

it does not become us to speak; but we may say that if the rest of our Bishops come up to the standard of Bishop McCoskey's commanding manner and style of eloquence, the Church may well compare in the present day, in this, as in other respects, with her condition in her best and happiest days.

The Bishop returning to the chancel, proceeded with the Communion Service. The alms at the offertory were received by the building committee, and are to be appropriated to the highly important object of sustaining missionaries in our own diocese, in such feeble parishes where the ministrations of God's Word cannot be secured to the members of our communion, without some aid from the missionary committee.

The Rev. Drs. Lyell, Creighton, Burroughs, Wainwright, and Hitchcock, assisted the Bishop in the administration of the holy Communion, of which there were at least four or five hundred recipients.

The present Trinity Church is the third erected upon the same site. In the spring of 1852 certain indications were given in the former edifice, which was not more than fifty years old, led to an examination of that building, and to a determination to build a new one in its place.

This is now done, and from the nature of its superstructure, it is becoming gray with time, and last to hoary age. The style of architecture is what is called "the perpendicular Gothic," of which the mullions and ornamental panels all run in perpendicular lines. The arches are pointed, and all the proportions are in good keeping with the style. "The History of the City Churches," published by H. M. Oudercock, & Co., 25 John Street, contains different views of Trinity Church, remarkably well finished, with suitable illustrations, and to this we would refer our readers for further particulars.

The full length of the nave, from the organ screen to the great altar window, is 137 feet. The nave is 36 feet wide, and rises 67 feet in its extreme height. The entire length of the church is 192 feet. The breadth of the church outside is 44 feet—inside, 72 feet. Height of the tower 20 feet. The altar window is distant from the ground 20 feet—rises to the apex 65 feet, and is 10 feet wide. It is divided into 7 bays, containing representations, in stained glass, of our blessed Saviour, the four Evangelists, and the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, all which, together with the devices of a suitable character throughout the windows in the church, are to be seen in this country. The artist is Abner Stevenson.

The succession of incumbency in this parish has been as follows:—

1. The Rev. William Vesey, from 1696 to 1740.
2. " Henry Rogers, D.D., 1740 to 1764.
3. " Samuel Johnson, D.D., 1764 to 1777.
4. " Charles Inglis, D.D., 1777 to 1783.
5. Rt. Rev. Samuel Provost, D.D., 1783 to 1810.
6. " Benjamin Moore, D.D., 1810 to 1816.
7. " John H. Hobart, D.D., 1816 to 1820.
8. " Reverend William Bevier, D. D., 1820—the present Rector, a Christian and a gentleman, who is beloved and respected by all, and whom all delight to honour.

The Church, as well as the organ, is yet incomplete, in several respects; the chancel remains to be ornamented, and the organ to be closed with a canopy. The seats are not in their places; niches are to be introduced into the end walls over the doors of the vestry, &c., and a canopy to be placed over the pulpit. The Bishop's chairs on either side of the altar are superb, and the mats, carpet, and cushions, are all in good keeping. The pavement around the altar is tessellated with divers colours of marble—that in the chancel with black and white—the steps are beautiful specimens of statuary marble, and the aisles are laid in brown free stone.

Trinity Church, which is now consecrated to the service of Almighty God, is to be, in fact, a free church, open to all. No pew or altar will be let, and no service will be performed in the former edifice, are to have no part in the most perfect order.

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The whole service occupied five hours, and the Bishop led in the evening for his own diocese, where, we hope, he will arrive in due season.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, the hospitality of the Rector's house was extended freely to all the Clergy, and Laity who honoured the Vestry by their attendance. And so ended a day which will be long remembered as one of the most perfect in the Church.

From our Files by the Hibernia.

Our last number, in which the arrival of the Hibernia was announced, contained no more than Commercial Intelligence, which was all that had been telegraphed to Rochester before the America had left that place. Our English Files have since come from these, with other sources, we publish the following particulars of the vessel.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Friday, May 15.

THE CANADA. The Canada, said in bringing forward the motion of which he had given notice, it was not his wish to promote a discussion on the question of the Canada, in the present arrangement of the House of Commons. Considering that the trade with Canada amounted to three-eighths of the entire trade with the United States of America, and that the exports from this country to Canada were three-eighths of our whole colonial export trade—and considering that the shipping interests engaged in the trade with the American Colonies equalled one-sixth of the whole shipping interest in the trade of this country—considering these facts, he should at any time regard a question which concerned the prosperity of the Canada as one well deserving the attention of that House. But, under the circumstances, seeing the time already arrived only yesterday of the rejection of the relative Address of the Canada of the commercial policy of Her Majesty's Ministers—(Protection clause)—seeing that, by that policy, a majority in the Legislative Assembly, of sixteen, had been converted into a majority of seven, upon a question connected with those colonies, he thought it would be desirable that attention should be attracted to the situation of the Canada before the final discussion upon the Corn Importation Bill (hear).

It was generally known that the Hon. Mr. Gladstone to the Government-General of the Canada, Earl Cathcart, intimating the nature of the measure to be introduced by Her Majesty's Ministers; but it appeared, from Lord Cathcart's speech to the Legislative Assembly, that he had addressed to Mr. Gladstone a strong remonstrance against the measure. It also appeared that in the sentiments which Lord Cathcart had expressed, he was in hearty co-operation with the Legislative Assembly. There had also been indications of the greatest dissatisfaction on the part of the Colonists, with Her Majesty's Ministers, who had been so far from being satisfied with the measure, that they had petitioned the Parliament of this country, and expressed in improving upon the faith of the maintenance of the law of protection which interested the colony.

The entire trade of the Western Canada, England, and the United States, would, from henceforth, be conveyed by way of New York, consequently the colony would lose the trade of the mother country. Let it be recollected that, in going through New York, we should lose the carrying trade (hear, hear). By the return made to the House on this subject, it appeared that the number of British steamers engaged in the Canada trade last annum amounted to 36,000, whilst in the entire trade to the United States there were only 8,000 and 9,000. So that in our trade, with a population of only 1,600,000 souls, we had more than four times the number of steamers engaged than we had in our trade with a country the population of which was 20,000,000. Our exports, too, to those 1,600,000 colonists amounted to 8,000,000 sterling; to the 20,000,000 of the United States, the most amounting to only 7,000,000 sterling. The advantage, then, was decidedly in favour of the colony.

He held in his hand a petition to the Secretary for the Colonies, from gentlemen interested in the timber and shipping trade in Canada, and they stated that they were well pleased with the proposed measure of the right honourable baronet, as calculated to be highly prejudicial to the shipping interest of Canada.

What was the relative state of our trade with Canada and the United States? It appeared that every person in our Canadian colonies took 37 shillings' worth of our manufactures annually, whilst every person in the United States consumed annually 7s. 11d. worth of our manufactures. The exports of manufactured cotton goods to British North America were, in 1841, 7,000,000 yards, and they had increased in 1842 to 11,000,000 yards, whilst of printed calicoes the exports which, in 1841, were 10,000,000 yards, in 1842 had increased to 15,000,000 yards. The argument was, that by opening our trade with the U. States of America, we should compel them to take more of our manufactures; but the experience of the last few years afforded no just ground for such an argument; for he found, from an account of the imports and exports, taking for the year at the lowest possible calculation—at not above half of the official value given in the returns of the Board of Trade—that the value of the United States of America exceeded by more than three millions sterling, the exports of that country. The

commercial policy of the United States, from the first establishment of that country, had been to protect native industry; and the language held by the great statesmen, among whom were Washington, Adams, Madison, and Jefferson, had always been in accordance with that principle. Surely, then, when there was no desire on the part of America to accept our imports, when they refused to relax their tariff in our behalf, it could not be wise policy for this country upon their account, to risk the allegiance and connection of our Canadian Colonies, and to deprive us not only of our maritime supremacy, but of our manufacturing power, by the present motion before the House. He should conceive, therefore, by moving for the papers of which he had given notice, enlarged so as to include any fresh information which it was likely might have been communicated to Her Majesty's Ministers in consequence of the present motion, that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty may be pleased to direct that copies of the papers, in relation to the Legislative Assembly of the Canada, 2. Of the papers, in consequence, referred to in the Governor General's speech as having been addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, remonstrating against certain proposed changes in the imperial commercial policy, certain papers presented to the Legislative Assembly of the Canada, addressed to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the course of the present year, on the subject of apprehended changes in the imperial tariff affecting the produce of the Canada.

The motion was seconded by Mr. ROBERTS, and agreed to.

O'CONNELL never received a happier return than he did on Wednesday last from Lord Grosvenor. In the course of the debate upon Mr. Watson's Roman Catholic Relief Bill, Mr. O'Connell, in allusion to his conduct on the subject of the Jesuits, Daniel snarled at this compliment. "The hon. member," he said, "had called Mr. Thiers as an example of a man who had not the courage to stand up for the principles which he professed. He had not endeavoured to stimulate the anti-Anglican feeling in France in order to raise himself to power. Could he be a good man or a great statesman who condescended to minister to the bad passions of his fellow countrymen?"

Lord Grosvenor said he did not rise to make any observations either in attack upon or defence of the order of Jesuits; but to notice some expressions that had fallen from the Hon. and Learned Gentleman near him, the Member for Cork. That Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) had denied to Mr. Thiers the character of a statesman, and even of a good man, because he had availed himself of the anti-Anglican prejudices of his countrymen to excite feelings of hostility between the English and the French. He (Lord Grosvenor) trusted he might, without offence, tell the Hon. and Learned Gentleman that he hoped he (Mr. O'Connell) would not forget the accusation he had so justly made against Mr. Thiers—(hear, hear)—but that the words he had used would do him all the good and all the harm that he could do in the world. He trusted that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman himself (Cheer).

Truth is truth, come from what lips it may. O'Connell did not attempt to shuffe out of his dilemma. "Can he be a good man, who so greatly endeavours to minister to the passions of his fellow countrymen?" Certainly not, Mr. O'Connell; and therefore what are you? Your whole life has been spent in teaching your fellow-countrymen to hate the English with far more bitterness and malignity than can be charged upon Mr. Thiers in stimulating the anti-Anglican feeling in France?"

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ple involved is a most important one, being neither more nor less than the future of a colony to tax the Crown; the dangerous precedent which would be set, and the consequences. Might not Quebec yet be a decent rate for the Citadel; surely if the food of the troops is liable to taxation, Her Majesty's fortresses ought not to be exempt?

The principle is a most objectionable one, and we regret that Mr. Draper of all men in the world should have ad-nitted it, and that, too, merely because the House last year voted for it.—*Montreal Courier*.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Last evening a motion was made by Mr. Draper, that the 250th appropriation by the Government to the McGill College, be devoted solely to them, and not divided between them and the School of Medicine. After some debate this motion was put to the vote and passed unanimously.

An Amendment was proposed by Mr. Draper, that the sum of £800 appropriated by the Government towards the completion of the new channel in Lake St. Peter, be placed in the hands of the Government without reference either to the old channel, or to the option of the Government, which channel should be completed.—*Herald*.

LORD METCALFE'S HEALTH.—The letters which have been received by this mail, say the Montreal Times, announce the health of Lord Metcalfe to be improved. His spirits, though never much depressed, are more buoyant, and his appetite is better. It is, however, feared that it is only temporarily so, and that he will not be able to discharge his arduous medical duties. We trust that it may be the case; and we are sure that in Canada there is not one hope existing, and that, is that his lordship may yet survive the malady.—*Montreal Courier*.

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SHAW ARMOUR, Agent for the property. Cobourg, 1st June, 1846. 465-4

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JUST PUBLISHED, BY MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER, Music Sellers and Publishers, King Street, Toronto: "Blessed be the Man," (Ps. cxli. v. 1, 2, & 3.) A VERSE ANTHEM, COMPOSED BY THE REV. DR. MACAUL, With Symphonies and Accompaniment for the Organ, BY J. P. CLARKE. 463-4

UNITED STATES. OREGON. (From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.) We learn from very good authority, that Mr. Packenham has received instructions from his Government by the steamer Hibernia, to make a final overture for the amicable adjustment of the Oregon question. It is to offer to the United States, as a basis of compromise, the line of Mr. McLellan, our Minister in London, to Lord Aberdeen, latitude 49° as the basis—leaving to Great Britain the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the free navigation of the Columbia.

MEXICO.—The same paper contains an account of the evacuation of Matamoros by the Mexicans, and its occupation by the American force under the command of Genl. Taylor.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—ROCHESTER AND ALBANY UNITED! The Magnetic Telegraph, it is expected, will go into operation between Rochester and Albany to-day, thereby establishing an INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION between the two cities. The station in this city will be situated on the East River, and a gentleman well qualified for the discharge of duties requiring such great coolness, accuracy and precision. The room occupied will be in the basement of Congress Hall.

The scientific facts upon which Prof. Morse, the originator, based his invention, were that a current of electricity will pass to any distance along a conductor connecting the two poles of a voltaic battery, producing visible effects at any desired point, and that magnetism is produced in a piece of soft iron (around which the conductor is made to pass) when the electric current is made to flow. This current of electricity is created and destroyed by breaking and closing the galvanic circuit at the pleasure of the operator, who in this manner directs the action of a simple piece of mechanism, styled the Register, which records the characters acted upon to represent the alphabet, on a small slip of paper which is put in operation at the same time with the writing instrument.

The machine resembles the key-board of a piano, each key representing a letter or figure, so that by a single touch of the key the entire letter is made.

The machine which produces the characters is moved by a weight like a clock, the slip of paper being wound around a cylinder, and carried under an instrument which records the characters. To this style or pen is attached a piece of iron, which is raised above a mass of soft iron, which has just instantly responded to the action of the electric current. Suppose Mr. Tichenor, the agent at the station in Rochester, wishes to transmit the price of breadstuffs to Albany, the instant he brings the two extremities of the wires together, the soft iron mass at Albany becomes a magnet, and the character drawn toward by machinery, and thus the intelligence is recorded. As soon as the two wires are separated, the soft iron is no longer a magnet, and the whole machinery of course is stopped.

When the Telegraph was first put in operation between Washington and Baltimore, if we recollect right, only from 12 to 20 characters could be transmitted in a minute; now, however, many more can be registered. By recent experiments it has been ascertained that intelligence may be jotted down in as many different places along the line of the telegraph, as there are registers, it being recorded at every place the same instant, without the trouble of re-writing or disconnecting the wires.—*Abridged from the Rochester Daily Advertiser of 1st June.*

MEXICO. INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE. We have intelligence from the seat of war up to the 19th ult., the steamer Alabama having left Brazos de Santiago on that day, and arrived at New Orleans on the 22d.

The Mexican troops of Barita, a small place near Point Isabel, had been taken by a few companies of American troops without opposition.

It was reported that General Taylor was to cross the Rio Grande on the 18th and invest Matamoros. Two thousand

Mexican troops had been seen to march out of the city, and as the batteries had been silent for two or three days, it was supposed that the Mexicans had evacuated the town. We have no doubt but that this has been done in accordance with the well known design of the Mexicans to fight no serious battle with the American forces, but to allow them to march into the country and harass them by a *partida* warfare. This is a mode of carrying on hostilities in which the Spaniards and their descendants settled in America have always been successful. More harm was done to the armies of Napoleon in Spain by the different *partidas* corps, than by any regular troops the Spaniards could ever assemble together. Their regular armies defeated the French but in one battle, that of Baylen, their *guerrillas* were almost always successful.

The Americans are circulating a story that the Mexicans fired at them with copper balls, and that this has occasioned a great mortality among their wounded, the copper balls having poisoned the flesh. We don't believe a word of this tale. Copper is too expensive to be used for ammunition, and is moreover, not half so efficient as either iron or lead. Just the same story was circulated in Paris during the three days' revolution. It was said that brass balls were fired by the royal troops, and some balls evidently prepared for the purpose, were handed about for the purpose of inflaming the mob. It is an old dodge, but too good for belief. The state of the climate is quite sufficient to account for the mortality among the wounded, without attributing such atrocities to the Mexicans.—*Mont. Courier*.

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