from home, each distant inhabitant of our Isle will exclaim—"Is he a parishioner of Leamington?—oh! then he is a sound Churchman,—one well versed in the reason of her orders, discipline, rubrics, and canons." (Cheers, And one way in which this is to be accomplished, is carefully to eschew all petty squabbles about either surplices or organs, or such like things. Rest assured, unity is better than unit, and that you are all growing in unity amongst yourselves. Have we not a proof in the unanimous vote of the Commissioners of this town, to allocate no less a sum than £840, to a Manchester merchant, to procure ground, so that a public entrance may be made procure ground, so that a public entrance may be made to our new Church? and, therefore, the friends of the great and glorious cause we have in hand, willingly seconded my proposition, that each and all of them should be invited to join us, in this, our day of rejoicing.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1848.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday the TWENTY-SIXTH of OCTOBER next. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are requested to intimate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and are required to be present for examination at the residence of the Examining Chaplain, on the Wednesday preceding the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock, A. M., furnished with the usual Testimonials and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary

In some of our Provincial Journals,-our own amongst the number, - advertisements have appeared from time to time relative to the furniture of the Communion Table; the form and substance of which have been nearly the same in every case. We observe that a contemporary, -actuated, we cannot allow ourselves to doubt, by the best intentions, -has recently objected to the phraseology of these notifications.

The impression intended to be conveyed by the epithet "studiously" appears to be, that, in the estimation of the Church, the use of the appellation "Altar" is improper. We are conscious of nothing that justifies such a presumption. It is true that the word "Altar" is not found in the Communion Office; and the designation "Table" has been adopted in an introductory rubric; but this circumstance by no means amounts to a condemnation of the term "Altar," which is regarded by many as convertible, and that without the association of any doctrinal error as to the nature of the Eucharist, or any deviation from the spirit and intent of the rubrical designation to which we have referred. For, when the extravagant violence and irritation of the early Puritans, instigated by a blind and indiscriminating opposition to the Church of Rome, began to appear in the disorderly procedure which has been called "the pulling down of altars and the setting up of tables," then, in order to assure such revolutionists who were so ready to take offence at trifles, that a mere name was a matter of small importance, so long as the scriptural character of the Sacrament was preserved, the word "Altar," which occurred in the first Service Book of King Edward VI, was removed, and "Table" substituted in its place.

The change was no doubt intended as a concession to weak and groundless prejudice; but there was no compromise of principle involved in it, or it never would have been made. The doctrine taught by the Church regarding the high sanctity and spiritual efficacy of the Sacrament was not lowered, by this action, to the barrenness of the unworthy notions imported from abroad; nor was any declaration thereby made or implied, that the word "Altar" was an objectionable expression, and at variance with the teaching of

The authority by which the change in question was effected pronounced no judgment of censure upon the Service Book of King Edward, in which, as we have remarked, the word "Altar" was found: the act cannot with propriety be so interpreted as to embody an imputation of Romish bias against that earliest edition of our Reformed Liturgy; nor is any one warranted in drawing a conclusion so disparaging to that venerable composition. The Church, therefore, has not declared that the word "Altar" savours of Romish superstition, or is identical with unscriptural views of the Holy Communion: she has delivered no verdict at all in the case; but has wisely left the employment of either designation as a matter of indifference. Influenced by her characteristic charitableness and forbearance, she consented to relinquish the term "Altar" in her Services, -not because it is exceptionable, but because it afforded, though most unreasonably, a pretext of complaint to her adversaries, whom she was anxious to pacify by every conciliatory measure which did not infringe upon any principle, and cancelled no essential doctrine.

The "Table," be it remembered, was still placed "altar-wise," at the head of the Church, even after this change had been made. The Puritans would have removed it to the body of the Church, to keep up their notion of a festive board, where they contemplated leaving it unprotected by rails, in order to facilitate the Presbyterian practice of sitting during the reception of the Sacrament; but this innovation was not allowed. The same position of the Communion Table has been ever since maintained, and this circumstance alone is sufficient to convince us that it

and location indicate the character of an "Altar." The Church of England has never presumed to accuse the Apostle St. Paul of authorising one of the corruptions of Romanism when he makes this positive corruptions of Romanism when he makes this positive affirmation, "We have an altar, whereof they have no interest their hearers; the second class consists of superaffirmation, "We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat which serve the tabernacle." (Heb. xiii. 10.) Nor has the same Catholic communion ventured to pass an objurgatory sentence upon the piety with themselves, that they are converted persons.

ter order—in fact, I could do anything with them." Now this was to their praise. I hope the time may yet come, when not only I, but each of us Clergy, may be able to exclaim, "I can, in Church matters, do anything with my people;" and when a Leamington parishioner goes from home, each distant inhabitant of our Isle will exclaim. "Altar" appropriate and significant. "Sincere Christians of the Body and Blood of our Lord) in the Eucharist; but she admits the notion of sacrifice in such manner and extent as to make the term "Altar" appropriate and significant. "Sincere Christians of the Body and Blood of our Lord) in the Eucharist; but she admits the notion of sacrifice in such manner and extent as to make the term "Altar" appropriate and significant.

shew the absence of any impropriety in the employ-ment of the term "Altar-Cloth" to describe the covering of the Holy Table.

With respect to the term "Corporal," our contemorary states that "it is characteristic of the Church which teaches that in the Sacrament of the Mass a change of the bread or wafer on the Paten takes place into the body of our Lord." The word "Corporal" is probably as old as "Aleas Cloth," for it denotes the linen cloth which was called "Corporis palla," to distinguish it from "Palla Altaris." It possesses an instructive significance, and should therefore be retained; for, according to Isidore of Pelusium (A. D. 412) "the fine linen cloth which is stretched over the holy gifts, reresents the kind office of Joseph of Arimathea;" in other words an honour and regard for The Lord Bishop of Toronto, in correspondence holy mysteries. The institution of the corporal or with a standing regulation of the Diocesan Church So- pall has been ascribed to Eusebius, who was bishop of ciety,-that a collection should be made annually in Rome in the year 300; but it was probably in existaid of the Fund for the support of Widows and Or- ence before his time; the error of Transubstantiation phans of deceased Clergyman,-begs to recommend arose in the 9th Century,-and how a particular exthat the Collection, in behalf of this important object, pression can be characteristic of a corruption which be made in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this followed it by nearly six hundred years, it is not easy Diocese, on Sunday the Nineteenth day of Octo- to comprehend, nor would any of our contemporaries, we imagine, find it easy to furnish us with a satisfac tory explanation of such a singularity.

> Our contemporary of the Globe has been sounding The public would possibly have cause to look upon him as a philanthropist, if they really had anything to do with what is the grand burden and theme of his agitation, viz. the Endowment of this Institution. This, in the judgment of all the right-thinking, must already be regarded as a settled question: the endowment was conferred by royal patent, and ought to remain inalienable, until at least it be shewn that its possessors had abused their trust; so that every sound of alarm, and every cry of agitation raised by this leader amongst the restless of our population, is only an incitement to injustice and spoliation.

because they contain the expressions "Altar-cloth" and "Corporal;" both of which, we may observe, have been used, to the best of our knowledge, for some time past in public notices of the kind to which we allude, without occasioning offence or incurring animadversion.

The exception taken against the term "Altar-Cloth," is founded upon the statement that "the Church studiously abstains from the use of the term "Altar-to designate the Table on which she places the elements for the celebration of the Lord's Supper."

The impression intended to be conveyed by the epimercial enterprise was spreading, it evinced signs of cultivation and promised a good harvest of fruit to himself or his descendants. We shall suppose, further, that envious eyes were upon this heritage, and that many, - penniless or acreless themselves, - were oming covetous of this possession, and, in growing ontent and importunity, were demanding a share what was deemed too much for one individual or amily, and that a division should be made of it. Suppose that by and by, from the exerted cry of agiou, a local tribunal should take it upon them to assert the inexpediency of this regal gift, and decide that certain of the more influential neighbours of Mr. oner, or Mr. Globe, should pe permitted to occupy a share of the lands which in law and equity were all his own. Suppose again that, emboldened by this concession, it came to be demanded that the whole should be withdrawn from Mr. Banner, or Mr. Globe, -a partition made of it amongst half a dozen of his most sturdy and noisy neighbours, -and he himself required to be content with a quiet farm or two in a corner of his late possessions.

Let the Bunner and Globe suppose this case, and apply it to the University of King's College, and he as much of injustice in proceedings pending in the case of the latter, as there would be of positive spoliation in the former. In short, according to the principle proposed to be acted upon in this matter, every obleman in England might be deprived of his inheritance,—the patent of gift might be wrested from every large landholder in the colonies,-nay, the deed from the Crown to any individual who holds his property by such a tenure, might be pronounced waste

This is the simple but most important question involved in the case under discussion; and well does it become every one who has any respect left for the sacred principles upon which equity and law are based, to give his earnest attention to this marked feature of the subject. If Charters are to be overbrown in Canada West, there is no reason why the spirit of encroachment and selfishness should not soon lead this as a precedent for overturning the endownents held by a prescriptive right no stronger by our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in Canada East. And if Grants from the Crown to corporate bodies are to be esteemed of no value, and made subject to reversal and alienation according to the whim of a local Parliament, we should have a very imperfect conception of the workings of human nature to suppose that the eye of covetousness, or the hand of avarice, would long be restrained from the possessions of the indi-

It is not often that we can agree with our contemrary of the Banner; but we consider the following to be so faithful a picture of the extravagancies of fanatics in religion, that we very readily give it insertion "REV. MR. MAFFITT .- This gentleman's visit to Toronto has, for the last few weeks, created considerable interest. He has preached or lectured in the Methodist Church, in Adelaide Street, every evening since his arrival. It would be unjust to say that Mr. Maffit does not possess considerable talents. How far he has employed them here, in the cause of genuine Christianity, is another matter. From what we have heard personally, and from others on the same can be a supersonally. from others on whose judgment we depend, we think his circumstance alone is sufficient to convince us that it may be called an "Altar," because its arrangement it countenanced by so many well disposed people. There are two kinds of preachers, who are alike dangerous.

First, those who deliver a cold, stiff sermon or essay, like a lecture on chemistry or any scientific subject, who feel not that Christianity is an affair of the heart as well as of

whose fault was this, I may say, "delicta majorum," an expression I shall not at present translate; but though the saw an absence of discipline; and not unwarrantable to traduce, and the read of its greatest purity and perfection: sha thought it unsafe and unwarrantable to traduce, and the read of its greatest purity and perfection: sha thought it unsafe and unwarrantable to traduce, would say, he is a \*\*Fined Present of Christianity, and the security of Present of the displaced control of Napoleon's, when he exclaimed of the Scottish Greys, even when they were in momentary disorder, "What fine soldiers; oil, that I had such a such a shall not even make her terrible as an army of the whole number of soldiers and her would say be in the soldiers and the soldiers

weapons of the spiritual armoury, which every minister of Christ can draw, from the thunders of Mount Sinai to the sweet persuasive invitations of the Gospel, are ample to awaken and convince the sinner. The previously concerted and indecorous scenes we have alluded to, are not the means which the Spirit of God is likely to bless for the conversion of souls. But they have sent many away scoffing at reliable with which the process of the conversion of souls. But they have sent many away scoffing at reliable with which the process of the conversion of souls. But they have sent many away scoffing at reliable with the high the conversion of souls.

We wish much that our contemporary would always write as usefully: he would thus be doing a real service to the Christian cause, while, we regret to say, his past course, -we must hope unconsciously, -has

been to injure and subvert it. We perceive that the Christian Guardian has expressed itself in no very charitable spirit upon some well-meant strictures of the British Canadian upor this subject. But we have been afforded the amuse ment of reading in the latter journal one of the mos clever rejoinders upon the strictures of the Guardian which we for a long time have had the opportunity of

We beg to renew the request, lately made, that our Agents,-in distant parts especially, whom our Collector could not without great inconvenience reacl, -would be kind enough to forward to us without dethe tocsin of alarm very vehemently upon the never-ending subject of the University of King's College. It may be in their power to transmit.

### Communication.

A TRACT UPON TOMBSTONES: OR SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF PERSONS INTENDING TO SET UP THAT KIND OF MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF DECEASED FRIENDS.—By he Rev. F. E. Paget, M.A., Rector of Elford.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Having now given a synopsis of Mr. Paget's views on the proper spirit and tone of epitaphs, I will proceed to his remarks on sepulchral emblems: "Scythes and hour-We shall suppose a case,—an improbable one, as our contemporary himself may perhaps be induced to avow, but we adduce it merely for the sake of argument,—We shall suppose that for great and imporfitable to bring this land under culture; but that, in exists; and as for urns, they are only memorials of the process of time, when population was increased and abominable usage which the heathens, in their ignorance, inflicted on the bodies of the dead. What the intended meaning of the fillets or chaplets, which are sometimes introduced on Christian tombs, copied from Greek designs, may be, I have really no idea, and therefore can say

Nearly all those symbols are to be found in our churchards, and we have others, much used, though equally bjectionable, on account of unmeaning ugliness. Mr aget alludes to urns; here there is scarcely nd, on which the urn is not shaded by what is intended for a weeping willow. Now the willow is a graceful tree, but when transferred to stone by the clumsy hand of a stone-cutter, the elegance and graceful beauty of its drooptone-cutter, the elegance and graceful oracly also, the artist's ng branches are destroyed. Occasionally, also, the artist's taste has attempted to execute figures reclining in sorrowants attempted to execute figures reclining in sorrowants. What they ful attitudes, with their elbows on the urns. What they are intended to represent it is difficult to imagine: I can only vonch for their coarse execution and grotesque ap pearance. Sculptured figures, when badly done, as the enerally are, excite a feeling of the absurd and ludicrous, astead of the calm sobriety of thought which visiting the resting places of the dead, should cause in our minds.— There is one emblem, sanctioned by all ages of the Church the most simple and appropriate that could possibly be placed over the remains of a Christian; to quote the beautiful remarks of Mr. Paget, "It is perfectly unobjectionable, full of solemnity, full of consolation, which raises hope, and dries the tear, and turns mourning into gratitude: which, while it reminds us that we are sinners, reminds us of the means of pardon; which, while it shews we apprehend, concede that there would be just us the penalty of sin, and thereby humbles us to the dust, at the same time cheers with the thought of Him who paid the penalty; who rose triumphant from the grave; who is the resurrection and the life; who will change our immortality, and who, having Himself overcome the sharpness of death, hath opened the kingdom of Heaven to all believers. That emblem, I need scarcely say, is the Cross: that emblem (alas! that I should say it,) is

Of the interesting ceremony of the opening of the Church, an account has already been given.

The Choir has been placed under the direction of Mr. C. Hyde, whose able efforts, it is to be hoped, will soon

Fearing lest objections should be made to the cross, on account of its being so much abused by the Romanists, Mr. Paget observes,—"And to him who bids me keep the cross out of sight because the Papists have used it (as I think they do use it) idolatrously, I will answer as Naboth did to Ahab, 'The Lord forbid it me, that I should give the inheritance of my fathers to them.' I abhor opery as much as you can do, and the more I study its one, affording a fine view of the bay and town of King-Popery as much as you can do, and the more I study its history, and principles, and see its practical workings, the more I abhor it. But because Popery has many bad things in it, I will not be so weak as to oppose what is good, merely because the Papists use it. I do not abjure the doctrine of the Trinity, on the ground that it is received by the Romish Church; and it would be equally wicked to be ashamed to use the cross, in fit places and on proper occasions, through a cowardly fear of being on proper occasions, through a cowardly fear of being guiled Papistical. No: let the Infillel, and the Puritan, the doctrine of the Trinity, on the ground that it is re-ceived by the Romish Church; and it would be equally wicked to be ashamed to use the cross, in fit places and on proper occasions, through a cowardly fear of being called Papistical. No; let the Infidel, and the Puritan and the Schismatic, hate and oppose all exhibition of the Symbol of Redemption to the eyes of men: they may have their own reasons for doing so: but let every true son of the Church of England cherish it as the tance of his fathers,' and as the sign which he most honours that which was marked upon his brow in holy baptism, which is the source of his hopes while living, and which he desires should hallow his last earthly resting-place." It is strange indeed that while the emblems of Paganism are looked on with complacency, the cross is resigned almost entirely to the corrupt Church of Rome. The ate Dr. Adam Clarke, who will not be suspected of any great leaning Romewards, tells us that in passing throu a church-yard near Dublin he was much struck with the appearance of the graves, ornamented with crosses; he says, "a frozen hearted formalist may condemn this, and call it superstition; true religion and pure affection would call it by a far different name,—I felt and could have wept with the disconsolate parents and survivors, and kissed the crosses, by which the meritorious death of our blessed Saviour was thus held out to public view as the only foundation of the survivors' hope, that death, the last enemy, should be finally destroyed."

On a rising ground about a mile and a half from Toon a rising ground about a fine and a fair from ronto, in a private burying-ground at the head of the College Avenue, there is one of the most beautiful specimens of monumental architecture in Canada. It stands about 13 feet in height, and is built in the decorated Gothic style, after the model of one of the fifteen crosses which the piety of King Edward the First caused him to erect at the different resting-places of the sorrowful pro-cession, which accompanied the remains of his beloved Eleanor, from Herdeby in Nottinghamshire, to Westminster Abbey. Many persons now expend a sum of money in tasteless or tawdry memorials of brick-work and stone, which would be amply sufficient to erect a convention, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Taylor;

anon he will descend from the pulpit, and sing a solo in the midst of the people, in a voice of much sweetness.—He wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes the same to be excited to a place under the pulpit, called the all the worlds in 'Start-like wishes to carry the people of wishes the peopl

their erection; those of eight or ten years standing are very much dilapidated; when a few years older they are generally lying on the ground, overrun with rank weeds and long grass. The wooden memorials decay equally fast; the sun often splits them, and they present the unsightly appearance of the halves protruding in different directions, until the wind and rain beat them down flat, and there they lie neglected and forgotten.\* I am happy to say that in the new Cemetery at Toronto, wooden fances are not removed and their a few years next and fences are not permitted, and that a few very neat and low iron railings have been placed around some of the plots of ground; these are far superior to their lofty wooden predecessors, though I think not in such good taste as the four small stone pillars with a chain surrounding the plot, which I have seen in the same place. When iron is used for this purpose, whether in bar or chain, every portion of it should be completely coated, as soon as erected, with lead paint, which should extend When iron is used for this purpose, whether in bar or chain, every portion of it should be completely coated, as soon as erected, with lead paint, which should extend over and into every crack. After this has stood some time, another coat will be required, and the railing will then probably be preserved for several years without care or retouching. Where white lead has not been used in the first instance, the surface is apt to become cracked, and the varnish to peel off; railings and chains in this received.

Tuesday.—The Secretary offered a resolution of which the convention. and the varnish to peel off; railings and chains in this state require immediate attention, otherwise they will soon be destroyed. Where any union occurs between marble or stone and metal, the latter should, if practicable, be of brass. The corrosion of iron, if it is not regularly painted, soon discolours marble and stone, and renders it very un-

sightly.†
My extracts and suggestions relative to this important subject are now almost brought to a close; and, to use the beautiful words with which Mr. Paget concludes his adbeautiful words with which Mr. Paget concludes his admirable little treatise,—"May you receive them in the kind spirit in which they are offered. May they tend in some humble measure to the work of improvement which is going on, both as regards Church principles and Church matters generally: and may we both remember, that however right it is to study outward decency and propriety in such memorials as those of which I have spoken, there are far more important matters to be attended to at the same time. There have been those, ere now, who builded the tombs of the prophets and garnished the tombs of the righteous, yet who bore witness against themselves that they were the children of them who killed the prophets; yea, who were themselves no better than 'whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outwardly, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness."

Toronto, September, 1845. \* In Denmark, a triffing sum is paid annually to the curator of the burial-ground, to see that the graves of those "gone before" be not forgotten. Why could not we have some rule of the same kind? It is too true, that there are few graves, on which cold neglect is not distinct the graves of the few graves, on which cold neglect is not

# Weelegiagtical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, TORONTO. (By a Correspondent.)

The general dimensions of this edifice are as follows viz.—Total length, including the projection of the tower and chancel, 130 feet. Total width, (exclusive of a projection on either side of 12 feet, forming a South porch and Vestry,) 53 feet. Total interior height, 43 feet.— Total height of the Tower and Spire, (which is sur-

mounted with a St. George's cross.) 160 feet.

The body of the Church, which is divided into a nave and two aisles, contains sittings for 1000 persons; the whole of the nave (or centre) being appropriated to the free sittings, and the pews being arranged under the aisles slightly elevated in the several tiers, as in the Collegiate Chapels and Choirs of the English Cathedrals; and the nave is separated from the aisles by a series of pointed arches, supported on clustered columns extending the whole length of the church,—these columns being intended to form the supports for the galleries, if it should be considered necessary to extend the accommodation at any future time. The style in which the church has been designed is that which is commonly known by the name of the "early pointed Gothic," which was prevalent in England about the reign of Henry the First; the funds to be expended on the building did not admit of much ornament, still at the instance of some of the gentlemen composing the Building Committee, various enrichments to the West porch, chancel window, &c. &c.

The Pulpit and Reading Desk are placed opposite each other, against one of the columns in each aisle; and the former is to have a carved Gothic canopy placed over it, to serve the purposes of a modern sounding board; the Church window is filled with appropriate emblems and vile bodies, and raise them from the dust; who hath hallowed the grave and gate of death into the passage of & Craig of Toronto.

Of the interesting ceremony of the opening of the almost never to be seen on our monuments, or in our be seconded by the congregation providing a suitable

> NEW CHURCH.—On Monday last the corner-stone of a Church was laid by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Allen and the Rev. R. V. Rogers. The Rev. Mr. Huntingford, of Oxford, England, was present on the occasion.
>
> The site chosen for the new Church is a commanding

otice being given, or the attendance would have been It is a matter which should excite the most heartfelt gratification, that at a time when our city is suffering so severely in a pecuniary point of view, so much is doing in our midst and neighbourhood for the spread of the doctrines and the discipline of the Church of England. Oh, that the Holy Spirit would take up his abode in each of our Churches.

of our Churches, at once the Teacher and Sanctifier. It is understood that the entire cost of the building ow about to be erected will be defrayed by the Baroness Most sincerely do we congratulate the Islanders on

their present prospects, and anticipate soon to have the pleasure of witnessing the opening of this little sanctuary.
We must not omit to notice the kindness of Capt. Ives. n conveying a number of our Kingston friends to the sland, free of charge, to be present at the interesting ceremony.—Kingston News.

# UNITED STATES.

CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK. This, the sixty-first Annual Convention, met in St. John's Chapel, New York, on Wednesday, the 24th ult., and excited unusual interest. We condense the following account of its proceedings from the New York Albion

In the absence of the Bishop, and in order to proceed to business, the Rev. Dr. Lyell was called to the chair, pro. tem., he being the oldest presbyter of the diocese whereupon the late Secretary of the Convention called over the names of clergymen and other persons entitled to seats. When organized, the Rev. Lot Jones, on the part of the Anti-Bishop or Low Church party, nominated

reserved. Mr. Markland gives a number of instance similar to the one selected, in which alms-houses were founded, schools established, fonts and memorial windows the effect, "that the Convention, without thereby expressions are the effect," that the Convention, without thereby expressions are the effect, "that the Convention without thereby expressions are the effect," that the Convention without thereby expressions are the effect, "that the Convention without thereby expressions are the effect," that the Convention without thereby expressions are the effect, "that the Convention without thereby expressions are the effect," that the Convention without thereby expressions are the effect, "that the Convention without thereby expressions are the effect," the effect is the effect of the effect founded, schools established, fonts and memorial windows of painted glass (the names &c. being painted on a glass scroll in the lower part,) given to churches by the relatives of persons deceased, being assured that thereby they are most effectually reverencing the memories of those whom they lament.

Before closing this article, I will make a few remarks on the appearance of Canadian church-yards. They are almost without exception disfigured by little wooden englished found each grave. The progress of detheir crection: these of cight or ten years standing are series of resolutions from the parish of Grace Church,

Jamaica, L. I., to the effect that Bishop Onderdonk be requested to resign, were next offered by their delegate Mr. King, and on motion of Mr. Spencer, referred with all like matters to a Committee on the state of the Diocese, consisting of ten clerical and ten lay delegates. A Report from the Standing Committee of the Diocese was read and referred also to the Committee on the state of

Monday.—The Convention proceeded to consider the following resolution:—" That to remove all doubts as to the duty of the Standing Committee under the Canons of the Diocese, to provide for the performances of those Episcopal acts, without which a Church cannot be maintained, Resolved, that the Tenth Canon of this Diocese

he had previously given notice. "That this Convention, without expressing any opinion on the legal and canoni-eal questions growing out of the sentence pronounced by the Court of Bishops upon Bishop Onderdonk, (which sentence they hold to be valid, until declared otherwise by some competent tribunal), look with confidence to the General Convention, at its next Session, for the adoption of measures which will effectually relieve the Diocese of New York in its present emergency." Whereupon the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, in order, he said, to obtain some expression of the feeling of the Convention, that it might be seen where they stood, and to define his own position in relation thereto, read the following preamble and resolution as a substitute:-

Whereas, this Convention, with bitter sorrow for the exigency which renders it necessary for the expression of such convictions, and in full recognition of the independent responsibility of the Bishop for any cause of action he may see fit to adop does entertain the solemn belief, that the effect of the trial and sentence of the Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk has been, and is now, such as would render injurious to the Church in this Dio-cese any measure which might tend to his resumption of the office of its Bishop, and the sacred functions thereunto pertain-

office of its Bishop, and the sacred functions thereunto pertaining. But inasmuch as the conscientious convictions and feeling of this Convention render at present impracticable the expression of these convictions in a formal resolution, therefore, Resolved, that the whole question of the relations of Bishop B. T. Onderdonk to this diocese, be referred to the decision of

The Rev. Prof. M'Vickar very ably opposed the amendment, which had been seconded by the Rev. Dr. Whitehouse, who spoke with great snavity of manner in favour of its adoption. Col. Jas. Munroe, Judge Jay, Mr. Ketchum, and Mr. Bradish followed on the same oide, and wore answered with great ability by the Rev. Mr. Walton, Rev. Mr. Southard, and the Rev. Mr. Mead, who vindicated the character of the Bishop from the gross have of immorality and the clery from that of being rge of immorality, and the clergy from that of being its abettors. The latter speaker traced the whole unhappy proceedings against Bishop Onderdonk to the differences on theological subjects which had of late years prevailed in the Diocese. The Rev. Dr. Wainwright endeavoured in the Diocese. The Rev. Dr. Wainwright endeavoured to show that the preamble and resolution he had offered were not the same in character and substance, which had been asserted by Mr. Spencer, with the resolution attached to the minority report of the Committee, the resolution of Mr. Bradish, and these resolutions from Jamaica; he repudiated the idea that his resolution was intended to signify to Bishop O. that there was any desire he should resign, and hoped every gentleman who imagined the same calculated to act upon the Bishop, would vote against it! The vote hereon, which was also taken by orders, stood, Clerical—ayes 49, noes 60; Lay-ayes 55, noes 48,

At 7 o'clock the same evening, Mr. Spencer rose and said, as there seemed to be no possibility of the Convention coming to a unanimous expression of opinion, or of its adopting the remaining resolutions of the Committee, should move to lay them on the table, and that the resolution No. 3 (the amendment of Canon X.) be taken up and passed—which was so passed unanimously. Hon. Hamilton Fish proposed a vote of thanks to the President, for the dignified, courteous, and Christian-like temper which had distinguished his conduct in presiding over the deliberation of this body; it was passed unanimously.— The Rev. Drs. Berrian, Whitehouse, and the Rev. the The Rev. Dis. Berrian, whitehouse, and the Rev. Essecretary were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial of the brethren deceased within the past year, to be appended to the journal; and the Rev. Professor M. Vickar offered the following resolution, which was

"This Convention cannot close its long and anxious labours without some expression of its deep sense of the overwhelming mercy of God, in guiding its deliberations to harmony and peace, and that they now unite in warmest commendation of each to the other, to the blessing of God, and of the now afflicted diocese, to the united prayers of all its members on all the appointed holidays of the Church."

throughout, we would oner a lew reinstance aport to be settled. In the first place, it is evident if the whole of the lay delegation could have been kept together, comprising about 145 parishes, the Bishop would have had a majority in his favour, in the best leads a settled. In the first place, it is evident if the whole of the lay delegation could have been kept together, comprising about 145 parishes, the Bishop would have had a majority in his favour, in the lay delegation could have been kept together, comprising about 145 parishes, the Bishop would have had a majority in his favour, in the proportion of 90 to 60 or 65 parishes, a pretty fair index of public opinion in his behalf, but the unusual length of the session—six whole days—and the intermis-sion of Sunday, obliged many of the delegates, who came from the extreme borders of the diocese, to leave before

2ndly. It is positively now ruled by the Convention, without entering upon the legality of the sentence, that Bishop Onderdonk, although suspended from the exercise of the Episcopal office, is still the Bishop of the Diocese; and may hereafter resume his functions whenever the

3rdly. As his jurisdiction is not voided by the sentence. so no Bishop can be consecrated in his place, and the question of an assistant or suffragan Bishop must be left the action of the General Convention, which will meet some two years hence.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

Oh Tuesday, the 23rd ultimo, the Consecration of the Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., as Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, took place in Christ Church, Philadelphla, At the appointed hour of service, (half-past 10 o'clock, A.M.), as the chiming of the bells ceased, the procession entered the church through the western door, while a

voluntary was executed on the organ.

The line was headed by the Right Rev. Dr. Chase, presiding Bishop, attended by the Right Rev. Dr. Brownell, of Connecticut, the Right Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Vermon the Right Rev. Dr. Doane, of New Jersey, the Right Rev. Dr. McCoskry, of Michigan, the Right Rev. Dr. Lee, of Delaware, and the Right Rev. Dr. Freeman, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas.

Then followed the Bishop Elect, vested in the Rochet,

attended by the Rev. Dr. Morton and the Rev. Mr. Suddards, who assisted him in robing. Immediately in their

\* The Tenth Canon, Sect. 2, reads thus:—"In case of a vacancy of the Episcopate, the powers and duties, to be performed by the Bishop in matters of discipline, shall be performed by the Standing Committee, except in those cases where such powers and duties are or may be especially delegate; to or enjoined upon the Clerical members of said Committee; in which cases, such powers and duties shall be exercised by said Clerical members alone; provided that no sentence shall be pronounced on a Clergyman but by a Bishop,"—which is now ordered to read thus, "In case of a vacancy of the Episcopate, or the inability or disability of the Bishop."

Thus happily have the troubles of the Diocese been brought to a close, by the Consecration as her chief Pastor of one well qualified to make her flourish. May the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, rest upon our respected and loved Diocesan, attend his apostolic labours among us, and enrich and sanctify the Churches now placed under his charge. In Bishop Potter, we think, the Diocese of Pennsylvania has just the kind of Bishop she needs. She will honour by ms ciergy and then nocas with the distribution of D.

#### Fifteen Days later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

ing, at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  o'clock, in thirteen days from Liverpool.

The Cambria brought out 83 passengers.

For the summary which follows we are indebted to the New York Albion, the correspondence of the British Whig, and other sources,—our own English Files not having yet come to

Her Majesty and Prince Albert have returned from Germany, after an absence of forty days. On their return they called at Eu, and passed a day with His Majesty Louis Philippe. This unexpected visit is ascribed to some political object; but what

that object is does not appear.

The parting of the Queen of the French and our Sovereign was touching and mournful to a degree, and left a sad impression on my mind. The Queen of the French embraced our sion on my mind. The Queen of the French embraced our Sovereign maternally as a mother; she kissed her frequently and grasped her hand with an emotion honourable and creditable to her heart, yet painful to behold. The scene would have been insupportable had it been more than momentary, but fortunately the King interposed, and offering his arm conducted our Sovereign to the ladder descending to the Var. The King descended first, with a firm and quick step, then followed the Captain of the Var, to do the honours of his ship to her Britannic Majesty. The worthy seaman offered his hand to the British Queen in a frank, sailor-like fashion; but Queen Victoria showed she had the pied marin as well as any French seaman of them all, and descended like a true Queen of the waves, as she is. Traversing the deck of the Var, preceded by the Captain bowing her to the gaugway, she followed the King of Captain bowing her to the gangway, she followed the King of the French to the royal canot, and again descended the com-

panion to the barge without aid.

At half-past six, M. Guizot, and Lords Liverpool and Aberden were aboard the canot, and a signal was given by the esptain of the Var to push off. The foot of Lord Liverpool slipped in descending, but he recovered himself speedily, and took his place next to Lord Aberdeen. A moment afterwards, the captain of the Var gave a signal to the sailors who manned the yards of his vessel, which was first followed by the Kings, the taking off his best cheesed to the too of his region. The who, taking off his hat, cheered to the top of his voice. The sailors of the Var did their best, and heartily, but I need not say that French seamen do not understand a British cheer.
The canot was now in motion, and tolerably well rowed, but though the sea was calm as an inland lake, more than trenty minutes were occupied in gaining the Victoria and Alberts which lay not a mile distant. Salvos of artillery were now fired from all the batteries of Treport, Mers, and Eu, which

were answered by the French steamers in the offing.

The marriage of Sir Thomas Wilde with Lady Augusta
D'Este, daughter of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, has at length been celebrated, notwithstanding all the contradictions that have been put forth on the subject. Both are far advanced in life, particularly the bridegroom, who has just completed his 63rd year, and was previously married.

advanced ships are being got ready for service at each of the principal ports, Portsmouth, Devonport, and Sheerness. are fitted and provisioned in such a manner as to be available on any sudden emergency immediately. The Naval papers also state, that it is intended to have 16 line of battle ships, and 8 or 10 frigates with screw propellers as block ships, for aports.

Nothing else of interest has occurred recently, excepting the

signation by Lord Winchelsea of the Commission Peace, as an expression of sympathy for the Irish Orangemen dismissed from the Bench, and of hostility to the Peel Ministry. The Hibernian Boston Mail Steamer arrived on Saturday with the usual mails, and the Great Britain at Liverpool, after a run of about 15½ days. On one occasion, she made 298 a run of saturday on the made 298 area of the made 298 high state of the saturday of rage speed she made was 9½ knots.

The Queen held a Privy Council on Saturday, at Osborne

House. It is said that Her Majesty will shortly proceed to Scotland, on a visit to Lord Aberdeen, at Haddo House. The religious movement in Germany goes on, and seems greatly to perplex the different governments, both Protestant and Papal, affected by it.

The Paris papers speak of the possible abandonment of Otaheite by the French, "a consummation most devoutly to be

In China there have been no very startling events, yet two facts are pregnant with future consequence. A British Usual has given one of the most decided blows to the opium trade, sul has given one of the most decided blows to the opium trade. by simply requiring the contraband ships to come i

their papers; a formality, the dread of which drove them of more effectually than a fleet of junks.

The state of Europe continues tranquil, and there is no political news of an important character. The apprehension of carcity was removed in England, and in France, by a succession of fine weather, for two or three weeks, although the crop did not promise to be so abundant as that of last year-potatoe disease had prevailed to an alarming degree in arts of England, and also in Belgium, France, and other parts

of Europe.

The cotton market had sustained the improvement which

minutes were read, and after a short address from the President, the Convention closed with singing the "Gloria in Excelsis," and appropriate Collects.

After this epitome of the proceedings of the Convention, which was one of deep interest and excitement throughout, we would offer a few remarks upon the points at issue, and how they appear to be settled. In the first place, it is avident 18.

of duty in consequence.

The Southwark election has terminated in favour of Sit William Molesworth. He was opposed by Mr. Pilcher, Sit Control of Mr. Miall, Chartist; and the votes were, for Sir Milliam Molesworth. William, 1943; Mr. Pilcher, 1182; Mr. Miall, 352. William has been regarded as a politician of the Radical and as the borough of Southwark contains a Radical constitution of the result of the election is not unexpected.

EDINBURGH.—Workmen are employed in throwing down the old city wall on the west side of Bristo-street, for the purpose of widening the thoroughfare in that went is the city. pose of widening the thoroughfare in that part of the city.
This old wall, which is now fast disappearing, is a venerable relict of past times, having been erected immediately after the battle of Flodden Field, and has, therfore, stood upwards of 300 years.—Witness.

Mr. O'Connell is still rusticating at Derrynane, from whence

he issues his weekly missives to the Repealers in Conciliation
Hall. He is about to emerge from his moutain home, to attend 'monster' demonstrations in Kerry, Mayo, and Tipperary
A garrison order has been issued at Gibral ar, prohibiting military medical officers from practising mesmerism. GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 9.—The congress of the Zolverien at Carle shrue is pursuing its deliberations. Nothing positive as to its intentions can yet be known, but there is no doubt it will be in favour of a protective policy toward. favour of a protective policy towards German manu that is to say, it will fix such a high duty on imported artic as shall have the effect of preventing their sale in

arkets.

The police of Berlin bave forbidden religious and political discussions in the cafes; and Ronge and Czerki, the two chief of the new faith, have been forbidden to travel about the king

The Mien and the Danube have been at length united by a canal. The great work was designed by Charlemasg, and has been finished by the King of Bavaria, the Sth inst., on his way to Brieg, to preach. He was arrested by the police, but after a short detention was permitted to continue his journey.

tinue his journey.

Intelligence, via Odessa, has been received of a battle betwee the Circassian forces under Schamil Bey, and the Russian ard [50,000 strong,] under Geo. Worovzoff, who attacked the town of Dargo, the head-quarters of Schamil. After five days' hard