for so doing. The plaintiff had a desire to harass and injure the plaintiff. Plaintiff and defendant are both commission merchants in this city. Defendant held a note of plaintiff's for £200: in June last defendant was informed by two persons (whose names were mentioned) that the plaintiff had been seen at the defendant's office, and that he had better look out. Acting upon this information, he caused the plaintiff to be arrested, hence the present action. Verdict for defendant. Counsel for plaintiff, Dempsey; for defendant, Eccles & Hamilton.

COTTON vs. YERRINGTON.—In this case the plaintiff claimed £139, being the balance of an account. The plaintiff purchased a steam-boiler from defendant, for which he made an advance in cash, and supplied the defendant with a quantity of pig iron; upon settlement of the account the defendant refused to pay the balance of £139, at 90s. and 25c. per lb., the plaintiff contending that by measurement the boiler only weighed 6 or 7 tons. To settle this point the present action was brought. Verdict for plaintiff, £55 16s. Counsel for plaintiff, J. Duggan; for defendant, Reid.

STEER vs. DALRYMPLE.—In this action the plaintiff sought to recover the amount of a promissory note which he asserts he indorsed for one Stewart; the defendant agreeing to lift the note when it matured if Stewart did not. When the note fell due the plaintiff failed to retire it, and now brings his action upon the guarantee. Verdict for plaintiff £23. Counsel for plaintiff, Boulton & Skelton; for defendant, Philipotts.

THE UNITED ASSIZES.—The Winter Assizes for these Western Counties were opened on Thursday, the 5th inst. The Honourable Mr. Justice Keble, in his charge to the Grand Jury, made some remarks with regard to our present discipline and system of jurisprudence well worthy of observation. In commenting upon the benefits derived from the existence of a Grand Jury, he remarked that it formed a very efficient barrier against injury and oppression, for although the Grand Jury were not bound to inquire into the necessity of a presentment by the Grand Jury frequently saved the innocent from the painful position of being placed in the criminal dock, and exposed to the gaze of his fellow-men, with a felonious accusation impending.

His Lordship admonished severely upon our common goal system, in so much as many were placed in the goals for months without any employment, and thus idled away their time at the expense of society at large; that a reformation was sadly needed in our prison discipline, and that a method should be devised for affording constant employment for the persons incarcerated in the goals. His Lordship advised the Grand Jury to take into consideration the utility of punishing drunkards more rigorously than they are punished at present, and of making those liable like other persons who are guilty of a nuisance.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR exhibited seven cases—one of horse-stealing, two of arson, and four who had been indicted for murder. PROFESSOR HINCKES'S LECTURE.—We cannot furnish our readers with anything more than a summary of the very interesting lecture delivered in the Mechanics Institute last Friday evening, the object of which was to show in what a variety of ways an acquaintance with natural science might be of use to the agriculturist. During the course of his remarks he mentioned that people in the north frequently destroyed animals that were of the greatest service to the farmer; that the numerous insectivorous birds are eminently useful, also, those which feed on small seeds prevented the growth of weeds. The lecturer said that he had heard of instances in which the extermination of the letter-writer had been attended with the most disastrous consequences. He then concluded by referring briefly to the pleasure to be derived from the study of Natural History by the dwellers in the country—what pursuits, he asked, could be more profitable than the charms of beauty and variety were so united!

ABRIDGED FROM THE GLOBE. Mr. ALBERT FURNISS has addressed a letter to the new City Council, which contains matters interesting to our citizens who are obliged to drink the poisonous stuff called water that is meagerly doled out to them by the pipes. Mr. Furniss gives a copy of a letter written to the Corporation last October, by Messrs. Crawford and Hagarty in which the filthy state of the water is ascribed to the Peter St. drain, soiling the water of the bay close to the spot where the Water Company pumps it out for the use of the City. Mr. Furniss says that the Water Company cannot, under its present contract, extend the existing works, or put them in a proper state for supplying the City with pure water. A Grand Jury who lately visited the spot whence the water is taken from the bay, reported that the Peter St. drain above rendered the water totally unfit for use. This is a subject of the greatest importance and we trust that the City Council will lend it their earliest attention.

ABRIDGED FROM THE COLONIST. THE YEAR OF RAILWAYS.—1853 will be remembered as peculiarly a railway year. It has witnessed the entire completion of the great lines, on the one hand, and the other at the eastern end of the provinces, the Great Western and the St. Lawrence and Atlantic, to say nothing of the line from Montreal to Plattsburgh. It has also seen the opening of large sections of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron, and the rapid route, Brantford and Goderich, and the rapid route, many others towards completion. Shortly before it began the Grand Trunk road was chartered and put under contract, but little has been done besides towards its construction. We must not forget to mention among the railway enterprises of the year, the Bytown and Prescott, the Cobourg and Peterboro', and the Niagara and Chippewa lines which are in progress; nor the Galt branch of the Great Western nearly completed, nor the Woodstock and Simcoe placed under contract. Neither must we omit the White's Bay, Sturgeon Bay, the London and Port Stanley, the Port Hope and Lindsay, the Bytown and Montreal, the Cobourg and Montreal by the north shore, all of which have reached stages more or less advanced. 1853 has had an immense influence upon all these enterprises. Those which were advanced it has completed, those which began it has carried on, to those which were in the minds of their projectors, it has given Parliamentary sanction. The railway progress of Canada during the last twelve months not only on paper but, in the expenditure of cash, is, we believe, greater, in proportion to wealth and population, than has taken place in the United States. That it will have an extraordinary effect on the condition of the country, is what every one repeats to his neighbour. 1853 will also be remembered for bridging the North Atlantic by the first line of Canadian ocean steamers. It is true that the enterprise has not been commenced, on the sea, which was reasonably to be anticipated from the action of

the Government; but there is every cause to hope that this year will witness a great improvement. The result of the very weak attempt made in 1852, was so satisfactory, especially in individuals, that it has been attracted to similar enterprises, and no less than three lines of large steamers will soon bring life and bustle to the wharves of our Atlantic ports. That they will impart new vigour to the trade of the St. Lawrence, is not to be doubted by any one who has observed the necessities of that branch of Canadian commerce.—Globe.

PROVINCIAL ARMY.—The Globe vehemently opposes the idea of a Provincial Army: states that each of the three Regiments required would cost the Province one hundred thousand pounds per annum (including the cost of pensions, hospitals, military schools, &c.); and suggests that it would be better to hire three imperial Regiments. The prophetic wisdom of the following paragraph is, we think, rather questionable:—"The truth is, that no army is required to defend these provinces at all. There is no danger of attack, nor would any force which we could permanently maintain, be adequate to resist the attack, were it made."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers who have not already paid their subscriptions for the current Volume, are respectfully referred to the published "Terms" at the foot of the last column in the paper, from which they will perceive that they will lose some advantage in price, if prompt remittance be not made, as the six months will expire at end of January.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. As an Ex-Pupil of the Theological Institute, Cobourg, I would like to exercise our discretion as to the publication of his letter, we prefer keeping it on hand, as we think there is no present necessity for its appearance.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JAN. 11. Rev. J. L. A. Hamilton, rem.; Rev. G. P. R. S. Moore, rem.; Mrs. B. & Mrs. V. to July 1854; T. N. B. Hamilton; W. P. T., add. sub. rem.; (the Almanac) not to be published (1 year); Rev. J. K. Drantford, rem.; Rev. F. O. Bond head, rem.; Rev. S. S. W., Three Rivers, rem.

THE CHURCH. TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1854. We are requested by the Rev. S. S. Strong, D. D., Rural Dean for the County of Gadenet, to publish the following list of appointments for meetings of the Church Society in his Diocese:—

Table listing appointments for meetings of the Church Society in various parishes: Bytown, St. Paul's, St. George's, St. James, St. John's, St. Luke's, St. Mark's, St. Matthew's, St. Michael's, St. Nicholas, St. Peter's, St. Raphael, St. Romanus, St. Theodosius, St. Valentine, St. Vitalis, St. Zeno.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Parochial Meeting of this District Branch of the Church Society will be held as follows, viz:—

Table listing dates for the Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society: Friday, 13th, 11 A.M.; Tuesday, 7th Feb., 7 P.M.; Wednesday, 8th, 7 P.M.; Thursday, 9th, 11 P.M.; Friday, 10th, 11 A.M.; Wednesday, 9th March, 7 P.M.

LONDON AND HURON BRANCH ASSOCIATION. The Managing Committee of the above Branch held its quarterly meeting at London on Wednesday the 4th of January, 1854. When it was resolved that Parochial meetings be held at the following places:—

Table listing dates for London and Huron Branch Association: Feb. 9, Delaware, Thursday, 11 A.M.; 10, Port Stanley, Friday, 11 A.M.; 11, St. Thomas, 7 P.M.; 14, Biddeford, Tuesday, 11 A.M.; 15, Goderich, Wednesday, 7 P.M.; 16, Stratford, Thursday, 7 P.M.; 21, Vienna, Tuesday, 7 P.M.; 23, London, Thursday, 7 P.M.

"VOLUNTARISM OR SECTARIANISM." With respect to the statements concerning the sufficiency of voluntarism in England, we assure the Church Journal that we could furnish him with proofs as "plenty as blackberries" that the same miseries and calamities are connected with the system there, which he confesses pertain to it in his own country. And as to the large collections made by the "Free Church" since their secession, we look upon them much in the same light that we regard the "conversions" at a great revival. The grace of continuance is not with them. The seeders were worked up into a state of extraordinary excitement—exasperated by their opponents, and determined through pride to keep pace with the resisters. Influenced by these feelings they

did give most liberally; but already a reaction has commenced. At the meeting of the "General Assembly," held last summer in Edinburgh, a leading member of the body moved a resolution to the effect that it is "the duty of the Church to seize the first favourable opportunity of demanding at the hands of the legislature the restitution of all such rights and privileges and temporal benefits and endowments, as she has been compelled to surrender." This resolution was favorably received, and Dr. Candlish, whose name is only second in the "Free Church" to that of Dr. Chalmers, expressed his opinion, "that they should bide their time a little until they gathered strength that could not be resisted." In a very able speech on the subject, he admitted that "the voluntary principle, as it was called, as it had come out since the disruption, was an infinitely worse thing than they had ever thought it was before the disruption. For his own part he thoroughly felt that he had got more insight since the disruption, and within the last few years, into the falsehood in principle and mischief in practice, of the voluntary doctrine than ever he had before."

The reflections made by our contemporary, with respect to the want of liberality on the part of the members of the English Church, in comparison with the Dissenters, are, we think, not altogether accurate. Apart from the collections for the great Church Societies, there are immense sums raised in England for various Church purposes, of which a large proportion do not reach the public eye and are only recorded in the "Book of Life." Many give thousands who never permit their Christian liberality to be blazoned abroad. But no one can visit England, and behold the restoration of old churches to their primitive beauty, and the splendid new ones arising on every side; the magnificent colleges and parochial schools standing in architectural loveliness, without confessing that the people who do such things are not wanting in Christian munificence. Nearly the whole work of building up the English Church of late years has depended upon the offerings of her children. The Rev. Dr. Tying, of New York, is an impartial witness upon this point. In his "Recollections of England" he says:—"The outward increase and apparent prosperity of the Established Church everywhere arrested my attention. New churches were continually seen, lately completed or in process of building. I travelled 1500 miles in England, and this fact I observed every day and in every quarter. * * * While, at the same time, with the single exception of one in Liverpool, I did not see a Dissenting chapel, either appearing to be new, or in process of building in any part of my journeys. * * * The Bishop of Chester has consecrated one hundred and seventy new churches in his Diocese. The Bishop of London probably has consecrated nearly as many in the same time. The best of them will probably hold 600 or 500, while some of them and all in the metropolis will hold 1500, 1800, or even more. I was much struck with the substantial and permanent character of the new churches, as contrasted with the very inferior appearance of the Dissenting chapels. Yet they are equally the result of private voluntary effort."

We might give a host of quotations to the same effect from the delightfully written "Impressions of an American Clergyman," which forms so attractive a feature in the columns of the Church Journal; as, for example, where he mentions the fact of a church being built by one individual at a cost of \$300,000. There are one or two other points in our contemporary's critique which require a slight notice. What he says with respect to the State of Virginia, that she had 100 clergymen in her endowed days prior to the Revolution, while there are only 80 in the present day, seems to tell in favour of our view of the case instead of his own; and were the splendid endowments of New York to be confiscated, we fear that, in process of time, there would be a like falling off in its clerical strength. We should infer from some remarks of our esteemed brother, that he is of opinion we advocate in contra-distinction to Voluntarism the levying of a compulsory rate on all denominations for the support of the church. If this be his idea, we beg to assure him it is an incorrect one. All that we are struggling for in Canada, is to gain the privilege of holding our own property in peace. We are in the same position here, that our New York brethren would be in, if the bulwark of their Supreme Church was broken down, and their Trinity Church property made ecclesiastical capital by unprincipled politicians. We cannot, either, concur in the opinion that the strength of the church in Canada is an argument for Voluntarism, because the fixed salaries of the clergy come from the Venerable Propagation Society, which is supported by voluntary subscriptions.

If the church possessed no national endowment in the mother land, how much of the resources of that colony? Would it have been available for a Colonial Mission Society or a Home Mission Society? In his issue of the 29th ult., our valued contemporary has enriched his columns with an excellent article headed, "What is starving out Christ's Ministry?" We do not remember having read anything of the kind more forcible; more to the point; more completely demonstrative, in our estimation, of the practical insufficiency, at least, (our gifted brother would not, of course, give up or direct his able pen against the abstract soundness) of the voluntary system. From testimony such as the following, but one inference, we think, can be drawn. "It is a startling, a terrible fact, that soldiers of Christ are falling at their post, and their places cannot be filled. Worldliness is increasing day by day, and the Christian ministry daily diminishing. Our population is enlarging in a wonderful ratio; our clergy not even holding their own in numbers." "The sum of the matter is, that it is the extravagance of the age which is sweeping away the supports of religion. It is the extra fiery, the expensive dress, the costly furniture, and such like, which are starving Christ's ministry out of this land." But we purpose republishing the article entire

next week; and so may refrain from further quotation. We have been led by the importance of this subject to dwell upon it more than we at first intended, and we shall now conclude with a brief additional remark on the ground our contemporary has taken. If, as he asserts, sectarianism is the cause of clerical misery, it is a legitimate inference that where the minister thus suffers, his people are too poor to sustain him. Now we have reason to believe that there are not many missions where the people cannot support their minister in comfort, if they have only the will to do so,—if they are only free from "meanness." Without this disposition a sectarian addition to his congregation would not avail him much.

THE REV. C. C. BROUGH'S LETTER. Whilst we accord to our esteemed brother-pastor, the Rev. C. C. Brough, the privilege of publishing in our columns his letter which appears to-day. We cannot satisfy ourselves that we should be justified in publishing likewise the circular without Dr. McMurray's authority, which authority we have written for, but have not yet obtained. Should that gentleman desire to reply, he has the right, we take it, to claim the use of our columns for that purpose; but, beyond that, we must express our earnest hope that no further notice, through the public press, may be taken of this unfortunate controversy about the Episcopate of Kingston; though we feel bound to make the observation that Mr. Brough's letter cannot be regarded as being strictly a participation in the controversy. We are rejoiced to see that discussion has at length been arrested in the quarter where it arose; and, considering the unpleasant aspect it assumed, we are gratified to learn that it owes nothing to the pen of a clergyman whom we feel so much disposed to respect as Mr. Brough. After what has occurred all parties, surely, will see the propriety of leaving the decision of this question to the Synod; whose legitimate authority every sincere member of our Church ought to be most anxious to build up.

Most cordially do we unite in Mr. Brough's aspiration that the future Bishop of Kingston, whosever he may be, may be completely pure from any infection of "tractarian leprosy"; understanding, as we do, thereby, any morbid and dishonest lustre after Romish innovations, whether in doctrine or in ritual observances. But, to reiterate the Episcopal qualification complete,—"that the man of God may be thoroughly furnished" in all points necessary to the good government of the Church,—we would add a prayer, that he may be likewise preserved from all disposition to fraternize improperly with those who have gone out of our Church to swell the ranks of Protestant Dissent. In a word, may He who giveth his Bishops grace to bear rule in His Church be pleased to send us a man whose whole heart shall be in the Church's system,—for the Church's weal; whose quiet, wise, godly, and equitable course in the Church shall be subject to no disturbing influences on the side whether of Rome or Geneva; swayed by no bias towards erroneous "traditions of men" either before or after the Reformation.

Mr. Brough has no doubt heard of Aristotle's baker, who asked his employer whether he preferred his meat overdone or underdone? "Can you not let me have it done just right?" was the reply. Why cannot the principles of the Church be maintained and expounded just right? If the future Bishop of Kingston be a man unfit for his office, then he will be a dismal exception, such as we do not expect to see, to the general character of our Colonial Bishops. From this consideration, we need not say, we have derived no small amount of confidence and comfort. It has effectually preserved us from the excessive fright which seems to have fallen on some of our brethren. We have faith in God; we have faith, under God, in that noble Society which hath cherished us with a mother's love, that the appointment will be judicious, and the result such as we shall be able to pronounce blessed. We are far from being (how could we be?) indifferent as to who may be the occupant of the new See; but we feel that there is such a guarantee against the appointment of an improper man, that we cannot work ourselves into a panic about it. Vigilant in our observation of any nascent peril we will endeavor to be; but we profess no anxiety to resemble those intensely wakeful and transcendently patriotic gentlemen who "sat up whole nights watching the British Constitution." Let us be of good cheer! The Church is not in such imminent danger after all. Things will come right, if only the right course be adopted, which course we have taken the liberty of suggesting, in our humble opinion, neither the circular nor the newspaper, but reference to the whole body of the clergy and the laity of the Diocese duly represented in the Council of the Church.

One more remark, however, we must not forget to make,—which is, that although our diversity of opinion as to the best course precludes us from sharing with our highly esteemed brethren,—the Rev. Dr. McMurray and the Rev. J. Wilson,—the defence of that course which they have adopted, we feel assured that the Church at large in this Diocese will hold them acquitted from acting upon motives other than the purest and the most honorable.

THE OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, COOKSTOWN. To the members and friends of the Church of England and Ireland residing in and near Cookstown, the first day of New Year was indeed a happy one, and cheerfully sounded the sleigh bells on every road leading to their new Church, which had been made ready for the performance of Divine Service, and from every part of the neighborhood eager worshippers were seen hastening to the House of God.

The Church, which is a handsome Gothic structure built on rising ground a little to the east of the village, overlooks one of the most beautiful and fertile portions of the county of Simcoe. The valuable hall area lot on which it stands was the gift of Mrs. T. Taggart, daughter of the late Mr. Perry, after whom the place was once named "Perry's Corners;"

it was given as a memorial of her father. Within the Church was neatly decorated with evergreens, and from the tower waved the British flag, the sight of which gladdened each churchman's heart; for the inhabitants of Cookstown and neighborhood, while they seek to fear God, love also to honor the Queen.

Long before the hour appointed for the commencement of Divine Service, the Church was crowded in every part and probably two hundred persons were reluctantly compelled to go away, being unable to effect an entrance. Prayers were read by the Rev. F. L. Osler, Rural Dean of the county, under whose direction and that of zealous committee the building was erected, and an eloquent and impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Whittaker, Provost of Trinity College, from Psalm xxvi, 8.—"Lord I have loved the habitation of thy house; and the place where thine honor dwelleth."

In the afternoon eager worshippers were seen ascending the hill leading to the Church, which was soon crowded to overflowing. The Rev. Provost Whittaker read the Prayers. After the second lesson the children for baptism were brought forward, and no little interest was excited when the first of the little ones admitted into the Church were the twin infants of the generous donor of the land.

The Rev. F. L. Osler preached to an attentive people from Exodus, xi, 2.—"On the first day of the first month thou shalt set up the tabernacle of the tent of the congregation;" when, after speaking of the erection of the tabernacle and its object, he shewed that in everything pertaining to the public worship of God, Moses was careful to act according to the directions he had received, it being repeatedly said of him: "Thus did Moses; according as God commanded him so did he." And thus the Church of England, not based upon man's fancy, but resting upon the Word of God, with an Apostolic ministry and a Scriptural liturgy, points to Jesus as the "Sinner's Refuge; the Sinner's Hope."

After the Benediction the people returned to their homes joyful and glad at heart for what they had been permitted to see and hear. For many years the Rev. F. L. Osler performed Divine Service on week days in a school-house near Cookstown, then scarcely presenting the nucleus of a village, and during the past year, on the second and fourth Sunday evenings of each month, in a large wagon-maker's shop; and, to accomplish this, has had to drive sixteen miles, after the performance of full services in each of his Churches in Tecumseth.

Now the earnest desire of the people is to have a minister resident amongst them, and that on every Sabbath day in their House of Prayer they may join in prayer and praise, and hear from the pulpit of the unsearchable riches of Christ.—Com.

THE LATE LT. COL. PHILLIPOTS. The latter portion of the following extract from a communication in a late number of the Dublin Wanderer, will be read with profound and melancholy interest by the numerous Canadian acquaintances of the gallant christian soldier, who by the mysterious dispensations of Providence was suddenly called from his beloved family, and wide circle of warmly attached friends.

"The Yellow Fever in Bermuda.—The ravages of this fatal disease are attributed to a storm on the 20th of August, which disturbed the accumulated corruption of years in which the Thames convict ship was imbedded." Misadventure impregnated the ship. Twenty-five per cent of the convicts were destroyed. Early in the morning the garrison became infected, the first officer who fell a victim to the fearful scourge was Lieut. A. G. Woodford, 56th regt., third son of Sir A. Woodford, the 56th regt. had 106 cases of fever in hospital, and the survivors two-fifths of their whole strength. From the 1st to the 18th, three short weeks, the 56th regt. had 225 cases of fever, and lost 70 men, 13 women, and 6 children; the Sappers 19 out of 34 cases. "I cannot close my letter without adverting to the last earthly act of our late lamented and truly christian governor. On his death bed he caused a proclamation to be issued appointing a day for prayer and humiliation, and so weak to sign it himself, directed the senior officer to certify its authenticity in his presence."

We give our old and valued friend, the Banner of the Cross, a cordial greeting. A true-hearted and able champion of the truth it was in bygone days, and such judging from the "confession of faith" which attends its revival, we feel every confidence it will continue to be. We have not altogether lost the Register, as it has been incorporated, we understand, with one of the Church journals in New York, —the Churchman newspaper,—as one of its, we suppose, leading contributors, H. D. E., a gentleman who expresses sound opinions in the best of English prose, has connected himself with that journal.

We are happy to learn from the Banner that Bishop Whittingham's health is quite restored.

"The article on a 'New Liturgy' which was, by mistake, placed the week before last amongst our selections on the first page, was editorial. The Montreal True Witness, (Roman Catholic paper) sneeringly calls the Deistical ritual a 'new Protestant Liturgy.' Is this honest?"

We are much obliged to "A member of Trinity Church" for the contribution which the notice he has sent us furnishes to the interesting sketch of "Church doings in Toronto," inserted in our last. Our correspondent will, of course, remember that the sketch was a selection, not editorial.

"A Layman" also will please accept our thanks for his statistical information; though we think he is rather hard on our "ignorance" considering the subject.

The Rev. J. Kennedy requests that letters and papers intended for him be addressed Mersea, Canada West.

DIVERS ECCLESIASTICAL TOPICS. A correspondent of the London Clerical Journal very properly observes that it is altogether wrong for an unbaptized child to be brought to Church, except for the purpose of receiving baptism. This does not unfrequently in the case of mothers who attend Divine Service to be churchied, and bring their infants with

them, though unbaptized, and though there is no intention of having baptism administered, as it should be, on the same occasion.

The following paragraph from the English Churchman will serve to correct an error, into which we were betrayed last week, in assigning the patronage of St. Columba's College to the Archbishop of Dublin, in place of the Archbishop of Armagh:—"Our readers will learn with regret that the Archbishop of Armagh has dissolved his connection with St. Columba's College, in consequence, it is said, of the Warden, the Rev. G. Williams, having signed the Protest against Bishop Gobat. We confess that we cannot understand the interpretation which appears to be given to this Protest by the two Irish Archbishops. We had not adverted the Protest, but had our opinion been asked about the consequences of signing it, it would not have entered our heads that it would lead to such steps, especially in Ireland. Surely there must be some deadly poison in the Protest which we in England have not been able to detect. What is it? Where is it? We observe that Bishop Southgate, of the United States Church, a practical man, of long experience in the East, has sent his signature for the Protest. As we have said before, it is a matter for enquiry, and one which must be settled according to plain facts. We observed a collection of documents on the subject has been published by Mr. Masters. We very earnestly and respectfully entreat the Irish Archbishops to give the Church some explanation, and any further documents, which may shew us the true position of the matter, for it is a marvel and a mystery to us at present."

Bishop Payne has determined, though with only \$900 available, to commence the erection of a Church, to cost about \$3,000, in Monrovia, the Capital of Liberia, the American Colony of Free colored people in Africa.

We are pleased to hear that a union which promises to be advantageous, has been effected between the Scottish Magazine and the Scottish Ecclesiastical Journal. The latter paper will be, in future, the sole organ of the Church in Scotland.

It is stated that fearful abuses exist in England in the administration of some trust funds. The income of the Charterhouse is represented as being £30,000 per annum; but with this princely revenue nothing more is done than providing a meagre subsistence for eighty poor brothers and forty poor boys, none of whom receive more than £25 a year.

Does not a fact such as the following call loudly for the revival of convocation? "It is said that the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol's own costs in his proceedings against a clergyman for gross immorality amounted to £4,600, but that the Bishop's own salary was £3,000. Would any one have believed that such a monstrous abuse as this could exist in England in the nineteenth century?"

Correspondence. We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Clerical Journal, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. As we do not imagine that we have a right, or if we had the right, that it would be judicious to insert our correspondents the same measure of constraint, in regard to the publication of their communications, as we do to our own articles, we desire to have it distinctly understood that communications, provided they be unobjectionable, will not be declined merely because they may touch on topics of internal controversy.—Ed. Cl.

To the Editor of the "Church." St. John's Rectory, London, C.W., 31st December, 1853. My DEAR SIR,—Will you be so obliging as to give insertion in the Church to the accompanying letter, one "a circular" addressed to me by Dr. McMurray, the other, mine in reply. I am, My Dear Sir, Yours, very faithfully, CHARLES C. BROUGH.

[The Circular referred to by Mr. Brough has not been inserted for the reason stated in our editorial comments in a preceding column.—Ed. Church.]

St. John's Rectory, London Township, December 31, 1853. My DEAR MCMURRAY.—Your letter of the 26th inst., headed "Circular," and written officially, duly reached me, but I was ill when it arrived, and consequently have been unable to answer it as soon as I should have desired. I am truly sorry to be obliged to reply to it, or any communication from a friend, and more particularly a clerical brother, as I am constrained to do in this instance.

You will understand, and I doubt not, more fully than I can, the candour that becomes us in all our proceedings as clergymen, and in a very particular manner, (and more especially in this case) as regards the relations which we stand towards our lay brethren. The subject upon which you write materially affects that position, and the course adopted by some in reference to the matter under agitation, I cannot regard as the opposite of what is due to our brethren of the laity, and appears to me to be neither legitimate nor ingenious. I desire, in the present state of the question, to view the subject of your letter altogether apart from the Archbishop of York's priority of pretension, or otherwise, to the proposed See of Kingston. I wish to entertain towards him personally, and towards the high office which he occupies in the church, all due respect; but I cannot, notwithstanding these strong impressions, compromise the duty which rests upon me, to dissent from all participation in proceedings which appear to me to bear so strikingly the character of intrigue.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the circumstances which in my mind characterize the acts of certain of the clergy that character,—Some of our brethren, in the course pursued, have been ignorant of what is done, others, I almost tempted to say, have been approached insidiously; the laity have been overlooked altogether, and the action of the late synod has been directly contravened. The Church paper expressed its counsel, that too has been set at naught. A concerted plan, and thus conducted, has been the object of the whole, and the correspondence, marked "private and confidential," or to that effect, has been in circulation among a portion of the clergy; and now, after this lapse of time, and your plans pre-arranged, "a circular" is addressed to me to "bespeak my vote and assent." This is the act almost "be-spoken."

Others in this section of the Province have been dealt with in the same manner. Who, my dear sir, has prompted you to such a course? From whom has this circular emanated, and whose official have you been? I must be strictly ignorant of what is passing in the diocese, if you have acted under competent authority; nor can I conceive how you have become committed in transactions characterized by such want of frankness. I sincerely lament that so many ecclesiastics, as your letter represents, have been found to ignore the solemn nature of the obligations of a canonical and conscientious minister, and that many of my respected brethren have acted without due reflection