Poetry.

NO NIGHT THERE.

"No night is there!" The sun of love is beaming Upon the happy denizens of heaven; Its pure effulgence from God's presence stream-

ing, Shines ever on the hosts of the forgiven. "No night is there!" for want and pain are

ended: Sin and temptation they shall know no more And unbelief, with all that God offended,

Departed as they left the mortal shore. "No night is there!" for eye to eye each seeth, There no harsh judgments, no distrust intrude; Before love's light all misconception fleeth,

And each esteems the other as he should. No night is there!' for none shall know the anguish

Of separation or estrangment keen: Under the Lord's chastisement none shall languish, For there his glorious face unveiled is seen.

O then, while here in darkness and in sorrow, We wait with trembling hope the summons home ;

A ray from heaven to light our path we'll bor-Nor e'er beyond its hallowed influence roam.

ROME AS SEEN BY A ROMANIST.

fessional is a "spiritual railroad," and doubt not that our High Masses strike them High Mass a "religious junket" for the pretty much in the same way in which we "more religious." And this forsooth, is should be struck by a Quaker's meeting. the Roman Idea of worship. That such But it is time to illustrate the Roman

a state of things can by Anglican perverts idea of worship in another of its aspects. be made the theme of love and admiration, You should go into one of their large as the quintessence of devotion and churches at a Retreat. One of our great sanctity, as an example of what Ward calls theatres on a crowded night is the only in his Ideal, "the gradual influence of in- parallel to a scene as to its material featercourse with those who are themselves tures. The largest churches (not St. in possession of the Sacred Ideas." May Peter's, of course) are filled to cramming, we not, without breach of charity, apply and that for consecutive hours. The to them the language of our friend below, preaching (which is usually given by the who must himself be a curiosity, and say, Jesuits) commands the deepest interest, that the Exchange which they have made and elicits the most expressive demonstrawould not be complete without its dupes? tions of feeling; and it would do your

idea of Divine worship, is-parade. I last revolution) "Bendetto sia Dio," &c., don't think an Italian could be awkward or or the glorious contempt of time with bungling if he aimed at it, so that the result of their church arrangements is beau. which the people roar out the alternate verses of the "Te Deum," or take up the tiful and effective, at least to my taste. But strain of the "Tantum Ergo." Here at the principle on which they are founded least if not in their High Masses, we may is evidently a commercial one. It is cer. borrow their "idea of worship" with adtainly curious that this should be true of a vantage, and the English and Irish charpeople not celebrated for their success in acter, with their several and distinct excelthe affairs of the world; but I really think lencies, and, above all, with those qualities if you want to see the Romans in their of depth and stability, which I own, with element, you must go into their churches. all my admiration of Rome, I cannot sin-They are complete masters of the rationale cerely predicate of the Roman people, of external worship, and their excellence would furnish material of unrivalled proappears to consist in this-that they never mise for the trial of the experiment .-think of anything but what they are about. The result of this spirit is just what strikes against the English idea of worship, which is that of a forced and sustained solemnity. The English are real enough in the Stock Exchange, but in the church they are in masks and on stilts. The Romans, on the contrary, are said to manage their worldly matters very ill; but within churches they are perfect adepts. In fact (and it bears out what I am saying) their churches have been compared to marts or exchanges, in which every one seems to find his place, or to have the means of negotiating his transaction. Such is just the notion you a stream at another visiting the Blessed Sacrament, denoted by its seven ever-burning lamps; a pressure round the great black foot of St. Peter to gain the leave of portunity, is the shrewd cicerone who ac- following terms:

its " dupes."

and the substance of the whole devotion, would be in Rome a mere incident, attracting its circle like other subjects, but neither absorbing attention or clashing with other interests. I am not either praising or blaming this view of the matter, but merely describing facts. The structure and or-

dering of most of our own churches plainly render it impossible to carry out the idea of religion which prevails at Rome--national habits are a further impediment. But the difference ought to be born in mind, if for no other reason, at least on the ground of fairness and charity towards our foreign brethren-for, according to our national ideas of worship, a Roman High Mass would seem the height of irreverence. It must be born in mind, then, the more religious of the Romans satisfy their devotion at Low Masses, and go to High Mass as a kind luxe, or religious junket. They are not ashamed of saying that they go to High Mass to enjoy themselves-to hear beautiful music--feast their eyes with gold and silver, and light, and all the parure of church solemnity. Of course, they don't forget what High Mass is; but they don't think it necessary to be always talking about the "holy rite" and the "Adorable Sacrifice" in an edifying and impressive manner. Accordingly, they don't feel it necessary to "sit out" a High Mass if they have been at one or two Low ones: but they will come in for a snatch of recreation, say a prayer to the Blessed Vir-It is well to let Romanists tell their own gin under the inspiration of a beautiful story. We may be sure then that it is "Benedictus" or "Agnus Dei," walk truly told. The following, were it from a about the church in a meditative mood, Protestant pen, might be deemed exagger- exchange a kind word with a friend, and ated and malicious. But, as it proceeds from the orthodox pages of the Tablet, its shocking to Protestants, and furnishes the fidelity must be acknowledged. Some of source of a thousand and one temerarious the touches are exquisitely graphic and judgments. But the Romans will go on suggestive. The Stock Exchange and the doing the same thing as long as they are Theatre are the only scenes to which an Romans; and although they will not copy ardent and applauding Romanist can com- our censorious habits by charging our pare a truly Romish Church. The con- mode of worship with irreverence, yet I

Sutton. heart good to hear the rapture of devotion THE ROMAN IDEA OF WORSHIP .- The with which the immense concourse re-

THE ROMISH CHURCH IN INDIA .- The Madras Roman Catholic directory for the year 1854, gives the following statistics of the Roman Catholic Church in British India, the Malayan peninsula and the island of Ceylon. Total number of priests in these regions, 781, and of the Romish population, 894,450. Of the priests, no ess than 500 are in the single vicarate of Verapoly, in which the Romish population numbers 228,000. The vicarates next in importance are Maderia with 39 priests, and 150,000 Romish population; Ponget of St. Peter's on a busy day. There Romish population; and Colombo, with 18 priests and 100,000 Romish population.

Banner of the Cross.

---MODERN INFIDELITY.

Modern Infidelity resembles vice which an indulgence; a ring of kneelers round has thrown away its coarseness and the "confessional" to get a share in the assumed the garb of polish and refinement. spiritual railroad; while here and there It revolts at the vulgarity of Tom Paine you will see knots of gossips, unengaged and the indecency of Gibbon; and it in any special transaction, but evidently admits much that Hume and Voltaire full of the business of the place. The only denied. It affects to admire the beauty gawks and gulls in the scene are our and the grandeur of Christianity; it even worthy countrymen, who, with an air of adopts the terminology of its expositions the most heroic self sufficiency, convey and allows to the Bible the loftiest place the idea of the most unutterable smallness. in the scale of universal inspiration. Like They are in every one's way, even in a Rousseau, it can dwell with rapture on the place where there is room for all; they contemplation of the character of Jesus, stare up when others look down and the and it would not disturb the faith of those objects which others pass by with indiffer- who have neither the scholarship nor the ence obtain the predominant share of their leisure to take in the more comprehensive attention. I fear me that the only Roman views which the new "lights of the age' in the church who, in the English sense of propound. A recent writer has expressed the phrase, is making the most of his op- the contrast to which we allude in the

companies them, and who for the sake of "The enmity of the older Infidelity has a second paul, is plying them with the sunk into the sleep of exhaustion. The most palatable information. But our "Ex. Deism of the last century wore a cold and change" would not be complete without withered aspect. Its touch was rough and frosty, it had no sympathies. Its sorcery The odd part of the matter is, that all was coarse—unrelieved by the glitter of this time there is a "grand High Mass" sophism or the witchery of song; and its going on in St. Peter's- It might for any. dark and malignant scowl chilled the very thing I have said, be even at the great orgies into which its disciples had been altar in the apse where it was celebrated initiated. It tore hope and love from man under conditions very similar to those I with a rude and unpitying snatch, and have just described, at the Beatification of 'grinned horribly a ghastly smile,' if its Fathers Bobola and De Grands. But let us victims at any time trembled under the suppose it in Choral Chapel. Wherever sudden consciousness of the robbery and it be, you would be struck by noting how this cruelty which had been practised upon grand High Mass is but a simple feature them. It covered the heaven with a pall in the scene, even although accompanied of darkness, whose frown was reflected in by the best trained choir in the world, and ominous gloom on the earth. So it could celebrated with every attribute of external not prevail. It gave nothing in exchange

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 3, 1854.

without a home. It gave no aim to life but a sensual pleasure, and sought no relief from death but a dreary annihilation. We are not afraid of the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the constant of the grosser forms of the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the constant of the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief byinging haves and ruin into the grosser forms of uphelief by into the gr Their Communism owes its spread to than such trickery as this.

It is quite plain that no minister professing society by the summary act of overturning it, and erecting a new fabric-a second gourd, 'which came up in a night, and perished in a night.' Seduction from a fairer and more attractive appearance; and in such a luring guise it has at length come among us. Its insinuations are pregnant with menace and danger; its pretensions are coincident with the claims of the appointment of her Colonial Bishops by tensions are coincident with the claims of the loftiest ideal philosophy; and it some times arrogates the charms of a poetical Pantheism. There is nothing rude nor vulgar about it. It does not seek to brand the Bible as a forgery, but only to modify or explain away its claims. It allows the inspired books much in literary glory, and æsthetic brightness, but denies them a monopoly of such qualities. It brings scripture down to the level of a common treatise; for it speaks of 6 Minos and Moses as equally inspired to make laws;' David and Pindar 'to write poetry and affirms that Newton and Isaiah, Leibnitz and Paul, &., have in them various forms of the one spirit from God

the world, and common as God." It is important that we should be aware of the danger to which we are exposed, although we do not look upon the crisis either with panic or alarm.-London

Ecclesiastical Entelligence.

ENGLAND. From the London Guardian. THE COLONIAL OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL

CHURCH. The mischievous consequences of the change which has placed Lord John Russell's nominee at the head of the Colonial Office, are already apparent. The measure for the removal of those disabilities of which our clergy in the The measure for the removal of word which precisely does not express sponds to the beautiful addresses (used in drawn without a shadow of reason or even of in the metropolis.

Rome ever since the blasphemies of the drawn without a shadow of reason or even of in the metropolis. What Sir John Pakington was unable Cabinet, notoriously desirous on all occasions of weakening the Church. The question itself s one on which argument is now quite superfluous. Mr. Gladstone has more than once unanswerably exposed the grievance of which our colonial brethren complain, and has clearly ointed out the remedy. The only reply which e has ever received has been in effect an acknowledgment that the removal of legal estraints would give the Church increased vigor and activity—an abundantly adequate reason why her adversaries should determine to maintain them in full force. What considerations document justifying their form of protest, and have been urged to obtain the consent of the have been urged to obtain the consent of the statesman who has hitherto vindicated the ights of the Colonial Church, we are not informed. It is a natural conjecture that Lord John Russell has procured the acquiescence of is colleagues by representing the inability of

> tive leadership is the principal cause. which Sir George Grey has had the satisfaction of giving to the Colonial Church during his of giving to the Colonial Church during his brief administration of the department. In refusing the continuance of the scanty stipend hitherto voted to the Bishop of New Zealand, and resisting the advances made by Sir John

> case. It is only this. The vote is not singly withdrawn, but disappears along with all the rest of the New Zealand estimates, for which the colony is henceforth to provide. It was eastle is entitled to his share of the blame.
>
> Lord John Russell adds that the Bishop was yours respectfully.
>
> "John King, Chairman." ntinuance of a stipend depending on an annual vote, and gives us to understand that it is not improper for Government to deprive pereipt of salaries of their means of support without notice or compensation—an ertion so abominably discreditable to official nen, that we cannot bring ourselves to believe

It is not pretended that any arrangement ad, or has, been made with the colonial legislature to provide an equivalent; it was a mistake in the Governor to advance the money last year, as he had been used to do; no previous had been given to the Bishop, who was so wholly unprepared for it that he had recently his reduction of the estimates by his expension that the legislative assembly of New Zealand would willingly provide for the Bishop's salary. his unworthy attempt to mislead the House bllowed immediately upon its author's reference the objections of the member for Lambeth. The reasoning of that gentleman, and of his friends on both sides of the globe, would prohibit (as Sir George Grey well knew) all payments from the state towards religion; they would quite as much deprecate a vote of the Assembly of New Zealand for an Episcopal roof.

unbelief bringing havoc and ruin into the midst of the people. Their very hideous. If he hazarded a guess on A project has midst of the people. Their very indeousness is repulsive. The fantastic disbelief the subject, in order to divert the attention of Parliament from the injury which the Bishop of Christianity, urged by such men as Parliament from the injury which the bishep Fourier, St. Simeon, Owen, and even the Abbe Lamennais, is rejected and louthed straightforward objections of Mr. Williams to by the moral instincts of our nature. all payments in support of religion far better

maddened passions and political desperation the opinions of the present Government could tion, and had its birth in a visionary and justify the withdrawal of this stipend on such quixotic attempt to remedy the disorder of grounds as the member for Lambeth might consistently allege. A consul or a tide waiter, whose office was abolished, would not be treated Babel—whose wretched existence when tried in miniature, has always been so so cavalierly—we might say, with so insolent a disregard of the consideration due to any private person—as the Bishop of New Zealand has brief, as scarce to warrant the name of an been treated by the Colonial Office. At the experiment, and whose promise of good is least Sir George Grey might have ascertained only as the momentary verdure of the what probability there was of a vote in the Provincial Legislature, and, in the event of a refusal, he might have left it to the House of Commons to decide for themselves between their Christianity to be successful, must present | fear of the member for Lambeth and their respect for the great missionary of the southern

It is impossible to quit the subject without for the exercise of that nomination has ceased to exist. Already we are paying out of our own pockets, or by the help of our subscriptions the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the stipends of a large proportion of the olonial Sees. Those prelates for the most part enjoy no privilege or power different from what the Roman Catholic bishops, appointed by their own co-religionists, have long obtained It is hard to say why in New Zealand, more than in Scotland, the Colonial Minister should laim the right of nominating the chief pastors of the Church. That the Secretary who has been instrumental in cutting off the remnants of State endowments should himself be able to appoint bishops to whose support (thanks to him) the State will not contribute a farthing, is at least an anomaly which requires explanation. The grounds of it are not self-evident, and most high.' Such inspiration is limited to 'no sect, age, or nation, for it is wide as the world, and common as God!"

many Churchmen are asking to have them produced. Nor does it tend to allay our discontent that we can feel so little confidence in the rinciples by which the ministerial nomination is at present likely to be governed. The mo-tives which have led to the withdrawal of the ill for the removal of the disabilities of the Colonial Church would also cause the appointment of bishops who could be depended upon for an Erastian policy or latitudinarian teaching. There is no reason why we should put ap with this: if we must lose our share of the Parliamentary estimates, let us at the same time get rid of the burthen which Downing

Street is ready to fasten on the vitality and efficiency of our Church. For the following items, as far as the St. Augustine's College Festival, we are indebted to the London Guardian .- ED. CHURCH.

The Queen has contributed £500 towards the

bury, which stood prorogued to the 20th inst., pare the circumstances of the mission of St. loyalty to the Queen, has been done without a was, as anticipated on Friday, further pro-

dershaft, with St. Mary Axe.

The clergy of Hull have replied in a lengthened tianity.

determine the question at issue between us. such preparation, showing this difference be-With all due respect for ecclesiastical laws, we tween the present state of the original inhabi-Government to carry the bill in the House of Commons—an inability of which his own ineffectively are less definite than might be wished, and of the obligation of colonial bishops to the methat the result of appeal to them is consequently but this is not the only discouragement that the result of appeal to them is consequently tropolitan see of Canterbury, and trusted that the Church of Canterbury—clergy and laity,

and resisting the advances made by Sir John Pakington in the Bishop's favor, the Colonial Secretary has enjoyed the opportunity of showing his superiority on such occasions to the connections of political party. With the chiefs of the opposition, or against them, he is equally at home when a cause in which the Character is superiority in such case), then see it brought to do to a legal decision on doctrinal questions, after the manner in which you allowed yourself to speak in your charge of his own. He stated that the work in his diocese had, in the first instance, been that of the agents of the Church Missionary Society. The Society founded upon holy scripture (the ultimate at home when a cause in which the Church is at home when a cause in which the Church is interested has to be defeated or put down. He has been fortunate, too, in the subject of his we entirely differ from you in the opinion that in heathen where no colonists existed. financial operations; no name could have been the doctrine of the real presence in the elements is recommended both societies to their liberal chosen which represents, so fully as that of an open question in the Church of England, in support." Bishop Selwyn, all the best elements of Church | the same sense in which that of baptismal reextension in our colonies, and, at the same generation was declared to be so by the judicial applause from all present. The meeting then sime, of devotion to missionary enterprise on leathen soil.

Sir George Grey's defence does not mend his decision upon it will speedily be gratified.

Sir George Grey's defence does not mend his decision upon it will speedily be gratified.

Next day, Thursday, was the sixth anniver-

rithdrawn last year—that is, the Duke of New-stand, a striking contrast to that of Archdeacon the morning, and were attended only by the

The Rev. George Wray, Rector of Leven. The Rev. George wray, Rector of Level, and Rural Dean, has addressed a letter to the Archdeacon, expressive of his sorrow at the Bishop of New Zealand, who, with the Bishop of Adelaide, the Warden, and Subexhibited by the protesters, who have so far their own position, and to lend an arm to break down the barrier of that deference to authority which is at once the teaching of the gospel and the law of civilised life.

churchyard, came on on Friday for hearing be- the difficulties of a missionary ministry; that wholly unprepared for it that he had recently resigned the other half of his income for the benefit of the Church, relying on the provision that Parliament had made for his support. The that Parliament had made for his support. The Colonial Secretary then attempted to justify of which a writ will be issued to arrest him.— they were assembled. The college (he said)

> In the parish of St. Nicholas, Colchester, a rate of 8d. in the pound has been refused by a majority of 60 to 41. The numbers are reversed at Chard, in Somersetshire, and the rate carried by 63 to 41. At Dawlish a 12d. rate was car-

A project has been set on foot by the Rural Dean to restore the church of Totness, at an expense of £2,000. The churchwardens doubt their ability to raise the amount.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of New Zealand preached the annual sermon the "Tithe Redemption Trust," last week, at Christchurch St. Giles', when the Holy Communion was celebrated. A member of the congregation present, not a member of the Trust, offered to print the Bishop's sermon at his own charge, and present the society with a thousand copies. The offer, with the Bishop's consent, was thankfully ac cepted. Immediately after service, the society held its annual meeting at St. Martin's-hall, at which Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P., presided. A report was read by the secretary, and adopted; when several members and persons present addressed the meeting, particularly in reference to the mode in which the appropriate tithes, now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, are being dealt with.

Several interesting ecclesiastical events took place in Canterbury during last week. On bunday week the Rev. Dr. Spry preached, in coordance with the Queen's letter, a sermon in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the cathedral, when a collection of £154 2s. was made. On Wednesday the Bishop of New Zealand also preached in the cathedral for the society, and the collections on this occasion amounted to £55. The same evening a meeting was held in furtherance of the same cause, at which the Bishop of Adelaide was also present, together with a considerable body of the neighbouring clergy and laity. The first resolution was moved by Sir Walter James, Bart, and seconded by the Bishop of Adelaide, who, at considerable length, explained the state of the Australian colonies, and the spiritual necessities of the emigrants, the convicts, and the aborigines; stating several interesting instances of the willingness of all these classes to eceive instruction.

Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., proposed the second esolution, which the Bishop of New Zealand

"His lordship expressed his gratification at isiting the metropolitical city, where that great relate, the late Bishop of Sydney, was educated, and in whose cathedral his remains had found a place of repose. He entered into an eulogium of the character of Bishop Broughton, who had treated him as a father would his son on his first arrival at Sydney, on his way to New Zealand; so that he revered him as Tim thy might justly revere St. Paul. He spoke of the energy of his character, the depth of his tearning, his purity of motive, and the sim-plicity of his own habits. He told the audience how the Bishop of Sydney had declared that he owed, under God, all his distinction to the good education he had received in the King's School, at Canterbury. So was he led, not in any Popish spirit, like those who wore away the stones in adoration before the tomb of a haughty prelate, to visit the spot which was the place of burial of this holy man. He was also led to Canterbury by its being the place in which, by unds of the London Diocesan Church-Building the agency of one of his dearest friends, had been founded the missionary college of St. in the metropolis.

The convocation in the province of Canterbury, which stood prorogued to the 20th inst., was, as anticipated on Friday further are The confirmation of Lord Auckland as Bishop of Bath and Wells took place last week, as well as the installation of the Dean of Windsor.

Rome, to England, with those of his own diocese of New Zealand. As Gregory in the slave-market of Rome had pitied the condition of the Angels, and desired to render them as angels, The sum of £2,779 was collected at the in- and sent a band of missionaries for their con auguration dinner, last week, of the Clergy version from Saxon idolatry when the native College Charity. College Charity.

Friday night's Gazette contains an order in council, increasing the income of St. John's, Limehouse, from £175 to £200 per annum, to be charged on the Rectory of St. Andrew Understand the state of New Zealanders coming to visit the convict settlement of New South Wales, and converge the state of New South W formed plans for their conversion to Chris-His name must ever be dear to Chris-Wilberforce in the following terms:—

"You urge us to appeal to the 'laws and tribunals' which the Church 'has provided' to and one in which the colonist entered without the colonist entered

The right rev. speaker sat down amidst

castle is entitled to his share of the blame. Denison.—Signed, on behalf of the meeting, society and one or two guests. At half-past ten o'clock more than thirty friends of the society, and ardent supporters of the missionary enterprise, assembled in the chapel, when the warden, administered to the visitors and stubeen led astray by their feelings as to forget dents. The sermons were delivered by the Bishops of New Zealand and Adelaide. At the end of the sermons, before the offertory, was introduced the Form of Commemoration, in which the names of Queen Adelaide, Mrs The suit against Dunn, the fisherman of Mevagissey, who was cited by the incumbent of the Bishop, who was so of that parish for brawling at a funeral in the Shepherd, Miss Jones, Archbishop Howley, might be considered as 'the least of all seeds; but, added he, who can tell how many souls it may be ordained to save, when it shall have creased and borne fruit a hundred fold, by that reproductive power of which God created every tree, having its seed within itself. For by 63 to 41. At Dawlish a 1½d. rate was carried by a large majority, as an amendment on of this 'School of the Prophets.' In the even-The fine old parish church of Howden has party at dinner in the hall, including the been re-opened, after the erection of a new Bishops of London, New Zealand, and Adelaide salary as they would oppose such a vote in the In consequence of the offer of the Bishop Bart., A. J. Beresford Hope and George Russell, Sir Brook Bridges, Bart., Sir Walter James, British Parliament. It was well known, more-over, that the tendency of Colonial politics has magnificence. That which in one of our chapels is the "cynosure" of all eyes, outcast without shelter, and an orphan over, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and, in particular, that the tendency of Colonial politics has been all in favor of the voluntary system, and the singing correct, and performed with a land sisters, are staunch and well-informed the minister and church wardens of the parish the ministe

Chesshyre, G. Gilbert, &c."
The same bishops, clergy, and laity met the Bishop of London in the afternoon, and were present at the laying by him of the foundation stone of the Clergy Orphans' Institution, on the site given by Dr. Warneford, at St. Thomas'-

the Precentor, the Vicar of the parish, and the Warden and Students of St. Augustine's, the two colonial prelates, and the Lord Bishop of London, vested in his episcopal habit. As they moved along they sang the Psalm 127, Nisi Dominus, and on arriving at the spot the Vicar and the choir chanted certain suffrages, the Lord's Prayer, &c. Then the Bishop offered a prayer for the divine blessing on the institution, the corner stone of whose chapel was about to be laid; and having spread the mortar, &c., placed the stone which bore the following in-London, President of the Society, on the 20th of June, in the year of Lord one thousand eight

On the next morning we proceeded to a country of the control of the society. hundred and fifty-four."

be used entirely by the boys. It was a site son, near the church, and then proceeded to commanding a fine view of the neighboring Delaware.

and the whole is to be built of Kentish rag-tions with Casa stone dressings. In addition The next morning the rector, Mr. Flood ground upon which the new building is to be by way of chancel, and a good vestry.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of "The Church " by the circumstance, that it was erected in memory of the late Bishop Stewart, which fact s attested by an inscription in the pediment. Externally it appears to have a chancel; but expectation is disappointed by the discovery that it is merely a vestry. The people were slow in coming in, and the number of candidates small, and all boys; and as the people had not seconded the minister's endeavor to obtain a Sunday school, the Bishop felt it his duty, after the confirmation was over, to warn the congregation that if a Sunday school was not forthwith stablished he should be under the necessity of removing the missionary to some other position where his labors would be better appreciated.

From Dereham we proceeded to Vienna, where a highly respectable congregation was assembled, aided by an efficient choir; the chanting, however, was too American. church has the same defect as that of Dereham —a vestry usurping the place of a chancel. A respectable number of candidates was there, which would have been greater but for the wind adopted for chanting. In both congregallness of Mr. Jessopp, the rector. Indeed, ome had been prepared that did not present hemselves. After service the bishop ac for a short time, the hospitality of Mr. Wallis, and then drove on to Port Burwell.

The next morning the confirmation was held in this place; and, although the congregation was long in arriving, it became somewhat was long in arrival. Here the singing was adequate afterwards. Here the singing was respectable, and the scraphine was supported by a flute. This church was built by the late by a flute. This church was built by the late by a flute. Who also handsomely endowed it, roads of various degrees of badness, to Wardstein and the congregation was very good, and and the endowment is now becoming available towards the support of the rector. I was glad to observe a colored box amongst those who

hight. The results appeared in the state of the coads on the next day, and made it full 4 o'clock when we reached the village of Aylmer, at two The next morning's appointment was at the village of Tyrconnel, in the late Col. Talbot's country, a neighborhood of great natural beauty. The number of churchmen there is small, but they are worthy members of the church. ance, due, no doubt, to careful training by their minister, Mr. Holland; and one of them was a woman of 30. The choir was present, and was a good congregation, and a good an efficient aid to the service, but its members require more courage. The congregation was good, and observed the old practice of standing up at the ascription of praise to God after the sermon. The afternoon found us at Fingal on our return to St. Thomas. The congregation was long in assembling, but contained some earnest worshippers. The candidates were all of the female sex, and all grown up, (one being a married woman,) and their demeanor was very ecoming. Though there was neither choir nor ing the Warden and Fellows received a large instrument, there was respectable singing. After service we returned to St. Thomas.

Toronto), the Revs. G. Wallace, J. Riddle, W. a good old-fashioned character. The bishop preached on "What is truth?" and alluded to the enlargement of the church. The candidates were numerous, and their seriousness was very pleasing. The bishop addressed them at great length, and in his usual edifying manner. Of the candidates, there were 13 above 20 years of age, and of these 7 were above 30, 3 above 40, and 20 these and 20 the seriousness. A procession was formed by the lay clerks and one 54. Of those above 30, two were marand choristors of the cathedral, together with the Precentor, the Vicar of the parish, and the

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placed the stone which bore the following in- vestry-chancel system prevailed here likewise, scription:— For the glory of God and the good of the Church. The stone of the Chapel and that there were stairs from the vestry to both School for the Education of Boys, to be erected on a site given by the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, LL.D., to the Incorporated Society for clothing, Maintaining and Educating poor chancel opened to the church, and fitted up of Chancel of Clarence and the Charles and the coording to make the church, and fitted up of the church are the church and the church are the Orphans of Clergymen, was laid by the Right according to rule. After church, the bishop Hon. and Right Rev. James, Lord Bishop of accepted the invitation of Mr. Davison to dinner,

f June, in the year of Lord one thousand eight undred and fifty-four."

The Bishop of London observed, afterwards, an address to these getbared earth and the company of th n an address to those gathered around him:— congregation, however, was quite good, and "They were indebted for the commencement there was a fair number of candidates, three! of the present undertaking to a most christian above 20 years of age. Here again the vestry man, the munificent Dr. Warneford; and he was where the chancel should have been, and hoped that, even in this degenerate age, the necessary funds would soon be forthcoming for the conclusion of the good work. The present down at one side to the small enclosure which building in St John's-wood had now become too serves for a chancel, in which the communion narrow for the accommodation of the children, table stands under the desk-pulpit. The bishop and it was intended that the new school should went for refreshment to the house of Mr. Jack

commanding a fine view of the neighboring cathedral city, and its glorious minister, associated with so many recollections dear to English Churchmen: and, therefore, it was a site admirably adapted for an institution so deserving as the Orphan School was, to be fostered by the watchful care of the Chapter of the case in a well-ordered parish which had been long under the same pastor. In this church there was a distinct chapter of very limited dimensions. y the watchful care of the Chapter of the athedral, who both individually and collectively pastor. In this church there was a distinct chancel, although of very limited dimensions the pastor of the pastor. The new building, which is designed by Mr. Philip P. Hardwick, is to contain one hundred and twenty boys, but it will be capable of exwainut, dressed (as that wood should be) with tension, so as to accommodate two hundred, the largest number which the committee consider practicable under the management. Its extreme length is 223½ feet, and the breadth 180, and not too much elevated from the

to head-master's house and four assistant-masters' residences, class-rooms, separate infirmary acceptances, class-rooms, separate infirmary indian settlements of Muncey Town and Oneida. The former of these is a settlement of the Delaby the aid of cubicles, the boys will each have a separate sleeping berth, a plan which has been very successfully carried out at Eton. The astructed was presented to the corporation we arrived, we found them practising their y Dr. Warneford, who, in addition, has given singing, just as might have been the case in a £4,000 towards the necessary expenses, and country church in England. They sing in har-£6,000 for the endowment of the scholarships. bass and counter-tenor, and a few of the women singing something analogous to the tenor. The effect is very agreeable. They have a prayer book in their own language, which is an abridgment of the English prayer-book; but It is customary for those who happen to be not read. Indeed, I think they have not the int is customary for those who nappen to be with the bishop on his tours of confirmation, to give some account of his proceedings, which I now proceed to do. I joined the Bishop at Otterville after his labors for the day were over; and the next morning we proceeded to the senior of the second to cluded church of Dereham, of which Mr. Brown has the charge, as missionary. The church itself is a simple structure, but distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the circumstance of the charge are onto as distinguished by the charge are charged as a charg languages are quite as distinct as German and French, they sang their hymns together to the same tunes, without any sense of inconvenience. This arises from the monosyllabic character of all the Indian languages. This union sometimes takes place between the Indians and English; some of the Indian hymns being translations of English ones in the same measure; but it is very awkward for the Englishman, on account of the difference in the structure of the lan-

> In the afternoon we drove through the river to the Oneida settlement on the other side, where the service was held in a log school house. Things were managed in much the same manner; but the prayer book used was a translation of that of the church in the United States; and, instead of some of the hymns they sang part of the Gloria in Excelcis to music of ancient character, and chanted part of the Venite. tions the singing of hymns comes into parts of the service not at all contemplated by the rubric. The candidates here were very bashful, and it was a long time before they could be prevailed on to come forward, even with the aid of the head man and the interpreter. The whole of the road to-day would have been totally impracticable for a heavy carriage, in conse-

to observe a colored boy amongst those who them being of the age of 35. The singing was A heavy rain had fallen in the course of the gight. The results appeared in the state of the Gunne) in person. The bishop preached. About 10 miles of bad road brought us to

Bells, on the Bear Creek, where service was miles beyond which was the next station, served by a catechist resident at London, where there with oak boughs for the occasion. The place is a small church built by an Irish farmer, Mr.

Johnson. When we arrived near the church, the bishop was met by one of the usual congregation, who informed him that no preparation had been made for confirmation, and that the catechist had held no service whatever for a responds very well, and would be a good exconsiderable period. It was therefore necessary to return. The bishop lunched with Mr. Hodgkinson, of Aylmer, and pushed on to St. Thomas, where he dined with the rector, Mr. Caulfield.

ample for the rest to follow. The candidates were of a number corresponding to the congregation. When the congregation was gone, the curious nature of the seats appeared; some of them being nothing but rails, and all quite unthem being nothing but rails, and all quite unlike anything one could have supposed. Presbyterian has given an acre of land for a church here, the building of which will soon be We proceeded 9 miles further to commenced. candidates had an unusually thoughtful appear- Zone-mills, where we slept at the house of the

The next morning the confirmation was held. with their Prayer-books to take part in the service. The church has been repewed with white-wood, which has quite a beautiful grain, much resembling satin-wood, and if properly dressed with boiled oil, would be quite ornamental. I observed that kneeling-boards were

placed throughout the church. In the afternoon we came on to Dawn-mills, where the service is held in a school-house. It was quite crowded; but there were only two candidates. I remarked that at this place, as fter service we returned to St. Thomas.

On Sunday, the morning confirmation was at of Mr. Gunne, the people rose at the doxology St. Thomas itself, whose church, although after the sermon. The evening brought us over enlarged at least half, was crowded in almost a very bad road (old cordury) to the hospita-