THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND.

On Sunday, the 17th of October, the Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D. D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, was consecrated Bishop of New Zealand, in the Chapel of Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Barbados.

The Bishop of Barbados preached on the occasion.

In November last a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Windsor and the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood was held at the Town-hall, for the purpose of a splendid service of communion plate, purchased by subscription, being presented to the Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand.

The hall was completely filled, and amongst those present were the Bishop of New Zealand, the Hon. H. Ashley, M. P., the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Mr. W. Meyrick, the ley, M. P., the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Mr. W. Meyrick, the Rev. Mr. Coleridge, Dr. Fergusson, the Rev. Isaac Gosset, Captain Bulkeley, Dr. Stanford, Mr. E. Jesse, the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. W. Holderness, Mr. W. Jennings, Mr. R. Blunt, the Rev. T. Gosset, the Rev. Mr. Chapman, Mr. W. Fowler, &c.

The plate bears the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Extra in Cod Greece Appropriate for the control of the Personnel of the Per

to the Right Rev. Father in God George Augustus, first Bishop of New Zealand, by the inhabitants of the borough of New Windsor, Berkshire, England, as a mark of their nigh esteem, regard, and gratitude, A. D. 1841. John

Mr. J. Banister, the late mayor, rose and expressed the high gratification he experienced at the great honour which devolved upon him, as chairman of the committee for carrying out the wishes of the inhabitants, who had subscribed to purchase a communion service, to be presented to their late curate, the Bishop of New Zealand.

Mr. Banister then read the following address, to which were attached between 700 and 800 signatures :-

"To the Right Rev. Father in God, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, D. D., Bishop of New Zealand.

"The inhabitants of the parish and borough of New Windsor respectfully desire to accompany the presenta-tion to you, as the first Bishop of New Zealand, of the vessels destined for the service of the altar in the first cathedral of that English colony, with a brief expression of their gratitude for the mestimable benefits you have conferred upon them during the too short period in which you have performed the duties of the curacy of New Wind-

"This testimonial can very imperfectly express either the amount of our obligations, or the deep anxiety we feel not to be held as regarding them as the ordinary result of the relations in which we have been mutually placed. That your piety, your love, your benevolence, extending to all amongst whom your duties called you, are the proper attributes of the Christian minister, and the best ornaments of the English church, we acknowledge with a due consciousness of the blessings which belong to our councillation. try and our times. But you have added to these demands upon our affectionate remembrance personal qualities which are rarely exercised with such advantages. You which are rarely exercised with such advantages. We had no claims upon your extraordinary exertions. You devoted yourself to the task, not only of our spiritual improvement, but of benefitting our condition in every particular that came within the sphere of your duty. You found our parochial church encumbered with debt. You contributed the whole emoluments of your curacy for two years towards the discharge of a just demand, and your example was sufficient to raise an amount to pay a very Earge obligation, without litigation, and without placing annecessary burdens upon the poorer parishioners. Your whole course amongst us has been one of disinterestedness and self-sacrifice. Bitter would be our reproach if you had quitted us without some attempt on our part to say how we appreciate these qualities, rarer than talents or learning, but associated with them, constituting that char-acter whose immediate effects may be best traced in the welfare of a parish, but which extends its influence, directly or indirectly, over the whole human race.
"The contrast between the duties which are presented

to you in the future, and those of the past, is most remarkable. You quit the office of curate in a place over which for centuries the standard of the monarchy of England has waved, to become the bishop of the last-founded of Eng-and's colonies. But the power of European industry is now planted amongst the natives of those distant islands, and the church sends forth her ministers to direct and sanctify the material knowledge of civilized life, to blend these poor tribes with those who have settled amongst them, and to raise up a mighty nation in a distant ocean. May we not, without an improper pride, anticipate that when churches rise up in every valley in New Zealand, when churches rise up in every valley in New Zealand, and congregations from many a scattered parish crowd round some future bishop, they may gather in their first cathedral, and pointing to the humble offering of the good wishes of some who had known their first spiritual head in their fatherland, connect our small tribute with your name, and learn that the same Christian virtues which in their fatherland, connect our small tribute with your name, and learn that the same Christian virtues which have commanded the respect of the few may become the means of happiness, temporal and eternal, to powerful communities whose host blessing will be that they have the happiness results. He is now busile companies. nities whose best blessing will be that they have received through you, and such as you, the language, the arts, and the religion of England? In conclusion, may we not, without presumption, add our carnest prayers, that when your holy mission shall have been in part fulfilled, you may be restored to the church in England, and exercise in your native land those apostolic functions which you now go forth in the spirit of obedience and self-sacri-

At the conclusion of the reading of the address the Bishop of New Zealand rose, evidently much affected, and addressed the meeting. "I am come here to-day," said the Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, "quite unprepared with any lengthened and laboured offering of thanks for this mark of your kindness and attention, trusting God will enab me to express to you, at this moment, all that my heart would dictate. Should I, however, be unable to express to you what I feel in my heart upon this occasion, for your great kindness towards me, those friends who are present to whom I am personally known will know that if I am now prevented from giving utterance to my sentiments as I could wish, it is to be attributed to the depth of the feelings which I now experience. The occurrences of the last few days have been to me full of import, and I find great difficulty in responding to the marks of respect I have lately met with. I feel that my tongue is almost tied when I attempt to offer you my thanks. ing which you have this day made to me shall be dedicated, with all holiness, to the service of God in a foreign land. I wish most distinctly to state, that this is that description of offering which goes nearest to my heart. It is an offering of that kind which can only be made by a Christian people to a Christian minister. I therefore accept it with the greatest Christian thankfulness. It reminds me that when this earth is swallowed up we shall again meet and sit down together at the supper of the Lamb. I pray you to accept from me my heartfelt thank-fulness for the many thousand acts of kindness with which I have been blessed during my intercourse with you. I ask, as a closing favour, to bestow upon you, for the last time, that blessing which I can now give more offici-

The bishop then pronounced the benediction, and the meeting shortly afterwards broke up.

MISSION OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(Extract of a Letter addressed by the Rev. J. J. Robertson D.D. to the Right Rev. H. U. Onderdonk Bishop of Penn-

"It must have been extremely gratifying to you to asth must have been extremely grantlying to you to ascertain that your tract on Episcopacy had been useful in bringing over a valuable addition to our body of clergy, and also that it was so highly prized by our interesting friend Mr. Rassam, of Mosoul. The copy I had given him during the summer of 1839, while he was confined here for some weeks on a head of cickness when I here for some weeks on a bed of sickness, when I was daily with him, conversing on the subject of the restora-tion of the Oriental Churches to unity and purity, and uniting with him in prayer, that God would graciously the day when the breaches of Zion should all b repaired, and she should no longer be a mockery to her enemies. At the same time, at his urgent request, I presented him with "The Primitive Church compared with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States" by my kind friend Bishop Hopkins. I parted with the book re-luctantly, as I valued it highly, and it was the gift of the

author sent by himself with some others of his publications. peatedly with great dengin. I remember coming in one day when he was too weak to leave his bed, when he held it up to me, saying, Oh! it is a sweet book, a sweet book!

Works in this spirit, he said, would be well calculated to conciliate, enlighten, and benefit the clergy of the churches in Mesopotamia. Indeed if our friends in the United

a sum than 14,320t. towards carrying out its several designs, exclusive of 1000t. transmitted to the incorporated signs, exclusive of 1000t transmitted to the incorporated signs, exclusive of 1000t. transmitted to the incorporated signs, exclusive of 1000t in the following manner:—4960t, in aid of the erew: but being for its signs, exclusive of 1000t. transmitted to the incorporated signs, exclusive of 1000t in the following manner:—4960t, in aid of the erew: but of the erew: but of the erew: but of the signs, exclusive of 1000t in the following manner:—4960t, in aid of the erew: but of the erew: but of the erew: but of the erew: but of the signs, exclusive of 1000t. Transmitted to the incorporated signs, exclusive of 1000t in the following manner:—4960t, in aid of the erew: but o

States knew how much good they might effect by sending of the increase of accommodation in existing churchesus copies of useful theological works, written or edited by themselves, or such as they could conveniently spare from their own shelves, we should be far better supplied with instruments to work with. In the earlier years of our Mission we received a considerable number of volumes, but chiefly of a light character, such as religious story books and the like. As I prefer that my children should acquire their religious knowledge and have their religious I have already given away to passing friends or persons studying English. We see no reason hitherto to regret the course we have pursued. Our three oldest daughters have been led, through their own convictions of duty and desire for the privilege, with, we trust, duly enlightened minds and Christian affections, to come to the altar of their Saviour, and assume to themselves their baptismal vow. The first communion of the two younger was on Sunday last, when I administered the Holy Eucharist, in

Sunday last, when I administered the Holy Eucharist, in our private oratory, at the same time to the Syrian Metropolitan of Malabar, (the same who formerly communed with Bishop Heber), and to a Bishop, Priest, and Deacon of another branch of the Syrian Church, (commonly called Nestorian), together with a pious Bulgarian, member of the Greek Church, and brother Southgate and wife, as well as my wife and oldest daughter. It was to me the most interesting and deeply affecting event that has most interesting and deeply affecting event that has occurred during my residence in the Levant. It was the harbinger, I humbly trust, of a brighter day for the Church of Christ. Grant us a share in your present Church of Christ. Grant us a share in your prayers, Right Rev. Sir, that all things may continue to advance according to this good beginning; that my children may continue to grow in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, leading after them the younger members of the family,—and that we may gain more and more the confidence, good-will and brotherly affection of the Ecclesiastics of the Oriental Churches, until the day shall come, when the heads of the various Episcopal Communions, in General Council assembled, shall settle the terms upon which unity may again be restored to the long dissevered members of the body of Christ. I am wandering from the terms which is the terms that the terms upon the control of the body of the investigate of body, both my theme, which is that of the importance of books, both large and solid works, and also more popular treatises on the history, polity, doctrines and discipline of the Church, both for our own special use, and also as gifts to others, both for our own special use, and also as gifts to others, who may desire or be willing to receive information regarding our institutions. The number of persons who understand English in these regions is far greater than is generally imagined. Among the Greeks it is the case with multitudes, and an acquaintance with it is greatly on the increase throughout the East. Let it not be forgotten that of all others English may be properly called the baptised tongue, from the abundance of excellent spiritual books in it, and the comparatively small number of those of a pernicious tendency. Happy will be the day when its prevalence shall be such as in a great measure to supersede the French, (now so almost universal), that great vehicle of infidelity and immorality. Go into the two or three chief bookshops here, and you will find a large portion of the volumes French romances, often of the most dangerous description. With the gradual extension of education in the East, a fondness for reading is also continually on the increase. Religious books transalso continually on the increase. Religious books translated often become objects of suspicion and meet with opposition, but almost any one may safely possess and peruse a volume of English. In regard to such works as those of Bishop Hopkins, some of your own, Dr. Chapman's sermons, (which I have lent out with good effect,) and similar works, we wish them chiefly for the more intelligence always and of the control of the more intelligence always and of the control of the more intelligence. telligent clergy, and a few of the inquiring and influential laity. Single sermons, such as that of Dr. Jarvis' at tial laity. Single sermons, such as that of Dr. Jarvis' at the triennial meeting, are often very useful. The only copy I have been able to procure is all soiled and worn with frequent lending. We must despise no lawful means of removing prejudices, diffusing correct information, and conciliating good feeling. A dozen of copies of your tract on Episcopacy, with the replies, rejoinders, &c. were given me at the Protestant Episcopal Press, New York, when I was last in the United States. I soon distributed when I was last in the United States. I soon distributed them all, and, on my tour early this year, I discovered more than one case where they had produced a very favourable disposition towards our church and her institutions. Three copies I forwarded by a distinguished German Professor, one of my most attached friends, to three of the leading Theological Professors in different German Universities. As there is now a tendency on the part of many in Germany, particularly in Prussia, (where the King especially favours the idea,) to draw nearer the Church of England, by obtaining Apostolic Episcopacy, may we not hope that your little treatise will contribute to this desirable result? The reading of it. I know, has helped to incline two or three German ministers living abroad to go to England for ordination. I should be glad of fifty copies of the separate Tract, of a few of the Tracts with the replies, of three or four of the last edition of your work on Regeneration, and of several of each of your charges. Perhaps some of your Tract societies, by your recommendation, might supply them.

the happiest results. He is now busily employed in pre-paring his journal to lay before the Committee. While the field of usefulness is opening upon us more and more, it is our hope and prayer that the church at home may be constantly more and more inclined to act in its unity to sustain us in the very important and responsible station we occupy. We are not here as representatives of any portion of the church, considered locally, or as to shades of opinion, separate from the rest, but to carry out the instructions we receive from the whole body. allow myself to doubt that the more the enterprise in which we are engaged is investigated, the more it will approve itself to all the members of our Communion. Iam aware that some at present think that our work is not sufficiently direct and decisive, and that others think that it is not in accordance with Catholic principles. Let the one class weigh more and more maturely the fact that we are not on heathen ground, but among churches as apostolically constituted, (however, at present, lamentably overgrown with superstition and abuses,) as our own; and the other, that claim no right to exercise offices properly ecclesiastical among the members of these churches without the con sent of their particular heads,—and they will meet, I think. in the sentiment that we are doing a good work and in the right way. The process may be somewhat slow, but it is the more sure. By caution in the outset we shall be less likely to commit error or to have to retrace our steps, and, when God's due time shall arrive, we shall be able to proceed with more vigour and fewer embarrassments, than if we had at once attempted much with little experience. Every day is furnishing new encouragements. Let the churches be frequent and fervent in prayer for us. Let them remember that each returning Lord's day they pray that God would "illuminate all Bishops, Priests and Deacons with true knowledge and understanding of his word," not those of our own Communion alone, but those Christ's holy Catholic Church throughout the world. Let us all pray earnestly for the peace and prosperity of Recommending myself particularly, Right Reverend and dear Sir, to your prayers, as one who has especial need, and begging to be remembered to my brethren

of the clergy in your neighbourhood, I remain very sin-cerely and affectionately, your servant in Christ. J. J. Robertson."

# English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Pera, 14th September, 1841.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- DIOCESE OF RIPON .- Within e last four years and a half 40 new churches and chapels have been completed in this diocese, a large number of them having received aid from the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Association; seven churches have been wholly rebuilt, and 17 are in different stages of progress towards completion, making a total of 64 new places of worship, besides 30 school-rooms licensed within that time for the like purpose. The committee of the association recently published their second annual report. The following the passived during the passived durin The committee of the association have lowing statement of the funds received during the past

Donations ......1453 0 11 Interest, &c. ..... 338 11 5

Total......4268 17 8

The committee present the following summary of their But I could not withstand Mr. Rassam's urgency, who was quite enamored with the volume, which he read repeatedly with great delight. I remember coming in one peatedly with great delight. I remember coming in one is a sum than 14,320% towards carrying out its several decay.

by this expenditure 1051 additional sittings have been obtained, 985 of them being free; 500l. towards the purchase of buildings to be converted into churches, by which 1082 sittings, 456 of which are free, have been obtained. The expenditure by individuals engaged in these several works has not been less than 35,000l. additional. The society has also made grants to the amount of 6150l, in aid of the endowments of 30 churches in localities where acquire their religious knowledge and have their religious and of the chicowinents of 50 characters of the chicago and a few the population connected therewith extends to 61,191 soles standard works of the church, very many of these souls, whilst the average annual incomes of each church souls, whilst the average annual incomes of each church and the chicago and t souls, whilst the average annual incomes of each church did not amount to 34%. It has also granted in aid of the erection of parsonage-houses 1780%, which have cost at

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—We learn with pleasure that the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway have established at their great central works at Wolverton a day-school for boys and one for girls, together with an infant school, in addition to a reading-room and library for their artificers and servants. They have and norary to their artineers and servants. They have also provided the means of religious instruction. The Rev. G. Weight, M.A., F.R.A.S., has been appointed chaplain to the Wolverton station, and a chapel, built by the company, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, which will be opened for Divine service on Sunday next. We cannot but commend this conduct, and hold it up as an example to other religious companies and all, to the religious duties of the population gathered together in great works in Wales and other districts, it is probable that Chartism and political troubles would have been unknown among them. We understand that donabeen unknown among them. We understand that donations of useful books to the Wolverton library would be very thankfully received .- Standard.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—On Sunday, the 21st instant, two sermons were preached at Farnborough Church, near Bagshot, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of New Zealand, and the Hon. and Rev. Charles Harris, when collections were made in aid of the new church proposed to be built for the adjoining hamlets of Cove and South Hawley, containing about 800 inhabitants, at a distance of not less than four miles from the parish church, and, with the exception of a few farmers, consisting entirely of labourexception of a few farmers, consisting entirely of labouring people. On the following day a meeting was held for the same purpose, when the promise of donations of 50l. from the Lord Bishop of Winchester, 50l. from J. Norris, Esq., 26l. 5s. from B. Roupel, Esq., 20l. from Henry Dambleton, Esq., jogether with many other sums, amounting together to 235l., were announced by the Chairman, or subscribed in the room. The farmers at the same time volunteered their aid, by the gratuitous use of their teams; and many of the labourers gave in their names their teams; and many of the labourers gave in their names as ready to give a certain number of days' personal service; and upon witnessing the inxiety of the inhabitants, and knowing their poverty, it was resolved that an appeal be made to the public, to assist in raising a fund to build and endow a church in the hamlet of Cove and Hawley, in the parish of Yateley.

MARRIAGE OF A ROZAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.—The Breton of Nantes states that at Porille, near that place, the banns of marriage have been published between a young woman and a Roman Catholic clergyman, who was reguwoman and a Roman Catholic clergyman, who was regularly ordained priest some years ago, but has since left the Roman Catholic Church for the sect of the Abbé Chatel. "It remains to be seen," observes this paper, "whether, according to the laws of France, a priest can abandon the ecclesiastical condition, and marry. The Court of Cassation has twice decided in the negative."

MARTYRDOM OF TEMPLARS BY SALADIN, AFTER THEIR DEFEAT AT THE BATTLE OF TIBERIAS (1187).—On the Christian Sabbath, at the hour of sunset, the appointed time of prayer, the Moslems were drawn up in battle array under their respective leaders. The Mamlook emirs stood in two ranks clothed in yellow, and, at the sound of the holy trumpet, all the captive knights of the Temple and of the Hospital were led on to the eminence above Tiberias, in full view of the beautiful lake of Gennesareth, whose bold and mountainous shores had been the scene of so many of their Saviour's miracles. There, as the last rays of the sun were fading away from the mountain tops, they were called upon to deny him who had been crucified, to choose God for their Lord, Islam for their faith,

delivering them to the Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Princes, &c. who were to bear them in procession. He had on his silver mitre; and much resembled a muddled old woman. He is a bloated-looking person, with a very disagreeable physiognomy; and when mounted on his canopied litter, in his white mitre, with lappets like those of a night-cap, his eyes shut, and his face drawn into a peculiar grimace, which might be either laughing or crying, the effect was so purely ludicrous, that nothing but considerations for the sanctity of the place enabled me to keep my countenance. Nevertheless, my passion for the summary of the third or fourth anniversary of the pagenificent costumes and gorgeous colours was completely keep my countenance. Society in London, Dr. Corrie, who was then the Archmagnificent costumes and gorgeous colours was completely satiated. Never did my eye behold, or even my imagination picture, anything approaching the costliness, beauty, and splendour, emblazoned upon the ceremonial robes of the higher ecclesiastics. Cloth of gold and cloth of silver, their splendid tissue interwoven with silk of Tyrian purple, scarlet, violet, light blue, crimson, and yellowdamasks, and velvets, embroidered with golden branchwork, brocades so massive, that their wearers seem to b sheathed as in a panoply-floated down the nave of St. Peter's, in a blaze of pomp to which the rainbow is a faint simile. And where the sun, streaming down upon the gorgeous gloom of the cathedral, kindles this chaos of colours into living light, the dazzling display absolutely bewilders one. But there ends (at least, it did with me) the effect produced by this

" Heavy lightness, serious vanity."

Not one thrill of devotional awe, not the least impulse of veneration, not the slightest effect upon the heart, is even for a moment produced by all the glittering ostentation. It is the sense of seeing only that is gratified to satiety; and I for one, who had been led to imagine that my soul was to be stormed through my senses, was surprised to discover myself more than once in a state of yawning Indeed I had now witnessed the Roman ceremonial in all its forms; and confess myself at a loss to conceive what people can mean by styling it so very imposing. If my travels had produced no other good effect, they have at least succeeded in stripping this overweening hierarchy of all that prestige with which my imagination had enrobed her revolting superstitions. I am now riveted in my veneration and love for our own beautiful and stately church, walking, as she does, majestically in her white and comely attire, equally removed from the figpery over-dressing of Rome on the other.—Fragments of Italy, by the Rev. J. H. White, M.A. University College, Oxford.

DISSENTERS' FORM OF PRAYER .- "A Guide to Family Devotion" was published some time ago "by the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, of Finsbury Chapel, London," a Dissenting preacher, of, I believe, considerable notoriety. The merits of this performance have been oft-times sub The merits of this performance have been oft-times submitted to my notice, by advertisement, and I now see it held forth, for the thousand (th) and first time in the last number of the Athenæum. "Neatly bound in cloth, gilt," it may be had for the low price of "£1 6s." On "Royal paper, cloth gilt," it rises to "£2." It is "embellished with a portrait of the author, and fifteen engravings." This "Guide," which has now reached its 24th thousand, professes to be "recommended" by a number of "distinguished ministers," Dissenters I presume. As the names of these "distinguished ministers" have in all probability. of these "distinguished ministers" have in all probability not yet reached the ears of your readers, I will not record them—they are ten in number. But in addition to these more modest individuals, we have in the advertisement above referred to, recommendations from eleven other "distinguished ministers," setting forth the merits of these forms of prayer. Among these I find the names of the "Rev." shall I say, John Harris, "Author of Mammon;" of John Angel James, the Apostle of Birmingham; of J. Pye Smith; of Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool; and of that strong and fervent admirer of the Church which "has damned more souls than it has saved," the "Rev." S. Binney, Weighhouse, who professes to regard this "Guide" as a "good substitute" for his own effusions when he is called to leave the domestic circle. Let me enquire of followed his chimmetes and the samen were obliged to betake themselves to the rigging, where they lashed themselves for protection. The cabin-boy hastened to his chest before he went aloft, and took from thence his Prayer Book; he then

PRAYER-BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY

On the 25th of October, a public meeting was held in the Council Chamber, Chichester, to promote the object and interest of the above Society,—the Lord Bishop of

Chichester in the chair.
Prayers taken from the Liturgy having been offered up, the Lord Bishop of Chichester opened the business of the meeting, by expressing his warm approbation of the object of the Prayer Book and Homily Society, which, he stated, was to circulate the Book of Common Prayer, in a company of the Homilies and other works of the plete form, also the Homilies, and other works of the Church set forth by authority, both at home and abroad. That its labours had been very useful at home, especially amongst seamen, they would hear in detail from the gen-tleman who attended from the Parent Society in London for that purpose. His lordship further remarked that the Society had rendered great service by translating the whole, or parts of the Prayer Book into several languages, for near in foreign partials, and stated that whole, or parts of the Frayer Book into several fanguages, for use in foreign nations; and stated that he considered the Society as one specially worthy of support. His lordship then called upon the Rev. S. Barbut to move, and the Rev. H. Nussey to second, the first resolution, and then upon Mr. Seaward, the Visiting Secretary of the Society, who expressed his gratifulde to the Lord Richard Society, who expressed his gratitude to the Lord Bishop in the chair, for giving him an opportunity of stating to the respectable assembly before him the necessity for the origin of the Society, its progress at home, its great use-fulness abroad in aiding the labours of missionaries, by translating and printing the whole, or portions, of the Prayer Book and Homilies in foreign languages, and particularly by its own missionary work among seamen, by means of visitors to the ships in the various sea-ports of our country. He deeply regretted the state of the Church of England at the latter end of the last and at the beginning of the present century, when the Prayer Book and Homily Society was formed. At that period the Prayer Book most generally circulated did not contain the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion; and the book of the same size issued at that time by the printer to King George the Third, was put forth in a mutilated form. The Homilies which had been set forth by authority for the instruction of the result of this patient, were then almost entirely of the people of this nation, were then almost entirely unknown, were considered by many of the Clergy to be bsolete and unfit for distribution, and were not in the catalogue of books of the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Neither did they appear in that catalogue till after the Prayer Book and Homily Society had circulated between 200,000 and 300,000 copies in single sermons, in the form of tracts, which fact might be proved by a reference to the report of the Society for the year 1815. Mr. Seaward stated that the Prayer Book nd Homily Society printed the Thirty-nine Articles of and Homily Society printed the Thirty-line Articles of Religion, for seven years, to add them to the nonparell Prayer Book issued from its Depository; the Universities after that period agreed to issue all their Prayer Books perfect in that respect. The Society's attention was next called to the services for the Consecration of Bishops, and the Ordination of Priests and Deacons; these services represent the privated in the form of a tract and were also were first printed in the form of a tract, and were also afterwards added to all the Prayer Books circulated by the Society. By this effort of the Society, public attention was called to the very solemn and, in some sense, awful formularies connected with ordination and consec and this work it continued until the Syndies of the Cambridge University press, about two years and a half ago, resolved, that all Prayer Books henceforth should be issued from their press in an entirely complete state, having all the offices, the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and the Ordination Services in them. This excellent resolution was afterwards adopted by the delegates at the Oxford University; so that now no Society, or bookseller, can circulate the Prayer Books from the Universities, but in a complete form. It might appear to some persons that after the Society had thus far accomplished its de-

sign, in bringing the formularies into circulation in a perfect state, and in prompting the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to place the Homilies in its catalogue, and to print them, that it had done its work. Not so: the present day needed the labours of the Prayer Book and Homily Society. It was well remarked by his lordship, in opening the business of this meeting, that our Reformers had provided for us in the Church of England they were called upon to deny him who had been crucified, to choose God for their Lord, Islam for their faith, Mecca for their temple, the Moslems for their brethren, and Mahomet for their prophet. To a man they refused, and were all decapitated in the presence of Saladin by the devout zealots of his army, and the doctors and expounders of the law.

The Holy Week at Rome.—Well, the Holy Week, with all its elaborate pomp and ceremonies, is begun, with all its elaborate pomp and ceremonies, is begun, its Holiness in the act of blessing the palm branches, and delivering them to the Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops, Princes, &c., who were to bear them in procession. He had on his gilver mitre, and much resembled a muddled should be a middled should be a middled should be a middled should be a middled should be an analysed our love towards those who formularies of sound doctrine; and I would remark (con-

> deacon of Calcutta, but afterwards the Bishop of Madras, introduced to the attention of the Society the importance of translating the Liturgy of the Church of England into of translating the Liturgy of the Church of England into foreign languages, and especially into the languages of the East, for the use of Missionaries and of Chaplains to the Hon. East India Company; at the same time stating that one of the first questions put by the Heathen, on enquiring into the nature of the Christian religion, is, "How do you worship?" and that it was impossible to give a better and more direct answer, than by putting into their hands the form of prayer used by our Church, in their vernacular tongue. Dr. Corrie also stated as his in their vernacular tongue. Dr. Corrie also stated as his opinion, that as the Prayer Book and Homily Society was happily constituted with the view of circulating only the authorised works of the Church, it became its special duty, and it was best calculated to turn its attention to the translation of the Liturgy. At that anniversary, the Society undertook the important work thus piously recommended to its attention; and it is impeded in its progress only from the want of funds. It has translated and printed the Prayer Book, in whole or in part, in eleven languages; it has assisted in translating and printing the same book in Malayalim; it has reprinted two editions of the morning and evening prayers, translated by Dr. Pocock into Arabic; it has likewise circulated the Prayer Book in other languages, printed by Mr. Bagster. It has also translated and printed, and put into circulation, sundry editions of one or more of the most useful Homilies, and Articles of Religion, in twenty-seven languages. Here Mr. Seaward entered into detail, showing the gre advantage which Missionaries, not in communion with the Church of England, found in the use of sundry translations of the Liturgy which had been furnished to them by this Society, speaking especially of the Society, speaking especially of the versions in Chinese, Malay, Indo-Portuguese, and Spanish. He then proceeded to give in detail a statement of the very interesting and useful labours of the Society amongst seamen, noticing the plan which had been adopted by the Society, in visiting the ships by means of appointed agents in sundry sea-ports; that the agents called the attention of commanders of vessels and sailors to the duty of prayer, and provided them with Prayer Books at reduced prices, to aid them in the performance of that duty; and gave to the com-manders of every ship visited, one or more copies of a book of select Homilies, for the instruction of the crew. Several very striking instances of the importance and usefulness of this department of the Society's labours were then mentioned, both of the manner by which the Society's agents had overcome the prejudices of some seamen against the Book of Common Prayer, and of the negligence of others; of the need of a form of prayer on board ship in other cases, and of its great use in affording consolation in times of affliction and in heavy storms at We can only briefly notice one case of the many introduced by Mr. Seaward, which was that of a Sunday School boy, who had been taught the sound principles of faith and truth, and who was supplied by one of the Society's agents with a Prayer Book before he went to sea.

afterwards a breaker swept the deck, which lifted him off and buried him. The sailor who communicated the mournful intelligence to the bereaved parent, said that he related the tale to him for his consolation, and that he might also communicate it to the Society which took pains to furnish sailors with the Prayer Book, that I might be encouraged in its good work. Mr. Seaward then made a short appeal, and concluded by thanking the audience and his lordship for their very kind and patient

The Lord Bishop then concluded the meeting by again most kindly and strongly recommending the Society to the support of the public and of the persons present, saying—You and I cannot go on board the ships, and visit the sailors, and promote true religion amongst them; but we can help this excellent Society, which engages agents to do this interesting work, of which Mr. Seaward has given us so satisfactory an account.—His Lordship then pronounced a blessing and dismissed the assembly. A liberal collection was made at the doors.—Church In-

### Advertisements.

### Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

Has returned, and continues his office at the same place as formerly, in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day.

Mr. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in the method of fastening Artificial Teeth, by pivots, class, spiral springs, atmospheric pressure, double plates, &c.; and with the principles which should govern the treatment of Decayed Teeth, irregularities, affections of the gums, and all operations in Dental Surgery—some few of which Mr. W. has had the honour of explaining to a number of Professional Gentle men and others in this city—to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer any stranger who may wish to consult him.

For Artificial Teeth, Mr. W. makes use of Stockton's Mineral Teeth, from Philadelphia, which, for strength, and beauty of colour and shape, are preferable to any others; and which are used by many eminent Dentists in London and Paris, and by all respectable Dentists in America.

Mr. Wood takes this opportunity to express his gratitue for the distinguished patronage he has received duri g a residence of six years in this city, and begs to assure his patrons that his residence will be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that he was preparing to remove from the city.

Toronto, October 27, 1841.

#### DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket.)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN. MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG,

WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.

Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mead's Music Saloon, and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with Toronto, July 10, 1841.

#### REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON,

## UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now Removed into this New Brick Premises, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goodspunctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

between the season of the season of the season of the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness of the season of the sea

#### TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

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

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, October 6, 1841.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

128, KING STREET, TORONTO And King Street, Kingston, (opposite Bryce & Co's.)

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6 T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT O

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for eash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

By Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style.

Toronto, July 14, 1841.

#### THOMAS J. PRESTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street,

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

Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also—a selection of Supergrow Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

#### J. E. PELL, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MAKER.

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms.

J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plates on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the latest London Earliers. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

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WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON. A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-

a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes. FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

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OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-15

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PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

# THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

## The Church

Is published for the Managing Dommittee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS :- Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and ix-pence, Sterling, per annum.
AGENTS—The Clergy in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Esq'r, the same time was rolling mountains high, when shortly 31, Che

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