your acceptance of their heartfelt gratitude for your con

32

Jas. Bird, Jas. Sutherland, J. P. Pruden, John Charles, John Pr	ROBT. CLOUSTON, THOS. THOMAS, WM. THOMAS, JOHN VINCENT, ITCHARD.	Deputies from the Protestant Inhabitants.
JOHN IN	IICHARD.	Same Street and the second

#### FROM THE INDIAN CONGREGATION AT THE INDIAN SETTLEMENT, RED RIVER. (TRANSLATION.)

## Our Chief Praying Futher from Montreal :-

We the Cree and Ogibwa Indians, the praying people of the English Church, wish to say a few words to our Chief Praying Father. We thank you Father for having come this long way to visit us. Our Praying Father (Mr. Smithurst), told us that you intended to come two years since, but that you were taken very sick and could not. We are now, however, glad in our hearts that you are come, and we thank God for sending you. We shall try to do according to your instructions, being assisted by the Holy Spirit. We thank the English people across the sea for sending to us a Praying Father and also for the sea for sending to us a Fraying Father and also for providing us a school-master. You see, Father, that most of our children can read the word of God. We now live very comfortable, and we thank the good good English people in English country, for this. If they had not pitied us, we should have been still heathens. We pray every day for our great Mother, the Lady Chief Victoria, and also for her relations (the Royal Family). We also pray for our Chief Praying Fathers the Bishops, and for our praying Fathers, the Priests and Deacons of the Church. We hope, Father, that God will take you safe back to your home and we pray to him to bless you' for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord.

Signed on behalf of the Indians, by me, HENRY PRINCE, Acting for my Father Peekwahis, Chief of the Red River Indians

The circumstances under which these kind addresses were presented, did not afford opportunity to the Bishop to be prepared with his answers, but he made such suitable acknowledgments as occurred to him at the moment; and to the clergy he said in substance, that it was impossible to receive otherwise than with gratification and thankfulto receive otherwise than with gratineation and thankath-ness, such expressions of their feelings upon the occasion of his visit;—but his only difficulty proceeded from a strong sense of the disproportion subsisting between their esti-mate of his endeavours, and his own consciousness of the real imperfection attaching to these;—that, with reference to any personal kindnesses interchanged, he was very plainly, and very deeply too, their debtor ;—that the interest which had been excited in his breast by what he had witnessed in the territory of, the fruit of their labours and of the demand for extended operations on the part of the Church, was warmer and more lively than he well knew how to express ;--that no feeble efforts of his own shall be wanting to draw the attention of the friends of the Church at home to the subject;—that he hoped they would soon see better times and fervently responded to their wish for the establishment of a resident Bishop; that this hope was encouraged by the new day which through the goodness of God upon whom they must de pend in faith, had already opened upon the Church throughout the empire; and finally that, although he could not fail to be sensible how exceedingly his brethren had magnified the labours and hardships which he had encountered in making the visit (in which article they had quite put him to the blush) and not less, perhaps, the services which he had been graciously permi upon the spot, yet he could not quarrel with that kind partiality, to which any such heightened statements must, be ascribed. His Lordship then commended them to the blessing and grace of God through Jesus Christ.

# THE CHURCH.

## COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1844.

CONTENTS OF	THE OUTSIDE.
First Page. Poetry.—The Dreams of Old. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew. The House of Man and the House of God.	Canadian Eccles, Intelligence, Fourth Page, Diocesan Theological Institution Cobourg, Canada West.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren of the Clergy, that he intends (D. V.) to confirm at ral to an Address presented to him by the Presbytery the several Missions and Stations in accordance with of Montreal in connexion with the Church of Scotland,

the following list :---September 1,-Sunday, Zorra, at 11 A. M. 2,-Monday, Woodstock, at 11 A. M.

paths of righteousness, most humbly and reverently beg been found to answer in every respect, the end de- and the constituent elements of unity and peace, to rooms. Hence this valuable and highly prized reward of signed. He complains, and we fear that too many who have adopted the same arrangement have cause a rational and durable principles and vet to your acceptance of their heartfelt gratitude for your con-descending goodness; and fervently pray, that He, who hat mercifully conducted you in safety to this place, may continue his Divine protection until your safe return to Montreal; and that every Divine blessing, spiritual and temporal, may attend you during your existence on earth. Jas. BIRD, Jas. SUTTIERLAND, J. P. PRUDEN, J. P. PRUD society, except in the Church of God? Is this alone quires that baptism should be administered "when the most number of people come together." He adds that instead of its being hailed as a season of edifica-tion, and welcomed as some new and refreshing thing which they are to believe, in the worship they are to believe, in the worship they are to believe, in the worship they are to periodically recurring in the course of the ordinary which they are to believe, in the worship they are to and friendly services.

Nothing, we repeat, can be more correct and praise- regarded only, and that neglected which is to bring

ace to the soul throughout eternity? We need not repeat our anxious wish that unity, We need not repeat our anxious the need not repeat our anxious need not repeat our anxious that the members of the church need not nee peace to the soul throughout eternity? worthy than the motive which has induced the recommendation to adhere, in the fulfilment of this service, throughout the Christian world should prevail once to the express and not to be mistaken directions of the Church; and it is a cause for much mortification and more, but which in these dominions can never be exgrief if, in the desire to accomplish these to the letter, the benefit of the whole should be lost by the negli-ral and decided, of the false and vicious tenet that, as gence or indifference of any Christian congregation. respects their separate foundation and abstract princi-A reference to the institution, nature, privileges, and ples, one form and denomination of Christians is as responsibilities of Baptism ought to be sufficient to much to be desired and approved as another,-that correct this unhappy negligence on the part of Chris- all, without infringement upon Apostolic rule or ordinance, may equally be the subject of acceptance and tian people; and apart from this, it must appear most strange that individuals, alive to their own spiritual choice,-that, in short, Christianity is a scheme which and sincerely sympathizing with you in your bereaveadvantages, should take no interest in an occasion upon concerns individuals alone, but has neither design nor which the same advantages are conferred on others, tendency to draw and embrace within it all the comthat they should withhold their prayers for the Holy pany of believers as an agreeing and sympathizing Spirit to the child now about to be admitted into the whole. For unity, we affirm again, we wish, and pray, congregation of Christ's flock, and refuse to share in and strive; but not on impracticable principles,-not the humble supplication that the child, regenerated upon grounds which go to overturn the institutions of through this holy rite, should lead the rest of his life | Christ, and scatter to the winds the precepts and practice of the Apostles. We are, we confess, constrained to think and to

We beg leave to direct the attention of our readers speak doubtingly of those professing Christians who can feel no interest in this initiatory ordinance of the to some interesting documents set forth by the Officers Church, except on occasions,-if even then their in- of the Canada Company, and published in our present terest is really strong or genuine,---when they them-number under the head of Colonial Intelligence, rela-tive to the population of the Huron District. selves happen to be parties called upon to engage in tive to the population of the Huron District. From the solemn office. It argues some defect of zeal and these returns it will be perceived that the number of languor of devotion, when they shun an occasion of inhabitants in this territory has increased, within the testifying their concern and interest in the spiritual last three years, in more than a duplicate proportion. well-being of others, and neglect an opportunity so And, conjoined with this important and gratifying cir- conveyed in your note, I avail myself of this opportunity solemn and so impressive of being "put in remem- cumstance, it will afford all who are interested in the of ter brance of their own profession made to God in their advancement of the Church much satisfaction to learn, baptism." The earnest Christian feels that he needs from the census now made public, that the members of my warmest thanks, assuring them that the very genethis quickening and help,-feels that he cannot apply of the Church of England assert here likewise, as in ral sympathy manifested on this melancholy occa this quickening and help,—feels that he cannot apply too often to the means of trimming the waning fire of most other Districts of Western Canada, a large proved grateful to my wounded feelings, and is duly appiety, and girding up the loins of his relaxing spiritual numerical superiority over any other religious denomistrength. The conscientious follower of the Lord nation.

who bought us, feels too that he cannot justifiably or safely neglect any means or instruments which the Amongst our Advertisements will be found one which relates to the Female Seminary established at | my beloved partner I am not left to "sorrow as one who Church, in her care and watchfulness, may set before him of being armed against the wiles of a dangerous Niagara under the superintendence of Mrs. Coates .--world and aided in the conflict with Satan and the We received during the course of last week a request flesh. The neglect of these, he feels, will cause him from a friend of this Institution, that we would introto stand, at the last dread day of reckoning, a more duce into our columns an account of the late Examiguilty culprit at the bar of God,-with a persuasion, nation which appears in the Niagara Chronicle, of the fearfulness of which at such an hour no heart can August 7: the request reached us too late for immeunderstand, that he has grievously misapplied the taldiate attention; and even now we are only enabled to comply with it partially,—owing to the many demands made upon our limited space,—by inserting, which we ents entrusted to his keeping, and buried in the earth, or unprofitably wasted, many which might have been do with pleasure, the commendation of Mrs. Coates's heart's desire and prayer to God is that you may be saved turned to holy and religious uses,---to growth in grace Seminary with which our contemporary closes his If Christian people will but thus regard their solemn report of the Examination:---

responsibilities, not less than their gracious opportu-"Thus ended a very happy day to many a child, to many a arent, and we should be wanting in our duty as a public journities, there would soon be no room for the complaint alist were we to omit the hearty tender of our sincere conwhich our correspondent has expressed, but every sergratulations to the folk of this town on their good fortune in vice and every ordinance would be joyfully and hearvice and every ordinance would be joyfully and hear-tily joined in, and neither worldly pleasure not occupation, nor food nor rest, would be preferred to the rarely attained, but where the lighter accomplishments in taught in a way which will fit its pupils to acquit themselves as Ladies in any society We wish well to Mrs. Coates.— Her talents and industry are of the first order, and we are no prophets if she does not succeed to her utmost satisfaction." In the reply of His Excellency the Governor Gene-

We have prepared, and retain on hand, several reviews and shorter notices, which are unavoidably "I sympathize with you in lan enting the disruption that excluded from our present number. We must appeal, Wednesday, July 26 .- After breakfast the Bishop pro-

My western friends, I know will not thank me, for periodically recurring in the course of the ordinary services, it appears in many cases to be shunned as a superfluous piece of religious exercise, in which none but the parties particularly interested in the baptisms of the day are expected to share. Nothing we report earned to share.

Kemptville, 30th August, 1844. Rev. and Dear Sir,—In behalf of ourselves, and in com-pliance with the wishes of many of your Parishioners, we would—if consistent—respectfully solicit your permission to allow the Church to remain in mourning for a few suc-

if possible, to embrace it. He reminded the Dissenters, and many of them were present, that they were under the greatest obligations to the Church,—that it was from the Church they received the Bible, which they often so eeding Sundays, as a mark of respect and esteem for the ignorantly quote against her,-and that they would not ory of your late beloved partner in life. that her truly Christian and exemplary deportment in life may long be retained in the hearts and imitated in the ave been assured that it was the genuine volume of the Holy Scriptures which they possessed, were it not for the proofs and evidences furnished through the instrumentalives of that flock, of which she was so long a bright and ity of that very Church which many of them are so in shining ornament. With heartfelt sorrow for our loss, dustrious in calumniating,—that they were indebted, moreover, to the Church for the means of reading the ment, we remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, Respectfully yours, WM. H. BOTTUM, he books of the Old and New Testament according to their just interpretation in their mother tongue, and much

B. DICKENSON,

To the Rev. Henry Patton, Churchwardens. Rectory, Kemptville.

# REPLY.

My dear Christian Friends,— Among the many mercies infused with that bitter cup, of which it hath pleased Almighty God that I should drink so deeply, it is, be assured, by no means regarded as the least, that it has elicited so many expressions of heart-felt sympathy; so many tokens of love and respect om those amongst whom it is my privilege to labour. The spontaneous and unexpected token of your regard

but one amongst the many proofs I have received, of the held by my parishioners. A specific term of the service. Fearing rain, the Bishop hastened to the Church at Nelson, five miles distant, and no sooner had

While readily and gratefully acceding to the request of tendering to all who at any time manifested their low to her while living, and to the multitude who have hon oured her memory since "she fell asleep," the expression reciated also by those other relatives who come together to mingle their tears with mine. The Almighty has indeed been pleased to remove from me "the desire of mine eyes with a stroke," and "my house is left unto me desolate." Yet have I great cause hear-tily to thank our heavenly Father, that in the removal of

to Mr. Greene's was rather unpleasant from the darkness and muddy roads, but Mrs. Greene's kind reception Great and inexpressible is the consolation I derive from the remembrance of that grace and mercy of God which so wonderfully supported and comforted her during her long, long night of affliction. Great was the "peace and in the Holy Ghost" which she experienced. Shenow rests from her labours" and sufferings. May Almighty God in His gracious Providence bring me and mine to be at last re-united to her in that better land, where the bitthrough the merits and mercies of Jesus Christ our Lord.

I remain Your affectionate friend and Pastor, HENRY PATTON.

To Wm. H. Bottum and Benj. Dickenson, Churchwardens, on behalf of the Congregation. Rectory, Kemptville, August 20th, 1844.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD RISHOP OF TORONTO

DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1843. [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Monday, July 25, 1843.—The Lord Bishop left Toron-o on this day, for the purpose of confirming at the places. This generosity does much honour to Mr. Boulton; jury appearing to have been effected on the larboard sin

# From our English Files.

### CAPTAIN WARNER'S NEW DESTRUCTIVE POWER. (From the John Bull.)

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The subject of the supposed new destructive power, invented by Capt. Warner, has recently been revived in the public mind by an announcement that an experiment upon a grand scale would take place off Brighton, the inventor undertaking to destroy and sink a ship between 300 and 400 tons burden by the simple force of one discharge (so to speak) of his "Invisible Shell," as the invention has been termed. Saturday the 13th inst., as our readers are aware, was the day originally appointed for the experiment to be made, and as stated in this journal of last week, the extraordinary nature of the undertaking had the effect of attracting a very large number of naval and military officers, noblemen, and others, from London, for the purpose of itnessing it. Adverse winds and other accidental stances combining, however, prevented the ship from reaching Brighton on the 13th, and the "curious" were disappointed, at any rate, for a time ; but all concurred in relieving Capt. Warner from the charge of intentional neglect.

On Wednesday, the ship intended to be experimentalized upon, a fine barque of between 300 and 400 tons burden, named the John o' Gaunt, and belonging to Mr. Somes, of London, who liberally granted it for the purpose, arrived off Shoreham, and the necessary arrangements having been completed, this day was fixed as the most convenient for the trial to come off, cipally to allow the attendance of Members of the House of Commons, many of whom had expressed a wish to be pre-

The mail train, which left London at half past ten, brought down a perfect host of visitors. Amongst those travelling by it we observed Mr. J. Sheppard, the Chairman, and the fol-lowing Directors of the East India Company :---Mr; Robinson, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Warden, and Mr. Cotton;also, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Manvers, Lord Ranelugh, Viscount Ingestre, Hon. Captain Murray, R.N., Colonel Dun-das, Captain Ryder Burton, R.N., Mr. Mackinnon, M.P. Mr. das, Captain Ryder Burton, R.N., Mr. Mackinnon, M.P. Mi-Montagu Gore, M.P., Mr. Somes, the ship owner, Mr. G. Ton-lin, M.P., Mr. Lindsay, M.P., Mr. R. Neville, M.P., Hon. Syd-ney Pierrepoint, Chevalier Benkhauson, Captain E. Lloyd-R.N., Mr. Redhead Yorke, M.P., Sir Montagu Cholmondelöy-Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., Viscount Alford, M.P., Captain Boldero, M.P., Mr. Emerson Tennant, M.P., Lord Tadcaster, Captain Henderson, R.N., Mr. Wm. Peel, &c.&c. Honson tenvisition Parist Parister and Pari more in the original languages in which they were writ-ten,—that the Church had no disposition to return railing

Upon arriving at Brighton, most of the company proceeded to the chain-pier, from which point the vessel to be destroyed followers of Christ in the unity of the faith, in the bond peace, and in righteousness of life. These and other ob-servations were heard with much attention, and were, it was seen riding at anchor off Shoreham Harbour. The greatest s trusted, not uttered in vain. The Bishop having dined excitement prevailed in the town, and nearly the whole popued to be collected on the cliffs and upon the p Three o'clock was the time appointed for the experiment to be made, and long before that bour the pier-head, the battery, and every other point commanding a view of the sea was crowded with gentlemen and fashionably dressed ladies, whose observation Friday, July 28 .- Proceeded to Wellington-Square, at which the Rev. Thomas Greene is Missionary. The Church was crowded to excess and showed that it was much too small for the congregation. Thirty-three can-didates were presented for confirmation, who were very was anxiously directed towards Shoreham. Among those pre-sent we observed the Marquess of Exeter, Lord Aylmer, Lord Combermere, Lord Templetown, Hon. General Upton, <sup>146</sup> Marquess of Lorne, the Marquess of Douro, Lord Lovaie, the Bishop of Oxford, and a great many others whose he got within the door, than it began to pour down very violently. The Church is a very neat building, and has cannot now particularise.

The above hour passed without any apparent movement on board the ship, which still rode at ancher gallantly, with two attendant steamers within a short distance of her. Four o'clock arrived, and still the anchor remained fast, and some feeling of impatience was manifested by the spectators. Before five, how-ever, the crew on board were observed, by the aid of a powerful glass, to be busy weighing anchor ; and shortly afterwards the vessel was taken in tow by one of the steamers, and bore down towards Brighton. The John o'Gaunt arrived off the battery at 20 minutes to six o'clock, and in a few minutes the two s lors who had remained on board her up to this time, were taken

off by a small boat from the steamer. The most intense anxiety now prevailed among those on shore, and every movement of those on board the tug-boat was watched with the greatest interest. Capt. Warner was himself on board the tug, and it had been arranged that when the sig nal was given from the battery, the crew of that vessel should go below, leaving no other persons on deck but the Captain and Mate. This arrangement was observed, and immediately after-wards, the steamer, which has hitherto been towing the ships by a hawser, pat back and came abreast of her, a position which she maintained for a very few moments, and then again proceeded to her former situation, about a quarter of a mile cast-ward of the John o'Gaunt. At five minutes to six o'clock St GEORGE'S CHURCH.—In our last number we fell into an error in giving an account of the proceedings at the laying the corner-stone of St. George's Church, on was at this time exactly opposite the battery, on the west cliff The ground which had been so liberally bestowed for the site of the new church, is part of the handsome pro-perty of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., in the city and liberties of Toronto, on which he resides; and the gift, therefore, of Toronto, on which he resides; and the gift, therefore, the site of the new church is part of the site o was wholly from him, and not from his son, Wm. H. Boulton, Esq., as we erroneously stated. This same ground, as we have learned, had been sold by Mr. Boul-hull being visible above the water within about two minutes ton for £300; but the purchaser (who intended to build a handsome house upon it), on finding that that side of tors had of the destruction of the ship was a low, dull sound, the street was considered the most eligible for the site of the church, very kindly consented to accept from Mr. peared to rise from beneath the vessel. This smoke cleared Boulton, in exchange, an equal extent of ground on the opposite side. A small piece was afterwards added by Mr. Boulton, to that first appropriated by him to the church; so that the value of his munificent gift can the order added by church is or that the value of his munificent gift can be added by the set of the deck, the mizen-mast being almost wholly gone, and the foremast alone remaining entire. The bulwarks on both

sides of the ship were blown completely away, the greatest i

according to this beginning.

3,-Tuesday, Woodstock, -4,-Wednesday, Blenheim, at 11 A. M. 5,-Thursday, Woolwich, at 11 A. M. 6,-Friday, Stratford, at 11 A. M.

Our attention has been directed by a valued correspondent to the custom now much revived of administering Baptism, according to rubrical prescription, in the greatest amount of edification.

It will generally be recollected that the Lord Bishop plated or foreseen at the original establishment of this ments of division and strife. rubric, because, several services were not then There cannot, if we may so express ourselves, be interruption, it may fairly be pleaded, without fear of they are distinct and separate. incurring the charge of coldness or want of piety, that That State would manifest a most calamitous spethe Baptismal office does render the service inconve- as entitled to equal privileges, a republican, an oligarniently and injudiciously long.

commended that the time of Evening Service, --- which, permitted its subjects to range themselves under them from the absence of the Litany and Communion office, respectively as whim or inclination might prompt -cannot be complained of for its length,-should be Some persons may be found so extravagantly sanguine chosen for the administration of Baptism; and in large as to imagine the possibility of concord and unanimity parishes, where the population is dense, and the bap- even amongst th emembers of these discordant sysspecially recommended in the primary Charge of the a vast and multiplying variety of opinions, forms, and Bishop of Toronto.

In such cases, therefore, it was judged expedient to itself. adopt the afternoon of one Sunday in each month for It is argued by an acute and able writer, that "the administration of the office of Baptism.

has taken place in the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connexion with the Church of Scotland. There have been already too many disruptions in the Protestant Church, and it is painful to see any addition to the num can only hope that these changes are permitted by the Almighty for some wise and beneficial purpose, until the time shall be fulfilled when the whole of Christ's Flock will be drawn into one Fold."

In the sentiment thus expressed, especially in the latter sentence, we need not say that we very heartily public,-with some observations as to the best means concur, because it has ever been the object and prinof carrying out the enjoined usage of the Church with ciple of the journal which we have the honour to conduct, to promote and, if possible, accomplish the union

and advancement on the heavenward way.

house and worship of our God and Saviour.

we find the following paragraph :---

the want of which His Excellency so properly deplores. of the Diocese, in his primary Charge delivered in It is true, we shall be accused of endeavouring to ef-1841, strongly recommended the general adoption of fect this Christian object upon a principle to which the established, but too much neglected, rule of the the selfishness and ambition of men, to a large extent, Church in this instance, and that, in consequence of will not permit them to subscribe; who profess their this recommendation, a very general effort has been desire of religious union, provided that in the maintemade to restore it in all practicable cases. One cir- nance of such union they may be permitted to discumstance of difficulty presented itself in the attempt pense with uniformity of government, worship, and to carry out this very desirable regulation, in the belief,-provided, in short, they may be allowed to greatly increased length of the service which it must retain every thing which destroys the very nature of necessarily create,-a difficulty by no means contem- union, but which constitutes rather the essential ele-

combined together, as they are now, but the distinct two editions of truth : it is in itself integral and one; parts were performed at different and appropriate hours. and in fundamental principles,-such as constitute Under such an arrangement, no possible objection the difference between the Church and the sects,--it could arise to the introduction of the Baptismal office can admit of no variations. If a Church, in its leadafter the second Lesson, from any apprehension of its ing tenets and settled constitution, manifest any marked causing an inconvenient addition to the length of the or essential difference from the Church as planted by service. When the Morning Prayer, properly so called the Apostles, that, properly speaking, is not a branch -the Litany,-and the Communion office were per- of the Church of Christ. Between the two there must formed at separate hours, it will easily be understood be a visible and living connection; -a continuity that the annexation to the first where alone it would which, from the beginning, has experienced neither be appropriate, of the office of Baptism, would create change nor interruption, but the maintenance of every no unreasonable augmentation of its length. But now, thing which positively and clearly maintains the idenas we have said, when the three services above named tity of both, and the absence of all that would serve are conjoined, and all performed without respite or to shew that, in feature, order, discipline or doctrine,

as a general rule at least, the annexation to them of cimen of union which tolerated within it, of regarded chical, and a monarchical form of government, with To obviate this difficulty, it has generally been re- their separate attributes and distinctive polity, and tisms consequently numerous, it has also been sug- tems; but sober-minded men could hardly fail to disgested that, in addition to the Sunday, the officiating cern in them the seeds of endless confusion, perpetual clergy should also avail themselves of the other Holi- rivalry, and interminable civil war. We know not, days of the Church. In rural parishes, or in places then, by what authority or upon what pretence the where the baptisms are not very numerous, it was Church, any more than the State, should feel herself judged sufficient to appoint one Sunday in the month justified in regarding as harmless or defensible the exfor that purpose, -an arrangement, indeed, which was istence, within her proper sphere and jurisdiction, of governments,-in looking with complacency upon sys-

There are many cases, however, in which, for the tems necessarily and essentially discordant and antamost sufficient reasons, Evening Prayer is performed gonistic, and which involve in their very operation the not at the usual hour of three in the afternoon, but destruction of harmony and peace, and the perpetuaat six or seven in the evening,-an hour of service tion in their room of endless conflict and strife, and much too late to allow the performance of Baptism. the serious and unavoidable degradation of Christianity

the special purpose of administering Baptism in pub- authorized minister being essential to the administralic, and herhaps of conjoining with it the very impor- tion of the sacrament causes, that when an unauthotant and needful duty of publicly catechising the young rized person attempts to administer it, he does nothing of the congregation. This arrangement, accordingly, in the design of the law; just as when a porter attempts has in several cases been adopted; and while the in- by his pretended authority to give a freedom of this convenience of unduly lengthening the ordinary Morn- city, though with all the other formalities required, yet ing Service has been avoided, the directions of the gives no freedom, because the chamberlain is the esrubric have been complied with in securing a public sential administrator of freedoms by the law."-If such be a recognized and approved principle in the addition to his other duties, to commend his message to and engage the affection of the humbler ranks of his Mi-But what our correspondent complains of is, that State, even in its most humble and least important

dents.

Clergy composing this Association, that the approach- fields. ing Meeting originally appointed to be held, as pub-

# Communications.

### (For The Church.)

Mr. Editor,-I have read with pleasure occasional noices in your valuable paper of testimonials of respect to Clergymen from their parishioners. These expressions of good feeling have the happiest tendency; and I am sure every well wisher of our communion is desirous of seeing them noticed in *The Church*, for they exert an influence far beyond the parish in which they occur. I am persuaded these pleasing proofs of faithfulness in the shepherd and gratitude on the part of the flock, are far nore numerous than your readers have any idea of. A and the general style of the work, reflects great credit hort time since, business of a private nature led me to make a hurried visit to London (C. W.), and during my journey I called at the residences of three Clerical brethen, in each of which I became casually acquainted with nstances of the kind—which with your permission I will

At the hospitable mansion of the Rector of London I bserved an elegant Silver Cup, (large enough for an ordinary Communion,) with an inscription to the following effect—I write from memory—" The gift of the Non-"Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 1st or Röyal Regt., as a slight mark of their respect and gratitude to the Rev. B. Cronyn, M.A., for the faithful and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties as Garrison Chaplain, during the sojourn of the Regt. at London.' This is one, among many gratifying evidences, that ound Religion is on the increase in the Army, and should be a cause of thankfulness to every well-wisher of the eemer's kingdom. For who enjoys more frequent or favourable opportunities of aiding in its extension than the Christian Soldier? Called in the discharge of his duty to all lands, and brought in contact with all classes of people, heathen as well as Christian, how much can he to commend our most Holy Faith in adorning his profession by a godly and consistent conversation! Although in every rank in almost every corps in the Service, there are noble instances of devotion to the cause of Christ and his Church; men who are not ashamed of the Cross, and whose lives are a living rebuke to the dissipation and ungodliness that surrounds them; yet it is to be regretted that their number is so small. - Officered as the army now is, by the sons of the most ancient, noble and affluent families of the kingdom, a large majority of whom have been educated at our venerable seats of learning in the mother country, and are professedly members of our Communion, it has often surprised me that more of them are not induced to bear a part in relieving the struggles of the infant Church in this Colony. Surely it is not unreasonable to expect, that the descendants of those, who for ages have been the staunch supporters of our venerable Church, possessed as they are (at least many of them) of ample fortunes, should feel an interest in her permanent establishment in a Colony whose peace and prosperity they are stationed here to secure!

There are, however, several pleasing instances of subscriptions from Military Churchmen, which I might enumerate; none however of which, but are eclipsed by a late donation of Town-Sergeant Gavin, of Kingston This devout soldier, hearing it was in contemplation to This depoint soluter, hearing it was in comemptation of erect a Church in that town, as a memorial of its late ex-cellent Assistant Minister, the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, unsolicited, subscribed the handsome sum of  $\pounds 25$ , "as a tribute of affection and respect to the memory of a righteous

But to return from this digression. This mark of respect to Mr. Cronyn from that meritorious and highly useful class of men, of whom Sergeant Gavin is one among many, is not less creditable to them, than to their Chap-lain. Avoiding the seductions of a Military circle of acquaintance, who in these times of peace in a country town like London have little to do but to draw within the vortex of their gaiety every intelligent and respectable family within their reach, it would appear he has found time, in this arrangement of service,—well intended, and well departments, why is it to be reprobated and rejected in the pulpit, but by ministering faithfully to the ministering in their barrack who, in conjunction with his four active sons, redeemed them in seasons of affliction and suffering in their barrack them from the forest.

for a short time, to the forbearance of our correspon- to on this day, for the purpose of confirming at the places intermediate between that city and Wellington Square. He proceeded, however, on the present day only as far as Cooksville, distant sixteen miles,—to which the drive to wards the erection of other religious edifices, at pre-cont source proceeded in mean protect of Connton. The proceeded with the most enthusiastic cheering source proceeded in the success of the context of the success of the context of the success of the context through the most enthusiastic cheering source proceeded in the success of the context of the success of the context was very pleasant, through a country rapidly improving een requested to intimate to our Rev. Brethren, the and presenting a steady change from forest to fruitful Patriot.

Tuesday, July 26 .- Proceeded this morning to Streets- the Toronto Herald :lished in our last, on the 18th and 19th of September Rev. Mr. MacGeorge, the Missionary, was unfortunately next, has been postponed to the 25th and 26th of very ill: he assisted, nevertheless, at the morning service but was compelled to retire before the confirmation.-The congregation was very large, and all appeared to be deeply and seriously affected by the solemnity and importance of the different services of the day: forty-nine were confirmed, including five persons who belonged to the congregation of the Rev. J. Magrath at the River

Credit, township of Toronto, who met the Bishop at Streetsville and brought with him his own few candidates for confirmation. Streetsville is a pretty village, surrounded by thriving

ettlements, and the centre of a great deal of business.-It possesses excellent water privileges from being situated on the River Credit, one of the finest streams in Canada. The congregation were engaged in building a substantial brick church on a good stone foundation: it would be roofed in a few days, and, from its dimensions upon the people.—Sometime ago it was commonly be-lieved that there was scarcely a single member of the Church of England in this village or neighbourhood; but since the appointment of Mr. MacGeorge as Missionary, there has been gathered a large and increasing congrega-tion of the Church. Many of them are superior persons in point of manners and intelligence, and evince an ear-nest desire to place the Church on a safe and permanent oting. The number confirmed is, indeed, a most convincing proof of our increasing strength and stability in that quarter, as well as of the diligence and zeal of the Missionary; while the spaciousness of the Church is an evidence also of their willingness to contribute from their

neans to provide for, and sustain the worship of God. At two o'clock, his Lordship proceeded to Hurontari Church, five miles distant, accompanied by the Rev. J. Magrath,-Mr. MacGeorge being too ill to leave home, and a fine rural congregation was found awaiting his ar-rival. It was now about twenty-four years since the Bishop had first visited this mission: there were at that time no roads, but merely bridle paths through the woods, and small patches only cleared immediately round the log houses,—the first rude attempts of the new settlers at building. Now the roads are comparatively good, the country much opened, fine farms in all directions bearing magnificent crops, the old hovels displaced by comforta ble frame houses, the people in general well-dressed and in the full enjoyment of all the necessaries of life. Nor have they altogether forgotten the claims of religiou, for they have built a large church, constituted of mud on a stone foundation, and fitted it up substantially though plainly,—capacious enough to meet the increase of the ngregation for some time to come. The tower was not yet finished, but it could be postponed for a season without any inconvenience. When the congregation b comes sufficiently numerous, galleries can be erected and great additional accommodation be thus acquired. exertions already made are highly hone people, consisting, as they do, entirely of farmers who, in the course of twenty or thirty years, have won out of the forest by their labour and frugality a decent competence, and of whom few or none had one shilling of capital when they first penetrated into the woods.

At this Church, the Rev. J. Magrath read prayers and the Bishop preached, and afterwards confirmed ni young persons. His Lordship then addressed the con-firmed and the congregation generally,—warning them solemnly of the duty of observing their baptismal vows and seeking a renewal of their strength day by day at the throne of grace, and calling upon them to be faithful too in their allegiance to the Church, and to shew themselves proof against the assaults or seductions of those who have evil will against her .- The services being ended, the Bishop, accompanied by Mr. Magrath drove to Erindale,-twelve miles distant,-the hospitable esidence of the latter gentleman, where there is always hearty welcome to the visitor. Erindale is beautifully situated on a high bank of the River Credit, and the im provements around it have been conducted with much good taste: clumps of trees have been spared in clearing away the forest, and belts reserved to shelter the prem ses from the North wind; while the trees which feather the declivity of the bank from the top down to the water's edge, are untouched and in a state of nature. The house and grounds are generally admired, and evince

sent so greatly needed in many parts of Canada .- Toronto from the crowds assembled on the battery and the pier. The following additional particulars we extract from

nfirmation, to enlarge on the unreasonableness of such

ertained no feeling of animosity against them, but were nly anxious to inculcate the truth and to cause all others

for railing, but rather to repay evil with good, praying and labouring for the establishment of all the professed

with Mr. Warr, retired at an early hour to the inn.

been crected chiefly through the liberality and exertions of the Warden of the District, J. Wettenhall Esq., and a

few neighbours. The Church on this occasion was con-secrated, and after the sermon twenty-six young persons

commenced at a late hour, namely 4 o'clock .- His Lord-

shp and party were kindly entertained at dinner by Mr. Wettenhall,-a gentleman of much intelligence, who

Cambridge in vain. He is yet a young man, and proves himself one of the best farmers in Canada.—The return

Saturday, July 29.-An early breakfast was kindly rovided by Mrs. Greene, and his Lordship was enabled

o embark in the Steamboat which touches at Wellington

quare, before 8 o'clock. At noon he reached Toronto,

-having, in this second excursion, visited five parishes, confirmed 160 persons; and travelled 106 miles.

Monday last, which it is quite necessary to correct.-

caused these inconveniences soon to be forgotten.

St. George's Church is designed by Mr. Lane to be ture," its total length (inclusive of Tower and Chancel) being nearly 130 feet and the total width 81 feet, the ground on which it is building has been very liberally

given by D'Arcy Boulton, Esq. We cannot close our brief record of this interesting ceremonial better than by laying before our readers the following note, which Mr. Richie received from the Bishop, after having sent him the Trowel, (the workmanship of Mr. Stennett) duly enclosed in its case, and accompanied by a letter expressing his gratitude many acts of kindness received from His Lordship du-

ring a long term of years. The sentiments expressed in it, do equal honour to the donor and receiver of the gift. Toronto, August 20, 1844.

Dear Sir,-I beg leave gratefully to acknowledge your kind note with the Trowel which I used in laying the corner stone of St. George's Church.

This valuable present, while it reminds me of the generous zeal of my people in extending our beloved Church—the Church of our Fathers—in this new land of our adoption, is likewise a pleasing memorial of the donor—a true son of the Church, who by his diligent industry and integrity has obtained a proud independence, and what is still of more consequence, the c dence and respect of the society in which he lives. ence, the confi-I remain, dear Sir, your's &c.

JOHN TORONTO.

ST. JAMES' CEMETERY.—Strolling the other day through the clearing in progress to the north-east of Church-street, and pursuing our walk, the ground lately purchased by the Church-wardens of St. James' Cathepurchased by the Church-wardens of St. James' Cathe-Iral for a cemetery, suddenly burst upon our view. It is trikingly distinguished by its whitened inclosure on the strikingly distinguished by its whitened inclosure on the western side, with a gate at each end, the posts of which, have been cut into the shape of obelisks, that rise to the eight of several feet above the inclosure, and are in keeping with the sacred nature of the spot. The ground which lies between Mr. Cayley's property and the park, was bought of Mr. W. H. Boulton for £1250, and £500 more will probably be laid out upon it. The space allot-ted for the Cemetery, contains sixty acres, and although it is only a few weeks since the purchase was effected, such has been the diligence and activity displayed, that pwards of one thousand stumps have already been taken out of it, leaving only a comparative few standing. The ground is tastefully laid out, and is interspersed with winding walks that will be distinguished by the names of different saints, and will have a very pretty effect. If part of it is to be appropriated to the use of the poor be onging to the congregation, and the rest will be reserved for private purposes, at ---- dollars per foot. The whole is divided into 34 blocks, and each block is subdivided into compartments, running the whole length of it,16 feet x 'de, which will again be subdivided into plots of 8 feet, if required, with a path of 4 feet between. Whoever will take the trouble to visit this tranquil scene, we are sure will feel much gratified, as, even in its present very early stage of progress it presents a very pleasing ap-pearance. In the ensuing spring it will be planted with trees, and receive such embellshments as will be consistent with its sacred character. Public thanks are due to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, with whom the idea of providing such a place of interment originated many years ago; as well as to those who have enterprisingly carried it into effect:—and we have reason to think, that when it is finished, it will prove another feature of at-

traction among the many interesting objects that are rising up in Toronto and its vicinity, and will serve as an eable and solemn retreat for those who take a melancholy pleasure in wandering among the tombs of the departed. The ground has not yet been consecrated, but it is expected the ceremony will take place at the latter end of September: from necessity, however, upwards of twenty have already found a resting place here, -and, if there is any choice of a grave, it is a spot far preferable to the church-yard of the Cathedral.—British

The Building Committe of the Vittoria Church, T. D., beg leave to return their grateful thanks to Wm. H. Boulton, Esq., for a donation of £2 10s. through the Rev. F. Evans, in aid of the erection of Christ's Church, Rev. F. Evans, in aid of the erection of Christ's Church, Vittoria.

abed the sunk in about 35 feet water, and when her keel to bottom, about half the foremast was visible above the water. Several officers interested in the experiment immediat off to make an examination of the wreck, and the Sir William Wallace, the steamer in which Capt. Warnerhad been, remained a the vicinity for some time.

The masts, and other large portions of the wreck, were clearly

And now a few words as to the modus operandi. It is not be supposed, after hearing all the statements circulated as to the destructive power of Capt. Warner's invention, that even the anxiety of a reporter to obtain the most accurate information would carry him within ordinary shot distance of the ship about to be shattered by the supposed new element, and, in common with many thousand others, the writer confesses to a weakness which kept him safely esconced on the battery heights. Hence, through a powerful telescope, an excellent view of both the steamer and the John o' Gaunt was obtained, and the ap-pearance of the wreck after the explosion ascertained with dis-tingtness. The distance for tinctness. The distance from shore (nearly two miles) was far too" great, however, to discern whether the instrument of destruction was propelled from any machine on the steamer to the ship, or whether the destruction of the vessel was accomplished by some hidden power beneath the surface of the water placed exactly in the track of the vessel.

In this dilemma, as to the real facts, the opinions and statements of various scientific and other individuals who have long been curious as to the means employed, will be read with interest. From an extended conversation among this class of per-

sons, the writer obtained opinions at variance with each other on many points; but the prevailing impression certainly was, that no "projectile force" is adopted by Captain Warner in carrying out his discovery. The difficulty of governing any power possessing sufficient force to destroy a ship instantane-ously with work a down of the start and the start an usly with such a degree of accuracy as to ensure its explosion at a given moment, and at the same time to prevent its bursting by the act of propulsion may have induced many to come to this conclusion, and there is some show of reason in it.

directly in the track of the vessel, which upon meeting with the obstruction offered by the chain or rope, forces it forward a motion which inevitably draws the "shells" against the sides of the ship, upon coming in contact with which they are so con structed as to explode instantaneously, and by such explosion destroy the yessel.

A close observation of the whole proceeding this day led the writer to believe that some such mode of proceeding this day led adopted. There certainly was no appearance of an explosion from the hold of the second seco from the hold of the vessel, and, so far as could be ascertain injury the ship sustained appeared to be about the centre on the larboard and starboard sides. It is true that two of her masts were destroyed, and that her back appeared to be broken-but this might have a provided in the starboard of the starboard and the starboard sides. but this might have very well arisen in the manner described.

A few individuals were of opinion that a galvanic communication existed between the steam tug and the vessel destroyed, Warner and they backed their opinion by the fact that Capt. Warnes had declined to allow any person to go on board the ship immediately before the experiment. It was very generally urged that this latter arrangement was not quite satisfactory, but Cant. Warner met the satisfactory but Capt. Warner met the objection by stating, that if he allowed one individual he should be overwhelmed by applications. The result of the examination of the wreck, which will, no doubt, take place immediately, will be looked forward with the

The directors of the railway company had liberally offered to send a special train up to town for the convenience of those who came down to witness the experiment, but the time which it occurred fortunately enabled all who desired it to return by the half-mat six train which the greatest interest by all parties. the half-past six train, which brought up 29 carriages, containing nearly 600 persons.

#### DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL. (From the John Bull.)

The Dissenters' Chapels Bill is now the law, the amend ments made in it by the Commons having, upon the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, received the assent of the House of Lords on Monday annual as of Lords on Monday evening. In accepting this measure as that which it is represented to be, merely a legal adjustment of certain yights of research of certain rights of property, and in no degree endangering the cause of true religion, we defer to the authority of those whom we cannot suspect of indifference, much less of enmity to that cause. But while we do so, we think we see in the measure itself the serm of mod which itself the germ of good which may show itself hereafter, in a

manner not contemplated by its framers. Lord LYNDHURST spoke of the "great opposition to the Bill had attained all they desired, and now they sought to withhol