mind, they decide on establishing an institution, to replace dren will see fully as many and as sincere converts from its walls as from the Free Church institution or any other its walls as from the Free Church institution or any other institution, where there is an under-current of religious tutoring and persuasion, repugnant to the present temper of the native mind. But this very fearlessness of education is what commands our respect, since it is evidence of sincerity, and should make us careful how we trifle with an ally who must and will fight our battle in the end.—Any educational institution that alarms the prejudices of the people is not only not a gain, but it gives a heavy blow and great discouragement to the cause of national improvement."—John Bull.

A Breath and West and will fight work to be cause of national improvement."—John Bull.

A Breath and Order which links her with the Lord in "doctrine and fellowship."

A great deal of the discussion, in the upon religious questions, turns upon the people is not only not a gain, but it gives a heavy blow and great discouragement to the cause of national improvement."—John Bull.

A BISHOP FOR WESTERN AUSTRALIA. - Many months ago, we published a statement relative to the erection of Western Australia into a bishopric. The matter has been taken up warmly in the colony, and the permission of Lord Stanley obtained to the issue of remission certificates in exchange for lands surrendered and subscribed by the colonists for the purpose. These certificates,

CHURCH BELLS.—A very important improvement has recently been made in the manufacture of church bells, by the substitution of steel for common bell-metal. A

weight, and I understand the comparison was very close, the steel being considered to be about nine-tenths of the power and tone of the old bell; which, indeed, I can easily believe, for the tone is magnificent for such an instrument. "It has been sent over here for the church of Aghadown, in this diocese, at the order of the Archdeacon of Ross, its price being about five pounds, while a bell of equal

in this diocese, at the order of the Archdeacon of Ross, its price being about five pounds, while a bell of equal depth of tone would cost something about one hundred and twenty pounds. Professor Wheatstone strongly recommended the substitution of steel for bell-metal to the persons concerned in procuring the new bells for York Minster and the New Exchange, London, but the matter was not tried. It rust the discovery may be of very great value, and that the use of this new instrument will altogether supersede the old nightcap shaped, uncouth, and unwieldy utensil hitherto suspended and tolled at so much cost and inconvenience."—Christian Witness.

The who have seen the countenance of the revered prelate of whom it is designed to be a memorial, we cannot him to a right conclusion, and not supply him with an argument to defend it."

Calm observers will perceive that this is conceding a good deal,—that even, in the opinion of the Banuer, the countenance of the revered prelate of whom it is designed to be a memorial, we cannot him to a right conclusion, and not supply him with an argument to defend it."

Calm observers will perceive that this is conceding a good deal,—that even, in the opinion of the Banuer, the execution of the whole picture is superb.

They who have seen the engraved likeness of His Excellency Lord Metcalfe, also for sale by the Messrs. Rowsell, will feel that they have every guarantee for dividual judgment, so upon the dicta of self-constituted and the countenance of the revered prelate of whom it is designed to be a memorial, we cannot the defend it."

Calm observers will perceive that this is conceding a good deal,—that even, in the opinion of the Banuer, the execution of the whole picture is superb.

They who have seen the engraved likeness of His Excellency Lord Metcalfe, also for sale by the Messrs. Rowsell, will feel that they have every guarantee for the adoption of religious systems; and if upon individual judgment, so upon the dicta of self-constitution of the whole picture is superble.

Prayers were read at St Peter's Church, Maidstone, on Sunday last, by the Rev. W. Cromwell, a lineal descendant of the Protector.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. worldly times.
Labours of the Early Missionaries in America.
The Church.
Poetry—Children.
The Mother's Curse.
Fountain of Vice.
Recollections of a Baptism.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in correspondence Diocese, on SUNDAY THE NINETEENTH DAY OF OCTO- were usurpers of the authority which they held and

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the The Letter we lately published, dated from St. Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination Petersburg, giving reasons in detail for the change in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the from Presbyterianism to the Church of a young gen-TWENTY SIXTH OF OCTOBER next. Candidates for theman resident in that city, will be read, we hope, Holy Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are re- with the attention it deserves .- The student of Anoffer themselves, and are required to be present for the topics it presents, and will perceive that in its temporal arm, on which too much dependence had examination at the residence of the Examining Chap- subject-matter it professes to offer nothing very new lain, on the Wednesday preceding the day of Ordina- or original. In short, it is obviously a compilation, tion, at 9 o'clock, A. M., furnished with the usual -adopting from other sources the best arguments, in Testimonials and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary brief compass, which were likely to bring to others

appeal would not suit the occasion, it is not uncom- munication, without the expectation or intention of mon to find recourse had to sarcasm or reviling.—It its meeting the public eye, it was not necessary, under will be hard for papers like the Montreal Baptist Re- the peculiar circumstances of the case, that reference gister, or any other journal, to prove that the Church should specially be made to the sources from whence of England is erroneous in her tenets or singularly the information thus embodied, was derived. faulty in her manner of developing and propagating | We ought to notice that, in the supposed address them; but where proof is awanting, it is not hard to of St. Paul to Timothy, the word "sir" was inadversupply its room with bold assertion or reckless vitu- tently inserted for "son;" for although the manuperation. In referring to the venerable Society for script is indistinct, it is very obvious, upon a second the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, -a inspection, -unfortunately too late for correction,-Society composed of the Bishops and most distin- that the latter is the term which should have b guished Clergy of the mother country, and numbering used. amongst its members a large proportion of our most | We are glad to learn from the valued friend by pious and sound-principled laymen, -in referring to whom this Letter was placed in our hands, that its

of their warfare. It is not difficult, we repeat, to make such asser-

tions; but where nothing can be brought forward to substantiate them, they not only do not injure the parties against whom they are directed, but create distrust and contempt towards the individuals who sory perusal to the Geography of Messrs, G. & J.

It is marvellous that parties like the Baptist Regisof the teaching which the servants of the Propagation Society think it their duty to employ; or that, in editors of dissenting newspapers should perplex themselves about the matter. It would be time enough to murmur, when they themselves were interfered with in the propagation of their own peculiar tenets,-when any impediment was interposed to the dissemination of the views of Christian doctrine which they think it right to hold; but while toleration is so indiscriminately and universally conceded, it is but fair that the Propagation Society, like Baptist or other Associations, should be allowed its own way. It does by no means weaken our position that this should be recog- The year is divided between these seasons,—spring and nized as the "good way;" or that the natives of In- autumn being almost unknown." dia, in the unbiassed freshness of their convictions, should have so clear a perception of the fitness of tal results, to give to our climate a worse character things as to see that the agency of the Propagation than it deserves. It is true that our Spring is ex-Society is calculated to make them, through the ines- tremely short; but the weather of April and May, timable comforts of Gospel truth, happy in time and though often raw and uncomfortable, cannot be classed

of many names and many persuasions. Indebted, as try." But the most striking inaccuracy is in regard it would seem, for their ecclesiastical life to excite- to the Autumn of this Colony: for in no part of the ments,-never living, in their judgment of spiritual world does the year decline into the "sere and yellow vitality and its joys, except in the whirlwind and leaf" more gradually and more pleasantly than in storm of earthly movement and passion, they evince, Upper Canada. Nothing can be more delightful, in a manner sufficiently painful to all the sober and generally, than our October and November; and even serious of the household of faith, that no such thing until Christmas has past, there is usually not much as quiet is cultivated amongst themselves, and that in the weather to remind us of the sternness of winter. quiet in others is looked upon with repugnance and In page 29, Amherst is designated as the capital ill-will.—And they are as inconsistent as they are of the Newcastle District; whereas we have no such place, and Cobonra is by Act of Parliament the Dismaterials are generally cheap,—for money is very scarce, restless. The sober quiet of the Church and her place, and Cobourg is by Act of Parliament the Disagents, whether at home or abroad, is blamed as le- trict Town. thargy, or denounced as the sleep of spiritual death; In page 33, where an account is given of the truly but when, in the majesty of her holy original, she puts beautiful and important city of Montreal, the only forth her energies, and applies herself to the renova- notice of its ecclesiastical or literary structures is the tion of believers or the conversion of the heathen, then following, occasion is sought to throw suspicion on her zeal,— "The new Cathedral, probably the largest in America to stigmatize her efforts as identified with the excesses will hold 10,000 persons. It is also the seat of a [Roman] Catholic College."

bodies in other men's matters," that the Church will emigrant from the United Kingdom, as well as a graprosecute her good work, undaunted by the frowns tification to members of that communion upon the

mind, they decide on establishing an institution, to replace the one of which they have folt themselves deprived. It is education, and education alone, that will shake all idols down; and though the Hindoo who subscribes to this new endowment does not believe it, yet, if the establishment so long survive, his grand-children and great-grand-children will confully as many and as sincers converts from affirmation, that she looks to a better direction and a tution. and that she will continue to feel comfort, as no doubt

A great deal of the discussion, in the present times, upon religious questions, turns upon the right of "private judgment;" or how far, in the interpretation of Scripture, such judgment can be legitimately exercised. And no one, perhaps, has been more energetic and unceremonious in denouncing our own opinions upon by the colonists for the purpose. These certificates, being sold in London, will, at the same time, create a fund for the endowment of the proposed diocese, and may procure the extensive emigration of their purchasers, thus benefitting the colony, in a social and commercial, as well as moral point of view. We are glad to perceive that 5,500 acres of land have already been subscribed for by the principal colonists. — Swan River News. against the Free Church party in Toronto, it is said and promote angry contention. by the Banner,-

be obtained for one-twentieth of the price which the latter now costs.

A letter from the Rev. William M. Croxthwaite on this subject is published in the last Richmond Ecclesiastical Journal. He says that—

"He has at present suspended in the tower of his church one containing forty-three pounds of steel, which was tested in the tower of one of the churches in Sheffield, a few weeks ago, with a bell of twenty-two hundred."

"Both gentlemen urged over and over again that as they had come to a conscientious decision on the whole question, no one had a right to find fault with them. Mr. McLeod, in expounding the 14th chapter of Hebrews on Sabbath evening dwelt at great length on this point.—

"The says that "Does Dr. Simpson not perceive, or if perceiving it, how can be urge a doctrine which would instify Unitaria."

how can be urge a doctrine which would justify Unitarianism, Universalism, or Roman Catholicism! This is precisely the shape which infidelity has assumed in the precisely the shape which infidelity has assumed in the United States. You hear in every quarter—My belief is, if I act up to my conscience it is all which is required of me. Every man is undoubtedly entitled to the right of private judgment; but he is bound to give a reason for the hope that is in him. Man's conscience will not lead him to a right conclusion, and not supply him with an arrangement to defend it?

a good deal,—that even, in the opinion of the Banner, it is dangerous for men to rely exclusively upon private judgment in the exposition of Scriptural truth, or the adoption of religious systems; and if upon individual judgment, so upon the dicta of self-constituted societies. How much safer in the predicament truth produced by the Messer and where praise is given with most truth, there is always a tendency to exaggeration, and exaggeration in this case is very apt to lead to expressions which are false in doctrine as well as Rowsell, will feel that they have every guarantee for the faithful and able execution of the whole picture is superb.

They who have seen the engraved likeness of His Excellency Lord Metcalfe, also for sale by the Messrs. Rowsell, will feel that they have every guarantee for in fact. For instance, I have before now seen a monute faithful and able execution of the whole picture is superb.

Excellency Lord Metcalfe, also for sale by the Messrs. Rowsell, will feel that they have every guarantee for the faithful and able execution of the whole picture is superb.

Excellency Lord Metcalfe, also for sale by the Messrs. Rowsell, will feel that they have every guarantee for the faithful and able execution of the emgraved likeness of His given with most truth, there is always a tendency to exaggeration, and exaggeration in this case is very apt to exaggeration of the whole picture is superb.

They who have seen the engraved likeness of His given with most truth, there is always a tendency to exaggeration in this case is very apt to exaggeration in the most truth, there is always a tendency to exaggeration, and exaggeration, and exaggeration in the most truth, there is always a tendency to exaggeration, and exaggeration in the cases, and where praise is given with most truth, there is always a tendency to exaggeration in the cases, and where praise is always at endency to exaggeration, and exaggeration in the cases. in which the Banner finds himself, to appeal neither the artist who executed the one is to be employed teaches her children that when we have done all, we are to private judgment, nor to the judgment of a party, upon the other. but to the testimony of the Church Universal as spoken in its first and purest ages. This has been the preserve, this Memorial; and we hope they will lose tion of her Articles and the framing of her invaluable publishers. Liturgy. These formularies, assuredly, constitute a sounder and safer exposition of the truth and meaning of the Word of God, than the best that an indi- and to the Clergy particularly, that a Catalogue of vidual could furnish, or a collection of divines or the Books and tracts on sale at the Depository of the laymen, -impelled as they often are by a spirit of Church Society at Toronto, has just been completed, party, -could possibly be expected to produce. Nor and is now ready for distribution. Regulations exist can we be so irreverential, or deficient in faith, as to which prevent their transmission through the Post deny the fact that a body of Bishops and pastors,-to Office; but orders will be promptly attended to, and whom has been delegated by lawful transmission the the earliest opportunities in all cases embraced of Apostolic authority, - are much more likely, in such forwarding them. with a standing regulation of the Diocesan Church So- a convention and deliberation for the discovery and ciety,—that a collection should be made annually in promulgation of the truth, to experience the Divine aid of the Fund for the support of Widows and Or- illumination and guidance than individuals to whom phans of deceased Clergyman,—begs to recommend that the Collection, in behalf of this important object, in the utmost judgment of charity, must be regarded, be made in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this it may be the unconscious, successors of those who

the same conviction which, with the Divine blessing, they were the means of imparting to the writers' own Where sound argument is wanting, and rational mind. And being transmitted as a mere private com-

have handed down.

the Agents of this Society, the Baptist Register thus intelligent writer has determined upon entering the Church, and that he has been encouraged to pursue "These men are utterly unscrupulous as to the methods his studies in an English University by one of those they employ. Misrepresentation—slander—and persecution, inflicted through their influence—are the weapons and better information of the day have led to employ and better information of the day have led to employ their talents and their substance with a more decided reference to the glory of God and the good of souls.

We have only been able to give a hasty and cur-Gouinlock, a copy of which was acknowledged by us last week. It is, on the whole, a very creditable work; ter should be so much concerned about the character evincing much information and industry in the compilation, as well as very considerable powers of arrangement. At the same time we are not sure that the adopting their-own way of converting the heathen, the public convenience would not have been better served by publishing a revised addition, -with local adaptations, -of the excellent systems of Geography which have already been much used in our Schools.

It is not to be expected that a work of this sort should, in a first edition, exhibit perfect correctness, and probably its compilers will not regret our pointing out a few of what strikes us as defects and inac-

"Cold and heat are here felt in their extremes, and the transition from winter to summer is very sudden.-

It is not fair, and may be attended with detrimen-

with that of winter, if it does not so gradually and They are a restless body of men, these religionists propitiously usher in the summer as in the "old coun-

It cannot be necessary to re-assure these "busy- It might be an encouragement to the Protestant and revilings, if she cannot be encouraged by the spot, to have it recorded that there was such a struc-

communion. It cannot be necessary to renew the College bids fair to be a useful and important Insti-

In the same page, the population of St. John in yesterday, or of the revived heresy of ancient days; New Brunswick is set down at 11,468; whereas, on visiting that flourishing city about six years ago, we she will experience blessing, in clinging to that faith were assured that it then contained 20,000 inhabiand order which links her with the Apostles of the tants, and we may be just as certain that it has greatly increased in population since.

In page 59, we find the following sentence,-"The established religion of England is the Lutheran, or Protestant Episcopacy,—but the greatest freedom i allowed to all other forms of religious worship."

It will be something new to our readers to discove that our National religion has any special connection, in doctrine or polity, with the Lutheran persuasion. In page 74, we are concerned to observe the fol-

"Since the year 1800, Ireland has been united with Great Britain, and made subject to the same laws. But the people, long opposed and restricted in their commerce and manufactures by severe and injudicious enactments, are still inclined to turbulence and discontent."

Without discussing the accuracy of this statement, treated back upon something like a sound position. it must be apparent that its introduction in a school-Speaking of the Deputation from the Established book is unwise, and, without effecting the slightest Church of Scotland, now pursuing their remonstrances good result, may have a tendency to excite ill-feeling

We have noticed some other defects; but we would not be needlessly particular. The work is obviously well intended and very respectably executed; and its authors will, no doubt, in a second edition place it as much as possible beyond the reach of criti-

Our readers will, for some weeks, have observed an Advertisement of the Messrs. Rowsell in this journal, that an Engraved Portrait of the Lord Bishop of Toronto is about being published under their supervision .- We have seen the Painting by Mr. Berthon, from which the Eugraving is about to be made; and in common with many others who have for years been familiar with the countenance of the revered prelate

Many, we know, will desire to have, and long to direction of the Church of England, in the construct no time in forwarding their names to the enterprising

We are requested to announce to our readers,

## Communication.

(For The Church.) A TRACT UPON TOMBSTONES:

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF PERSONS INTENDING TO SET UP THAT KIND OF MONUNENT TO THE MEMORY OF DECEASED FRIENDS.—By the Rev. F. E. Paget, M.A., Rector of Efford.

Of late years the Church has shaken off much of the

dreamy apathy and indifference which has so generally pervaded her system since the period of the Revolution; new vigour has been infused into her body, her dormant energies have been awakened, and her distinctive princi-glead year trans constitution, reased. In corrying of the sity of the power she possesses in her own bosom,-a power now zealously devoted to the advancement of her Heavenly Founder's kingdom. One Bishop of our pure faith has founded his Cathedral within sight of the hallowed seenes of our Saviour's cross and passion; many others have gone forth to distant colonies, forsaking long cherished ties and the prospect of worldly fame, to plant the cross, and to make the Church manifest in the threefold fulness of her Apostolic character. In England numerous churches have been erected, affording the means of grace to thousands who previously lived like heathens; while the ministry, having learned more sensibly to appreciate their sacred commission, testify the purity of their religion, by the self-denying spirit and fervency of zeal which characterize them as a body. Such are the more prominent signs of the times, but there are other minor things connected with them, indica-tive of the feeling by which ( hurchmen are now actuated; in fact, wherever strong religious sentiments, with regard to essentials, have taken root,—to quote the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury,—"they produce their natural effect in drawing attention to matters, which, though altogether subordinate, can never be considered as unimportant, whilst they promote reverence for holy things." This remark of his Grace is now fully exemplified, in churches, and the appropriate design of their furniture and ornaments. Formerly, a building that could be run up cheaply, and would hold a given number, was consied quite sufficient, and the builders thought their duty well done, if, in addition, they introduced a few tawdry ornaments, generally in utter defiance of all architectural Now we have not to go back to the Christia temples, reared in what are called the dark ages, to find to express her teaching in wood and stone; numbers of sacred edifices, beautiful and appropriate, eml

spirit and meaning of the old Gothic art, have been and are now being built in England, while many old churches are emerging from the plaister, whitewash, and other dis figurements which have been gradually accumulating for a century and a half.

With respect to the interior furniture, pews, the growth of puritanic pride and contumacy,\* have, in many places, given way to the open benches which contented our anestors, and in others have shrunk both in size and height to one uniform standard of propriety. The stone font has generally superseded the bowl or glass cup, while many ancient and exquisite specimens of this description of ecclesiastical art, which had been descrated to the ommonest offices, are again restored to their sacred pur commonest offices, are again restored to their sacred pur-pose. Nor did the reign of bad taste, now it is to be hoped past, confine its influence merely to the structure of churches, their furniture and ornaments. The Chris-tian-like sepulchral monuments and simple tombs of our forefathers, were superseded by heathen gods and god-desses, so that "if it were possible for an ancient Roman to enter some of our modern places of worship, he would force them devoted to his own religious." fancy them devoted to his own religion;" the cross, for centuries the most usual ornament, gave way to pagan emblems and grotesque devices, while the shrinking awe which forebore to give more than the name of the dece accompanied by some reverend inscription, has yielde to George Robins-like panegyric and irreligious absurdit; However, efforts to introduce a better taste in this respect have not been wanting; Bloxbam, Paget, Markland, and many others have given much time and labour to the work, and their efforts in rescuing monumental architec-ture from the depth of degradation into which it had sunk,

have been crowned with great success. The youthful Church in Canada, through the Christian berality of the great Society in England, has been enabled to keep pace vigorously with the mother branch. Every year adds to the number of duly appointed minisnt to our forests, to bring together the members of the Church, and deliver them from the virtual excommucation under which many have long laboured. lesser matters neglected: the new churches of the Holy Prinity and of St. George, in Toronto, and of St. Paul's in London, together with the proposed church in Cobourgs of which the tower is built, are in correct ecclesiastical -evidence a regard to correct design, and their internal

decorations shew a growing desire to have every thing connected with the sacred edifice seemly and in order.

The objections which have been made to monuments and epitaphs in the old country are very applicable to those existing here. The work named at the head of this article is well adapted to the circumstances of this Province, on account of its only bearing reference to tomb stones, and not to tablets and sculptured figures; portions

\* "They seem to have originated with the Puritans, and to have been intended to conceal the persons sitting within them, that they might disobey the rubries and canous providing for a decent deportment during divine service."—Poole on the Structure, Arrangement, and Decoration of Churches. An admirable little work, for sale in cheap form (1s. 11d.) at the Church Depository, Toronto; a new supply will arrive shortly.

smiles and congratulations, of the dissenters from her ture as Christ Church in that city, and that McGill of it have therefore been selected, and are now offered for

After remarking beautifully on the feeling of reverential tenderness which causes the erection of monuments, and shewing that however deep our love may have been to the deceased, we should scrupulously avoid inscribing any thing which savours of boasting or exaggeration on their tombs, Mr. Paget says: "In modern times (for off old it was not so) few persons set up a grave-stone without filling it with praises of the deceased. Look round our church-yards, and, if the grave-stones tell truth, this can hardly be looked upon as a fallen world,—almost every body there lying was a miracle of goodness. You may find in one burial-place half a dozen inscriptions to as many different people, each declaring on behalf of him whose grave it overshadows, that a better parent, busband, brother and son never lived. Hence it has happened that to lie like an epitaph' is passed into a proverb. It is to be feared that a great majority of modern epitaphs are made up of flattery or lies. Nay, so unscrupulous have Churchmen become in this respect, that it is not uncommon to see high praises written on the tombs of profitigates and infidels."

After giving some gross instances of this description like are every down the serve under his every mode his own and heavily joined in by the loyal assemblage. At stated intervals there were discharges of artillery, intended by the workmen to do honour to the joyous event, while the walls were decorated with a goodly display of flags. The Stone laid, the procession returned to the school-room, where an excellent and highly appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, Missionary at the Carrying Place, (who devotes a portion of his acceptable labours to this station), aided by the Rev. Messrs. Givins and McAlpin, who read appropriate portions of Scripture. During the Service at the building, the National Anthem was sung and heartily joined in by the loyal assemblage. At stated intervals there were discharges of artillery, intended by the workmen to do honour to the joyous event, whi

they almost never wrote a word of praise on the tomb of any person, however eminent; they contented themselves with stating the name of the deceased, and expressing the pious wish that God would have mercy on his soul. The humble spirit of ancient times frequently left a tomb without even the name of its occupant being inscribed thereon, contented that his soul should be in God's safe-keeping, contented that his soul should be in God's safe-keeping, and that the earthly resting place of the body should be simply marked with the blessed sign of the cross, to protect it from future disturbance; and which, where inscriptions were introduced, made them as short and worded them as humbly as possible. The reverse of this practice is the fashion that now prevails, and even a class of enitable which seems to avoid flattery errs in another. epitaphs which seems to avoid flattery, errs in another respect. For instance, there is little enough of real humility in the following common couplet:

' Praises on tombs are trifles idly spent,

" Even in the most favourable cases, and where praise unprofitable servants, and have only done what it was our duty to do, and that if we are admitted into the joy of our Lord, it will be for Christ's sake, and through His alone

After inspecting the tombs in and about Toronto, and a few country church-yards, I can confidently assert that these remarks are in too many instances very applicable to our own case; it would be easy to select epitaphs rivalling in grossness of flattery, and in incorrectness, the specimens given by Mr. Paget; but fearing lest it should wound the feelings of relatives, I think it better to avoid criticising, save in a general way, what has been for many years the prevailing fashion. It is upon our clergy the duty chiefly devolves of superseding the modern epitaphs, by introducing the language of self-abasement and humility, suitable to be inscribed over the remains of a Churchman. They have the power to prevent any thing impro-per from being placed in their church-yards; but instances would be rare where the exercise of such power would

be necessary, were the exercise or such power would be necessary, were they to intimate to their parishioners a willingness and desire to be consulted about proper memorials. The majority of the population through the country are quite unaccustomed to literary composition: the consequence is, when a monument is required, the friends of the deceased very often leave the whole matter to the painter or stone-mason; hence, bad spelling and bad grammar are as prevalent as intense egotism and an irreligious spirit. This would be avoided if the clergyman were consulted, and, to quote from Mr. Paget, "I believe that most clergymen would cheerfully give their assistance in such a matter, and there are no persons more competent to the task, whether of drawing up an epitaph

assistance in such a task, whether of drawing up an epitaph in simple, graceful, and pious language, or of selecting an appropriate sentence or text of scripture to accompany it.

A good collection of inscriptions and epitaphs is much required to serve as models: many of the verses and other a Christian's hope, and would be very appropriate; but for those who desire something more, I have selected a munion and other Services," made to him by Dr. and the services of their return from Toronto. alluded to in an early part of this article. The following holds out a lesson of pious instruction:—"Sacred to the memory of, &c. Let those who mourn in proportion, as they once revered and loved her: let those whose dis tresses have been relieved by her benevolence, or soothed by her gentleness, pay the best tribute to her memory, by allowing her mild example an influence on their hearts and lives." On the tomb of Bishop Ken, one of the brightest ornaments of the Church in his generation, is the following inscription written by himself:—"May the here interred. Thomas, late Bishop of Bath and Wells, (and uncanonically deprived for not transferring his allegiance.) have a perfect consummation of bliss, both in body and soul, at the great day, of which God keep me always mindful." Dr. Johnson's epitaph on Mr. Thrate is a good specimen of an address to the passer by: - "Abi, viator, et, vicibus rerum humanarum perspectis, æterni-tatem cogita." In the Church of Briton this beautiful epitaph, remarkable for the Christian earnestness pervading it, is on a tablet to the memory of the learned Com-mentator on the Prophets, the father of Bishop Lowth: Near the outside of this wall, lieth the body of Mr. Wm Louth, late Rector of this Church; who died May 17, 1732, and being dead still desires to speak to his beloved parishioners, and earnestly to exhort them constantly to attend on the worship of God, frequently to receive th holy Sacrament, and diligently to observe the good in-structions given in this place: To breed up their children in the fear of God, and to follow peace with all men, and holiness without which no man shall see the Lord.

"God give us all a happy meeting There is something very simple and pleasing in the following:—"He strove faithfully to do his duty, in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call him."— Another epitaph on a clergyman, is a good example of brevity, simplicity and piety: "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. John Rogers, late Vicar of this parish, who, after a long life of ministerial usefulness, patiently awaited the coming of his Lord, and died in peace, 25th March, 1836.

I will conclude this part of my subject by observing, with Mr. Paget, that a monumental inscription "should be characterized by Christian humility, kindness, and by a disposition to say too little rather than too much;" that in the words of another zealous minister of the Church it should be prospective rather than retrospective in its again to earth; to God's mercy, not to man's merits. (To be concluded in our next.)

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO. NEW CHURCH AT THE TRENT.

Mr. Editor,—I have been anxiously looking to the column of Ecclesiastical Intelligence in your interesting paper, for a notice of a very neat Church which is in the course of erection at the village of Anwood, at the mouth of the Trent. As those engaged in building it seem determined to proceed with their praiseworthy enterprize without letting their neighbours know anything about it, I hope I shall not be considered intrusive in sending you a brief notice of the gratifying ceremony of laying its corner-stone, which I had the pleasure of witnessing, in the early part of last month. A hiatus in the line of communication between stage and steamer placed a few hours at my disposal, and I resolved to improve them by

a notice that the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new Church was to take place that afternoon, and with feelings of gratitude for the privilege, I resolved to The arrangements had all been made for the ceremony at 2 o'clock, but a heavy torrent of rain delayed it for some time, and I began to fear the attendance would be small and the evening unfavourable; but about 4 o'clock the weather cleared up—the sun beamed benignantly on the undertaking, and to my surprise a very numerous assemblage of persons of all classes made their appearance

to testify the interest they felt in the event. All things being in readiness, the procession formed poposite the residence of Sheldon Hawley, Esq., being needed by the Architect, Contractor and Builders, folowed by the officiating Clergy, in their surplices, Building Committee, members of the Church, &c. On arriving at the building, I was agreeably surprised to find it in so

\* "Markham on English Churches and Sepulchral Memorials."—Oxford, J. H. Parker. This work, very neatly got up, with illustrations, is now for sale at the Church Depository, for 7s. 6d. to subscribers. It is remarkable for elegant simplicity of diction and soundness of architectural taste.

The Clergy and Choir having ascended the platform, the consideration of the readers of The Church, accompanied by a few remarks, in the hope that they may have some slight effect in improving the appearance and character of our church-yards.

After remarking beautifully on the feeling of reveren-

mon to see high praises written on the tombs of profilgates and infidels."

After giving some gross instances of this description
which came under his own notice, he goes on to say:
"Perhaps, reader, your own recollections may supply you
with similar instances. But, be this as it may, the fact
that such things are done, must needs make us all suspicious of the truth of high-wrought praises upon tombs;
and I think, upon reflection, you will come to agree with
me, that, even where really deserved, they are better, far
better, omitted. We should reflect what even the best of
us must be before Him, in whose sight the very angels
are not pure. Our forefathers felt this so strongly, that
they almost never wrote a word of praise on the tomb of
any person, however eminent; they contented themselves

tecture, with massive buttresses, with a tower and receding chancel; and if we may judge from the plan, will, when completed, be a very neat and Church-like edifice. As the spot of ground on which it is placed is elevated, it will appear to much advantage,—especially when approached by water.

Mr. Meyers is both architect and contractor, and, as it

is his first undertaking, appears to feel a deep interest in the faithful execution of his contract. The original contract, I understand, was £775. Large as this sum is for an infant village, I have lately heard the Committee had adopted the wise, and in the end economical plan, of doing things well at once, and incurred the additional expense of putting a tin roof on it, towards which Mr. Hawley, with his accustomed liberality, has subscribed

I omitted to mention that beneath the corner-stone were deposited a tin case, containing a record of the time of and circumstances connected with the erection of the building, very neatly engrossed on parchment by Mr. Littel, several provincial newspapers, and a number of silver and copper coins, some of them very curious and

ancient.

The Church, I understand, is by agreement, to be completed in time for service on Christmas Day,—of this there is every prospect at present; and if it were not a high misdemeanor in a Churchman to be absent from his own parish Church and fire-side on that joyous festival, I know not but I might be drawn thither to witness and to share in the thanksgivings and rejoicings of that little flock, for the completion of their "holy and beautiful house."

VIATOR.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—Divine Service was performed in this beautiful edifice for the first time on Thursday last, after which an appropriate and eloquent Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, when a collection was made in aid of the funds for the completion of the building. Mr. C. Hyde, who led the choir on this occasion, introduced some very beautiful and effective chants of his own composition, which, considering the short time allowed for practice, were very creditably sung. A small muster of the St. George's Society assembled on the occasion; and although the Church was opened, regular service will not take place until Sunday the 19th October. The consecration will also be deferred until some future period. It was gratifying to observe the strict attention manifested by the congregation, which was numerous and highly respectable. The church, both as to its interior and exterior, fully justifies the eulogiums that have been passed upon it.—British Canadian.

Mrs. Hawkins, on their return from Toronto.

OPENING OF ST. ANN'S CHAPEL, GRIFFINTOWN .- On Sunday the 21st ult. St. Ann's Chapel, Griffintown, Montreal, was opened for the celebration of Divine Service, a large congregation completely filling the building, including the Governor General, the Hon. George Moffatt, The building is a beautiful specimen of the pointed

Gothic, capable of containing a thousand persons, and almost wholly laid out in free sittings. The Incumbent being at present in Ireland on business onnected with this Church, the Services will be celebrated by the resident Clergy of the metropolis, alter-

nately, until his return early in the Spring.

This is the fourth Church which, within seven years, has sprung from the Parish Church, through the co-operation and exertions of the Rector and Parishioners. The opening Sermon was preached by the Rev Agar Adamson, and a collection of £56 made in aid of ne fund for completing the steeple, &c.—Communicated Montreal, Michaelmas Day, 1845.

On Monday evening, the 25th of August, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in prosecuting his visit to the Churches in King's County, having had an arduous journey to perform from the parish of Upham, arrived at a rather late hour at the Parsonage, Sussex Vale.

Divine Service was held on Tuesday morning at the

The Rev. Mr. Arnold, Clergyman of the Parish, together with the Churchwardens, Vestry, and a number of the Parishioners, met his Lordship at the Church door, and presented to him an address, expressive of the pleasure which it afforded them to welcome their Bishop on this his first visit to their parish, of the importance which they attached to the Episcopal office, of the benefits which might be expected to result to the Church at large from frequent visits of its Chief Pastor, and their h the visits of the Bishops to themselves upon the present and future occasions might be blessed to their spiritual advantage. His Lordship was pleased to make a gracious reply, urged upon the people devotedness to their Church and perseverance in complying with all her sacred insti-Divine Service was then commenced, the Rev. Mr.

Scovil of Norton reading the Morning Prayers. The Bishop then proceeded to administer the solemn rite of Confirmation, when 31 young persons presented themselves to participate in the blessings and privileges of the ordinance. This service being ended, the Bishop addressed the young people and the congregation present in a most earnest, affectionate, and truly christian manifold in the congregation of the confirmation of the co ner, exhorting them to live worthy of their christian pro fession, and to adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things: and long may his Lordship's earnest and eloquent appeal be retained in the memories and carried out in the practice of all who heard it.

In the afternoon of the same day the Bishop proceeded

to the Church in the parish of Studholm. Here again, the Clergyman, Wardens, and Vestry of the parish, presented a short address, to which his Lordship replied in very kind manner.

After this, a petition was offered to his Lordship by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, begging in his own name and that of the Parishioners, that he would be pleased to consecrate the Burial the Burial-ground. This solemn service was accordingly immediately commenced, and solemn indeed it was, and most affecting to every one of the large assembly who were collected together, members of various denominations being present. A procession was formed of the Bishop, Clergy, and

people, who walked around the ground, till returning towards the Church they took shelter from the rays of the sun under some of the trees with which this Church so beautifully surrounded. The solemn business was then proceeded in, and the voice of praise and prayer was solemnity was greatly increased by the appearance of such a multitude engaged in prayer, all kne green grass. A few verses of a Psalm were then sung, fter which the Bishop made some affecting and most appropriate remarks, and which could not fail to reach

The Bishop, Clergy and People, then proceeded to the Church. Here again the solemn rite of Confirmation was administered, and nineteen young persons came for-ward to ratify their baptismal vows. His Lordship, after his duty was performed, delivered a sermon, in his usual clear, earnest, impressive and eloquent manner, and thus ended the solemnities of the day, not, it is hoped, without being blessed to the spiritual good of all who witnessed

The Bishop, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Arnold and The Bishop, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Arnold and seovil, proceeded in the evening to Springfield.—Chronicle. the turmoil of political agitation, established in Broad

UNITED STATES.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA .-The Episcopal Recorder describes at length the ceremony of the consecration of Dr. Potter, Bishop elect of Pennsylvania, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 23d ultimo. As this intelligence has reached us at a late hour, we can do no more than merely notice the interest-

## From our English Files.

THE PROGRESS OF RUSSIA IN NORTH AMERICA.- The Russian possessions in the new world, which have but recently begun to attract the attention of Europe, are reported to have gained an accession of territory equal in extent to a third part of Russia in Europe. Some surprise was felt in St. Peters-burgh when the Russian American Company some years ago abandoned the fine colony of Ross, in the Northern part of the eniusula of California, which soon after passed into the hands f the Hudson's Bay Company; but what was the cause of of the Hudson's Bay Company; but what was the cause of this abandonment remained unknown. From the account given by one of their officers, it appears that the Russian company first took possession of Ross in 1812. The natural riches of this fertile tract of land, the favourable position of the harbour of Bodega, the neighbourhood of the Spanish port, San Francisco, in New California, the immense forests of the sorrounding country, yielding excellent timber, and the boundless abundance of otters and sea calves contained in the rivers, were all great enticements, and in the above year Herr Von Kuskoff, with 200 Russians and Kodjak Indians, formed a settlement on the banks of the Bodega. An exterminating war was at once begun in boats made of seal-skins on the sea-calves, beavers, otters, and other rare fur animals, of which the colony seemed so productive. They thus gradually gained, colony seemed so productive. They thus gradually gained, with the mere intention of profit, the trade of the whole colony and the neighbouring port of San Francisco, and in a short time the company had made extraordinary progress in this branch of industry, and had founded an extensive trade with the Spanish settlements on the western coast of America, chiefly for cattle. The surface of the land is so fertile that, with but little labour, it yields a most excellent crop, especially of wheat.
Between 1820 and 1830 the colony was at its greatest properity; the basis of its population were Russians, around whom had gathered the aborigines, who, being treated with the greatest mildness by the Russians, had become part of the colony. test midness by the Russians, had become part of the colony. The situation of the fort of Ross, surrounded by gardens and bounded by woods of gigantic pines, is highly picturesque and imposing. The fort, for the country, is a very strong work; the outer enclosure is pierced with embrasures, and provided with carronades, and six heavy cannon are mounted on two hexagonal bastions. The harbour of Rodges is navigable for hexagonal bastions. The barbour of Bodega is navigable for vessels of heavy burden, and well suited for their stay from April to October .- Augsburg Gazette.

FREDERIKA BREMER .- We believe (says the Liverpoo Albion) this charming authoress will shortly pass through Liverpool, en route to the United States. The following sketch of a lady who has attained an European celebrity as an authoress, and whose works have been, within the last two or three years, introduced and become well known to the generality of English readers, principally by means of the amiable Mary Howitt, will be acceptable to our readers:

Frederika Bremer was born in the year 1802. After the

death of her father, a rich merchant and proprietor of mines, she resided at Schonen, and subsequently with a female friend in Norway. She now lives with her mother and sister alternately in the Norrlands Gatan, at Stockholm, or at their country seat at Arsta. If I were to talk to you about Miss Breath at Arsta. mer's romances, you would laugh at me, for you are doubtless ten times better acquainted with them than I am. But you are curious, perhaps, to learn something about her appearance, and that I can tell you. You will not expect to hear that and that I can tell you. You will not expect to hear that Miss Bremer, a maiden lady of forty, retains a very large share of youthful bloom; but, independently of this, she is really any thing but handsome. Her thin wrinkled physiognomy is, however, rendered agreeable by its good-humoured expression, and her meagre figure has the benefit of a neat and simple style of dress. From the style of her writings, I used always to take her to be a governess; and she looks exactly like one. She knows that she is not handsome, and on that account has always refused to have her portrait taken; the one they sell of her in Germany is a counterfeit, the offspring of an artist's imagination, stimulated by speculative booksellers. This summer there was a quizzing paragraph in one of the Swedish par mer there was a quizzing paragraph in one of the Swedish pa-pers, saying that a painter had been sent direct from America to Rome and Stockholm to take portraits of the Pope and of Mr. Lyell mentions a circumstance highly creditable to a

Nova Scotian postmaster. "I have never," he observes "trav Nova Scotian postmaster. "I have never," he observes "leled in a country where my scientific pursuits seemed to be better understood, or more zealously forwarded, than in Nova Scotia, although I went there almost without letters of recommendation. At Truro, having occasion to go over a great deal of several inserties on two processing does I had of ground in different directions, on two successive days, employed two pair of horses, one in the morning the other in the afternoon. The postmaster, an entire stranger to me, de-clined to receive payment for them, although I pressed him to do so; saying that he had heard I was exploring the country at my own expense, and he wished to contribute his share towards soienties whether such another scientific postmaster could be found in all England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

Who shall say that Englishmen are not men of letters, when it appears by a parliamentary return that the total number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the last year amounted to two hundred and forty-two millions?" rages nearly ten letters for each man, woman, and child in the empire. It further appears that the above number constitutes an increase of 22 millions over the preceding year; while the total number before the reduction of the rate of postage was control of the rate of postage was only 72 millions. What an increased consumption ink and paper must have attended this augmentation of letters; many must scribble now, who never scribbled before -John Bull.

A PREACHING PEER. - An announcement having been sens th that the Right Hon. Lord Teynham would preach a Swansea, the meeting-house was literally crammed at the hous appointed for holding the service. His Lordship selected for his text the 4th verse of the 51st Psalm, "Against thee, the only have Leinand" for any analysis of the service of the servi only, have I sinned," &c., and preached for about an hour, appears that his lordship has practised preaching from an ear age, and previous to succeeding to the Pecrage, laboured in connexion with the Home Missionary Society, which so displeased his father, the late Lord, that, in his will, he deprived him of every thing, with the exception of the entailed estable. A portion of the property has, however, since reverted to him by the deaths of two of his brothers. His Lordship was on his way to Ireland and prescribed to the control of the contro way to Ireland, and preached on Thursday evening at Llanelly and will preach this evening (Tuesday) at Carmarthen. Low-Teynham is attached to a sect denominated the "Plymouth Brethren," which admits of no distinction between laymen and

The St. Petersburgh Journal of the 22d of July publishes second bulletin from General Woronzoff, detailing his further operations in the Caucacus. From it we find that the Rus sian general, assuming as the basis of his operations the line of the Terek and the town of Kisliar, has penetrated, by the north of the Daghestan, into the mountains which bound that country to the west. His object is to secure the communications tween the capital Derbent and the line of Terek by penetrat to the Mussulman mountaineers, commanded by the Emit Chamil, who lately invaded all the country below, and blockaded the town of Derbent. The general has not yet pushed his operations further than towards, the sources of the Soulak, from the mouths of the Terek. Success appears to have hitherto crowned the Russian forces; and Chamil appears to have adopted the tactics of avoiding coming to a regular engagement. The Russian general has disposed his army into two detachments, one at Kisliar and the other at Derbent, the combined novements of which have compelled the enemy to evacuate

DURATION OF VEGETABLE LIFE. - About this time last year we gave an account of a remarkable and successful experiment by Mr. Grimston, of the Herbary, Highgate. It will be recollected that Mr. Pettigrew presented to Mr. Grimston of the British Museum of the British Museum of Gardiner Wilkinson, and which had been enclosed with the Egyptian mummy for a period of 2,844 years. The latte gentleman last year resolved to ascertain if they still retain them in a compost resembling as nearly as possible the alluvis soil of the Nile, and placed them in a forcing frame; in about twenty days he was appearable. twenty days he was agreeably surprised to find them sprouts and they ultimately produced nineteen pods, from which Part of these were this year planted on the 23d of April, and the rest on the 4th of June, but open air, though with a similar compost, and all are now of most luxurious growth, full of pods as well as beautiful bloss oms; the latter are white with green stripes, of a bell shape, but, contrary to the British pea, producing the pod from the centre; the pod, in shape, resembles the seymitar, or mare fat pea. We have had repeated instances of the extraording duration of vegetable life in wheat, and we think great cre is due to Mr. Grimston for his successful test of a similar pro

THE MAID AND THE SPIDER .- The Gazette de Tribunau relates the following anneedote, which, if true, throws into the shade the story upon which the opera of the Guzza Ladra if founded. M. P. founded. M. P—— had two enamel shirt studs surmountby a small fly of burnished steel, so beautifully wrought that e frequently deceived his friends by feigning to be we flies. One of these studs was lost. Mr. P——1 tain suspicions, but for want of proof thought it prudent to suppress them. The following year the fellow stud also disappeared, wherever the suppress of the theft peared, whereupon the old servant was accused of the the and dismissed. Some days afterwards Madame P——perce yeed a large spider's web behind the wainscot of her apartment and upon brushing it. and upon brushing it down what was her surprise at seeing the two missing studs fall to the ground! An enormous spider, deceived by the resemblance, and thinking to have caught a fly, had hidden the study in it. a fly, had hidden the studs in its web. The innocence of

On Tuesday afternoon, the remains of Mr. Henry Hunt, the only surviving son of the late Henry Hunt, the colebrated advocate of universal suffrage, and who for many years represented by Preston in parliament, were interest in the colebrated and the college of th Preston in parliament, were interred in the new burial g near the Old Church, Lambeth. The deceased succe