but neither of them with your theory. Thus even on this "famous declaration" there is not an absolute certhis "famous declaration" there is not an absolute certainty of interpretation. Burnet says of these words that they are "a figurative expression, and it is never safe to build upon metaphors, much less to lay much weight upon them." He refers to it on account of its being a famous passage with the Church of Rome. If there are no stronger texts in your power than those you have adduced, it will scarcely be admitted that they prove your views to

be according to Scripture.

It may be asked where has the Church found the interpretations you speak of-interpretations independent of Holy Writ, and yet certain in their character? If there e such, the Church must either have originated them or be such, the Church must either have originated them or have received them. On the former supposition, they must rest upon the wisdom of certain men at a given period, and however deserving of respect their wisdom may have been, it was not surely infallible. On the latter supposition, they must have been received from a divine source—the very thing that Rome says of her extrascriptural interpretations. On which of these do you base the Church's expositions? In any case, if God had been pleased to confer such a certain power of interpretation upon any rank or order of men in the Church, it would surely have been declared in whom that important right was to be vested. There would have been some commission conferring it, some decree enjoining submisright was to be vessel, commission conferring it, some decree enjoining submission to it. There would be some existing appointment, some charter for infallibility. What is there to shew for The Church of Rome claims to have been appointed by Christ, as the uncring judge of all religious coutroversies, to whose decisions all men are bound to submit. You claim something of the same kind for the "Catholic Church." According to your theory, the fiction of Rome must consist call in second to the power is reacted in

must consist only in asserting that the power is vested in the Bishop of one city, the alleged successor of St. Peter. I consider the whole a fiction; but if it be not, Rome has certainly taken the best way of reducing the theory to practice. She conceived that such an amount of authority and spinitual power as necessarily accompanied this ity and spiritual power as necessarily accompanied this right, was a prize worth having; she saw that it must be located somewhere, that it must be reposed in some class or order of the ministry, or in one minister, and she per-ceived that the semblance of unanimity would be better preserved by settling it in one Bishop, than by introducing it to the whole order, so she boldly went the whole length and claimed it for the Bishop of Rome, and him only.-In reality, however, the "Universal Church" has no vi In reality, however, the "Universal Church" has no visible head or ruler—no official organization to which the whole body is in subjection; no central seat of authority to which controversies may be referred. The belief, therefore, of an infallible power of interpretation existing in the Church, leads to the necessity of there being a visible and central authority somewhere, and conducts, consequently, to the principles on which the Papal usurpation, with all its concomitant heresies, is founded.

You consider it, Sir, one of the best services you can render to the cause of Christ, to endeavour to save His blessed Word from the dangerous corruptions necessarily consequent in a greater or less degree upon the weak, fallible, or wilful misinterpretations of individuals, and to place it in the hands of that Universal Church, which He who cannot lie has promised to be with, and to guide

He who cannot lie has promised to be with, and to guide into the truth, and whose decisions must therefore be "The truth as it is in Jesus." I will venture to assert, that all the extravagancies of individual interpretation have not done so much injury to the cause of true religion, as the committing the Scriptures to the sole charge of an alleged infallible set of men, claiming the exclusive power of understanding and interpreting them. Weak-ness fallibility, and wilful misinterpretation are not the nexs, fallibility, and wilful misinterpretation are not the special privileges of private individuals, and when they occur in those who are believed to be exempt from them -nay, to be beyond the possibility of erring—they are a tenfold greater evil than when they occur in persons whose

tenfold greater evil than when they occur in persons whose opinions are not sustained by any supposititious authority. Take all the errors that the rashness of individual judgment has ever engendered, and they do not form such an aggregate of soul-paralyzing error as has arisen from the idea of infallibility in the Church, nor even, numerically speaking, have so many been misled by them.

You speak of "placing the Bible in the hands of the Universal Church." I would not deny you the liberty of a little figurative expression, but still the idea, to be of use, must be capable of being realized in some way or other. In whose hands would you place it? Where are the authorities ruling the Universal Church? where the synod representing it? You cannot have be that synod representing it? You cannot name the even if I should assent to your proposition, and should say, Let us give up the Bible then into the hands of the Universal Church, and receive our faith with all submissiveness according to her interpretation only, you would, I think, be as much at a loss as myself. If I should ask, even if I should asser Whither shall we go? you could not tell me. Your idea is one that cannot be acted upon. Try to put it in practice, and it comes to nothing. This personifying the Universal Church is a dangerous theory. You can not make a mere idea—the airy nothing of the brain—the umpire, and referee, and interpreter of Scripture; you make a local habitation and a name; so that if a local habitation and a name is a local habitation and a name; so that if a local habitation and a name; so that if a local habitation and a name; so that if a local habitation and a local habitation and a name is a local habitation and a local habitat must give it a local habitation and a name; so that if a person is bent upon carrying out this theory, it must lead to heresies identical with, or similar to, those against which our Church so decidedly protests; I call it a dangerous heresy, because I cannot but think that this manner of viewing the Church—the Universal Church—has led to some most lamentable consequences, and has been the very process by which some minds of late years have

een most egregiously misled. In speaking of a particular Church, this figure of personification may be safely used; for instance: the Church of England is a corporate body in every sense,—has an active vitality,—has her authorized version of the Scriptures,—her doctrines are committed to writing, and are embodied in certain formularies and declarations of faith,
—and she has her acknowledged heads, to whose godly

Window, and lately a Student of the Diocesan admonitions and judgment her members are to submit; so that when we personify any branch of the Catholic Church, we have something tangible, something we know and see, and can refer to; but in speaking so of the Unithe Church, we get into the clouds at once. It is true the Church is spoken of in Scripture as constituting one body, with reference to the Lord, its head; but this, like many other Scripture figures of speech, if forced beyond the immediate sense in which it is used, may be produc-

I would intreat you, sir, to consider well the vagueness of the rule you would establish. It is so seen, according of the rule you would establish. It is so seen, according to your own shewing. You conclude the paragraph which I have quoted above, by saying, "This decision of the Universal Church we do possess, during the first three or four centuries at least." How uncertain must this rule be, when you cannot define by a hundred years the period during which the decisions of the primitive Church are to be trusted. You leave a whole century of debateable ground, during which the expositions of the Church must be, in your estimation, apocryphal. Such a thing as certainty of interpretation must have fixed and decided limits, whether as respects time or persons. And on the duties of Ministers was preached by the Lord by a rule having such a doubtful basis to rest upon, those Scriptures, whose sufficiency is a fundamental article of our Church's faith, are to be tried and interpreted!

Our Church's faith, are to be tried and interpreted!

It is rather unfortunate that you should so define the period of the Church's certain decisions, as to throw out of it the four general Councils which the Church of England receives: two, viz., those of Nice and Constantinople, having been held in the fourth century, your doubtful period; and two, viz., those of Ephesus and Chalcedon, in the fifth century, even beyond your apocryphal era.

Then for these "decisions," where do you find them? The writings and opinions of the Fathers are not the decisions of the Universal Church. To use the language of one of our early reformers—"Do ye allege Pope Pelagius, and old fathers or ancient customs? we have nothing to do with them, except they bring the Word of God in their mouths." The decrees of Councils are not the decisions of the Universal Church; for there never has been a of the Universal Church; for there never has been a Council that could be strictly considered as representing the whole Church, though such a claim has often been made to support such theories as yours; and even if there had been such a Council, our own Church has declared, in the 21st Article, that Councils possess no divine auth rity, for that being composed of "men whereof all be not governed by the Spirit of God, they may err, and have erred, even in things pertaining to God." And concerning those which our Church does receive, Burnet observes with his usual clearness—"We reverence those Councils for the sake of their doctrine, but do not believe the doctrines for the authority of the Councils." So that, in short, your rule is in itself loose and vague,—it does not

short, your rule is in itself loose and vague, it does agree with the opinions of our own Church—and it is founded upon a mistake, inasmuch as we have no such "decisions of the Universal Church" as you speak of. H. C. C. To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,-Allow me to occupy a small space in your

Church. When St. Paul is instructing Timothy "how he ought to behave himself in the house of God, which is the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth," it is much more likely that the word is used in its large and comprehensive sense to signify the congregation, or society of Christians.

But again: the words "pillar and ground of the truth" may, according to the Greek, apply to Timothy himself, as some communicators think they do, and that the Apostel is instructing him how he ought to conduct himself is a pillar and supporter of the truth, as every faithful minister should be; either of these meanings will agree very well with the general scope of the whole passage, but neither of them with your theory. Thus even on devotional feeling, as in the fact that our Church Choirs possible? not one main in a manufacture and the triple, and the consequence is that the majority of every congregation are dumb,—not willingly, but of necessity. I am no opponent of singing in harmony, quite the reverse, I readily admit that harmony is the perfection of music; but I contend that it is impracticable in congregational singing, and that unisonous singing in the tenor is the true and proper ecclesiastical mode of singing, and the only mode in which a body of musically uneducated worshippers can ever be expected to join heartily and with joy in singing the praises of God. I have said that singing in unison was the ancient practice of the Church. That this is the fact, is known to every ecclesiastical musician, and also, that all the fine old psalm tunes, such as those of Ravenscroft, Dowland, &c., were set by their composers with the melody in the tenor. Why, then, should we not return to the old paths in the music of the Church? the result, I am confident, would be, that instead of the present dullness and indifference, the walls of our churches would again ring with the praises of God; and in the throng of many voices rich harmonies would of themselves arise, to satisfy the thirsty ear even of the most accomplished musician.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Ine Fit of Abstraction.
Miscellaneous Items.
Communications.
Fourth Page.
Original Poetry—Love.
Parable of the Ten Virgins. Diocese of Fredericton John Checkley.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to visit the several Parishes and Missions in the Niagara, Home, and Simcoe Districts, on the days mentioned below. Morning, or Evening, Prayer will be held in the Churches therein named at the hours stated; immediately after which, the Archdeacon would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, Churchwardens, and other parishioners of those places, respectively, on business onnected with the temporal and spiritual well-being of their parishes or missions. He would, at the same time, be happy to assist at public parochial meetings

Dunville Church Satur	day,			A.M.
Christ Church "				P.M.
Port Robinson Mond	lay, "	30,	1	P.M.
ThoroldTues	day, "	31,	11 .	A.M.
St. Catharines "		**	6	P.M.
Port Dalhousie Wed	nesday, Sept.	1,	11.	A.M.
Jordan	1 16	"	6	P.M.
GrimsbyThur	sday, "	2,	11.	A.M.
HOMB AND SIMC	OB DISTRICT	9,		
WhitbyThurs	day, Sept.	9,	10	A.M.
BrockFrida	у,	10,	11	A.M.
Scarboro'Satur	day, "	11,	4	P.M.
EtobicokeMono	lay, "	13,	11	A.M.
Credit			4	P.M.
Streetsville Tueso	lay,	14,	10	A.M.
ChinguacousyWedr	nesday, "	15,	10	A.M.
LloydtownThur		16,	10	A.M.
Tecumseth	"		4	P.M.
Barrie Frida		17,	4	P.M.
Penetanguishene Satur	day,			P.M.
OrilliaMond		20,	4	P.M.
GeorginaTues	day, "	21,	4	P.M.

Markham

were admitted respectively to the Orders of Deacon

Walter Stennett, B.A. of King's College, Toronto appointed Assistant Minister of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, now near completion John Bell Worrell, Student of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg; appointed Travelling Missionary in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, in conjunction with the duties of Assis-

tant Minister at Cobourg. Windsor, and lately a Student of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg; appointed Travelling Missionary in the Niagara District.

PRIESTS.

Rev. Henry Brent, lately Travelling Missionary in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts and Assistant Minister at Cobourg; appointed to a temporary duty as Visiting Missionary in the Newcastle, Colborne, Home, and Simcoe Districts.

Rev. George Bourn, lately Travelling Missionary in

decided limits, whether as respects time or persons. And on the duties of Ministers was preached by the Lord Bishop from 1 Peter iii. 15; after which the Holy Communion was administered to the Clergy present,

> vivâ voce by the Principal; and his Lordship was pleased to express his satisfaction with the progress to keep them out; the mere omission of a writ of summons will not do." which the several Students evinced in these two important departments of Theological study. Subsequently two original Essays were read by two of the exist to the course which Government has thought Students; and these were noticed with commendation

by his Lordship. attendance at a fête provided for the children of the itual Peers were unworthy to discharge the functions the fence which is to surround it. It is almost if not Sunday Schools of the parish on the Rectory lawn .- with which they were entrusted? Was it proven that About 150 children were present; and the proceed- by any act, or series of acts, they had demonstrated ings of the occasion were commenced by their chaunting themselves to be so many political incubi, paralizing the 95th Psalm, "O come, let us sing unto the Lord the healthy exercise of the functions of the great body &c.;" after which a few questions were put to them by politic? No such averments have been attempted to the Rector of the parish, to testify their knowledge of be substantiated even by the most virulent and unthe Catechism, and the Scriptural and other facts scrupulous of their adversaries. On the contrary, bearing upon it. Refreshments were afterwards dis- history furnishes many striking and conclusive proofs columns, with a few remarks on the present state of Church music in our Canadian Churches. The subject time upon the grounds, a considerable number of the seven Bishops in the reign of the demented James. time upon the grounds, a considerable number of the seven Bishops in the reign of the demented James. church music in our canadian Churches. The subject is one of importance, and must occupy more or less the thoughts of every one who is at all interested in the well-fare of the Church. Whence comes it, that even in our largest churches, where there are both choirs and organs, largest churches, where the addressed largest churches, where there are both choirs and organs, largest churches, where the addressed largest churches, where there are both choirs and organs, largest churches, where the addressed largest churches, where there are both choirs and organs, largest churches, where the addressed largest churches are largest church

In addition to the account which we have given poison of Infidelity or Republicanism. above of the interesting proceedings of Sunday we

shop was pleased to meet the Students of the Diocesan Theological College, in order to adjudge the "Kent Testimonial" prize, and the second prize furnished by his Lordship himself, for the best Essay on lished by his Lordship himself, for the best Essay on lished by his Lordship himself, and the second prize furnished by his Lordship himself, for the best Essay on lishe intrinsic value of the Prize was, as his Lordship ob- feet." served, chiefly to be regarded. The second, or Bi-

Cobourg and his numerous parishioners have reason to | SECTS. be grateful to his Lordship for the honour and distinction which has thus been conferred upon them.

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.

The enactment which provides for the erection of a new Bishoprick in England, will afford sincere gratification to every friend of our venerable National Church, more especially as further additions to the Episcopate are announced by Government to be in

That such a measure was urgently called for can e denied by no one who professes to uphold the principle of an Established Church. If such an institution is to be continued at all, reason suggests that its resources should keep pace in some degree with the demands made upon it by the changing circumstances of the community. As Lord John Russell rightly remarked "The whole question in this case resolved itself into this-whether the population had not so increased throughout the country, and whether the Towns had not so increased in size and extent, as to render it necessary that in the government of the Church there should be an additional number of Bishops." We repeat that in no other way can the matter be viewed, than by the professed Destructive, who would scruple not to proclaim open war against the inseparably united Crown and Mitre. Such a one might logically and consistently argue, "I will have no additional Bishoprics because I wish the whole body to be abolished,"-but no one who was unprepared to go to this length, could object to the manner in which the Premier puts the case. It is a constitutional axiom which can be set aside only by a destruction of the constitution itself. Our satisfaction however at this important measure suffers no small abatement from the fact, that the possessor of the new Mitre is not to have a seat as a Spiritual Peer in the Upper House of Parliament. We assert without hesitation that a more daring and unblushing innovation upon the integrity of the British Constitutution, is not to be found in the records of history .-Even James the Second of England never attempted any thing half so gross, so far as aggression is concerned, as what is implied by the restriction in queslightest, aimed at one of the great Estates of the Realm, -and may well call forth the liveliest apprehensions of all who would conserve the minutest stone in our matchless and time honoured system of go

This unprecedented inroad upon the privileges of the Anglican Hierarchy was met, as it deserved, in the House of Peers by a firm protest from the Bishop the House of Peers by a firm protest from the Bishop of Exeter, and some other kindred spirits who have not as yet learned to bow the knee before the altar of expediency. And, as might have been expected, that noble Christian Statesman, and invaluable friend to the Church Sir Robert Inglis, expressed in the Lower House his decided opposition to the obnoxious por tion of the Bill.

"It was not intended in this Bill (said the Hon Bart.) "to give to the new Bishops that position in the state which from time immemorial had been permitted, and as he thought, with advantage to the country, to the possessors of the present Sees. The Noble Lord might be assured that such reasons as there had been for continu-ing for a thousand years, from before the date of the con-stitutional history of England, the civil influence of the stitutional instory of England, the civil influence of the hierarchy and its representative character on behalf of the Church existed in full integrity at this moment, and were as applicable as ever to the proposition now before the House. (Hear.) And if the early period of our annals were studied, it would be found that this influence had from time to time hear investigations. had from time to time been increased, with a view of maintaining in their former proportions the relations of the Church with the people."

Sir Robert dwelt strongly upon the great Constitutional objection which applied to the clause in dispute, and demonstratively showed that the Crown would thereby be deprived of the prerogative it had possessed even before there was a House of Lords, of investing the Hierarchical body with a representative character in that assembly.

A correspondent of the John Bull considers the question in another point of view-viz. in reference to the Coronation oath. The writer pertinently in-

"How is the oath, taken by the Monarch at the Coronation—'to preserve unto the Bishors and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law DO, or shall, appertain to them, or any of them'—to be reconciled with the erection of new Bishopries, the Bishops of which are not to have seats in the House of Lords? The English Bishops ever have sat in the great council of the nation, and for many centuries prior to the creation of their Bees may temporal Baronies they constituted one of the three estates of the realm

tates of the realm.

"Have we no longer three estates? Are the Bishops no longer spiritual Lords as well as temporal Barons; and, as the latter, is the number to be limited? The Whigs once attempted to limit the number of the temporal Lords, tates of the realm. but the plot was indignantly overturned.

the body of Prelates, in their secondary capacity of tem-poral Peers. There must be a regular Bill of exclusion

When such serious, such fundamental objections

proper to pursue in this matter, the question naturally occurs, what necessity was laid upon them to act as On Saturday, the Bishop was pleased to give his they have done? Had it been shewn that the Spir-

shop, curtseying or bowing to his Lordship, and left Their veto to any popular measure has only been called forth when such measure was drugged with the

What then could have induced Lord John Russell have to add that the usual Offertory Collection was nade after the sermon, amounting to £14 11s. 4d. salutary, with such an ungracious stipulation? It and designed for the augmentation of the funds of the local Parochial Branch of the Church Society.—At was nothing more or less than Expedience, that gillocal Parochial Branch of the Church Society.—At gantic political tyrant of the day, which binds our gantic political tyrant of the day gantic political tyrant of the day gantic political tyrant of the day gantic political tyrant Evening Service, at 7 P.M. Prayers were read by the Rev. W. Stennett, and an excellent Sermon preached by the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

downent will be borne by Miss Coutts, the site having nerveless statesmen in fetters of iron. The Premier dared not to press the passing of an enactment which by the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

downent will be borne by Miss Coutts, the site having been presented by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, of whose property it from a part. The cost is estimated by the Rev. H. J. Grasett. by the Rev. H. J. Grasett.

On Monday, after Morning Prayer, the Lord Bishop was pleased to meet the Students of the Diocethe "Threefold Ministry proved from Scripture." - would have had no more difficulty in retaining the The former was adjudged to the Rev. John Bell old form and making each Bishop a Peer, than he had Worrell, and of the competitors for the second prize experienced in bringing in the present Bill. Oppothe merits of the Essays of two were considered so sition would have arisen in both cases; but in the one nearly equal, that after much deliberation his Lord- position he would have had a principle on which to ship resolved upon dividing the amount of the prize, defend himself, while, in the alternative he had choas the credit acquired by success rather than the sen, he had cut the ground completely from under his

Most fully have the views of the Honourable Baroshop's prize, was accordingly adjudged to Mr. J. Lloyd net been born out by the discussions upon this most Thomas and Mr. Ephraim Patterson, as equal. At important Bill. So far from the "excluding clause" the same time, his Lordship took occasion to notice operating as a tub to the whale, the opposition of the that of the unsuccessful Essays one approached very voluntary and Democratic party, was marked by an innearly to the successful ones in merit, and the re- tensity of bitterness which could not by any possibility naining two, from the research and knowledge of the be exceeded. They regarded the concession as a subject which they evinced were highly creditable to matter of little or no consequence;—and did not atthe writers and to the Institution of which they were tempt to conceal that their hostility was not so much against the Bill as against the Church. To quote members.

membered visit, and both the Rector of the parish of to see it placed "upon an EQUALITY WITH OTHER

> Earnestly do we hope that the lesson thus emphatically read to a time-serving administration, will be productive of salutary fruits, when the creation of the three additional Bishoprics comes to be considered by the Imperial Parliament. Let the false step now taken be retraced, and the British Constitution (at least so much as remains of it since the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief—Reform—and Free Trade Bills)—be preserved intact. The old orthodox rule, "honesty is the best policy," may surely now be acted upon, even by a time-serving legislator of the Ninetenth Century, seeing that expediency, in this particular instance, has been practically weighed in the ticular instance, has been practically weighed in the balance, and signally found to be wanting. Principle Jomes' Chronicle. has been sacrificed, and nothing gained in return.

> > THE EMIGRANTS.

Wednesday Evening, August 25. Total number at present in Sick Hospital 804 In the Convalescent Hospital...... 278 Died during the week ending Saturday, 21st inst. 83 Admitted this day (Wednesday) 24 Died during the last twenty-four hours 10 Discharged 9

The arrangement announced last week, in regard to the reading of the Burial Service at 6, P.M., daily, over the bodies of deceased emigrants, is not intended to include Sunday.

We are deeply grieved to hear that W. H. BLAKE, Esq., was seized—for the second time—with an apoplectic fit, yesterday, whilst engaged in the discharge of his professional duties in the Court of Appeals .-During the progress of an argument, to which he was speaking, he took a book in his hand for the purpose of making a reference; but, before he commenced his quotation, his eyes were observed to close, and in a of England. It is as follows: - England and Wales, 27; few seconds he fell back unconscious into the arms of a bystander. He was immediately conveyed home, and is now, we are assured, recovering from the effects of his sudden attack.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

TUESDAYS .- Greek Testament, Gospels. Paley's Horæ Paulinæ.

Wednesdays.—Greek Testament, 1st Epistle to the Corinthians. Thirty-nine Articles,—I. to V. inclusive.
Thursdays.—Patres Apostolici.—Epistles of Ignatius.
Church Government.—Scriptural Testi-

mony. Tertulliani Liber Apologeticus. Ecclesiastical History.—From the accession of Constantine to the end of the Sixth Century. SATURDAYS .- Pastoral Theology and the Composition of

> CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT. First Division.

Sermons.

Plato, Phædon. Euripides' Orestes. Cicero de Officiis. Horace, Odes, Lib. iii. & iv. Second Division.

Xenophon, Anabasis, Lib. ii. Homer, Odyssea, Lib. i. & ix. Sallust, Bellum Jugurthinum Virgil, Æneid, Lib. ii. & viii.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chpels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Previously announced, in No. 91, amount, 223 10 9
St. Margaret's Church Scarboro' £0 11 4
Christ's Church, do. 0 8 11

-per Rev. John Hutchinson	1	0	3
Cayuga Church, —per Rev. A. Townley	1	0	0
St. John's, York Mills£2 5 0			
Station at Mr. James's 0 17 9			
-per Rev. A. Sanson	3	2	9
Elora Mission£2 7 6			
Lower Woolwich 1 0 8	210)	4	
-per Rev. D. Fraser	4	11	0
St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie,	400		
—per Churchwardens	0	15	0
Brock,			
-per Rev. R. Garrett	0	10	5
Church at Orillia£0 6 3			
Church at Medonte 0 5 0			
-per Rev. John McIntyre	0	11	3
103 Collections£		1	5
T. W. BIRCHAI			
26th August, 1847.	rea	sure	r.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, TORONTO. This beautiful monument of the munificence and charity of some anonymous individual in England, and Col. MACAULAY of this City, is fast verging to completion. Yesterday we observed the workmen busy in putting up entirely completed, and will have seats to accommodate nine hundred and sixty persons. It will be consecrated as soon as can be done, but we regret to say that the Rev. H. Scadding, who was to take charge of it is labourinev. II. Scadding, who was to take charge of it is labouring under an attack of Opthalmia which may render his officiating uncertain for some time. We understand he left Toronto yesterday in hope of deriving benefit, and renovating his strength by change of air. We wish him a rapid convalescence.—[The ailment in Mr. Scadding's eye, we are happy to say, is gradually diminishing.]

The talented and amiable Mr. Walter Stennett, who was to be ordained on Sunday at Cobourg, and who has won golden opinions, is to be the Assistant Minister at

the voice of congregational melody is hushed, and no one seems to think he has any part to perform in singing the praises of God? The solution of this enigma will, I am confident, be found not so much in any natural want of

ENGLAND.

MISS BURDETT COUTTS' NEW CHURCH .- Tuesday being the day appointed for laying the foundation stone o Miss Coutts' new church, there was a large and fashion on and laid the mortar with an elegant silver trowel which bore the following inscription:—"To Miss Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts, the founder of the Church of St. Stephen, Westminster, this trowel is presented as a token of respect and gratitude by the inhabitants of the district. July 20, 1847."—"Mercy and truth to them that devise good."-Proverbs xiv. 22. Laus Deo.-In addressing the assembly the Bishop of London dwelt at some length on the pious munificence of the lady who had so handsomely contributed to the provision of spiritual instruction, through the instrumentality of the Church, in that densely populated district. Miss Coutts' father (Sir F. Burdett) had represented that ancient city in Parliament denience of the transport and this new physics. ment during a course of thirty years; and this new church would serve to perpetuate his memory. The ancient parish churches and cathedrals had been reared through the Christian liberality of benevolent individuals, but none, he regretted to say, had of late years been equal to the work they were now commencing; and he trusted that it would be one of those bright examples which would redound to the strength of the Church and the ultimate security of the country. The national anthem was sung. licensed the Rev. William Tennant, M. A., forme curate of St. John's, Westminster, to the incumbency of the new Church, on the nomination of Miss Coutts. A sumptuous collation was given by J. Carter Wood, Esq., at the Grey Coat School-rooms, to which a large party sat down.—John Bull.

NEW CHURCH, BETHNAL-GREEN.-On Monday forenoon, the Lord Bishop of London consecrated the new church of St. Simon Zelotes, Bethnal-green. This edifice, the last, we believe, of the series of ten churches com-Whitechapel, has been nominated to the incumbency .- St.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The following table exhibits at one view the series of Colonial Bishoprics in the order

Dioceses	Date of	Conse
	Erection	. crated
Nova Scotia		John Inglis, D.D 1823
Quebec	1793	Geo. J. Mountain, D.D. 1836
Calcutta	1814	Daniel Wilson, D.D 1832
Jamaica	1824	Aubrey G. Spencer, D.D. 1839
Barbados	1824	Thomas Parry, D.D 1845
Madras	1835	G. Trevor Spencer, D.D. 1837
Australia	1836	Wm. G. Broughton, D.D. 1836
Bombay	1837	Thomas Carr, D.D 183;
Toronto	1839	John Strachan, D.D 1839
Newfoundland	1839	Edward Field, D.D 1844
New Zealand	1841	George A. Selwyn, D.D., 184
Antigua	1842	Daniel G. Davis, D.D 1849
Guiana	1842	W. Piercy Austin, D.D., 1845
Tasmania	1842	Francis R. Nixon, D.D., 1845
Gibraltar	1842	George Tomlinson, D.D. 1845
Fredericton	1845	John Medley, D.D 184
Colombo	1845	James Chapman, D.D 184
Melbourne	1847	Charles Perry, D.D 1843
Newcastle		William Tyrrell, D.D 184
Adelaide		Augustus Short, D.D 184
Capetown		Robert Gray, D.D 184'

the total number of Bishops in connexion with the Chur Ireland, 13; Scotland, 6; the Colonies, 21; at Jerusalem, 1; United States, 29;—Total, 97.—The Colonial Church Chronicle, No. 1, July.

CHURCH EXTENSION IN ST. PANCRAS.—The church acommodation for this parish is only sufficient for oneeighth of the population. To remedy this deficiency the Rev. Mr. Dale, the Vicar, it is well known, has set on foot a public subscription for the erection of places of worship, which amounts to upwards of £3,000. Within made the munificent donation of £500, together with a

Christ Church, St. Pancras, whose resignation of his curacy was announced some time back, has, together with his lady, been received into the Roman Catholic Church. Another Curate of Christ Church, St. Paneras, has recently, we understand, withdrawn from ministerial engagements.—Morning Post:

From our English Files.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 24. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was yesterday prorogued by the Queen in person Her Majesty, who appeared in excellent health, and spoke with her usual firmness, delivered the following

" My Lords and Gentlemen, "I have much satisfaction in being able to release you from the duties of a laborious and anxious session. I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the

nsideration of the public interest.
"Your attention has been principally directed to the measures of immediate relief which a great and unprecedented ca-

aures of influence refer which a great and unprecedented ca-lamity rendered necessary.

"I have given my cheerful assent to those laws which, by allowing the free admission of grain, and by affording facilities for the use of sugar in breweries and distilleries, tend to increase the quantity of human food, and to promote commercial inter-

"I rejoice to find that you have in no instance proposed new restrictions, or interfered with the liberty of foreign or internal trade, as a mode of relieving distress. I feel assured that such measures are generally ineffectual, and in some cases aggravate the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted.

the evils for the alleviation of which they are adopted,

"I cordially approve of the acts of large and liberal bounty
by which you have assuaged the sufferings of my subjects. I
have also readily given my sanction to a law to make better
provision for the permanent relief of the destitute in Ireland.—
I have likewise given my assent to various bills calculated to
promote the agriculture and develope the industry of that portion of the United Kingdom. My attention shall be directed
to such further measures as may be conducive to those salutary

purposes.
"My relations with Foreign Powers continue to inspire me with confidence in the maintenance of peace.
"It has afforded me great satisfaction to find that the mea-

sures which, in concert with the King of the French, the Queen of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, I have taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been attended with success, and that the Civil war which for many months had amfeted that ountry has at last been brought to a bloodless termination. A "I indulge the hope that future differences between political parties in that country may be settled without an appeal to arms. " Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for your willingness in granting me the neces sary supplies; they shall be applied with due care and economy

"I am happy to inform you, that, notwithstanding the high price of food, the revenue has, up to the present time, been more productive than I had reason to anticipate. The increased use of articles of general consumption has chiefly contributed "The revenue derived from sugar, especially, has been great

ly augmented by the removal of the prohibitory duties on foreign sugar.
"The various grants which you have made for education in

the United Kingdom will, I trust, be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of my people.

" My Lords and Gentleme n, "I think proper to inform you that it is my intention im-

mediately to dissolve the present Parliament.
"I rely with confidence on the loyalty to the Throne, and attachment to the free institutions of this country, which animate the great body of my people. I join with them in supplications to Almighty God, that the dearth by which we have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted

arose from the circumstance of its resulting from a change of administration, the business of the previous session not having simplicity renders it morse easy of performance than the

press and the people to the exclusion of every other topic.

The London Morning Chronicle gives the following as the probable state of parties in the new Parliament. As compared of the immense audience.—John Bull.

with the last Parliament it shows a loss of 35 members to the Already gained by Liberals from Protectionists Lost by Liberals and gained by Protectionists ...

Absolute gain from Protectionists Gained by Liberals from Peelites Lost by Liberals and gained by Peelites

Absolute gain from Peelites Total absolute gain of the Liberals on the borough

If the Liberals gain upon the whole election, as we have sup-osed, 15 seats from the Peelites and 35 seats from the Proctionists, the numbers would then stand thus :-Liberals ... This would give the Liberals a majority of 8 over the two sections of Conservatives. This, we are convinced, is not from the result which will be arrived at; and we should not be

much surprised to find, instead of a majority on any side, as exactly even division of the House of Commons.

With regard to the return of members of the new House of Commons, it is quite impossible for us to give, at the present time, a list of the elected members. The Times, of the 2d instructives the following summary. gives the following summary .-

"Thus far, there appears to be a considerable gain to the Ministerial cause. No county election has yet taken place. The cities and boroughs from which returns have been made, are in number 192. These places have already elected 325 members of the new House of Communication. members of the new House of Commons. In the Parliament recently dissolved, the Protectionists formed nearly one-fourth of the whole number, and the Peel party were of almost equal strength; whereas, up to this period of the election proceedings, the Liberal party form three-fifths of the number, the other parties constituting, respectively, one 60th, The numbers of parties constituting, respectively, one-fifth. The numbers of the three parties, up to this time, are as follows: Liberals, 189; Peclites, 62; Protectionists, 58."

Lord John Russen — A at the head of the poll for the city of London. Baron Rothschild and Mr. Pattison were also returned, and with regard to the other member, there is a dispute, whether Mr. Masterman or Sir Geo-ge Larpent is really elected. Sir Robert Peel is returned for removerh. Mr. Macaulay has been rejected for Edinburgh. Feargus Office and Chestist is returned for Nottingham and W.J. Mr. Macaulay has been rejected for Edinourgh.

O'Connor, the Chartist, is returned for Nottingham, and W.J.

Fox for Oldham, in place of Mr. Fielden. Mr. Roebuck is defeated at Bath, and Sir J. Hobbouse, a cabinet minister, is also defeated. Geo. Thompson the Abolitionist, is returned for the Tower Hamlets. Lord G. Bentinck, Milner Gibson, and M. Bright, are again returned. These are a few of the most im-

portant elections and changes. ARRIVAL OF MR. O'CONNELL'S REMAINS IN LONDON, AND DEPARTURE FOR DUBLIN.

The remains of Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by two of his sons, the Rev. Dr. Miley, and a courier, arrived in town of Sunday night by the train on the South Western Railway, which left Southampton at six o'clock. It appears that the funeral confere arrived at 15 funeral conference arrived at 15 funeral confer funeral cortege arrived at Havre from Paris on Thursday but owing, as is stated, to the ill health of Mr. Daniel O. Connell, it was necessary to make a halt in that town until Saturday, the coffin in the meantime having been placed in the church of Notre Dame. On Saturday night the party sailed with their charge on board the New South-Western Steam Navigation Company's steamship Express, which arrived at Southampton on Sunday morning, after a voyage of little more than seven hours. We believe that the coffin is still conveyed in the same hearse or fourgon in which it left Genoa. The remains mere immediately removed in the fourgon to the Euston square Homediately removed in the fourgon to the Euston square Homediately removed in the fourgon to the Euston square Homediately menored in the fourgon to the Euston square Homediately morning, when attended by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, the Very Rev. Dr. Miley, his walet Duggan, and about eight Irish gentlemen, including Roman Catholic clergymen, they were placed upon one of the carriage trucks of the 11 o'clock direct train for Liverpool. Mr. D. O'Connell, the Very Rev. Dr. Miley, and Duggan, accompanied the body to Liverpool, where it is expected the fifty of Dublin Steam Packet Company will place one of their first class boats at the service of Mr. O'Connell's family, to convey the remains across the Channell to the Irish metropolis.—St. James's Chronicle. Company's steamship Express, which arrived at Southam

THE WAR MEDALS.—The following is a list of the regiments which served in the Peninsula during the war:—1st and 5th 2d Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards; 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th 19th. Dragoon Guards; 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 18 Dragoon Guards; 1st, 3d, 4th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, and 20th Regiments of Dragoons, Royal Staff Corps of Cavalry; Grenadier Guards (1st and 3d battalions); Coldstream Guards (1st battalion); Scots Fasilier Guards (1st battalion); 1st Foot (3d battalion); 2d; 3d (1st battalion); 4th (1st and 2d battalions); 5th (1st and 2d battalions); 6th (1st battalions); battalion); 4th (1st and 2d battalions); 5th (1st and 2b battalions); 6th (1st batalion); 7th (1st and 2d battalions); 9th (1st and 2d battalions); 11th (1st battalion); 14th (a Detachment); 20th; 23d (1st battalion); 24th (2d battalion); 26th (a Detachment); 27th (3d battalion); 28th (1st land 2d battalions); 29th; 30th (2d battalion); 31st (2d battalion); 32d (1st battalion); 37th (1st battalion); 37th battalion); 32d (1st battalion); 36th (2d battalion); 31st (2d battalion); 32d (1st battalion); 36th (1st battalion); 37th (1st battalion); 38th (1st and 2d battalions); 39th (1st and 2d battalions); 40th (1st battalion) 2d battalions); 40th (1st battalion); 42d anoth, 4; in (2d

51st; 52d (1st and 2d battalions); 53d (2d battalion); 57th Rev. Mr. New, late Curate to the Rev. Dr. Dodsworth, at Christ Church. St. Paneras, whose resignation of his Christ Church. St. Paneras, whose resignation of his Christ Church. 66th (2d battalion); 68th; 71st; 74th (1st battalion) 76th; 77th; 79th (1st battalion); 81st (a Detachment); 84 (1st attalion); 83d (2d battalion); 84th (2d battalion); 91st (2d battalion); 91st (2d battalions); 91st (2d battal 87th (2d battalion); 88th (1st and 2d battalions); 91st (2d battalion); 92d (1st battalion); 94th; 95th; Rifle Royal (1st, 2d, and 3d battalions); 97th; Royal Staff Corps; Light Waggon Train; King's German Legion; 1st and 2d battalions Dragoons; 1st, 2d, and 3d Hussars; 1st and 2d battalions Light Infantry; 1st, 2d, 5th, and 7th battalions of the Lint Brunswick Oels Regiment, and the Chasseurs Britanniques. United Service Gazette.

SHAKSPEARE'S BIRTH-PLACE.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have, we are informed, signified their willmorest to become conservators of the birth-place of Shakspeare,
if purplied for conservators of the birth-place of Shakspeare, if purchased for preservation. The Stratford on Avon committee, who have this object in view, have already received promise of very distinguished patronage.

PET CROCODILES.—A dreadful event took place at Damiet ta, in Egypt, in the early part of June. The Governor of the town, Arif Effendi, kept in his garden two crocodiles he succeeded in taming. One of the negroes whose duty it was to attend to these favourites having ill-treated one of these and mals, its natural ferocity returned, and in its force it sprang as mals, its natural ferocity returned, and in its fury it spranged the Governor's son, a youth about 12 years of age, who walking by the negroes side, and strangled him.—John Bulk.

THE HON. AND REV. G. SPENCER.—This gentleman, and seemly one years back joined the Roman Catholic Church, and more cently one of its religious and more seemly one of its religious and the other orders are religious and the other order recently one of its religious orders, is lying in a most dangerous state from fever, caught in the discharge of his duties among the poor Irish at the monastery of Aston, in Staffordshire.

The latest accounts leave scarcely any hope of his recovery.

THE ISLAND OF MALTA.—The gross total revenue of the Island of Malta for the year 1846 amounted to £103,172, and the total expenditure to £112,597, thus leaving a deficiency of £8,425.—Ibid. EARTHQUAKE AT COMRIE.—A slight shock of an earliquake was felt at Comrie about five o'clock on the afternoon

A DISCOVERY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. —In making the

A DISCOVERY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—In making the alterations now in progress in Westminter Abbey Church, the supposed tomb of St. James has been discovered, at least such is the opinion of the Abbey dignitaries. This tomb is situated exactly in the centre of the cross; it is rectangular, eight feel long, east and west, five feet wide, north and south, and the feet three inches deep. The bottom is formed of concrete, sides and ends of rubbed stone, and, it was originally covered with a slab six inches thick, but the covering algorithms and concept ages. sides and ends of rubbed stone, and it was originally with a slab six inches thick, but the covering disappeared ages ago, and the tomb has remained filled with reasish. One, however, imagine that this is the tomb of the third inches of the stated by the oldest authorities, quoted by Widmore, the St. Edward was buried beneath the high alter that his remain to were afterwards removed to a higher place, and then again to still higher; while no doubt can possibly exist that his dust still reposes in the shrine prepared for it by King Henry III.

EXPULSION OF ENGLISH MISSIONARIES FROM CRACOW.
The Frankfort Gazette, under date of Berlin, states that two
English Missionaries had passed through that city from Cracow,
from which place the management of the companies. from which place they had been expelled by the author The British Ambassador at the Court of Vienna had interwith the Government on their behalf, but the answer shim, was, that the Austrian laws would not permit missions in the Austrian states.

A letter from St. Petersburgh, of July 15, says :- "It the always supposed that the interior of the isles composing the group of Spitzberg was uninhabitable. Fifteen men of Argangel, all accustomed to cold and good hunters, proceeding the state of the state o gel, all accustomed to cold and good hunters, proceed month of May, last year, to Barentz, one of the most ern of the Spitzberg Islands, and fixed themselves in the of the island. Six of them fell victims to the extreme st of the climate, but the others have returned to Archangel, ing with them a number of new vegetable productions and mals, particularly fish. Of all the privations which thes had to undergo at Spitzberg, that which they felt the most the total absence of the light of the sun during five consession.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The illustrious Spoots have been afflicted may, by the Divine blessing, be converted into cheapness and plenty."

The writs for the new Parliament are made returnable on the 21st of September, but Parliament does not of necessity meet in consequence. The late Parliament did so, but that arose from the circumstance of its resulting from a change of the Christian's Prayer. The Last Judgment is the earlier arose from the circumstance of its resulting from a change of the Christian's oratorios. It equals, if it does not exceed the christian's oratorios. of his later works in sublimity and beauty, while ist gr been completed.

The general election in England engages the attention of the green and the people to the exclusion of every other topic.