

The organization of their Church required a Bishop, for he could not but consider something important was incomplete, till their Bishop was at their head. They should not expect the funds necessary for the purpose from our English Church Societies, but must look to themselves, draw upon their own resources, and raise the funds themselves. Great privileges had been conferred on them by our Gracious Sovereign, for they had now the right to hold Synods, elect their Bishops, take care of their own affairs, and had full liberty to act as they thought proper—they had all the advantages of an established Church; and surely they would not reject such advantages by neglecting to ensure a suitable endowment for the Bishopric.

His Lordship then remarked that he felt encouraged, during the course of his present visit, not in the numbers that had assembled at the meeting held, for the season of the year was not favorable for securing large meetings, but in the excellent spirit manifested throughout the division, and he hoped for a similar feeling here. He then described the method adopted in the Western Division:—Congregations had sent round powerful men to solicit subscriptions in all the principal towns, who prosecuted the work with marked zeal; and by such timely and active exertions they raised two or three times what they would probably have raised, had not early attention been given to the noble work; and not only in the towns was the work prosecuted, but respectable men were sent throughout the townships, and were heartily received. All Church people, said his lordship, should give something to this glorious fund—all should contribute. And what a satisfaction it should be to propagate the worship of the Great Being in its purest form! By a proper exertion they could with great ease meet this difficulty. And then see the advantages,—they would be certain of yearly visitation from their Bishops, would then see their children confirmed, and grow up in grace under the active superintendence of the principal officer of the Church. He hoped his words would not fall on cold hearts; he hoped they would earnestly take the subject into their best consideration. Not another opportunity might present itself, if they lost sight of the present one. They were now reduced to the voluntary system, and he hoped and expected much from their steadfast faith and zeal in the welfare of the Church. His lordship then indulged in a beautiful figure, representing the establishment of the first church erected by Polycarp, the Disciple of St. John, at Lyons in France, and the benefits, and the blessings, and the happy results which flowed therefrom. And, exclaimed his lordship, who can properly estimate the great advantages, the inestimable blessing, and the blessed examples which may result from the establishment of this new bishopric in the Eastern Division of the present Diocese of Upper Canada? He closed his address with a magnificent apostrophe about duties of bishops, describing them as being wholly devoted to God's service.

At the conclusion of this address, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

“That this meeting rejoices at the prospect of an extension of the Episcopate in the Eastern portion of the present Diocese of Toronto, and pledges itself to support any measures for the attainment of this object, which may be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Synod.

“Whereas it is necessary that the Fund for the endowment of the new See should be completed with as little delay as possible, it is desirable that the Rural Dean of Carlton and Lanark should forthwith call upon the Clergy and Lay Delegates in their separate Parishes, to organize committees, and to exert themselves to the utmost for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the said fund, in order that the result may be returned to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, at a period not later than 1st October next, and that a general committee of management be formed, to consist of the Churchwardens and Lay Delegates of the several Parishes of the Rural Deaneries of Carlton and Lanark, with power to add to their number.

“That this meeting cannot separate without recording an expression of its admiration and gratitude to the venerable Bishop of this Diocese, for the untiring energy displayed by him throughout a lengthened life, in behalf of the best interests of the church; and especially so in travelling on the present occasion 300 miles, at an advanced age, to forward so desirable an object as the extension of the Episcopate.”

The Mar. h oness of Londonderry recently made a purchase of Bibles from the British and Foreign Society to the amount of £2400, and presented them to the work people on her estates, first writing the name of the recipient in each copy.

News Department.

Extracts from latest English Papers.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—In the House of Lords last night several bills were advanced a stage, after some remarks upon the report of the Circuit Commissioners, in which mutual congratulations passed between Lord Campbell and the Lord Chancellor, on the conclusion that they had come to that there were not more Common-law Judges than could get through the work.

At the evening sitting in the Commons, Mr. Disraeli asked for information respecting the rupture of European relations at Constantinople respecting the Principalities. Lord Palmerston, in reply stated the circumstances attending the elections in Moldavia, admitting them not to have been quite regular; but that the Sultan, being bound to receive the advice of the six nations conjointly, would not take that of four, excluding Austria and England. The opportune visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Osborne, attended by his Foreign Secretary, had, however, led to explanations; and it had been agreed, with the concurrence of Austria, to recommend to the Porte to proceed to a fresh election.

An Indian debate followed, raised by Gen. Evans on going into committee of supply. The gallant soldier urged that the crisis was not fairly understood by the Government, and inadequate preparations made, in the money asked for and the number of men proposed to be raised. Regiments should be sent out from Canada and the Cape, as they might calculate on a loss of 6,000, out of the 28,000 sent out, from disease and death. 50,000 militia should be employed instead of 30,000, and the 13,000 troops to be raised were totally inadequate, if any disturbance should arise in Europe. Lord Palmerston replied that many of the suggestions had been anticipated for filling up the gap in the army at home, but he did not believe that a larger force was required than the peace establishment settled at the beginning of the year. The nations of the world had seen with what a unanimous spirit and energy the British people had responded to the call which the Government made to them in a moment of national emergency. While some 30,000 troops had been sent to India, troops were being raised at home as fast as possible; and not only was the regular army being increased, but a portion of the militia was about to be embodied. Recent events in India were undoubtedly serious, but as far as Europe and foreign nations were concerned, nothing had occurred to alter the conditions of peace. He assured Sir De Lacy and the house that while the Government were at present doing all they thought necessary, if events should take a turn different from what they expected, they felt they had at hand the resource of calling the people together and asking for additional means of national defence. The noble lord concluded by passing a high eulogy upon the energy, coolness, and courage of our officers in India, of whose conduct, he said—and the sentiment was loudly cheered—any country might be proud.

Mr. Whiteside charged upon the Government that they were engaged in a plot to destroy caste in India, and warned them that if that was their policy, 50,000 men would not accomplish the task. The Government were even now unaware of the crisis in which the country was placed. They had shown no foresight, no watchfulness, no judgment.

Mr. Vernon Smith denied that there was any intention on the part of the Government to put down caste, and commended the judgment and vigor displayed by Lord Canning.

Mr. Disraeli thought that the Government were not alive to the importance of the crisis. In one sense the Premier was right:—He might depend upon the energy of the English people to support him in this crisis. But it was wrong to treat this as a mere question of pounds, shillings, and pence. He had underrated our position in India, and overrated our position in Europe, and no mistake could be greater than to undervalue the national danger. Nothing, he observed, had occurred since his recent speech upon the subject of India to refute the opinion he then expressed, that the outbreak was not a military mutiny, and that one of its causes was the tampering by the Indian Legislature with the religious prejudices of the people. He warned the Government that everything depended upon the second campaign, which would commence in November; if our energy and resources were adequate it might re-establish our empire upon a firmer foundation, but if that campaign should prove, unfortunately, and a third was entered upon, we should have others to contend with besides the princes of India.—

The Governor-General, he remarked, was not an isolated individual; he was surrounded by men—the Council of India—whose conceit and arrogance had endangered our Indian possessions, and who ought to be called to account.

From India Mr. Disraeli turned to Turkish politics:

The noble lord said that the Powers of Europe were friendly. We had better not trust too much to that. What had happened within the last few days? It appeared from the noble lord's answer to-night that the events in Constantinople were not likely to lead to a breach of the alliance with France. But at what cost was that gained? Why the noble lord had been obliged to give up his whole policy which he had been pursuing in the Government for months past. The European powers would befriend us so long as we were able to befriend ourselves, and therefore we had only our own energy to rely on; and his complaint against the Government was, that they had not risen to the greatness of the occasion.

Col. Sykes read letters from Major Edwards at Peshawur, stating his opinion that the outbreak was religious and not political, that the people were firm, and that he was enlisting the hill tribes in defence of the British Government. He believed that the troops sent out by the Government were sufficient for the purpose of restoring order; but warned the house that they could never govern India by wholly European troops.

Lord John Russell expressed his concurrence in the opinion of Mr. Bright, who, he was glad to learn, had been elected for Birmingham, that the first thing to be done was to suppress anarchy:—The mutiny, he observed, must be put down; tranquillity must be restored in India, and it was the primary duty of the house to assure the Executive Government that its support should not be wanting. There was one subject, he remarked, respecting which he had heard no explanation—the financial efforts which the Indian Government would have to make, large amounts of treasure having been seized, and it being but too certain that there would be great irregularity in the payment of the taxes. The Imperial Government should, in his opinion, aid the financial efforts of the Company, and he trusted they would not hesitate to give them the assistance they required.

The house, within a few minutes of eleven o'clock, went into committee of supply, and the remaining Miscellaneous Estimates were passed, as well as the vote of £200,000 for the militia. The close of the Estimates was received with loud cheers by those present.

Our anticipations as to the death of Bishop Blomfield, in last week's Postscript (Aug. 5.) were realised the same evening. The *Times* remarks that he belonged to that large and, happily, increasing order of men whose character and abilities elevate them above the level which the mere circumstances of their parentage might be supposed to have prescribed to them. Born on the 29th of May, 1786, at Bury St. Edmund's, he received his earliest education from his father, who conducted a school in that town. But it was at the grammar-school of his native place, where he remained from the age of eight till he reached his eighteenth year, that he gained the rudiments of that scholarship which afterwards secured for him at Cambridge the distinctions of Third Wrangler, Senior Medalist, and a Fellowship at Trinity College, having previously obtained Sir William Brown's gold medal for the Latin and Greek Ode. Although the rapid succession of these high academical honors seem merely to designate him for the succession of the position of a sound and accurate classical scholar, which his earliest publications, indeed, fully maintained, it was to the ministry of the Church of England that he soon devoted the whole vigour of his abilities, and a wide sphere of growing usefulness was soon opened to him. Presented successively by the present Marquis of Bristol, who has been spared to survive the eminent *protégé* of his early life, and by the second Earl Spencer, to the livings of Quenington and Dunton, he was after five years preferred by the former to the Rectory of Chesterford, in the diocese over which he was afterwards destined for so long a period to preside. The see of London was at that time filled by Dr. Howley, who having in 1817 appointed Mr. Blomfield his domestic chaplain, and subsequently given him the living of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, and the Archdeaconry of Colchester, he was within a short interval elevated to the Bishopric of Chester before he had reached the age of 38.

On Sunday, in many of the metropolitan churches, mention was made in the sermons of the late eminent prelate whose death the church has to deplore. At