

abled to fulfil it. In examining them afterwards as to what they understood of the address, I was surprised and thankful to find that they so accurately mentioned all the leading ideas. May it be written upon their hearts, and embodied in their lives! I was delighted with the whole service, and can state, as my firm belief, that your mission is doing a great work at the Presidency itself, although it is as it were only the threshold, and hardly that, of your missions in the country."

ENGLISH ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Consecration of the Church erected by Miss Burdett Coutts.
—On St. John Baptist's Day, the Lord Bishop of London consecrated the new church of St. Stephen, erected at the sole expense of Miss Burdett Coutts, in Rochester-row, Westminster. The church, which is a very elegant and beautiful structure in the Decorated style, is built from the designs of Mr. Ferrey, the architect; the exterior being of Morpeth stone, and the interior of Caen stone. The open roof, and the seats, about 800, the greater part of which are free, are of oak. There is no gallery, and the organ is placed in the tower on the north side of the chancel. The windows in the chancel, and some of those in the body of the church are filled with stained glass. There is a fine peal of eight bells, by Mears. Attached to the church are National and Infant Schools, with residences for the master and mistresses. When the whole scheme, which includes an endowment of £300 per annum and a Parsonage-house for the Minister of the district, shall have been completed, we understand that the outlay will exceed £50,000. Amongst the persons present were, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Miss Burdett Coutts, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, Lord and Lady Willoughby, &c. &c.

New Church in Westminster.—A church is in course of erection in the city of Westminster, near Vauxhall-bridge, at the sole expense of the Rev. W. H. E. Bentinck, who has been Canon of Westminster Abbey since 1809.

Brompton Hospital Chapel.—The chapel, in connexion with this charity, which has been erected at the expense of the Rev. Sir Henry Foulis, Bart., by whom the foundation-stone was laid on the 30th of August last, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on Thursday, 27th ult. The whole internal length of the chapel is eighty-four feet; its extreme breadth, with the transepts, forty-four feet; and the width of the nave twenty-four feet. In architectural details it will bear a comparison with any similar building in the metropolis, and the Committee have received many acceptable contributions towards its internal decorations. The south transept window, containing the armorial bearings of Sir H. Foulis, is to be presented by members of the committee, in token of that gentleman's munificent gift. A service of gold communion plate, a set of handsomely-bound prayer books, &c., have also been presented by various friends of the Hospital.

Yorkshire.—St. John's Church, Bradford.—This church was built in 1840, by the munificence of the Rev. E. L. Berthon, M. A., of Fareham, Hampshire, and Frankland Preston, Esq., of Ruthin, North Wales, who were incited to the noble deed by a report of the spiritual destitution existing in this district. The consecration has been delayed by untoward circumstances; but, principally through the efforts of the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Burnet, the sum of £1250 has been subscribed; and the building, having been properly and sufficiently endowed, was, on Saturday, the 15th ult., consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, who preached upon the occasion from 1 Peter ii. 4, 5. The collections on the day of consecration, and on the following Sunday, amounted to £35.

UNIVERSITY SERMONS.—The annual sermons on the extension of the Church over the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire, have recently been preached at the Universities. The Rev. J. Tucker, B. D., one of the Secretaries to the *Church Missionary Society*, preached at Oxford. The Cambridge sermon was by the Bishop of Llandaff, and has been published. The Bishop's text was Haggai i. 4—8; the subject of his discourse was the duty of a Christian nation to her Colonies. After showing how communities as well as individuals have their special responsibilities to fulfil, the Bishop re-

ferred to the Jews in Haggai's time as a warning instance of negligence in this matter, and then proceeded to point out how our own nation has fallen short in the discharge of her duty to her daughter states throughout the globe.

DIOCESE OF NEW ZEALAND.—On the 1st of October, the Bishop of New Zealand returned in the *Undine*, schooner, from a short cruise amongst the islands in the neighbourhood of New Caledonia. The Bishop visited ten of these interesting islands, and was every where received by the natives in the most friendly manner. He brought with him five young lads to spend the summer in New Zealand, and then return to their own country. Of these, one is a native of Lifu, another of New Caledonia, and the other three come from the island of Mare. In each of these places an entirely different language is spoken, and this, notwithstanding the fact that Lifu and Mare are within sight of each other, and are islands of very small size. The lads are now residing at St. John's College, and each of their three languages being committed to the charge of separate members of the college, a copious vocabulary will, it is hoped, be formed of all of them during the ensuing summer.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Reported for the Toronto Patriot.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—TUESDAY, JULY 23.

SABBATH DESECRATION.

The house took into consideration the Report of the Committee to whom was referred several Petitions, praying that measures be adopted to secure the better observance of the Sabbath.

Hon. G. S. BOULTON hoped that the question would engage the serious attention of the Government, and that all Post Office labour would cease on the Sabbath. Great Britain had lately adopted that course, and he saw no reason why it should not be followed in Canada. It was one which involved no party feelings, and he expected that the House would act with unanimity. Since the Report had been presented, several Petitions of a similar nature to those referred to in the Report, had been received by both Houses, and the proper observance of the Sunday was now occupying the serious attention of the country. He hoped the Report would be adopted.

Hon. Mr. LESLIE said, he regretted to state that the Government had found that they could not put a stop to all labour in the Post Office on the Lord's day without doing an injury to the exigencies of the public service. It was true, that all labour in Post Offices had lately been prohibited in Great Britain, by the Imperial Parliament, but that change was even now found to be injurious, and was giving great dissatisfaction. He would, therefore, move in amendment to the motion for the adoption of the Report, that, in the opinion of this House, the question of prohibiting all Sunday labour in the Provincial Post Offices, if found consistent with the exigencies of the public service, is one deserving the utmost attention of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Speaker spoke in favour of the amendment. He said the late change which had been made in the House of Commons on this question, was in a thin House, when a great many members were absent, and from the remonstrances which had since been made, he believed that it would shortly be repealed. But though the prohibition of Sunday labour in the Post Office might be applicable in Great Britain, it was no reason that it should be equally so in Canada. He knew it would not, in consequence of the present difficult and imperfect state of communication in many parts of the country. He did not believe that the people would be made religious and to have respect for the Sabbath by shutting the Post Office, or that they would be induced to treat that day with disrespect by opening it. He contended that the adoption of the recommendations in the report would be injurious and unjust to the people. The greater the restriction placed on the Sabbath, the less would the people be disposed to observe it. He wanted to know what harm there could be in a poor man calling at the Post Office after attending Church, which is, perhaps situated many miles from his residence, and which he may be unable to visit on any other day in the week? Religious yokes had a tendency to deter the people from becoming re-