

vent the rising of the damp. Ends of timber should not be lodged in the walls, as it renders them liable to rot.

In the case of frame Churches, the principal timbers of the walls should be of larger proportions than is customary, and may without objection appear internally.

10. ROOF.—In the construction of the roof, strength and durability should be most regarded. If there are not horizontal beams at the foot of the principal rafters, great care should be taken that the cross tie beams, collar beams, braces, kingposts, &c., (according to the style adopted) shall be substantial, and well braced together; otherwise the trusses will have a tendency to spread and thrust out the walls. According to English practice the distance of the trusses never exceeds ten feet; and neither joists nor rafters are placed more than twelve inches apart in the clear.

The timbers of the roof may to a great extent be permitted to appear internally; and with proper management may be made highly ornamental. Iron is not suitable for the external covering of the roof, as it is liable to rust partially, lead is likewise liable to blister with the heat and consequently to admit the water. Slate is frequently employed in England, and can now be procured in this country. Battlements have not as yet been adopted with success in this country; as they retain the snow, and cause it when melting to sink into the walls.

It is adviseable that the roof should be of a high pitch, in order both to carry off the snow and rain more speedily, and to prevent the wind from driving snow or rain under the shingles or tiles or other covering.

A height equal to three-fourths of the external breadth will be sufficient; but many churches have been recently built by the most esteemed English architects, on which the sides of the roof form an equilateral triangle with the breadth.

11. CHIMNEYS.—Chimneys may be carried up the walls in buttresses wherever it is practicable; but they should not be concealed in pinnacles or crosses or other ornaments, nor be brought out through the roof-ridge where it can be avoided. Where brought out, they may with proper care be rendered ornamental without disfiguring their actual character. The edge of the opening of the chimney top should be as thin as possible, to allow the smoke to pass off readily.

12. WINDOWS.—The windows should be fewer and smaller than is usually the case, to exclude the glare and heat of the sun in summer, and the cold and the glare of the snow in winter. For similar reasons they should be altogether over the heads of the congregation; as well as to prevent the attention of the congregation from being distracted by external objects.

Their form will depend on the style of architecture adopted. The best mode of opening is to have a portion of the window made to turn on horizontal pivots. It will be found convenient to place tin or copper gutters at the bottom of each compartment of the windows; and pipes of the same material connected with the gutters, to carry off the moisture which condenses on the glass.

13. CHANCEL.—Every Church should have a chancel separated from the nave by an arch; and except where the Church is very small it should be narrower and lower than the rest of the Church. This is the almost invariable practice in England, and is recommended by various reasons; the principal of which is that it is more conducive to reverence in regard to the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The chancel should never be less than twelve feet in internal width, nor than nine feet in length.

A perfect chancel consists, 1st of the sanctuary or presbytery, in which the Lord's Table stands, and which is generally enclosed with a low rail; 2d of a space for the accommodation of the clergy, upon public occasions, and in which any clergyman may take his place who is not officiating at the altar or in the pulpit, and in some cases affording room for the choir; and 3d of an open space of at least five feet between both, for the ready access of the communicants to the Lord's Table, for the approach of candidates for confirmation, and for other purposes. When so arranged the chancel may have one step at its entrance, and another at the end of the space for the Clergy and Choir; and in all cases there should be at least two steps at the commencement of the Sanctuary, the outer rails standing upon the highest. The Communion Table may likewise stand on a raised platform within the rails. In a succession of steps, each should be fully one foot in width.

(To be concluded in our next.)

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES. **CLERGY.** **MATINS** **EVEN**

St. James's... Rev. H. J. Graetz, M. A. Rector, Rev. E. Baldwin, M. A. Asst. Min. 11 o'clock.

St. Paul's... Rev. G. D. McKeown, B. A. Minister, Rev. R. Miller, M. A. Asst. Min. 11 o'clock.

Trinity... Rev. R. Stevenson, L.L.D., Dean, 11 o'clock.

St. George's... Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incumbent, Rev. W. Stennett, M. A. Asst. Min. 11 o'clock.

Holy Trinity... Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incumbent, Rev. W. Stennett, M. A. Asst. Min. 11 o'clock.

* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meets at the Church of the Holy Trinity every month; St. Paul's and St. Paul's United Sunday, Trinity Church, King Street, and last Sunday, St. Paul's Church, in the month of January.

The Holy Communion is administered at the first Sunday in every month at St. Paul's and last Sunday, St. Paul's Church, in the month of January.

The Holy Communion is also administered at eight a.m. on the last Sunday of each month.

Notice to Postmasters and others.

We have received several returned papers lately, without either the name or address of the party who returned them. It is impossible to know where they come from, or whose paper to stop, and cannot be a sufficient excuse for non-payment; and persons who are in any arrears will be charged the full time until all dues are paid up.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, APRIL 11, 1850.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD BISHOP.

Yesterday forenoon, our venerable and beloved Diocesan took his departure for Great Britain, on his important mission in the cause of Christian education.

So early as nine o'clock, A.M., a considerable number of our most respectable citizens assembled on the wharf at which the steamboat for Rochester lay, a report having prevailed that his Lordship was to leave at that hour. The American, however, waiting for the arrival of the *Eclipse* from Hamilton, did not start till near twelve o'clock.

Though fine, the morning was rather cold; but, notwithstanding, a large concourse of what without exaggeration we may term the *elite* of Toronto, and its vicinity, remained to bid adieu to one so deservedly dear to them.

His Lordship, who looked remarkably well and in excellent spirits, arrived at the wharf about eleven o'clock, and there held an extempore levee, if we may use the expression. Churchmen of all ranks, from the Chief Justice Robinson down to the toll-bronzed artisan, thronged around their good Bishop, to express their heartfelt wishes that he might be favoured with a propitious voyage, and a safe return to the scene of his uniform and onerous duties.

On the sailing of the *America*, his Lordship was greeted with three cheers; the energy and enthusiasm of which, demonstrated equally the hold which he had upon the affections of the community, and the strong sense which they entertained of the righteousness of the cause he is about to plead in the Mother Country. Altogether, the scene was most gratifying, and the Bishop appeared sensibly affected by the tokens of regard which accompanied his departure.

The several congregations of the city presented addresses to his Lordship on Tuesday, in reference to his mission. We can this week only afford space

for that of the Vestry and members of St. James's Church, and the Bishop's reply. The remainder will probably appear in our next impression.

To the Honourable and Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

My Lord.—The Members of the Vestry of St. James's Church, Toronto, being assembled on the eve of your Lordships intended departure for England, take occasion to bidding you for a season a respectful and affectionate farewell, to express their deep sense of the great benefits conferred upon the Congregation of St. James's, by your Lordship's zealous and persevering efforts to promote their spiritual and temporal welfare, during the many years you have been their Rector.

They have witnessed with feelings of sincere admiration and respect, the same benevolence and energy of character, constantly displayed in a wider field since your Lordship's elevation to the See; and perceive that these invaluable qualities have lost nothing of their force, when they see your Lordship at great personal sacrifice, proceeding to England for the purpose of advancing by your disinterested exertions the great object of procuring the foundation of Upper Canada of a University, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland.

Relying with confidence on the kind co-operation of our fellow-subjects in the United Kingdom in so good a work, we look forward with hope to the success of the Mission which your Lordship has entered upon so nobly a spirit, and we beg to assure your Lordship of our earnest prayers, that you may be spared to return in health to your Diocese, and may live to witness the happy accomplishment of an object towards which a great portion of your Lordships valuable labours have been unceasingly directed.

(Signed) J. B. MACAULAY,
H. J. Boulton, FREDERICK WIDDER,

Requested by the resolution of the Vestry
to present their address.

Toronto, April 9th 1850.

Reply.

The kind manifestation of your affection, my dear friends, which you confer upon me in this Address, derives peculiar interest from its reference to my past labours among you, for nearly half a century, as Rector of this large Parish and Bishop of the Diocese.

I may with truth say, that a happier reciprocation of kind feeling and good offices, during so long a period, has seldom taken place between a pastor and his flock, and a Bishop and his people.

In regard to the Mission which takes me to England, so late in life, I am full of hope. The Church of the Diocese has responded most nobly to my appeal; and I feel persuaded that thousands and tens of thousands of warm hearts in the United Kingdom will evince the most generous sympathy in our cause, towards which a great portion of your Lordships valuable

labours have been unceasingly directed.

3. The influence of the Act referred to.

Not only is the teaching of Theology prohibited in the University of Toronto, but all forms of Divine Worship in public prayer, every thing that can remind either professors or students of God, and the duties we owe to Him, of our responsibility and obligations, is rigidly and permanently excluded. And as no test, whatever is required of the professors, not even belief in the existence of God, there is nothing in the Act to prevent infidels, atheists, or persons holding the most dangerous and pernicious principles, from being enshrouded with the instruction of youth at that time of life when evil impressions are most likely to be made upon their minds.

2. Another objection is, that while the Act thus banishes the very semblance of religion from the University it makes no provision for the improvement of its physical system, or the existing system of literary and scientific instruction. It leaves entirely unreformed what chiefly stood in need of reformation. It leaves the management nearly in the same hands as formerly. There is indeed a show of alteration by the addition of several members of the governing body but all who are acquainted with such subjects, will at once perceive, that in all practical and essential respects, the management will be the same as before.

3. The Act is liable to this further objection, that even

although it made the best provision for the efficiency of the University, yet the confining of all the means of University education to one set of teachers,

will of itself greatly impede that efficiency.

In education above than in any other subject, a whole

rivalry, a generous competition, is of paramount importance to this department, the deadening effects of monopoly are more apparent than in any other. And if such a

system be adopted, it will be delayed;

and a better investment for time and eternity it is impossible to conceive.

4. The Honorable GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
The Honourable WILLIAM ALLAN,
The Honourable JAMES GORDON.

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