English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

During the past three weeks the Lord Bishop of Wor-cester has administered the sacred rite of confirmation to 6857 young persons in the Archdeaconry of Worcester.
The Sacramental Alms of the Parish Church.—

It will be seen by the report of last Thursday's vestry meeting, that the money collected after the administration of the Sacrament at St. Mary's Church, amounts to no less than 350% in the course of the year—and yet people are to be found to oppose a penny church rate!—Chelten-

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has been graciously pleased to contribute the munificent sum of 100l. towards the completion of Rhymney Church. This District has a population exceeding 8000 souls, who have been brought together without church, school, or pastor. They consist of poor labourers in iron works.

The Lord Warden and the Commissioners of Dover Harbour, have consented to grant an eligible site for a new church in the parish of St. James's, Dover, the plans and elevation for which have been prepared. A wealthy individual has volunteered 1000% towards the endowment, and is anxious that, after the first nomination, the Archhop of Canterbury for the time being should have the

sole and absolute appointment.

The Earl of Pembroke has recently given the munificent donation of 200l. in aid to the fund for defraying the expense of rebuilding Swallow Cliffe Church, Wilts. The noble earl has also subscribed 2001, for enlarging and repairing the church at Burford St. Martin.

We understand that during the past week Sir Robert Peel has presented the munificent sum of 100% in aid of the erection of Trinity Church, Blackburn.

ROTHERMITHE.—On Monday, July 18, the children of the several parochial schools of Rotherhithe assembled to the number of 1000 at the parish church, where, after the the number of 1000 at the parish church, where, after the prayers, the Rector addressed the parents and children. In the parish of Rotherhithe there are now four churches, with their respective resident pastors. The good effects of the parochial system here introduced, but yet in its infancy, are very manifest; and the increased and increasing congregations and schools in all the districts afford the strongest evidence of a deep-rooted attachment to the Church as established in this country, wherever her principles are practically known. Trinity Church (the first built) was completed in November, 1838, and (the first built) was completed in November, 1838, and now has its regular congregation, with its boys', girls', and infants' schools, the number of children from that district being 224. Christ Church was completed in June, 1839, and on Monday last the new national schoolrooms of the district were completed, and will shortly be opened to receive boys and girls for a trifling weekly payment. All Saints' Church was completed in June, 1840, and until school-rooms can be built the children are assembled on Sundays in the Rotherhithe, Rehoboth, and Swan lane (late) Meeting-houses, all of which buildings have within six years been identified with the Church. On the same day the New Grammar School was opened under the care of the Rev. Robert Jones, B.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, and Incumbent of All Saints, the building having been suitably fitted up for the purpose.

Yesterday (St. James's Day) the Bishop of London consecrated a new church which has lately been erected

on Muswell Hill by subscription, and is dedicated to St. James. His lordship was attended by his Chancellor, Registrar, and the Apparitor; and was met at the church by a numerous body of the neighbouring clergy and gentry. Among others we observed Dr. Tomlinson, the Bishop of Gibraltar elect: the Rev. Messrs. Ainger, Causton, El-win, Mence, Thompson, &c. The prayers were read by the Rev. John Jackson, who has been appointed uninister, after which the Bishop preached a very powerful discourse from John iv. 24. The collection, amounting to course from John iv. 24. The collection, amounting to 50l., and which was understood to be for the organ, was made at the offertory. After the ceremony the Bishop with the clergy and others were most hospitably entertained at the house of R. Marshall, Esq., on Muswell Hill. The site, which commands a very striking view of the whole country, was presented by H. Warner, Esq., of the Priory, Hornsey. The church is calculated to accommodate 400 persons

NEW CHURCH AT BARNSTAPLE.- A very interesting meeting was held at the Guildhall, Barnstaple, on Thursday, July 7, after the consecration of the new Chapel at Harracott, to make arrangements in aid of the new chu proposed to be built in that parish, towards which desirable object the Rev. J. J. Scott had so munificently contributed. The presence of the Lord Bishop of this diocese materially aided the cause. The Mayor presided; and the Rev. Henry Luxmoore, Vicar of the Parish, having moved a resolution, affirming the want of sufficient accommodation in the parish church, and the opinion of the Meeting that the liberal offer of Mr. Scott should be accepted; the Bishop of Exeter in an admirable speech supported the resolution. The Right Rev. Prelate took occasion to observe that he was struck with the painful appearance which the interior of Barnstaple Church presented: that it was now a place of worship only for the renters of pews, and that the poor were practically exto his appropriated pew, while the poor were without ac-commodation, than the poor had to claim and seize upon his own proper wealth. * * * He spoke especially to those who occupied appropriated pews: they owed a debt —they should do something considerable—their contri-bution should be more than a few pounds—more than the year in the pleasures of a day's entertainment. Here was a demand which as Christians and as honest men they were bound to meet and to satisfy." It is gratifying to hear a Prelate, and that Prelate the Bishop of Exeter, publicly avow these sentiments. His Lordship's appeal was worthily seconded; and subscriptions amounting to above £1,100 of the £2,000 required, have been already announced .- Exeter Gazette.

CLERICAL MUNIFICENCE.—The Rev. J. J. Scott has offered the sum of 1,500% towards the endowment, and 500% towards the fabric, of a new church at Barnstaple, provided that 2,000l. be raised to meet his donation before

THE GRATITUDE OF THE POOR.—A pleasing instance of this was displayed on Wednesday, the 20th inst., the birth-day of Agnes, five years old, the daughter of the Rev. R. R. Faulkner, of Havering. Previous to the assembling of the ladies and friends of the national school, at the annual rustic fete given on that day to the children at the parsonage, an elegantly-bound pocket Bible, bearing the following simple and affectionate inscription, was sent to Mr. Faulkner:—"Dear Sir,—Please to accept this ifle as a token of gratitude from the poor inhabitants of Havering-atte-Bower, for your great kindness to them and their children, and may you long live to prosper in the glorious work of the Gospel is the earnest wish of the poor.—Havering, July 20, 1842." This was accompanied by a "Companion to the Altar" and a silken purse for Miss Faulkner, from the poor. The Venerable Robert Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the

The venerable Robert Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding; the Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, Archdeacon of Surrey; and the Rev. Henry Wilberforce, sons of the celebrated William Wilberforce, attended service three times at our parish church on Sunday last. They have been on a visit to the Rev. Dr. Hook .- Leeds Con

The Bishop of Oxford and Lady Harriet Bagot and family have arrived at the Deanery, Canterbury, where his lordship, as Dean of the archiepiscopal see, must reside during part of the year.—St. James's Chron., July 23.

THE GREEK CHURCH.—ST. PETERSBURGH, MAY 28.— It is now three years since the re-union was effected of the United Greeks (i. e., those who joined the Church of Rome) with the Russian Greek Church. As the governent states, in one of its official organs, the number of United Greeks in the western governments amounted to 2,000,000, who belonged in ancient times to the true Russian race. This great number of individuals was distributed in two aparchies and nine governments, formed above 1200 congregations, and above 2000 churches, and 4000 clergy. It is undoubtedly a memorable event in the annals of the East Roman Church, that so great a number of persons should all on a sudden, in the course of a few months, have returned to the bosom of the mother church from which they had been withdrawn 500 years ago by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. been thought proper to commemorate it by some memorial, and his Imperial Majesty has ordered a medal to be struck which has on one side the effigy of our Saviour, and above the words "Separated by violence, 1596," and below "Reunited by Love, 1839." On the reverse is the eross in a glory; over it are the words "Triumph of the true faith and beloved, March 25th (April 6,) 1839." Or that day the Emperor confirmed the decree of the synod at the unanimous request of the united bishops and their clergy to be admitted to inseparable communion with the East Roman Church. When the former United Greeks in Poland separated from the Russian Church and joined Western Church, Clement VIII. caused a medal to be struck on that remarkable occasion, which had on one side his effigy, and on the reverse he was represented on the throne, and a native of Western Russia kneeling to

LAY BAPTISM .- (From a Correspondent of the London Evening Mail.) The judgment of the Privy Council, as delivered by Lord Brougham, which you have so ably reviewed in a recent paper, is, after all, a manifest concession of a point which his Lordship, "et hoc genus omne," would be the last to avow. It establishes by a secular decision the ecclesiastical fact that a state cannot delegate spiritual power, because the sentence of Sir H. Jenner and the Privy Council concur to define baptism by Wesleyan ministers, who are sanctioned and licensed by the state, and by the state alone, to be lay baptism; so that these intruders into the functions and name of the clergy are by the church, to be mere laymen.

him, with tinscription "Ruthenis rehe ceptis, 1596:"

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The beautiful window which it was announced sometime since it was the intention of the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester to place in the Cathedral has been erected. It is intended by the Dean as a monument to his sister, the late Miss Chandler, a lady distinguished by her many and rare virtues. The window is meant to be an emblematical illustration of the 35th and 36th verses of the 25th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, and contains six separate groups of figures, representing the six acts of mercy described in that passage of Scripture, contains six separate groups of figures, representing the six acts of mercy described in that passage of Scripture, and scrolls with mottos bearing a reference to the characteristic of the character ter of the deceased; at the bottom is an inscription—"In memoriam Mariæ Chandler, piæ, beneficæ, 1841." The

memoriam Mariæ Chandler, piæ, beneficæ, 1841." The appearance of the window, terminating the east end of the south isle, is extremely beautiful. Such a memorial is greatly to be preferred to the tasteless masses of marble by which so many of our finest cathedrals are deformed.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday week, upwards of 200 notices of banns of marriage were read by the officiating Clergyman in the Collegiate Church.

Church-rates.—(From a Correspondent.)—At a vestry held at Gainsborough on Thursday last, and continued by adjournment until Saturday, a church-rate of 2d. in the pound was carried by a majority of 267 votes; the numbers being—For the rate, 482; against it, 215. This glorious triumph over the unholy alliance of Radicals, glorious triumph over the unholy alliance of Radicals, Chartists, Infidels, and political Dissenters, aided (we regret to add) by a few pseudo-Churchmen, and a small, but (self-styled) "very influential" section of the Wesleyan Methodists, should stimulate Churchmen in all places where church-rates have been successfully resisted es where church-rates have been successfully resisted to greater activity, as few towns in England contain a larger proportion of Dissenters than Gainsborough, there being in the parish at present only one church and 12 Dissenting chapels, yet a church-rate has invariably been carried on a poll of the rate-payers, but never previously

by such an overwhelming majority.
Church-rates at Hackney.—The parish of Hack-CHURCH-RATES AT HACKNEY.—The parish of Hackney was again agitated last week with its annual contest respecting a church-rate. At a vestry meeting, held on Thursday, the passing of the late churchwardens' accounts, and the grant of a rate of twopence in the pound for the ensuing year, were alike resisted; and as the churchwardens of this parish (unlike many others) have not yet enforced their undoubted right to exclude from the vestry all persons who are disqualified in consequence of not having paid their rates, the assembly is generally augmented by numbers of this class, who, on a show of position; but as a specimen of the sort of conscience position; but as a specimen of the sort of conscience which these parties cultivate, it may be stated that a respectable tradesman of Hackney assured the writer, that two or three of his best customers have left him solely because he voted for the church-rate last year. So very tender are these conscientlous professors of the consciences of others, so tyrannical in their own conduct are the

of others, so tyrannical in their own conduct are the greatest apostles of liberty:

BINGLEY.—SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-CHURCH PARTY.—On Friday, the 22d inst., a meeting of the rate-payers was held in the vestry of the parish church of this town, for the purpose of laying a rate of three farthings in the pound, to cover the expenses of the present year; when the same was met by a strenuous opposition from the pseudo-Liberals. A poll was demanded by the churchwardeus, and the same took place at two p. m., and closed wardens and the same took place at two p. m., and closed wardens, and the same took place at two p. m., and closed at five the same afternoon. On the day following the same was resumed, and closed at five p. m., when the majority for the rate was 107. Thus leaving as usual the enemies of the Church a day's march behind.—Leeds

CHURCH-RATES.—DEFEAT OF THE RADICALS.—Two severe contests for church-rates have just taken place in Bucks, both of which terminated in favour of the sup-Bucks, both of which terminated in favour of the supporters of our National Establishment. At Great Marlow, where the polling was kept open for two days, the Radicals and Dissenters mustered all their strength te oppose the making of the rate, but were defeated by o majority of 53—the numbers at the close of the poll being—for the rate, 189; against it, 136. At High Wycombe, after one day's polling, the Radicals, finding their chance hopeless gave in having been enabled to drag only 20 of peless, gave in, having been enabled to drag only 20 of their supporters to the poll from twelve o'clock till eight in the evening, when they were beaten by four to one; the numbers being—for the rate, 80; against it, 20.

EDGBASTON.—A church rate of 1½d, in the pound has been agreed to at this place without a line of the country of the country

been agreed to at this place without a dissenting voice.

Great Marlow.—The Church-rate contest at this place has terminated in favour of the Church by a large

ajority. CHELTENHAM.—A poll took place at the parish church, on Tuesday, July 26, to determine the adoption or rejection of a Church-rate. The rate was carried by 810 votes against 531; majority, 279.

"Shield and Buckler" tent of Rechabites, at Spilsby, presented to Benjamin Ackrill a silver medal, as a token of esteem, he having been expelled the Wesleyan-Methodist Society, for having administered (as a local preacher) the Sacrament, in the trash called "unfermented wine." This Ackrill had recently opened a temperance house in Linshow that they are temporary and that the building is coln; and a vast deal of rubbish is now talked, there being incomplete, but at the same time not without due regard also weekly meetings of motley groups of isms and ists. to blaspheme 'he holy ordinance over their unleavened bread and unfermented wine.—Nottingham Journal.

SHEFFIELD .- That half-dissenting paper, The Sheffield Mercury, gives the following piece of curious intelligence:
—"On the 12th inst., at the Registrar's Office, Kelham
Street, in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar,
the Hon. Wm. Wellesley, second son of Lord Cowley, to
Amelia St. John, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph
White Niblock, D. D. The marriage was also celebrated diately afterwards before the Society of Christian Brethren, in their room of meeting, in George Street, of which Society the Hon. Gentleman is an able minister of the New Testament." We have said elsewhere that these Phymouth Brethren are making sad have of low Church congregations in some parts of the country. And it is not a little singular that they have succeeded in gaining over to their ranks many more than their proportionate share of the young nobility and gentry of the country, and are bidding fair to become an influential and trouble-some sect. In Hereford this sect is making rapid strides, and the Rev. Mr. Venn who holds a church there, in the patronage, we believe, of the trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon, has felt the necessity of publishing a pamphlet against them in defence of the ministry of the Church. We have not yet seen this work, but feel anxious to peruse it. and to give an account of it. We notice this singular marriage here to reiterate what we have repeatedly said as the result of our observation, that it is from amongst half-dissenting Churchmen and Dissenters almost exclusively, that the various sects of Protestant and Popish sectaries recruit their ranks. Amelia St. John, the daughter of Dr. Niblock, and now daughter in-law of Lord Cowley, and niece of the Duke of Wellington, was never a sound member of the Christian Church, having never a sound member of the Christian Church, having been brought up in ignorance of, and prejudice against those Catholic principles which, cordially believed, would have prevented her from becoming a Plymouth Brother. The remark of The Sheffield Mercury about the Hon. Wm. Wellesley being "an able minister of the New Testament" is quite ridiculous; for, as The Mercury ought to know, the hon, gentleman is no minister of the New Testament at all, never having been "called of God as was Aaron." We recollect that we heartily pitied the self-righteous Pharisesism of this lady when, on one occasion. righteous Phariseeism of this lady when, on one occasion, we were combatting in his own house the latitudinarian views of her poor father; she was not then, we believe,

Plymouth Brother, but became so shortly afterwards. GREAT WIGSTON.—On Monday week, the 4th inst, the child of a dissenter which had been [pretendedly] baptised by Mr. Mays, the teacher of the persuasion to which the parents belong, was brought to the church to be buried; when, as is the practice in such cases, the Curate proceeded at once to the grave, and there commenced the ritual with the introductory sentences. The father, however, interrupted the service, and insisted that the body should be taken into the church, and ordered the bearers to do so, which was done. As the mother was very much distressed, and seemed to be shocked at the violence of her husband, the Curate, to spare her feelings, said that he would wave his scruples, and read the psalms and lessons over the child—when the father said, if that was the only reason for the performance of the service, the child should not be buried at all. He then directed the bearers to move on to the meeting-house, where the body was interred. It appears to us singular that persons who vilify and abuse the Church and its ministers should be so anxious, at last, to participate in its ordinances; but we understand that by coming to the Church on these occasions, they save five shillings, the fees there being less by that amount than are demanded

at the dissenting place of worship.-Leicester Journal. DISSENTERS AND PARLIAMENT .- In an article on this subject, The Nonconformist of last week, tells the Dissenters that they have no power at all in Parliament, and never will have any until Parliament is reformed. The Nonconformist would insist upon the separation of the Church from the State, but that the Dissenters have no by this method of construction. Walls built of flint or sufficiently able and eloquent advocate in the House of Commons. And as The Nonconformist truly says, "True Dissent and Democracy run in couples," Parliamentary Reform and Universal Suffrage must henceforth accompany Dissenters in their march of revolution. Our contemporary, in spurring them on, thus very candidly speaks of them:—"We think that the immediate duty of Dissenters them to labour for the walls is made, the dressings should, if possible, be invariably of stone.

The greatest attention should be paid to the quality of the mortar used. thus, by the highest authority of law, stripped of their assumed office and title and defined by the state, as well as calls them to labour for the improvement of themselves, rather than for the enlightenment of Parliament. It is should be not less than seven pounds to the foot; -- or cop-

promote our principles we must seek reform. Let us first get a freely and equitably chosen parliament, and we may then put forward our claims to consideration. The wisest thing which earnest dissenters, in our opinion, can do, is

to encourage by all means in their power the cause of complete suffrage. Whenever that shall triumph, they complete suffrage. Whenever that shall triumph, they will be strong. Until that shall be carried, their power will be contemptible. True dissent and democracy must run in couples." This is honest at all events!!—Church SCHISM AMONG THE ROMANISTS IN BELGIUM,-The

most important Protestant communion in Belgium origi-nated in the secession of Abbe Helsen a few years since 2d. in from the Romish communion. His grand attack is directed against the immoralities of the clergy; and with This a view to strike at the root of the evil, he would do away with the necessity of clerical celibacy, giving still the pre-ference to a single state. He would abolish the supre-macy of the Papal See; make fasting and confession not obligatory but discretionary; would interdict the worship of relics and the invocation of saints; and restrain the Romish clerey from their shameless prestitution of the Romish clergy from their shameless prostitution of the altar, and their exaction of fees for ministerial functions. The exertions of the Abbe have been attended with a degree of success which could scarcely have been anticipated. Amidst the severest trials and persecutions (and the Belgian part of the Romish Church is pre-eminent in intolerance) he has maintained his stand with courage and decision, and more than ten thousand have alread embraced the "culte reformée" which he has introduced His institution does not materially differ from that of the Abbe Chatel, which was established at Paris about fifteen Abbe Chatel, which was established at Paris about meen years ago. Both reformers have united themselves with the reverend order of Templars, and both have received consecration (as Primates of Gaul and Belgium respectively) at the hands of Palaprat, Grand Master of the Order at Paris."—Church and State Gazette.

Poor Mr. Sibthorp!—The following piece of intelligence is supplied us by the Rev. Carus Wilson, of Cashands, assist in negativing such questions. Hence it becomes necessary to resort to a poll of the parish, but as every voter must then have paid his rates, the case is soon leading to the parish of the completion in the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the parish every voter must then have paid his rates, the case is soon reversed, and at its close on Saturday, only 147 votes were found to be recorded against the rate, while 630 appeared in its favour; thus giving a majority of 483. Last year its opponents mustered 447, so that either their zeal has cooled down wonderfully, or the wealthier members have not proved quite so ready to pay the rates of the poorer class, in order to induce and qualify them to vote, as is known to have been then done. Of course constructed to act to have determined this science was loudly pleaded, as the only source of the opposition; but as a specimen of the sort of conscience nounced by you, and the Romish communion had been adopted? For is not praying to the Virgin a funcamental point of your new and idolatrous system of worship?

adopted? For is not praying to the Virgin a funcamental point of your new and idolatrous system of worship? We hope, ere your dispensation expires, you will have returned to a better mind, and "flee from idolary."—1 Cor. x. 14.—Manchester Courier.

Consistent Voluntaryism.—The House of Commons has just voted 35,630l. towards the support of teachers of dissent. Dr. Pye Smith is one of the receivers and dissent.

SUGGESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS ENCAGED IN BUILDING OR ENLARGING CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, ISSUED BY THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PRO-MOTING THE BUILDING, &c. OF CHURCHES

AND CHAPELS. 1. Site.-Central, with regard to the population o be provided for; dry; if possible, rather elevated, but not on a high or steep hill; not near nuisances, such as stamengines, shafts of mines; noisy trades, or offensive minufactories; accessible by foot and carriage-ways, but not so near to principal thoroughfares, as to subject the service of the Church to the danger of being incommoded by noise. The heliding to stand cost and west as nearly by noise. The building to stand east and west as nearly

as possible.

2. Style and Form.—No style seems more generally suitable for an English church than the Gothic of our own country, as developed in its successive periods. The Norman (or Romanesque) style is also suitable, and offers peculiar advantages under certain circumstances, especially when the material is brick. The Society earnestly recommend, that in the proportions and great features, as well as in the details, good ancient examples should be closely followed.

For Gothic churches the best form is either the cross;

consisting of a nave, transepts, and chancel, or the double rectangle, composed of a nave, with or without side aisles, and of a chancel. In a *chapel* the single rectangle is also renters of pews, and that the poor were practically excluded:—"Did they," said his Lordship, "imagine that his was honest thus to rob the poor of this their first and highest privilege? He assured every one whom he addressed who was the owner of an appropriated pew in that church, that while it continued as it was, shut against the poor, he was guilty of robbery: that he had no more right poor, he was guilty of robbery: the he assured every one whom he added the single rectangle is also the left about the rails for the access of communicants.

15. Font.—To be fixed at the west end of the building, suitable, the length being at least twice as great as the being at least twice as great as the left about the rails for the access of communicants.

15. Font.—To be This and fillings up of arches should be so built as clearly to

to ecclesiastical propriety.
3. Foundation.—To be surrounded, if requisite, by good covered drains. If the soil wants firmness, the walls may often be better secured from partial settlements by spreading the footing on each side, than by deepening the foundation or resorting to more expensive works.— In all irregular or doubtful soils concrete is recommended for the foundations in preference to any other material. No interment should be permitted under a church, except in arched vaults properly constructed at the time of building the church, with entrances from the outside nly; nor should any graves be made within twenty feet

of the external wall. 4. Area.-It would tend much to the preservation of churches, and render them more dry, if a paved open area, not less than eighteen inches wide, were made round them, and sunk six or eight inches below the level of the ground about the church, with a drain from the area to carry off the water. Or the same objects might be attained either by turning a segmental arch from the wall outside the footing, or by bedding in the wall a

course of slate in cement.

5. Basement.—The inequalities of the ground, the dampness of the soil, &c., often render it desirable to have crypts under a church. They should be of a massive construction, turned upon semicircular or segmental arches, resembling the early examples, entered only from

6. Floor .- To sittings, wood; to open spaces, or chancel, stone or encaustic tiles.—If not under-vaulted, it may be freed from damp by brick rubble, flints, ashes, or furnace slack, laid to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches under the floor.—Allowance should also be made for the future rise of the surrounding burial ground; the floors of many churches, originally above ground, are at this day many feet below the surface, and have thereby become damp and unwholesome. It is desirable that the church floor should be raised at least three steps above the ground

The distance between the joists of the floor should never exceed twelve inches.

All wood floors should be supported on walls, with a clear space of eighteen inches in depth, well ventilated

No American timber to be used either in the floors or

n any other part of the building. Flagged floors should be laid on cross walls, eighteen

7. Walls.—To be solidly constructed of stone, either squared, or rubble, or flint;—or of brick, where no good stone can be procured without great additional expense. If the walls are of brick, cased with stone or flint, the stone or flint to be well bonded into the brick. As a general rule the thickness must not be less than as follows Square Stone Brick, faced Inf. Stone, of the best with Flint Flint or qual. or Br. or Stone, Rubble.

ft, in. ft. in. ft. in If less than twenty feet high, and carrying a roof not exceeding twenty feet span... 1 10½ 2 0 2 If twenty feet or more high,

or carrying a roof exceed-The above dimensions are given, on the supposition that there are buttresses, of solidity and form suitable to

the style adopted, placed opposite the trusses or principals of the roof: where there are no buttresses, the thickness of the walls must be considerably greater.

No cement or plastering of any kind to be used as a facing of the walls, or of any external part of a church

If a wall be built with two faces of stone, filled between with rubble, great care must be taken that they be pro-perly bonded together, as the wall will otherwise not stand a partial settlement. Where good stone is scarce, 8. Roof .- The best external covering is lead, which

tiles, commonly called Newcastle tiles, or stone tiles, are perhaps the next best covering. Westmoreland slates are better in colour than those commonly used, but are in most cases, expensive. All slates to be fixed with

copper nails.

Flat ceilings are inconsistent with Gothic architecture Next to a stone vaulted roof, none has so good an effect internally as an open roof, exhibiting the timbers. It is desirable that this should be of high pitch, the transverse

section forming or approaching to the figure of an equilateral triangle. If a wooden-panelled roof be preferred, the panelling should not be made to imitate stone.

In roofs of low pitch and wide span, horizontal tiebeams are necessary; but in other cases, where the Society is satisfied that *due* provision has been made for the safety of the construction without them, they may be dispensed with. If the distance between the principal trusses exceed ten feet, intermediate trusses must be introduced. The distance between the common rafters should never exceed twelve inches. Wherever the ends of timbers are lodged in the walls, they should rest in cast-iron shoes or on stone corbels.

9. Windows.—In Gothic churches, where stained glass

is not used, the glass should be in small panes, those of a diamond shape being generally preferable.

Hopper casements are recommended, and they should be inserted in almost all the windows, in order to secure

Where lead lights are adopted, copper bands to tie them to the saddle bars are preferable to lead, being less liable to stretch and become loose by the action of the

The very unsightly appearance often occasioned by the very unsigntly appearance often occasioned by the wet streaming down the window-backs, can be prevented by fixing a small copper gutter at the bottom of each lead-light, to receive the moisture produced by condensation, with copper tubes to convey the same to the outside of the building. This has also a tendency to keep the building dry, and to preserve it from decay; or the inside of the sills may be raised an inch and a half. A good effect will be produced by keeping the sills of windows raised as much as practicable above the line of

the tops of the seats.

10. Tower and Spire.—The usual place of the tower, in a church without transepts, is at the west end; or it may be placed about the middle of the side. If funds

in an inferior manner.

When the tower contains more bells than one, the timbers of the bell framing or floor should not be inserted into the main walls; but should be supported either on

admit air and keep it dry.

Dripping eaves projecting very far do not in all cases supersede the necessity of gutters and pipes, even in very

Overflowing occasioned by rapid thaws or otherwise.

Drains on the roof should be protected by coverings, as it prevents the melting snow from congealing in the gutter, and thus obstructing the water-course. Drains should be formed at the feet of all the rain-water pipes. 12. Ventilation.—Ventilation cannot be always completely effected by windows alone, without incommoding the congregation. In such cases foul air may be expelled at or near the roof, either by horizontal or perpendicular hannels or tubes. Where there is a ceiling, apertures should be made in

t for the proper ventilation of the roof.

All the original provisions for the ventilation of the uilding must be carefully looked after, and the apertures

13. Chimneys.—If any be required, the utmost care must be taken to render them safe from fire. They should ever be brought within eighteen inches of any timber. They should be as unobtrusive as possible, but not disguised under the form of any ornamental feature of the

14. The Lord's Table-Should be raised two or more steps above the floor of the chancel, which should itself be raised a step or two above the floor of the nave. Where the rails do not extend across the chancel, no seats should be allowed between the rails and the north

enough to admit of the immersion of infants. To be pro vided with a water-drain. 16: Reading-Pew and Pulpit.—The reading-pew should

not be so elevated as to resemble a second pulpit; and both reading-pew and pulpit should be so placed as to in-tercept the view of the east end as little as possible from the body of the church. 17. Seats.—The seats must be so placed as that no part of the congregation may turn their backs upon the altar. There must invariably be an open central passage up the whole length of the church, from west to east. No square or round, or double pews can be allowed, and as few pews as may be. Much accompandation is gained by the adventure of the control of the cont

as may be: Much accommodation is gained by the adoption, instead of pews, of open seats with backs.

The distance from the back of one seat to that of the next must depend in great measure on the height of the backs and the arrangements for kneeling. Where the funds and space admit, convenience will be consulted by adopting a clear width of three feet, or even three feet four inches; but the width of two feet six inches in the clear may be allowed if the back of the seat be not more

clear may be allowed if the back of the seat be not more than two feet eight inches in height. This height is in all cases to be preferred, both for convenience and for appearance. If a greater height be adopted, the distance from back to back must not be less than two feet eleven inches in the clear. There should not be any projecting capping on the top of the backs. Means for kneeling must in all cases be provided. Hassocks are to be preferred to kneeling-boards, especially where the space is narrow. Twenty inches in length must be allowed for each adult, and fourteen for a child. Seats intended exclusively for children may be twenty-four inches from clusively for children may be twenty-four inches from

18. Galleries.—None can be permitted in any part of the chancel. Where necessary, they should not enclose the columns against which they rest, so as to break the upright lines of the shafts from the floor of the roof. Wherever placed, they should, as much as possible, be made to appear as adjuncts and appendages to the architectural design of the interior, rather than as essential parts or features of it. The Society will not sanction any olan involving the erection of a gallery, unless in cases where it is distinctly shown that no room is unnecessarily sacrificed, by inconvenient arrangements, on the floor.

19. Vestry.—The vestry should have access to it from

without.

20. Finishings.—Wall wainscoting, or wood linings to walls, to be avoided wherever convenient. Wood linings to walls confine the damp, and frequently occasion dryrot. For the same reason cement skirtings are to be preferred to wood; particularly on the ground floor. Where the linings to the walls are of wood, holes should be perferred to wood with the scale to allow the circulation of air. As forated under the seats to allow the circulation of air. A it is scarcely possible to prevent rot if any wood is in con tact with the walls, the ends of seats next the walls should be omitted, and cement, painted, be substituted.

Advertisements.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE POLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE MENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAIKE ON TAR BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston: At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon.—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling a the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting.

gilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

per of not less than twenty-two ounces to the foot. Blue THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO HAVE ON SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO,

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS AND TRACTS PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

CLASS VII. On the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 100. Admonition on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, on a sheet. 1 8 0 0½ 1 6 0 0½ 511. Affectionate Invitation to the Holy Communion, in two parts, obs. Answer to all the excuses and pretences which men ordinarily make for their not coming to the Holy Communion. To which is added a brief account of the end and design of the Holy Communion, the obligation to receive it, the way to prepare for it, and the behaviour of ourselves both at and after it, with Prayers and Meditations, by the Right Rev. Edward Synge, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam, stitched.......

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CLASS VIII. On Church Communion and Discipline.

R It is respectfully requested that all orders for the Depository nay be addressed to Mr. Thomas Champion, Post paid.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, 179, KING STREET.

W. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle men of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Stock of Groceries. Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco. 185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines, from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and Madeira, 20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 40 hhds Spanish Brandy, 20 puncheons East and West India Rums, 100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale, Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE, & Co.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th, 1841. JOSEPH B. HALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY COODS, &C.

AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. SANFORD & LYNES.

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CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit. sh or approved credit.
Toronto, February 23, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,

NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. J. BROWN,

(FROM LONDON)

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddle Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Water proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Cic thing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices. Toronto, 20th July, 1842.

WM. STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO: DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanued Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed. By The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

terms.
3.5 Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS.
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. REMOVED.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers general satisfaction. received. His constant study shall always be to give to all general satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, &c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

G. BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, assimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

T NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best

Toronto, 27th April, 1842. TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Suepps, and recently by Champton, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Onlers sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, October 6, 1841

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages billt border warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order. JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occulpied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trust by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. CIPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKES

SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has not rance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

PAPER-HANGING. THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-strest. Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb. Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

EDWARD ROBSON.
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Toronto, April 13, 1842. Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841, DOCTOR SCOTT, LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital,

REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. MR. SAXON,

Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.
March 3, 1842. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

Toronto, June 24, 1842. ENGRAVING. JAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business in all its branches: Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Coffin-plates, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cards, &c. &c. West end of King Street, ppposite Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842.

MR. ELLIS, (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAYER, KING STREET,

NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING-July 1, 1842. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THE undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century; and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged.

Reference is permitted to be made to

Thos. D. Hangs, Ren.

THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

Toronte, 27th June, 1849. Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY PANY OF LONDON.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

Managing Director.

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONI CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in
Canada West, for sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA. COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c.

The Church

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

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February 16th, 1842.

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AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Esq're