an impeachment of high treason against Archbishop fect, and needing no reformation whatever. Laud. Upon this the Archbishop was committed to the custody of the Black Rod, and continued under that restraint till the 1st of March, when he was sent to the Tower. Not many days after the Loids appointed a Committee of their own members for the consisted of ten Earls, ten Bish-ps, and ten Barons, the lay votes being thus do de those of the Clergy.

At the same time the Jords appointed a Sub-Com-

the Epistles, Gospels, Psalms, and Hymns, to be read and directs Register Books to be provided.

Burges, were eminent among the Calvinists.

disturb this wholesome order s

the Ordinary.4

at the use of it."

Lords. In this petempt they were, as usual, assisted by the mob. Petitions came up from several counties, setting forth that the Bishops were a common nuisance, that the decay of trade, the clogging and disaprojating of all business in Parliament, was occasigned by the Bishops. The rabble went on to railins and insulting their persons, and throwing stones at them, so that they could not come to the House of Lords either by land or water, without imminent hazand of their lives, 5 The Bill against the Bishops passed both Houses in February, 1642, and the King,

up the Royal standard at Nottingham.

The attack upon the Prayer Book was at first car- position. ried on with a certain appearance of moderation. In

Divines." Church of England.7 Among the Episcopalians their own hands.

¹ Collier, vol. ii., p. 795. ² Fuller, cent. xvii., p. 147.

Fuller, p. 175.
Complete Hist. of Eng. vol. iii. p. 114.

Collier, vol. ii., p. 317.
 Clarendon, Book I. Sanderson's Oxford Reasons.

Calvinists, and were animated by a spirit of bitter in the Church of Scotland, and the reformation of relihostility to Episcopacy, and to the established ordinances and Liturgy of the Church. At the first opening of the Session, violent speeches were made the nearest conjunction and uniformity in religion, conby Bagshaw and others against the Crown and the fession of faith, form of Church government," &c. &c. | pal denominations in the United States. Church, speeches which gave early indication of what That is, the Church in England and Ireland was to be was to follow. In December, Mr. Denzil Hollis brought to a conformity with the Church of Scotland, was sent up from the Lower house to the Lords, with which appears in their estimation to have been per-

> They engaged, secondly, to endeavour the extirpation of Popery and Prelacy, &c. &c. The other objects of this engagement it is needless to specify; they may be found in many publications of easons, and particularly in Sanderson's Oxford Reasons against taking the Covenant.

The Assembly next proceeded to prepare "A Diamiss, and to restore peace. Among those Divines ment, taking into serious consideration the manifold "creeds of every several Church. I am aware, (says hiss, and of the ablest men of both parties. Arch- inconveniences that have arisen by the Book of Com- "he) that the principle of the Church in the United bishop Usher, Hall, Sanderson, Brownrigg, and Hack- mon Prayer in this kingdom, and resolving, according "States is, that all its separate organizations or conett, were leading men among the friends of the to their Covenant, to reform religion, &c. &c., do "gregations shall adopt and subscribe to the Directo-Church; and Calamy, Featly, Twisse, Marshall, and judge it necessary that the said Book of Common "ry, as determined and ordered by the General As-Prayer shall be abolished, and the Directory for the "sembly: but such is not the fact: and the congre-With respect to the Prayer Book, they consulted, public worship of God, hereinafter mentioned, be es- "gations have too much independence to conform to whether some legendary and some much-doubted saints, tablished and observed in all churches within this "that rule, where they have not done it from the bewith some superstitious memorials, might not be ex- kingdom," &c. &c. It then goes on to repeal all pre- "ginning. The diversity cannot be less than punged from the Calendar; whether it was not fit that vious Acts for establishing the Prayer Book; orders "some Hundreds; and each one is shaped with mithe Lessons should be only out of Canonical Scripture; the Directory to be used in every church and chapel;

in the new translation; whether times prohibited for Just a week after this condemnation of the Prayer marriage might not totally be taken away; whether Book followed the execution of him who had so zealit were not fit that hereafter none should have a license, or have their banns of matrimony published, been three years in prison, his jurisdiction and paexcepting such as should bring a certificate from their tronage seized, and his estate sequestered, was now Minister, that they were instructed in the Church impeached of high treason before the House of Lords. "one time, (says he) I have been pleased, with this Catechism; whether the Rubric might not be altered As he had committed no legal offence that could jus- "variety, at another amused, at another astonished, at yet you say that it is justly applicable to a portion of and explained in many particulars.3 "Some are of tify his condemnation, the House abandoned the Im- "another mortified. One can hardly go from one the Presbyterans in the United States. opinion," confinues Fuller, "that the moderation and peachment, and determined to proceed by way of "town to another, although he is in the same denominamutual composition of these Divines might have pro- Attainder. The Bill for this purpose passed the "tion, without finding a different creed; unless he than this might with justice be applied to many of duced much good, if not interrupted, conceiving such Commons the 16th of November, 1643; but the "happen to fall into the track of a minister or mister fanatical proceedings. lopping might have saved the felling of Episcopacy." Lords could not be induced to consent till threatened "sionary who organized several Churches, and of The well-known hostility of the House of Com- ted themselves through fear or shame. On his way "New-York. I have myself (says he) organized Surely, Sir, there must be some mistake about it !! mons to the Established Church did so much encou- to execution, he was occasionally assailed by the revil- "some ten or fifteen Churches, giving them creeds rupting the Church Service in a most disorderly man- his composure was unruffled by their insults; and ner. Complaint and proof being made of this in the when he reached the spot, he ascended the platform House, they resolved that the following order should "with so brave a courage, and a countenance so upon this denomination? be read publicly in all the parish churches of London, cheerful, as if he mounted rather to behold a triumph Westuliaster, and Southwark, "That the Divine Ser- than to be made a sacrifice." On the scaffold he ad- "(i. c. congregations) are divided: Presbyteries are bring him into contact with the very actors in them: vice be performed as it is appointed by the Acts of dressed the people in an eloquent and forcible man- "divided: Synods are divided: the General Assem- so that he could hardly be mistaken! Parliam at of this Realm; and that all such as shall ner, and then offered a sublime and pathetic prayer "bly is divided; and the whole denomination, comished according to law; and that the Parsons, Vicars, met his death with the cool self-possession of a hero, and Curates in the several parishes, shall forbear to and the resignation, humility and faith of a Christian marry. "Thus fell Laud," says Heylin, "and the "against party. The fermentations of the Converted whole of the Converted fence, otherwise than those which are established by Church fell with him: the Liturgy whereof was voted down about the same time that the Ordinance was The King was so well pleased, as to return the passed for his condemnation; the Presbyterian Direc-House thanks for this order; not considering that the tory authorised for the press, by Ordinance, March reading of it in churches should have been rather en- 13; Episcopacy, root and branch, suppressed by Orjoined by his own prerogative, or the jurisdiction of dinance, in like manner, October 9, 1646; the lands state of things? of the Cathedrals sold; the Bishops dispossessed of The hostility of the House of Commons to the Bi- their lands and rents, without the charity of a small It is contrary to that principle of Christian love which that denomination, was about commencing his duties shops and the Liturgy becoming more and more vio- annual pension towards their support; the regular our lessed Lord gave to his disciples as "a new as a minister thereof, when through the influence of lent, the Lords, in September, found it necessary to and conformable Clergy sequestered, ejected,2 and declare, that "The Book of Common Prayer should turned out of all, to the utter undoing of themselves, be observed in all churches without any omission or their wives, and children." Orders were issued by alteration; and that none should offer any contempt Parliament for sequestering the estates of, and ejecting from their Livings, all malignants and delinquents, The House of Commons, however, persevered in under which words were comprehended all who were their attack upon the Established Church. One of true to their engagements to their Church and King, their first measures was so bring in a Bill for the purpose of excluding the Bishops from the House of and all who persisted in using the Common Prayer.

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MR. CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC-

(By a Correspondent of The Church.)

No. VIII.

though with the utmost reluctance, was prevailed upon rance of the interest that you take in the subject of in shisms and intolerance, beyond the example, perour frequent conversations.

grew more exorbitant and peremptory in their de- considered, Sir: for I really am much interested there- mate the United States literally to swarm with remands, till at length the well-meaning, but too yield- in. But, perhaps, I ought to acknowledge that I feel ligious sects. "No part of Christendom (says Mr. ing, Charles was driven to have recourse to arms for more than usual interest in what is to be the subject ." Colton) thas been so prolific in this particular as our the defence of what was left of his prerogative, of the of this day's conversation. I have often heard of the monarchical constitution of the country, and of the flourishing state of religion in the United States; and established religion; and, on the 22d of August, set yet you appeared to me to anticipate more than ordinary proofs from that country in support of your

April, the two Houses published a declaration "That so still. And I shall be very much disappointed, I Presbyterian system; but that body must surely have they intended a due and necessary reformation of the assure you, Mr. C., if you do not acknowledge, when been in a bad state, which required to lose half its government and Liturgy of the Church, and to take we have reviewed the state of religion in that country, members before it could be restored to a healthy state. away nothing in the one or the other, but what should that I had, at least, some grounds for my anticipations. be evil, and justly offensive, or at least unnecessary, It is in the United States, if in any part of the world, course of time undoubtedly produce the same unand burthensome; and for the better effecting thereof, that the principles or those who have laid aside the they would speedily consult with godly and learned Apostolical Succession, have had full opportuninty of In the mean time, the Presbyterians of the Old School showing their results. New England, which has given are looked upon by their quondam brethren of the In pursuance of this declaration, they proceeded to tone to most of the numerous denominations that New School in pretty much the same light in which pass an ordinance for convening the Assembly of Di-swarm in that fruitful country, was settled by Puri-the "Residuary" part of the Kirk of Scotland are vines. They did not venture to refer the choice of tans, who fled, as they tell us, "from their own land, viewed by the members of "the Free Church." these Divines to the beneficed Clergy, according to from abhorrence of religious persecutions," and "in exchanges take place between them; no acts of frathe customary method of choosing provincial synods, order to enjoy the rights of conscience." Here they ternal kindness are proferred or received; and, whilst nor did they pay any regard to the division of dioceses, had full privilege to serve God as they pleased, and the latter are deemed heretical and fanatical, the forbut reserving the power of election to themselves, to establish such religious communities as seemed mer are esteemed by the others as cold, formal, and they gave the nomination to the Knights of Shires, good in their own eyes. But facts, undeniable facts, spiritually dead. requiring them to name two or more Divines for each will shew, that whilst they enjoyed this liberty themcounty. By the recommendation of two or three selves, they were most rigid in denying it to any Presbyterian Church is anything but good. members of the Commons, whom they were not wil- others; and many a poor persecuted Quaker, and a ling to displease, and by the authority of the Lords, poor trampled on and oppressed Episcopalian, could you to this conclusion, I am satisfied that you will be who added a small number to those named by the they rise from their graves and tell us what they suf-House of Commons, a few very reverend and worthy fered at the hands of the Puritans, would convince say regarding "the New School portion" of that persons were inserted; but of the whole number of you, my good friend, that those who cry out most body. one hundred and twenty, of which the Assembly was about tyranny and oppression, when they are the originally to consist, there were not above twenty weaker party, are not always the most tender and mean by "the New School" portion. who were not declared and avowed enemies to the charitable towards others, when they get the power in

were, Usher, Brownigg, Westfield, Featly, Sanderson, Mr. C .- You really astonish me, Sir, when you The most distinguished Presbyterians in the say that the Puritans of New England were wont to Assembly were Twisse (who was chosen prolocutor), play the parts of tyrants and oppressors! Surely you must be misinformed!

2 Walker (Sufferings of the Clergy) reckons, and gives at length the proof or ground on which his estimate is formed, that more than seven thousand Clergymen were thus ejected. 7 Clarendon and Collier. See Clarendon's character of This estimate seems to include ejected Fellows of Colleges.

Ecame, nevertheless, tyrants and oppressors.

various denominations. We are told by a writer* who "nute exactness, according to the Theological model of the head that formed it,—as, a Hopkinsian, as a "New-Light, as a Moderate or High Calvinist, as an "Old or a New School-man, with all the grades be-"tween these extremes, from the time of Jonathan "Edwards down to this present: and some of them "Frotestant name, doth already work to a most alarm-"far higher and far lower than either of these. At

'I supposed I could improve their forms."

"character of the ingredients, in their relative com- Perhaps Bishop McIlvaine is of this class. "bintion of reciprocal action."

of gace in the human heart, and must prove a useful were induced to take orders in the Church. ized. In May 1838, the General Assembly divided friendly to the "American Sunday School Union, about 1200 ministers respectively. And the two School Union"; and he is friendly to "revivals," Mr. Clayton. I trust that your early visit is an assu- enforcing them, that they have proved fruitful at once strong colours. haps, of any other sect in any part of the world. In proportion as the King gave way, the Parliament Mr Clayton.—1 am willing that it should be so This proceeding on the part of this denomination, has country. It might be almost said to be our religious staple. This land of freedom has in this respect proved most intolerant; and intolerance has 'nultiplied schisms like the locusts of Egypt." The great schism of 1838 has, no doubt, purged away for Mr. H .- I certainly did anticipate such, and I do the time a good deal of the evils produced by the But the same system is still at work, and will in due healthy state, and require the same severe remedy.

> Mr. C.—This, surely, proves that the state of the Mr. H.—If what you have already heard leads

only the more confirmed in it by what I shall have to

Mr. C .- I do not clearly understand what you

† Idem, p. 63. ‡ Colton, pp. 204-5.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

(By the Ven. Archdeacon Berns, M.A.)

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

It is by no means the object of the present work to trace the progress of the unknappy dissensions and cate the progress of most influenced by religion, a great majority had a and Covenant," by which they bound themselves to strong leaning to the doctrine and discipline of the "endeavour the preservation of the reformed religion geat devotedness to the cause of Christian truth, system, prevalent, as you will know, in the United States as well as here, called "The Revival" system; Mr. H.—You can judge for yourself when you by which they contend that man will certainly be con-Focure Dr. Coit's work. But let us proceed to the verted, sanctified, and saved, if he is only willing to is turned to our own hurt, and we be catched in our sideration of the present condition of the prin- do as they tell him to do. They can fix the time own snares. A man would think his money sure ewhen this great work shall commence and determine The Presbyterians are generally ranked as the the duration of the work with all the confidence of thou wilt, under lock and key, yea, in store houses if lading denomination in that country, though they men, who feel that all depends on themselves and thou wilt; if it be wrongfully gotten, or niggardly laid se surpassed in point of numbers by the Baptists. that it is quite unnecessary to heed St. James' exhor- up, and not bestowed to relieve the need of others, Bit whilst the Baptists are found generally amongst tation and to say "If the Lord will." They have as occasion requires, rather than thou shalt enjoy that the lower classes of society, the Presbyterians are to be discovered quite a new process through which a man wicked mammon, the rust and canker shall eat it, fond in the higher and middle classes; and, whilst the must go, before he can be made a Christian, as un-Tond in the higher and middle classes; and, whilst the prachers amongst the Baptists are, generally speakin, comparatively uneducated, those of the Presbyas the Thompscalan practice or a great many Amerias the Thompscalan practice or a great many Ameria dern sons of Galen. Bishop McIlvaine tells us, that "its exciting cause was in part the fear of a supposed "remnant of Popery in the prescribed forms and dig-"nified ritaal of the Church. It will not have seen "its course, before, under an abhorrence of what are "comparatively only the accidents of Popery, it will thorough education. These circumstances, therefore, dern sons of Galen. Bishop McIlvaine tells us, that* place the Presbyterians in the first rank amongst the "its exciting cause was in part the fear of a supposed rectory for the public worship of God throughout the had been a minister amongst them for nearly twenty "nified ritaal of the Church. It will not have seen members of Jesus Christ, shall be enriched much of At the same time the Judy appointed a sub-conmittee to prepare ratters for their consideration,
mittee to prepare ratters for their consideration,
(Williams, Bishov of Lincoln, having the Chair in
both Committees,) and to call together several Bishboth Committees, and the formulation of the poor are the good ground that brings
there is a minister amongst them to tour of the course, before, under an abhorrence of what are
"the formulation of the poor are the good ground that brings
there is a minister amongst them to tour of the course, before, under an abhorrence of what are
"the formulation of the poor are the good ground that brings
there is a minister amongst them to tour of the poor are the good ground that brings
there is a minister amongst them to tour of the poor are the good ground that brings
there is a minister amongst them to tour of the poor are the go ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was ops and Disnes to consult for correction of what was open in the consult for correction of the correction of "formality with fanaticism and all its power, that which is not their own, and are ever in need." "compasseth sea and land for proselytes establishing that will thrive, must first get it righteously, and after its inquisition and proclaiming its anathemas.-Such popery, with its miricle-working machinery, though it be after cealt in alms, displeases God .-'and its opus operandum of 'anxious seats' and 'con- When blind father Toby heard a kid bleat in his house, "fessions;" its dependance upon saints, though living be bids them take need that it be not stolen. He "or 'marvellous things' more than upon the power of saith also to his son "Of thine own substance give "God; its substitution of measures and certain talis- alms" (but that which is evil gotten, is not thine own), "manic words, for the operations of the Holy Ghost, and "and if thou have much give much: and if thou have "itseffect of satisfying the sinner's conscience by cer- but a little, yet give t willingly." 'tail ceremonial conformities which each leader, as the "infalible head of his party, may have adopted, and "which operate like an authoritative absolution but a "weak but troubled mind. Popery such as this, the "essence of genuine Popery, with a new form and a

> "ing and yet unobserved extent." Mr. C.—Trily, Sir, this is strong language. And

> Mr. H .- I do fear that even stronger language

Mr. C .- have often heard Churchmen charged This consultation was continued till the middle of with personal violence. At length, in January, the "course, gave to each the same: though I have actu-May, when it was broken off by the attack made in Ordinance of Attainder passed by the voice of six or "ally found them varying even in such a case, on that this is the first time that I have ever heard Presthe House Commons upon Deans and Chapters. seven Peers; the rest of the Assembly having absen- "former missionary ground in the western part of byterians charged with anything inclining to Popery.

Mr. H,-I certainly cannot be mistaken as to what rage the schismatical and enthusiastic people, that ings of the lowest of the populace, who were unwilling "drawn up by my own hand, which varied from each Bishop McIlvaine says; for I have given you his very they broke out into the most insolent rudeness, interthat he should pass even to the grave in peace. But "other, according as, by more thinking on the subject, words, of which you are as capable of judging as I am myself. Bishop McIlvaine says, in the beginning Mr. C.—What effect has this variety of creeds of his charge, that the nature of his duties during a considerable portion of the year are such as to cause Mt. H.-Mr. Colton tells ust that "Churches him to observe all these things, and often times to

> to the God whom he had so long served. He then "posed of more than 2000 ministers, nearly 3000 testimony reliance could be placed on such subjects? churches, and more than 250,000 communicants, I have heard that some of the American Bishops are mass work their way to the floor of the General of viewing the proceedings of Presbyterians in a fa-"Assembly, and there develope annually the true vourable light than a Roman Catholic Bishop himself.

Mr. H .- Therein Mr. Clayton you are greatly Mr. C .- But, Sir, has any evil arisen from this mistaken! Bishop McIlvaine was born and brought up amongst the Presbyterians, was educated at Prince-M. H.—It is an evil, and a crying evil in itself. ton College, and, having studied for the ministry in compandment." It must be injurious to the growth the late Dr. Milnor, he and Bishop Johns, of Virginia, engine in Satan's hands to destroy immortal souls. whilst he changed his "vocation," so to speak, his But nore than this: the prophecy uttered by Mr. views on most subjects remained unchanged, so that Coltm in 1835, when he said, "Just at this moment, if there is a Bishop in the United Church, who can be another grand explosion seems ready to burst upon called a low churchman and a bitter opponent of any-'us, and the Presbyterian Church of the United thing savouring of Popery, it is Bishop McIlvaine. Field, E. Nepeau, T. F. Stooks, H. Howarth, W. H. Dick-Staes is in all probability to be rent in twain, if He is a friend of the "American Bible Society," in not broken into several fragments"--has been real- preference to one amongst churchmen; he is equally into two sects of almost equal strength, containing and opposed to the "Protestant Episcopal Sunday partes now claim, each to be "the Presbyterian called, as they were once conducted amongst the old Chuch"; each having its own Presbyteries, Synods, Presbyterians. You therefore must acknowledge that of London wrote to say he could not be present on ac and General Assemblies,—one under the name of my witness's language is not capable of being misun-"th Old School," the other under that of "the New derstood, that he had ample means of being informed, Schol." The Presbyterians in the United States regarding what he writes, and that he cannot be acfinding the want which an Episcopal head furnishes, cused of being prejudiced against those, whose fana-

(The remainder of this No. in our next.)

ON "BAPTISING" OR "CHRISTENING" SHIPS.

(From the London Christian Observer.)

Every religious mind must be shocked at that mixture of profaneness and popery which we constantly hear in what is called "baptising" or "christening ships. The Papists are accustomed to baptize bells and other things, and, it may be, ships among the number; and with them the practice, though superof the cattle by the Pope. The priest may juggle for filthy lucre, and the people be deceived by vain words; yet no person avows that the whole is intend-

ed to be a mockery. But what shall we say of the custom to which I have alluded, in a Protestant country? The ship is named while a bottle of wine is broken on her bows, in parody of the holy sacrament of baptism. The ceremony is called "christening;" and we read in the newspapers such profane language as "the jolly baptism of wine," and "the sponsorial bottle." particularly shocked with this last expression, in lately reading the account of the launching of the Earl of Hardwick East Indiaman. I would not, however, have pained the minds of your readers by quoting such ungodly language, but for the sake of proposing a remedy. The launching of a ship is not an obscure transaction; it is known of beforehand; and in most cases we may hope that some of the owners, or officers, or crew, or workmen, or persons who intend to be present at the ceremony, would be led to see the States. profaneness of the custom, if it were properly represented to them, and to forego it. Attention might also be drawn to the subject in the newspapers, when Mr. H.—I mean thereby that portion of the Pres- a conspicuous launch is about to take place; and, in now flowing from our shores, and it was of the utmost byterians who separated from their brethren in May, particular, the individual who is expected to give the 1838; and whose theological tenets on certain im- name or break the bottle of wine, might be seriously portant points were, in the opinion of their opponents, remonstrated with; for surely nothing but want of deemed so erroneous and contrary to their own recognised standards, that they could no longer hold combined standards are standards. munion with them. This party was headed by Dr. many other innocent ceremonials, might be devised, if Beecher, of Lane Seminary, Cincinnatti, Ohio, and necessary, to give eclat to the naming of the ship, without burlesquing a Divine ordinance. But still better would it be if the parties concerned could be * Bishop McIlvaine's II. Charge, p. 18.

Such is the wisdom of God, that which way we nough when it were in his purse; but lay it where spend it liberally: for that which is evil gotten,

RELIGIOUS PURSUITS. (From a Sermon by Massillon.)

What is there on earth more glorious, and more worthy of man, than the cares of eternity. Temporal prosperity begets disquietude; elevated station is frequently illustrious bondage; celebrity is often derived from popular ignorance, and reputation, in such a case, is no better tran the mistake of the multitude;

ENGLAND.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, in his official capacity as High Steward of the city of Westminister, and the platform and the body of the hall were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and presented a most animated appearance. Among those presented a most animated appearance. Among those present we observed the Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Home, Earl Howe, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Glenelg, Lord Templeton, Earl Delawarr, the Bishops of Winchester, Rochester, Bangor, Chester, and Lewisias Lord Control of the Contro and Jamaica, Lords Sandon, J. Manners, an venor, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jermyn, Mr. T. D. Acland, Mr. G. Byng, Mr. L. S. Fox, R. M. Milnes, Mr. J. Boodle, junr., Sir R. H. Inglis, Archdeacon Manning, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Mr. C. Franks, Colonel Short, Mr. F. Smedley, the Dean of Westminster, the Revs. H. H. Milman and J. Jennin prebendaries of Westminster, the High Bailiff of Westminster, the Rev. J. K. Child, the Dean of Chichester. the Rev. Dr. Spry, the Rev. Dr. Masson; the following inson, W. Tennant, W. Jephson, W. W. Ellis, J. G. Gifford, C. W. Page, J. W. Twist, A. Cooper, J. A. Cook, Henry James, C. H. Gaye, S. Ramsay, T. Fuller, B. Beland A. Borradaile.

cher, and A. Borradaile.

The DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH observed that he had first several distinguished individuals, who had be ably prevented from attending the meeting. The Bishop count of holding a confirmation on that day. The Speak-er of the House of Commons was also obliged to be ab-Mr. Hooker.—I am glad to see you again so soon, hav enacted so many laws, and are so stringent in hav enacted so many laws, and are so stringent in ticism and outrageous proceedings he depicts in such Chief Justice Tindal wrote and explained that the nature by business in the House of Lords, but the Bishe of his occupation in the Court of Common Pleas prevenhimself very willing and desirous of doing anything to

The REV. HENRY HOWARTH, rector of St. George's Hanover-square, opened the meeting with prayer, after

The noble Chairman rose and said that it was incumbent upon him, occupying as he did the chair, to which he had been called in his official capacity of High Steward of the ancient City of Westminster, to make a short statement of the object for which that meeting had been called. He would be brief, because he felt that others were to follow him who could explain in much more forcible and eloquent language than he the objects of this philanthropic society, and call upon its friends for stitious and unscriptural, professes at least to be re-stitious and unscriptural, professes at least to be re-verent and religious, just like the annual benediction which he was sure would not be made in vain. When necessary at that time that they should dispense the be-nefits of the Christian religion in those distant parts of the world, how much more was it incumbent upon them now to come forward with open hand, and assist the praiseworthy endeavours of this society (hear, hear). Our foreign possessions had been greatly extended since the year in which the society was instituted; and they knew ow much these possessions had been thus extended,quiring territory, but rather by the rapid emigration of our countrymen from these shores, who from time to time filled up vast portions of country with their settlements (hear). In the year 1825 the emigrants from this ountry numbered 14,000, which was far exceeded in 1845, amounting to upwards of 63,000. Certainly, a was from the regenerations effected by this society that the demands made upon the society were greatly extended, not only from the increase of population of the for-He would not believe that the appeal made to them that claims of India? (loud applause.) day would be made in vain-that such a meeting as he made for the aggrandisement of this society. It was not that they might boast that they had received such sums, or that such and such an amount was at their command to the utmost extent. The cause he advocated mus

been accustomed to attend the village church, but now scattered far and wide, without any paster to guide their steps, with no one to counsel them in the right way, and with no probability of ever having the ordinances of religion administered to them. Was that as it should be? Could they profess to have the true light shining at home when they allowed themselves to see with apathy multitudes of their fellow-creatures walking in the ways of darkness, and going down to the grave without one word of consolation from their pastors, and without having tasted of that bread of life which was given by that Satisfied of the control of t viour who not only died for us, but for them also, and all the world? (applause). In conclusion his grace hoped that the meeting would assist with a willing heart and ready hand, and though their gifts might not perhaps produce any temporal return, they would experience an reflected that they had contributed to the welfare of the

The BISHOP OF WINCHESTER to propose the first resolution. His lordship accordingly rose and said, that whilst listening to the observations which his grace had just concluded, he could not but feel satisfied, in common with every one who heard him, what a subject of thankfulness would be the circumstances connected with this meeting, when the tidings of it should reach those distant colonies and described in the control of the control of the colonies and described in the colonies are colonies. distant colonies and dependencies in whose behalf they had met, when those dependencies were told that on that day there had presided over the meeting, one, high in birth, high in station, high in the councils of his Sovereign, and he would add, higher still from his moral worth and personal character (cheers). Then he believed that the tidings of that day would carry a feeling of joy and satisfaction to each of the bishops and missionaries labouring in those colonial dependencies. His grace had stated that he had been called upon to fill that chair in consequence of his efficient significant. quence of his official distinction as High Steward of West-minister. True it was that that was the motive which minister. True it was that that was the motive which induced the individuals conducting the society to request the favour of his presidency, but let him (the right rev. prelate) add, that had they looked the country through they could not have found a better president (cheers). When he considered how he was crowded and surrounded by the talent, wealth and rank of the metropolis, he could not help thinking that it was a happy day, for the society would draw from it support and assistance commensurate with the wants of the colonial dependencies. The resolution which he had been desired to move, as one of the residents in the district, was to the following a case, is no better than the mistake of the multitude; titles and dignities are rarely the reward of virtue, and serve, at the best, only to decorate our graves, and embellish our ushes. Great talents, if faith do not preside over their exercise and direct their employment, are great emptations; conspicuous attaintenance. ployment, are great emptations; conspicuous attainments, undisciplined by faith, infect the mind with disease, like the atmosphere which the pestilence contaminates,—or, will the violence of a tempest, disorder its faculties, and disturb its composure. Nothing we possess is great, acept in so far as it promotes our salvation.

Contained of the mind with all the efforts they were making, to furnish for themselves." The bishop observed in this resolution that the number of emigrants was stated at 40,000 annually. His grace had stated that in the course of last year not fewer than 63,000 had emigrated from this country. He (the bishop) apprehended no overstatement in calculation; in fact they would find that the number was greater than stated. Even for the colonies during 1844 he found by the returns of the commissioners of customs that 44,427 had left from Liverpool alone; besides those from 51 other places, amounting to 70,686, Indeed the number that emigrated to our own dependencies alone amounted to 46,000 per annum. And who cies alone amounted to 46,000 per annum. were these emigrants who thus quitted our shores annually? Were they the persons whom they could most entrust to those distant countries without pastoral superintendence? Were they individuals who needed no spiritual al instruction? Did they carry with them no families to A very large and influential meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster was field on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, at the they should carry with them no pastor, no teacher, no schoolmaster, no catechist? No; they of all others needn of the Gospel. The chair was taken by his ed the superintendence of the clergyman; they were the extend, under God's blessing, the greatest assistance (here, hear). He could recite many instances where the society had given all the instruction in its power, and yet there was much wanting; but he should content himself by reading one extract only, in proof of what he had sta-The right rev. prelate accordingly read evidence of the Bishop of Toronto, and afterwards proceeded with his remarks. He said that the resolution he held in his hand adverted to the efforts which had been made by the colonies themselves to relieve their own spiritual destitution. True it was that they had very interesting accounts of the sacrifices which had been made in numerous instances on the part of the colonies, in their endeavours to meet their wants to the utmost of their power. In truth, no other state of things could be considered as a healthy one; for it was quite obvious that no church could be considered permanently safe that derived its support for any considerable period from distant quarters. Church societies were formed in many dioceses—in Nova Scotia, Toronto, Quebec, New Brunswick, and New Zealand, societies were established for printing and distributing tracts, building schools, and for affording relief to the widows and orphans of the clergy. In Jamaica he learnt The DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH observed that he had first to state that he held in his hand letters of apology from devoted by the island legislature to the building of churches; also 300l. had been set apart for erecting scho (cheers). But one circumstance was still more satisfactory-viz., that many of the colonial dependencies were now enabled to supply their spiritual destitution to a certain extent, by means of native clergy, and that was ent. The Bishop of Oxford was unavoidably detained as it should be. They could send out to our colonies Sishop of St.

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They could give funds, but they could not put into the hearts of men that self-devotion which would be required in the service of their God; yet by means of the native clergy, it was to be hoped that they would reap a rich harvest of souls. There had been a time when it would have been necessary, even in a meeting like that, to ex-plain the wants of our colonies with regard to religious education, but he was thankful that the spirit of inquiry had been awakened, and that they had looked into these things somewhat more closely. They began to see that it was needful to increase their spiritual administration in the colonies, if they would maintain religion at all, and he rejoiced to think on this occasion they were coming forward to increase the funds of this society. The bishop here touched upon the necessity of the spiritual welfare of emigrants being attended to on their passage over. They had now heard again, very recently, the note of war, after an interval of more than 30 years, and they which he was sure would not be made in vain. When he told them that this society was instituted so far back as 1701 for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts for the purpose of maintaining clergymen and providing for the worship of God in the plantations, colonies, and factories of England beyond the seas, and for the propagation of the Gospel in those parts; if it was considered gation of the Gospel in those parts; if it was considered necessary at that time that they should dispense the behad heard in one of those countries to which his resolu were expecting to receive home again their relatives, pre-served in battle, and enabled to rejoice in those glorious victories which had crowned their arms (hear, hear). Then it did seem to him a most fitting time to show their gratitude to God for his mercies, and thanksgivings for such gratifying results; and how could they do it more efficiently than by subscribing hand and heart to the great object which the society had in view? If he were not mistaken, there was many a heart that would not be disinclined to respond to such an appeal (hear, hear). Let them then that day show that they were really and truly grateful for the mercies so lately vouchsafed: Suggestions had been made that societies for the propagation of the gospel were likely to reap a glorious harvest from considerable portion of that number went to the United States of America, but then it must be recollected that it our care, and we ought to see that their souls were not they possessed the true form of religion in the United lost. Let the bishops and the clergy call upon their flocks States, where bishops had been sent, and clergymen to yield a thank-offering, worthy of the gift; and he placed under them (hear, hear). At the present moment would that government would do the same. He would also claim their prayers. What could they require more? With their prayer they knew they might have every emigrants, but also arising from the great numbers thing, for the fervent prayer of a righteous man availed mov flowing from our shores, and it was of the utmost importance that those who had it in their power should make use of their means for the propagation of that blessed Gospel, by which he hoped multitudes would be brought unto salvation (cheers). They must not forget be seconded by Lord Glenelg, for who could be more competent to give the means of redressing those evils competent to give the means of redressing those evils than the son of Charles Grant, and the brother of Robert Grant who never wanted a motive for advocating the Lord GLENELG then came forward and seconded the resaw before him would turn a deaf ear to charity's whis-

perings to their hearts (cheers). It was not an appeal of the assembly testified that they had not met to be per-