THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1847.

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the Lord Bishop of Toronto:-

The Rev. John Fletcher-To be travelling Missionary for the District of Simcoe. Mr. Fletcher's Post Office address is Mono Mills.

The Rev. R. J. Macgeorge, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Streetsville, desires that for the future pelled to debar some of these various classes of per-

The Credit Post Office.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church air of some tune, and that an easy tune, neither going rating the mansions of our wealthy citizen that the Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, very high nor very low in the scale; and if the singing contemptible daubs vamped up by artistic importors Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 17th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the would afford little opportunity for the exercise of the and as simply purchased as productions of the Old

We are requested to announce that the re-We are requested to announce that the reopening of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg, will take place on Tuesday the 12th October next, and not on the 5th as previously advertised.

CHURCH MUSIC.

We have seen with much pleasure a subject agitated by some of our correspondents, which is frequently uppermost in our minds, the state of our congregations in regard to psalmody. The subject is a very old one. Early in the last century Bishop Gibson called the attention of his clergy to it; and, from that time to this, efforts have been made to rescue the psalmody of the church from the neglect into which it had fallen. From whatever cause, the congregations of the Church of England are not (generally speaking) singing congregations; and this seems to be the case equally in the city of Toronto; and of all our city churches, the deficiency is we fear most apparent in that congregation which is looked up to for an example to all others in the diocese, viz., that in which the Bishop has placed his chair; and which is, therefore, rightly regarded as the mother church of the diocese.

Many causes have been assigned for this deficiency, such as want of hearty devotion on the part of the congregations,-the growth of false delicacy,-difficult music chosen by choirs and organists, as if they positively did not wish the people to sing,-the awkward style of playing,-the loss of musical taste on the part of the people, and finally the neglect of the clergy to pay proper attention to that part of divine service. For our own part, we believe that there is a degree of truth in all these assigned causes, and that no one or two of them alone has ever prevented good congrega-

But, perhaps, we may be met by the question. Who wants congregational singing? Is not the indifference of congregations on the subject a proof that it is not needed? Why then disturb us with attempting what

portions of the service to be sung,—that some portions duced, they, on the other hand, were to be "sung of and lose a portion of their beauty and attractiveness were so constructed that the greater portion or voices when merely read,—and, that the church nowhere contemplates either clerks or choirs as substitutes for the harmonies and accompaniments for the organ, allowaction of the congregation, but only as aids or guides. ance was made for keeping up the interest of more It is a natural conclusion, therefore, that the congre- practiced singers.

gation should sing. effect upon the mind, where congregations do and do tion, to have such singing as shall employ and interest not sing. In the one case, there arises a feeling of those who have a portion of musical talent beyond pleasure and interest in the portions of the service that distributed by the Great Maker to the majority intended for singing, which is wanting in the latter. of the people. This is easily seen in the greater comparative fullness of congregations where the singing is general, and the greater earnestness and attention manifested by them. subsequent occasion. Meanwhile, we must entirely Then again we are to consider that, where congrega- agree with the remarks of one of our correspondents, tional singing does not exist, the person who has been that the great need is that the clergy should assum accustomed to it and loves it finds himself deprived of as is their duty—the direction or guidance of the a part of the pleasure and edification which he derived musical aids to the services of the sanctuary. from being permitted to take his share in the public have never known those portions of the service well by far the strongest. Let a person be in the habit of successful instances of congregational psalmody we worshipping where the singing is congregational, and have ever met with, were in churches where the pastor he finds his devotional feelings called forth and deep- took a lively interest in it, and gave it more or less of the Presbyterian or Methodist ministers; and thouened by the example of all around him. Let the same his personal superintendence. person be transplanted to another congregation, in which either there is no singing whatever, or the sing-

keep up his devotion. have no musical ear, nor to those who do not desire Toronto to be devout in the house of God; but the former are The Cartoons, as many of our readers doubtless a very small minority, and for the latter no provision know, were produced by Raphael in the years 1513 can be made in a place where their very presence is an and 1514, and were intended for model sketches from anomaly. To the latter a choir alone may be prefer- which Tapestries might be worked to decorate the able, and music such as a congregation could take no interior of the Sistine Chapel. These Tapestries simply noticing the fact. Most of our City readers part in, because there is some chance of the ear being were completed, and still are extant in the said Chap- are aware that Dr. Power fell a sacrifice to the conservice anlivened; but people do not profess to go to generally speaking, are in a very ragged and delapidachurch to be amused, and until they do, that which ted condition. conduces most to devotion must be preferable.

feeling excited, to accompany words of joy, -a more chastened feeling created, to accompany words of peni- a modern critic. tence,-a more peaceful and happy feeling, to accompany words of confidence and hope,—a more reveren-tial feeling engendered, to accompany language in ciling, the finishing, or the want of it, that is, by the inpany words of confidence and hope,-a more reverenwhich the majesty of God, or the awfulness of his judgments, have been the subjects brought before the mind. We should be the last, therefore, to banish the more elaborate music from our congregations; but ture histories, and are made actual spectators of miracuwe would assign it its proper place; and wnat that place is will appear more clear when we have turned

different points of view. there is no description of faculty for which a place for being in ruin: we are struck chiefly with the truth ought not to be found, in which it may operate to the of proportion, and the range of conception: all the petty, honour of God, and the good of mankind. We do meretricious part of the art is dead in them: and amidst not intend to say that all faculties may be employed beauty, nothing is left but a universe of thought, or the dence that the musical faculty may be so employed, jestic pains!"

and we think therefore that it ought not to be set | It is a matter of surprise that nearly two rees aside. We find, then, that a large portion of our were suffered to clapse without these spl opeople possess this faculty in a slight and limited de- ductions of art meeting with an engraver e- of gree, and that a comparatively small portion possess doing justice to their merits. Most likely misit in a high and extended degree. Now we conceive culties attending the due execution of su ask that there is a deficiency if we do not press both these prevented many artists of skill from entering bethe classes of faculty into the service of God; and the undertaking. In the year 1800, however to te more especially as both derive a positive pleasure from Thomas Holloway, Engraver to George III all urthe exercise of it, and find it conducive to devotion.

Or suppose we were founding a new congregation, and endeavouring to arrange for the connecting of Webb, all of whom had earned the highests thion The following appointment has just been made by individually, we should find a few who were capable five years were devoted to this important dre and of singing by note, and taking various parts; more the public are now presented with a seriof pints who were capable of singing various parts, but who worthy, in every respect, of the great origins. They could sing only by ear; but by far the largest portion are gems which would shed a lustre over; caunet who could only sing the air of any tune, and not that of art in the world. if it were difficult, or if it reached a very wide compass of notes; i. e., if it went very high or very low in the in bringing these plates before the Canagar jublic scale. Now it is manifest that we should be com- will meet with a substantial return. Surel are are all Letters, Papers, &c. for him may be addressed to sons from exercising their talent at all in divine service, to disburse the very moderate sum demanded in the unless we assign to each a specific function. The series, and who have sufficient refinemen to apregreat mass could not sing unless a portion of the ciate their manifold beauties. How much tter buld musical services required a body of voice, singing the it be to witness such engravings as Hollowy's ecowere entirely such as suited the larger number, it on the continent of Europe, and unblushinely sold, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of Clergymen in the Diocese. talent of those who could sing in harmony. And yet Masters. we should not wish to exclude any: still less does it seem suitable to exclude from the service of God the

not join in them; and if you inquire further, it will appear that the compass of his voice is limited; that he cannot carry it so high as the range of the airs of ordinary tunes. And yet many such persons will sing a song, and in a very acceptable style, because it suits the compass of their voice; and many more will join in the chorus or burden of a song without any difficulty, for the same reason. Another will tell you that he can sing anything with which he is familiar, but that the tunes are so constantly changed that he has no time to become acquainted with them; for as soon as he knows a little of a set of tunes, another set is introduced; so that he has given up the matter in despair. You may, however, stumble upon a third, who has formerly belonged to the choir of a church, but has now left it; and you inquire the cause of his discontinuing his assistance, and he tells you that the clergyman of the parish insists upon having nothing but plain tunes which any person can sing, and he will not allow them to be changed; and that to a cultivated ear it becomes dull and monotonous to have no variation of melodies, and no little difficulties to master; that in short the whole thing became insipid, and the choir ceased to meet. In either of these cases it appears that the tastes and pleasures of one of these classes of persons have been sacrificed to the other; and the question naturally arises why all should not have their due place in the church in turn, and contribute according to their several ability to the general

Or look at it on another side. The church has marked certain portions of the service for singing; e.g., the venite, the jubilate, and the psalms; and at the time at which those marks were affixed, there were certain melodies almost invariably attached to der," and for the security of the Unity which it emneeded? Why then disturb us with attempting what is not required? It may be all very well for rustic them, the air of which was within the compass of the braces, they have practically forgotten the, at least, congregations to sing congregationally, because their ordinary voices both of men and women. The church ears are uncultivated, and they do not care for a few has likewise provided a special place in the service for harsh voices or a few discords; but the town congreparsh voices or a few discords; but the rown congregations are more refined; their members like neither to which anthems were then ordinarily sung? It was equally dangerous whether we "add to," or, as in the to be annoyed by other peoples' awkwardness, nor to music which had no marked air; in which the har-deplorable cases in question, "take from" the Word exhibit their own; they are quite satisfied to leave mony was everything,—in which the music was fre- of Life. e organ and the choir. quently of a difficult character,-which, in short, Why then disturb us by agitating the question at all? could never be sung well, except by a practical choir. Our first answer is, that the church directs certain And when after a while metrical psalms were intro-

It appears then on all sides, that we ought to have Another argument arises from the difference of the congregational singing,—and that we ought, in addi-

The difficulties attending both, and the best means Indeed we think the practical argument | conducted where that was not the case; and the most

ing is performed only by the choir, and he finds his We have to thank Mr. Rowsell for affording us an interest in the service flag, and his attention and feel- inspection of the most perfect series of engravings ing difficult to persevere. He feels chilled, in short, which have ever been executed of the far-famed Carand uncomfortable, and it requires unusual effort to toons of the great master Raphael D'Urbino. It is not too much to say that an equal treat to the lover These remarks of course do not apply to those who of high art, was never before provided in the City of

amused and interested, and the tediousness of divine el, but the colours are sadly faded, and the pieces,

But what then, it may be asked, do you wish to a keen relish for the fine arts, purchased Raphael's di confine the musical performances in church to such original sketches at the suggestion of Rubens, and music as the mass of untutored persons could take they now form part of the collection at Hampton Pal- noon, was most respectably attended, not only by the part in? Far from it. In our system, as will be seen ace. The series consists of seven magnificent designs members of his own flock, to whom he was endeared when we have developed it, there is a place for every illustrative of the more prominent incidents recorded as well by the faithful discharge of his duty as by his description of taste and talent, except such as are in the New Testament, are colored in distemperperverted and undevotional. We can find aid to ourde- and drawn with chalk upon strong paper or card, from votion in the most finished anthem or oratorio, where which circumstance they have come to be called Car- Among the number we noticed the Corporation of the it has been composed under the influence of devont toons. Any thing like an analysis of this noble tri- city, who manifested their respect for the personal feeling, and does not betray either in the composer umph of genius, is prohibited by the narrowness of character of the deceased by accompanying his reor the performers the desire to gratify the ear alone. our limits. To give even a faint idea of the profound mains as far as the new Roman Catholic Chapel, where We can be content to stand in silence, furnished with beauties of the Cartoons, would occupy far more space the interment took place. the words only which are sung, and allow our mind to than we can possibly afford. The general effect be drawn out into meditation on them by the harmony which they invariably produce upon every mind susof a practiced choir. We have felt a more jubilant ceptible of pleasure from the grand and graceful, could not be better described than in the following words of

"All other pictures look like oil and varnish to these strumentality of the art—but here the painter seems to have flung his mind upon the canvas; his thoughts, his great ideas alone prevail; there is nothing between us and the subject; we look through a frame, and see Scripwhich brings preternatural characters and situations home to us with the familiarity of commor the subject round and round, and looked at it in several every-day occurrences; and while the figures fill, raise, and gratify the mind, they seem to have cost the painter Take, for instance, the consideration, which we believe a christian feels intuitively to be true, that tions of truth and nature. They are the more majectic

aged by the patronage of his royal master, wook the task, in conjunction with R. Slann, att. S.

Sincerely do we trust that Mr. Rowsell'interprise

THE LAST RECUSANTS.

the painful fact of the falling away of Mr. Burns and family from our Reformed Catholic Church to the

Humiliating as are such desertions from amongst the earnest-minded sons of the Church, mey excite in us little astonishment, because we regard them as the almost necessary consequence of that one-sided so long accustomed themselves. Like causes produce like results; -hence to this practice of dwellng upon one portion of Scriptural doctrine to the almost total neglect of the rest, may be attributed, perhais, most of those different forms of error and dissent, whether Romish or Protestant, to which any degree of honest-heartedness can be attributed.

Thus Fox and Penn foundered solely upon he spiritualities of religion, to the forgetfulness of he means by which that very spirituality is to be obtained and retained, until, forsaking the appointed fold of Christ, they fell into the mystical errors of Quakersm. In like manner Mr. Wesley and his coadjutors, absorbed by a deep sense of the necessity of persenal and practical religion, and not sufficiently considering their imperative obligation to maintain the unity of the Church—the Body of Christ—and the Aposthic administration of its ordinances, originated with painful temerity, the schism of Methodism.

That it is this error-that of adhering to one portion only of Scriptural truth-which has been the ruin of the unhappy individuals who, -under the perverted influence of the movement which originated in Oxford,-have lately fallen a prey to the decetful meshes of Romanism, is quite evident. They had for those points of doctrine which are so injuriously overlooked by a large portion of Protestant Christendom; until, in their earnest appreciation of "Apostolic Orpersonal spirituality which it enjoins.

Truly, as the Apostle so strikingly declares, it is

A HINT TO CHURCHMEN.

It is not our intention at present to discuss the enbinatofigolinicas Boarry characterizes the buying

We allude to the subject at present, because we have heard it confidently affirmed, that at a Bazaar held in our city the other day, to raise funds for liquidating the debt on a Presbyterian place of worship, a considerable portion of the articles sold were purchased by members of the Church. Now we would take the liberty of reminding such Churchmen, that "charity begins at home;" and that, in this city alone, the churches are encumbered with a very heavy debt (amounting we believe in all to about £8,000. For the great bulk of this debt a few individuals have made themselves responsible, under the expectation that their brethren will relieve them from the burden as soon as possible, by contributing every thing which they can afford. The Church in this diocese, indeed, requires all the offerings that her children can make. Many of the clergy are in very pinched circumstances, so much so as to be unable fittingly to educate their families; the majority of them are worse paid than sands of our people are scattered in townships for which at present it is impossible to provide the public services of the church, and who consequently, with few exceptions, live on year after year in the most deplorable neglect of those religious duties. Surely in such circumstances, reflecting and earnest members of our union should pause before they bestow their spare means upon objects foreign to those which primarily demand their sympathy and assistance.

THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. POWER.

In our last we briefly alluded to the decease of this respected gentleman, the period at which it occurred having precluded the possibility of doing more than scientious and zealous discharge of duties, which he might have delegated to his inferior Clergy, and author's warm and earnest attachment to the land, The virtuous, but unfortunate Charles I., who had marked degree, the kindliness and benevolence of his

His interment, which took place on Tuesday foremunificent liberality for religious purposes, but also by several of the principal inhabitants of the city.

PHONOGRAPHY.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Dyer, which appears in another column. The subject is one of considerable interest and importance, and from all that we can learn has met with a most thorough expositor in the person of Mr. Dyer. It is with much pleasure that we subjoin the following testimonials :-

Toronto, 17th Sept. 1847. Sir,—I consider Phonography as you teach it to be the most easy and comprehensive system of short-hand writing that I have ever seen, and it seems to promise a medium, or perhaps a universal language, by which all na-tions may communicate with each other irrespective of their peculiar or national tongues. Oliver Dyer, Esq.

I have had much pleasure in witnessing the application of Phonography, as exhibited by Mr. Dyer. It is, in my judgment, much superior to any system of short-hand writing with which I am acquainted. I am persuaded that a practical knowledge of it would be a most valuable

King's College, Toronto,

The Report of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, for the year ending 31st March last, is now ready, and will be distributed immediately.

We have no English papers, but we hear from what may be considered very good authority, that amongst the failures in London are Gower, Nephews & Co.; Walter & Co., extensively concerned in Railroads, and Directors of the Canada Great Western Railroad; Messrs. Sanderson & Co., bill-brokers; and Reid, Irving & Co., Agents for the Gore Bank.

THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, October 29. Total number at present in Sick Hospital, 527 morning of 30th Sept. In the Convalescent Hospital..... 197 Total 724 Died during week ending Monday Morning, 4th inst. Admitted this day (Wednesday) 6th inst. ...

do. ... Discharged from do. do. Discharged from Sick Hospital We are happy to be able to state that the Rev.

Died during the last twenty-four hours

27th Sept. to 4th October

George Bourn is decidedly convalescent.

We were much gratified with our visit on Wednesday last to the show ground of the Provincial Agricultural Association, at Hamilton. The weather, unfortunately, was dull and rainy, but notwithstanding this, the various departments of agricultural produce and manufactures, were filled beyond anything that we could reasonably have expected, although we have a view of Gospel truth to which these individuals have high opinion of the productiveness of the country, and the enterprize of our farmers. The horses were numerous and of a good description, and the cattle, sheep, and pigs, such as we are inclined to think would have been favourably noticed in the old country. There was a long room for the cloth and harness manufactures, and the fine arts, in which we observed some admirable specimens of the manufacture of our Canadian looms, shewing to what perfection this art can be carried in Canada. The blankets themselves were worth travelling a long distance to look at. We can not speak very highly of the paintings and drawings exhibited, but there were some good specimens of book-binding, embroidery, upholstery, saddlers' work, and many more interesting things.

On Thursday the prizes were awarded, and a great Dinner took place, in a pavillion prepared for the purpose, but we were not present, and can give no idea of the many good Speeches, which we understand were made by some of our most prominent Public Men. Throughout all we saw of the Exhibition, it gives us much pleasure to say, that everything appeared to be conducted with all proper decorum, and without any signs of that brawling and rough behaviour which is too often seen at large assemblies of men. His Excellency the Governor General, with a long season given their almost exclusive attention to Lady Elgin and Suite, arrived at Hamilton on Wednesday afternoon, and were very warmly received by the inhabitants. The Public Bodies and National Societies met the visitors at the boat, and conducted them to the City, amid the enthusiastic cheers of great crowds of people, whom the falling rain was any equal importance of "Evangelical Truth" and that thing but sufficient to keep within doors on such an occasion. His Excellency had come from Kingston in the City of Toronto, touching, but for a very short time at Toronto; but we understand he is to visit us in due form in a few days. It is highly gratifying to find that the Earl of Elgin meets with a warm and proper reception, wherever he appears, throughout the Province.

CITY CHURCHES. in the several Churches hi the Chy of "refronco: Morn'g. Even'g. St. James Cathedral. St. Paul's Church ... Trinity Church, King-street East.. St. George's Church.....

Except on the first Sunday in the month, Evening Service commences at half-past 3. Strangers will be provided with seats by applying to

Our Monthly Review.

ECCLESIASTICAL REMINISCENCES OF THE UNITED STATES

By the Rev. EDWARD WAYLEN, late Rector of Christ Church, Rockville, Maryland, eleven years resident in America. London: W. Straker, 1846.

We have had no means of knowing under what auspices of public favour this work has been ushered into the world; but we are sure that it will be unjustly treated if it do not win a fair reputation. There is enough of the traveller's story in it to please cursory readers, and a sufficiency of solid history and judicious reflection to make an impression upon those who read for instruction as well as entertainment. The arrangement of the material interestant interestant. ter is well managed, exhibiting an agreeable interchange of narrative and topics of a graver cast. Everything connected with the progress or internal economy of our pure and laborious Sister-Church in the United States, is becoming day by day more interesting to us; and we feel persuaded that there is a strong inclination amongst Anglican Churchmen to receive with favor every publication affording a truthful description of her present state and prospects; and skewing in a faithful way the manner in which Apostolic Order has taken root, grown, and increased, under unpropitious influences, and in what was long considered an unkindly soil. To that Branch of Christ's Church we are bound by the ties of Catholic unity, mutual Communion, and religious affinity. The strength of these sacred bonds; the sympathy and affection which they ought to beget; the power which they should exert in subduing national antipathies,—are understood and felt by none more thoroughly than by Mr. Waylen, who is now living in England, and looks back upon the years of his ministerial services in the United States as a period productive alike of enlarged ecclesiasviews, and fruitful in spiritual comfort and blessing. In the excellent preface the reader is apprised at once of the the excellent preface the reader is apprised at once of the the undertaking of which, therefore, evinced in a least the Church features of the land,-about which he writes; and we can scarcely conceive that any one could scan his attractive pages without acquiring, in some measure, the same lively and heartfelt perception of the charms of Catholic oneness and brotherhood. His feelings are frankly avowed—"It was in this relationship [the ministerial] that the author first understood in its full meaning, the reality of that Catholic bond of union which—as intended by its Divine originator—breaks down and utterly annihilates the lines of national prejudice." This is a noble sentiment, and worthy of one who feels, with all his heart, what a depth and breadth of love should exist among those who claim to be fellow-citizens with the saints and of the household of God." Mr. Waylen evidently contemplates with a degree of

iasm the endearing connexion which the Church is gradually establishing between the Mother Country States which were once her Colonies. Let us pray that the operation of this reconciling agency, may may not be arrested (hindered, we fear, it must be) by electioneering artifice, political incendiaries, or demo-cratic surliness. There cannot be, at any rate, a better foundation for national friendship, than religious simili-tude and agreement, so far as they prevail this will prove stronger than treaties or traffic, or even than community of language and descent; for it is the corner-stone which a Divine builder hath provided for the support of "peace, unity, and concord." We look to the Church as a Missioary of peace; we are confident that the feeling cherished by the wisest and most pious of her Churchmen, is that it would be wicked and uppart of wantonly to be is that it would be wicked and unnatural wantonly to be at variance with the mother who hath given them sacraments, ordinances, and doctrines; the ancient and original model of Church government, a pure ritual, and the knowledge of the way of life in which Apostles, Martyrs, and holy Fathers have walked-all which are the best gifts which they could receive, or she bestow. Many of these sober-minded Churchmen are doubtless the men (to quote the author's own words) "who form the mind of the nation;" and with him heartily join in expressing a hope, that they "will yet recover their legitimate con

trol over the action of the country."

But it is time that we hasten to give our readers a more particular idea of the contents of Mr. Waylen's book, we cannot better convey than by making a few extracts from it. We introduce in this place no more than are necessary to serve for specimens, as it is our

purpose to grace occasionally our first and fourth pages

pal chair which occupies the north of the altar? His features and scauty grey locks, bespeak a man of perhaps eighty; but no! his upright form as he rises to the awakening notes of the Te Deum, and the fixed expression of his speaking eye tell that only seventy winters have passed over his head. has performed the work of eighty years during forty years of ministerial service, twenty three of which have been devoted to the duties of the episcopate. He is the 'Bishop of the Eastern Diocese,' and the Presiding Bishop of the episcopal church in

the United States.
"I have heard and read of this distinguished ecclesiastic, and had seen his picture; but the impression I had received was a faint one of the original, which embodied all that the imagination paints as peculiar to a patriarch or an apostle. Frequently as I met him in after days, and much as I heard of his confidence of the life this impression. versation in the most retired moments of his life this impression was never lessened. His features uniformly expressed sanctity and benevolence, while his carriage combined dignity and the

most childlike simplicity.

"The good bishop was present on a visitation of the Boston parishes, and after administering the apostolic rite of confirma-tion to a number of interesting youth he preached a sermon, which received the deepest attention from the numerous assemblage. The words flowed from his lips naturally and fervidly, and more than one moistened eye among the young recipients of the Holy Ghost, gave testimony to the force of his carnest Discharged to Convalescent House, from 45

The reflexions which accompany the subjoined descripexhortations. 39 tion of a "poor man's church" are some of them pretty strong, but doubtless very just:—

"Manayunk is situated seven miles from Philadelphia. ap-Manay disk is situated seven indeed to a proached by the best Macadamised road out of that city, which bends to Norristown and Reading. A little out of this road another diverges to the side of the Schuylkill river, by which it the busy town of Manayunk with its water-mill factories and

stone built dwellings appears in view, rendered more pictures-que by the variegated foreground of bush, brake, river and slo-ping shore, and its distant back-ground of blue hills. The view, aided as it is by a handsome bridge, whose arches spau-ning the stream breaks the prospect, is one of surpassing loveess; often does the traveller, when he reaches this turn in

the road, stop and gaze involuntarily at is picturesque beauty.

"My friend had taken his new charge at the earnest request
of the principal parishioners, to whom he had been recommend
by the last incumbant. His duties were however more onerous those which fell to him in his former parish, on account of the large population of English and Irish protestant emigrant who were employed in the mills, and nearly all of whom came under his pastoral cognizance. The church had been built originally for this class; to whom it had proved during the recporship of the former pastor, (the Rev Fredrick Freeman) an eminent blessing. The principal manufacturer of the town, Mr. Joseph Ripka, aided by two Philadelphia gentlemen named Wagner, were the founders of this praiseworthy design to give to the poor episcopalians of the town a psrish temple. Severa respectable inhabitants formerly from Ireland, who were owner. property in the the town, assisted in the undertaking. One who was a builder contributed a portion of the stone; another lumber; and all their labour. The building rose under the direction of a gentleman of considerable architectural skill, who wned a country seat in the neighbourhood.* It was comple ted and consecrated in 1838; Mr. Jansen was the third incum bent of the parish.

"I was much interested in the condition of this parish from the history of its origin and progress; and became more so when on entering the reading desk, I observed a spectacle, common enough in Eugland though very unusual in American episcopal churches, yet which is the only type of the Church Triumphant—viz., worshippers of different ranks kneeling at one altar and worshipping one saviour. There sat the rich manufacturer, and there the tradesman, and there the hardy mechanic, and there the humble, but cleanly looking operative, with his healthy family—all joining in the responsive acts of worship, as their fathers had done, and the listening attentively to the words of instruction from the pulpit. In an ed back to my native land; where, following the same primitive pattern, the peer and the peasent, the noble and the very par per, worship under the same roof, and listen to the same prea her; and where in many places church-people now understand the spirit of Christianity so well that a common bench serves

for all without distinction
"It is a radical fault in the American Church, and, if coun tenanced, must work as rottenness in her bones, that she is oftentimes so exhibited, that the poor are actually repelled from her communion. It is lamentable to see how this wretched policy sometimes drives whole communities of emigrant English families into the ranks of dissent. A church is erected, the whole floor occupied with pews which are luxuriously furnished, and sold or let at prices which excludes every poor member of the Church from the search presincts, and in some cases.

ber of the Church from the sacred precincts, and in some cases gives to non-episcopalians of means and wealth the controlling inducence in the parish affairs! It is true that the xxxi Canon ner, and claims by ecclesiastical law the rom'is made for the poorer churchmen and their families to worship God in ninety-nine out of every hundred churches which are built? Have the poor of the American Episcopal Church the gospel preached to them? No! not in fifty parishes

out of the twelve hundred which are provided with parish tem-

ples—not in fifty of them on a fair computation.

"Have the great najority of pstishioners who frequently occupy no seats at church, being unable to afford the exorbitant price required for them, as much of the minister's attention and the contract of the minister of the minister of the min guardianship as the more wealthy ones who are owners of the pews?—they require—they demand more, double the attention of those whose wealth can purchase a seat in the parish temple, every foot of which has been solemnly made common to all wor-shippers by the act of consecration, and which it is sacrilege to enclose and occupy with pews for the convenience of the wear-

ers of silk and jewelry, whose accommodations occupy so much room that the poor are thrust out of the Lord's courts. "The constitution, canons, and Prayer Book, and the preteninto constitution, canons, and Prayer Book, and the pretensions of the episcopal church in the United States do not in any place recognize such a thing as a rich man's church—a gented denomination—a fushionable sect. Episcopacy is declared to be a divine institution; nay, in some of her formularies, and many of her standards, as essential to the very being of a true Church; the exclusive validity of her sacraments, whether a true or false theory, is constantly maintained by her clergy and laity; and liturgical worship is pronounced the only edifying one. Yet with these large claims, Church privileges are in effect only extended to the rich; whilst the poor are suffered to wander into all the mazes of ruinous schism and even of scepticism. This fact in relation to the American Church, which I record in the deepest sorrow, it must be admitted is a strong

Iticism. This fact in relation to the American Church, which I record in the deepest sorrow, it must be admitted is a strong argument in favour of an Endowed National Religion. The noble Bishop of New Jersey has done something towards the correction of the evil, in the establishment of Sunday offerings and parochial schools; let him follow up his plans of improvement, and let others, instead of weakening and endeavouring to embarrass him in his schemes of far-sighted policy, strengthen his hands and second his efforts." his hands and second his efforts."

From our last extract it will be seen that the character of the "Missionary Priest" is as well known in the States as in Canada.

SIMILITUDES USED IN HOLY SCRIPTURE. By the Rev. W. J. Trower, M.A., Rector of Wiston, Sussex. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

After a careful person of this modest and uspretanding little volume, we have much confidence in recommending it to the attention of our readers. The Similitudes form a series of miniature discourses, distinguished alike for their perspicuity, comprehensiveness, and practical applicability to all sorts and conditions of men. These qualities, coupled with the fact that the price is wonderfully ties, coupled with the fact that the price is wonderfully low, render the work a most desirable Sunday evening companion for the farmer's "ingle nook." MEXICO. London: Society for Promoting Christian

We are here presented with a graphic, and so far as we

can judge a very accurate, history of Mexico, from the discovery of America to the death of the ill-required Cortes. In small space the reader will find in this beautifully got up work, much information regarding a country which at present oncomes of the state of t which at present engages so much of the public attention. The pictorial illustrations are of a very superior order.

Communication

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Chareless and to supprise our readers that we have been considered. periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not he opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, September 28th, 1847. Reverend Sir,—Having observed that the beautiful Free Church of the Holy Trinity, in this city, is nearly completed, and having casually heard that it will shortly be opened for Divine Worship, I cannot help taking this beautiful of expression (with all research to the property of the mode of expressing (with all reverence to those in autority,) the hope which I am sure is very generally felt the sacred edifice alluded to may be opened with something more of solemn ceremonial than has on previous

occasions marked such events amongst us.

The opening of Trinity Church, and of St. George's The opening of Trinity Church, and of St. as well as various country churches in the neighbourhood differed in nothing from the most ordinary service, there by, I think, disappointing a natural feeling of expectation that occasions of such deep interest to every fervent minded member of God's Church, should be marked by some peculiar manifestations of interest and satisfaction.

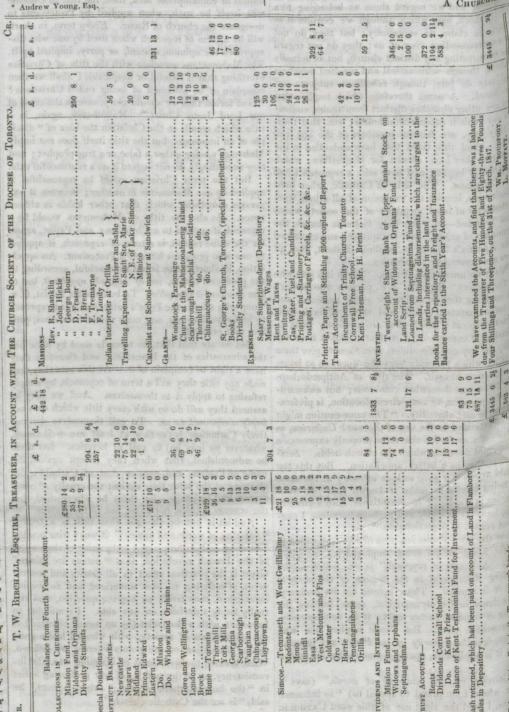
A few of the clergy in their ordinary attire, scattered

among the congregation, are but an indifferent substitute for the bands of white-robed Priests who crowd the chancel on such occasions in England; and surely, if in Canada there ever was an occasion calculated to draw together, with glad and thankful hearts, the members of our communion, both lay and clerical, it must be the opening of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

The stipulations and arrangements made by the munimark on his or her part a high appreciation of the outward solemnities of becouraging occasion to which I have be more appropriate than a minute attention t the holy and

Hoping that I have not trespassed beyond my prope

sphere in offering these remarks, I remain, Reverend Sir,



Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Treasurer of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto begs to acknowledge the receipt of a donation of £25, from S. L., for the general purposes of the Society; this is the second donation from the same party.

The Church has mistaken us, in supposing we intended to impute "personal acerbity" to any remarks made by that journal. We assure our contemporary that we imagined no such construction could be put upon our emarks; but we do think the Church will agree with us, that no small degree of bitterness has been manifested by some of the journals we mentioned, and it was simple with the view of dissenting from the indulgence in such personal allusions we penned the paragraph in question. We feel assured that the *Church* fully appreciates the

force of the scriptural injunctions, that "brethren dwell together in unity, that they should be of one love as brethren, be pitiful be courteous"—and it mere expression of our regret that journals profes advocating one faith and one principle should enge an unseemly war of words, any thing but charact of their professions. We refrained from pointedly ing to the journal which originated the controvers, the hope that "a soft answer turneth away wrath have failed, we fear, in our aim. We may have somewhat remiss, in not expressing our ideas more clear but trust our contemporary will acquit us of intending impute any "personal acerbity" to the columns Church, The Monarch.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

MEETING OF TRINITY CHURCH FOR TESTIMONIAL TO THE

(From the Montreal Courier.) Dr. Holmes was called to the Chair, and W. C. Evans