Nor. Z.V.III"]

Portry.

(For the Church.) BE GENTLE. Gentle words, when gently spoken. Carry peace to those who mourn, Jerful makes the poor heart broken One who is with sorrow torn.

Gentle smiles, when gently given To the friendless wanderer here, Come on him, like light from heaven To this dark and sin curst sphere.

Gentle deeds, when gently done, To the sons of work and toil, Renew their strength the race to run, And man's dread tempter foil. Gentle thoughts, if gently heeded.

Make the happy owner blest, Such as there alone are needed, To make our carth a Heaven of rest. Be gentle then unto each other,

Gently act, speak, smile, and think; Every word of harshness smother, Ere it cause some heart to shrink. Thus gently shall be brought the birth

Of that great and glorious day, When from our thrice happy earth Sin and death shall fice away.

Brantford, Aug. 14, 1854. STAND BY THE CHURCH AS IT IS. We read in the beginning of the Book Lord "showed Himself," to them, "alive, after His passion, by many infallible proofs, being seen of them forty days, and speakof God." When He had done the work, for which He came, He yet delayed returning to the heavenly throne, which He had left for us, for forty days, that He might instruct His Apostles, as to the Church which He was to leave them to establish. To no one subject did He ever devote Himself so long. And this was in His glorified humanity; and when the gates of heaven were open to receive him, who can suppose that He left any thing untaught? Who can believe, that, after these instructions, there was anything to be developed? Upon the clear warrant of the Holy Scriptures, as interpreted by the concurrent usage of all primitive antiquity, we have the Church which He commanded His Apostles to establish. We have rescued worship, in which St. Peter and St. John united; and which St. Paul committed to and to Epaphroditus at Philippi. Why should we wish to change it? How can we venture on the change? "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism." Who shall which are far more dangerous than a bold assault. Men meet an onset, who are cut off in an ambuscade. There are subtleties of addition, and there are subtleties of the name of Jesus, in the creed, receives no homage. On the one hand, there are flowers upon the altar. On the other, the claim for trine immersion. On the other hand, regeneration in baptism is denied. In either way, a lodgment is effected, for diversity. In either way, uniformity is lost. In either way, unity is in danger. It is will-worship, in both cases. Personal vanity exerts itself, above the order of the Church. Private judgment serves a supersideas upon the Prayer Book. What one may do, more may. There are diverse and strange doctrines, where but "one faith" was delivered, once for all, to the old saints. There are diverse and strange ministrations, where the believers of the first days were "of one mind and of one A stitch is dropped, here and there, in the garment, which was " woven. from the top, throughout;" and the coat, which was "without a seam," eventually is rent in twain. My reverend brethren, what can be the possible advantage of are their unity and unanimity. Let us the Bukop of Orford, was as follows:—
"Contend earnestly for the faith which. "The Committee of Convocation of the procause divisions and offences, contrary to ; the doctrine which" we "have learned;" and avoid them. Let us stand by the Bible, as the Praver Book interprets it: and by the Prayer Book, as it is proved by

the B.ble; and by the worship, order and

as Latimer and Ridley burned for them,

when Papists had the sway in England;

as Ignatius stood to them, among the lions.

Like the Macedonian phalanx, which the

Apostle had in mind, no doubt, when he

together, for the faith of the gospel."-

Bishop Doane's Charge.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the S. P. G. T. P., at the Mansion House. London, the bishop of New Zealand is reported, in the Colonial Chronicle, to have alluded to the late withdrawal of his thus:-"I do not complain," he said, of her Majesty's Government. I wish to express my willingness to try the experiment; and I am glad, in some respects, that the experi-ment is to be tried by me first. Had I accepted the offer of translation to the See of Sydney. my successor in New Zealand would have had to make the experiment with all the disadvantages of a stranger in a new country. For myself, (he said smiling.) my twelve years' residence in New Zealand has made me acquainted with the best places for fern roots, and the haunts of birds and fishes, so that I am better fitted than another man might be for trypetter fitted than another man might be for trying the experiment of a self-supporting episcopate. One thing I wish to state, with all
seriousness, and most clearly and distinctly,
that it is my intention to go back to my own
diocese, and 'to dig and the beg,' if need be, for
my maintenance: for I am ashamed of neither."
It had been stated that the Kafir war cost three That was about six times as much as the whole church expenditure in New Zealand during forty years, which had the effect of con-verting the whole native population to the faith of Christ, of adding a new colony to the British Empire, and an important branch to the church of Christ. The idea that all works ought to be done by the government must come to an end nd for ever; and that led him at once to direct the attention of the meeting, first to the position of the heathen world, and next to the mode in which the funds for evangelising them might be supplied. There were no less than 500,000,000 of heathens, or 5.9ths of the whole human race, notually accessible to influence from those branches of the Church of England which were planted in our colonies, and to of the Acts of the Holy Apostles, that our whom it was their duty to give the blessings of the gospel. He wished to shew how easy it was to carry out this almost appalling work of the Church of England. First, the parochial system must be carried out in full in England. The ing of the things pertaining to the kingdom missionary operations must be brought to bear of God? When He had done the work in every hamlet and village, upon every street, and lane, and alley in the towns; and then this country being reinforced and actuated by the vivid principle of true christianity, would send streams of light throughout the whole world.

OF THE GOVERNMENT IN SENDING OUT MISSION-

TESTIMONY OF SIR GEORGE CREY TO THE WISDOM ARIES TO THE BEATREN. 277 Sir George Grey, late Governor of New Zea land, bore his witness to the advantage which our traders dound in touching at spots where our missionaries had preceded them. He had seen himself, he said, in the islands of the Pacific, holy and pious men who passed long lives in endeavoring to reclaim and civilize the races amongst whom they resided. He had seen them regarded by those ruces as friends and benefactors. He had seen them impart not only the knowledge of christianity, but the arts of civilized life, raising in them wants for manufactured goods, and those articles which our it, through the fires, from the corrupt additions of the Panace. We have pre- and dilution, of Puritanism. We have the tercourse with the natives, and that persons Faith, we have the ministry, we have the shipwrecked were received with the grentest worshin, in which St. Peter and St. John he had himself partaken of the kinduess and hospitality of the natives. He had landed on Timothy at Ephesus, to Titus at Crete, islands on which, a few years before, no European dared to set his foot, and the whole population had come down to welcome him to their coasts. Such being the case, he felt coufident that, regarded as a mere money investment, the very best money investment this presume to separate what God has joined country could make was to send out, in advance together? I know with what instinctive of colonists or merchants, missionaries to pave shuddering the thought of vielding, upon the way for those who would follow them. It these great questions, will be met. "Is was said those races then received the new thy servant a dog, that he should do this they received them really as fellow-countrymer comers as fellow-christians. The fact was, thing?" But there are slow approaches, not only as fellow-christians; for on the islands of the Pacific, the proudest object of the natives was to identify themselves with the British race: to be considered, if possible, connected with an empire they thought the greatest in the world, and the subjects of a Queen whom they regarded diminution. On the one hand, there are as the wisest and most benevolent. He had superfluous genufications. On the other, beard aspersions cast on missionaries. He was a disinterested witness and although he did not mean to contend that every missionary was a good man, he could solemnly affirm, that amongst the large number he had known, the altar service is omitted, as near as may be, proportion of really good, pious, and self-devoted altogether. On the one hand, there is a men, had surpassed what he had found in any other class in life. He had seen missionarie not only devote their lives to the propagation of christianity and the service of the natives among whom they resided but he had seen them cheerfully surrender a large portion of their own

> MEETING OF CONVOCATION. On Thursday morning the two Houses of Convocation of the province of Canterbury assembled at Westminister for the purpose of receiving reports from committees appr session, prop matters affecting the interest of the Church, and on other business.

> property to promete the good of the cause in which they were engaged, and year by year

give up the greater proportion of their income to supply, not their own wants, but the wants

of those over whom they ministered.

UPPER HOUSE. The Upper House sat in the Bounty-office, the Archbishop of Canterbury preciding. There were present the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Salisbury.

The usual prayers were recited.

The Functions of Convocation. such a course as this? And, in what The Buhop of London presented the report of fearful evils may it not result? There is the committee appointed by Convocation to that "one Body," as there is but "one her Majesty thereon, "whether any, and if so Spirit.-There is but "one Baptism," as what, reforms in the constitution of Convocation there is but "one Faith," The multitude are expedient to enable it to treat, with the of them that believed, at first, were " of fuller confidence of the Church, of such matters one heart and of one soul." Let us emu-

was once," and only once, "delivered to time of Canterbury appointed to consider and the saints." Let us "mark them which report, with a view to addressing her Majesty ereon. ' whether any, and, if so, what, reform in the constitution of Convocation are convenient to enable it to treat, with the fuller confidence of the Church, of such matters as her Majesty may be pleased to submit to its deliberations report that they have met from time to time and taken into consideration the subject com-

discipline of the Church, in strict agree-.. In entering on this subject, the committee ment with them both, as we received them considered that their deliberations were limited from Seabury and White; as Laud asserted to such improvements as they could suggest in the constitution and working of the Convocation them against the inroads of the Puritans; of the province of Canterbury, that is, the archbishop and bishops, and the representation of the clergy thereof. They have therefore not entered upon the questions whether the Convo-cations of the two provinces of Canterbury and York could be brought to deliberate together: nor whether, or under what limitations, and was writing to the Philippians, let us "stand through what machinery, a representation of fast, in one spirit, with one mind, striving the lay members of the Church could be brought into deliberation with the clergy, though these two questions are, in their judgment, of the

following report:—
"I. In the constitution of the Upper House

consisting of the Archbishop and Hishop of the provinces, we suggest no alteration, " II. We suggest no alteration as to the seats of the deans and archdeacons in Convocation; but suggest that the proctors for the cathedral and the collegiate chapters should be elected by the chapters, including the non-residentiary

nd the honorary canons.
... III. We deem it expedient that henceforth there should be a proctor for the clergy of every tion on such matters as her Majesty may be archieuconry, to be elected by the clergy of pleased to submit to it for consideration." at archdescoury.
" IV, That all beneficed clergy and all

curates and chaplains, being in priest's orders, and being licensed by the Bishop of the diocese. should have a right to vote at the election of a practor for the clergy of the archdeacoury. "V. That whon the right of electing proctors shall be co-extensive with the archdencouries.

he archdeacon or his official should preside at he election, and possess the ordinary powers

of a returning officer.

" VI. Having thus made our suggestions a to the constitution of Convocation, we proceed to make certain recommendations concerning the due working of the body, which we cannot exclude from our consideration of the subject ommitted to us. They relate to points affectng the conduct of business in each House of onvocation separately, or of the two houses which unsettled may at any time disturb the relerly course of business. As to these, we think it of the utmost moment to adhere as closely as possible to the best precedents, and o suggest for the future conduct of the Convocation such rules as shall be most in accordance with them. The first, and so far as regards the Upper House, the most important of these points concerns the power of the President in the conduct and close of its deliberations, and may be summed up in the four following questions :-

" I. Has the President the power to refuse to submit to the Upper House any proposition made by one or more of its members?

" 2. Has the President a casting vote in case

of an equality of votes upon any question submitted to the Upper Rouse? " 3. Has the President a final negative upon all bills which have passed the two houses?" " 4. Has the President the power of pro

roguing Convocation against the wishes of his " As to the second and third of these ques tions, we think that there are precedents which clearly show that the President does possess

these powers.

"As to the first and fourth, the precedents appear to us not to be decisive; and, therefore, without attempting to settle the question of abstract right herein, we would venture to suggest, first, that it would be more expedient that the President should not be at liberty to refuse to submit to the Upper House proposi tions made by any of its members: and specific that it would be expedient that while the architector should person, when authorised by the Royal writ, the absolute power of prorogation, he should, n ordinary prorogations, act with the consen-

" VII. As to the questions which concern the business in the Lower House, and the joint action of the two houses, the members of the committee appointed by the Lower House have, at our request, drawn from precedents a series of statements, which we think might be ndopted and declared as rules for the proceedings of Convocation, viz:

1. That the Lower House should claim no

right to adjudicate in disputed elections of proctors, but should be held to be competent to institute inquiries into any disputes or alleged irregularities respecting them, with the view of representing the result of such inquiries to the President, with whom the right of adjudication

" 2. That only those members of the Lower House who are so in virtue of their office, should be held capable of appointing proxies; and that the President is the sole judge of the validity of such appointments. That not more than one such proxy should be held by the same member, and that members of the Lower House sione should be capable of holding them.

3. The Lower House should be held to

possess the right of presenting to the Upper House through their Prolocutor, in the form enominated articuli cleri, any gravamina, or reformanda, which may come under their notice, and which they think ought to be remedied or should be held to possess a similar right of preenting to the Upper House, through Proloculor, their oan special gracoming of eformande, when not included in such articles

of the clergy. 4. That the Lower House should be held to possess the right of appointing committees of its own members for its own purposes, and of giving such instructions to them as it may think ecessary ; and that as the deliberations of such committees are entirely confined to the regulaion of the affairs of the Lower House and to the preparation of the business before them, i hould not be necessary to request the sanction of the President to the appointment of mmittees, or his approval of the names of those

who are appointed to serve upon them.

5. That the Lower House should not be held to possess the right of declining to enter upon the consideration of business committed to it by the Upper House, or of refusing to appoint mmittees when required by the President to

5. That the Lower House should not be held to possess the right of entering upon consideration, with a view to a synodal net, of business not previously committed to them by the Upper House : but that they should be held to have the right of suggesting the consideration by-laws, to secure Convocation, if it shoof such business to the Upper House by way of ever, under the Royal permission, be call petition or address.

" 7. That the President, through the Prolocutor, should be held to have the power to direct the lawer House not only to consider our subject committed to it, but also to appoint committee of its members for that purpose; that he should be held to have the power to require the Lower House to appoint a certain number of its members to meet a certain number of members of the Upper House, either for joint deliberation upon any subject or by way of conference; and further to require, as was usually the case, the names of those so appointed to be returned to him for his approval; and that, as has been usual in such cases, the l'rolocutor, as soon as he has received the instruction of the President, should proceed to nominate the members of such committee, without asking for the previous leave of the house to do so, but that the names so nominated should be sub-

mitted to the house for its approval. " That all committees of the two houses, when they meet together, unless for conference merely, should meet upon equal terms, and that the result of their joint deliberations should in

these questions may be more profitably discussed house, or after the fact of its having been read brought under the attention of Convocation -- a three questions may be more promising discussed in the Upper House has been announced by the such reforms as it may be deemed expedient to adopt shall have been effected in its constitution. Confining themselves, therefore, to what they a discretion in deferring the announcement of have considered to be the proper subject of the proposition to a later period of the day; their deliberation, they have agreed to the unless it shall have been declared by the Presithe prorogation to a later period of the day; Convocation the fair representative of the unless it shall have been declared by the Presi- Church, the disappointment felt by the Church

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 24, 1854.

dent that the prorogation is immediate.

"Finally, we report, that we believe that the modification we suggested in the constitution of Convocation would make it more perfectly detract from it. If it should be understood represent the clergy of the province; that the proposed increase in the number, and the more direct election of the proctors of the parochial clergy, are due to their increased numbers and intelligence, and that the rules which we have proposed would, with the blessing of Almighty tical, secure its orderly and harmonious delibera-

The Bishop of Oxford, in seconding the adoption of the report, wished to say a few words in explanation of it. It was not an idea of the committee who had drawn up the report, that they ought to enter into all the matters to which it referred, for it must be manifest, from the nature of their recommendations, that it entered upon the question, and this was tantathe nature of their recommendations, that it referred to matters which it was desirable that they should have a full opportunity of considering before entering upon any debate upon them.

The course it would be better to pursue would thereafter. be simply to receive the report, and enter it upon the records of Convocation, and at some future time to take its various suggestions into consideration. With regard to the report itself, he might say, with reference to the second think that they were yet prepared to enter upon paragraph, that the committee were very the consideration of this question. The point anxious that it should be thoroughly stood, that their not entering upon the discussion as to whether the hity ought to be consulted cation, as at present constituted, was not upon matters relating to the Church, was not Whenever Convocation could be considered as a practically into question; and the leaving upon matters relating to the Church, was not because their claim appeared to be triffing, but fair representation of the clerky, it would be because the committee were themselves limited taken into consideration, as a most important by the terms of their appointment to the consideration of improvements in the present body of part in the discussions of their body. He was Convocation, and not to the formation of any sure that no persons could feel more deeply the deration of improvements in the present cony of Convocation, and not to the formation of any other body. The constitution of the present body was so markedly clerical that they felt body was so markedly clerical that they felt body was so introduction of the claims of the laity into the report would be a substitution of a new element instead of a reform of their own body. One member of the attend to discuss that report, for even if he did committee only differed from the others upon he should be utterly unable to give any opinion this point, believing that the terms of their commission did not preclude them from entering upon the question. He, however, assented in every respect to every word contained in the upon the question was, that the consideration of such a question by Convocation would require the royal license, and the committee wished in the lits deliberation as to the committee wished in ention not to have recourse to any body external to itself. He was happy to be able to state that in the discussion of this question the most perfect unanimity and harmony had prevailed among the committee, although their delibera-tions affected the privileges of the Lower House, and might have given rise to some jealousy. They had given rise to no jealousy whatever, and, in point of fact, the members of the Lower liques themselves proposed in committee those propositions which might seem to limit the powers of their own body. He thought it was important that this should be noticed as marking

> referred to in paragraph No. 4. The committee the committees of the two houses—as his right had come to those conclusions from a statement reverend brother had said—the utmost harmony made generally in reply to a communication by the Archbishop of Armagh to Archbishop the Archbishop of Convocation at that great and pressing interest came before them. time, and containing the four propositions The members of the committee had more or less eferred to in the report of the committee. The draught of the answer given gave in effect the recommendations which were now given by the committee. As to the first and fourth recommendations, in which alone the committee would propose to limit the power of the Presi-Archbishop Tenison said that his belief was, that all the precedents of former times lec him to believe that the power of the President was so limited, and during the forty years in which Archbishop Tenison presided over the Convocation of the province of Canterbury he had always administered upon the supposition that such was the case. He was succeeded in the primary by Archbishop Wake, who, carly in life, had maintained in his works the abstract power of the President to refuse to prorogue Convocation, even against the wish suffragons, yet who, during the whole time he presided over the province, acted upon the rule of his predecessor, Archbishop Tenson; and never, in fact, claimed what he had previously contended was in the abstract the right of the President. The committee found, therefore that, during all the last years in which Convoca tion eat and transacted business, and, in fact so long as any of the records remained which might absolutely settle the question, the practice of Convocation and been that which the con mittee recommended. Feeling, however, that there might be a doubt as to the interpretation of former precedents, and feeling that a large number of these precedents had been lost through the destruction of their documents in the fire of London, the committee had forborn to express any opinion upon the abstract right selves to what his grace would perceive was the prevailing practice during all the lutter years of Convocation of which the records remained. One other point only remained with which he need trouble his grace and the house, and that was to state that the committee had reason to think, from the examination of the subject that in these simple recommendations they had really met with much of the difficulties which prevailed during the last days of Convocation : and he ventured to submit to the house how easy it would be, by the adoption of such ever, under the Royal permission, be called upon to take a more active attitude, from the storms and troubles which so degraded and

diagraced its last days of active business. The Bichop of Lincoln said that the matter before the house was, he presumed, merely the reception of this report, and therefore it would any omission could be remedied. In its recoul whether they were to be from the minor canons

very highest importance. They believe that schedule of prorogation has been read to the one of the points which was specifically to be tion of this kind would be necessary to make generally would be very great, and, instead of adding to the confidence felt in Convocation such a measure would, he was sure, rather that these small alterations were to be the means whereby Convocation might more fully and properly deliberate on its own organisation. with a view to make it more co-extensive with the Church, then be could comprehend that the other question was, perhaps, fitly postponed to

> The Bishop of London said that the second paragraph in effect pledged them to 440 consideration of the question. The Bishep of Lincoln said, if that were understood, he had no objection to offer to the

adoption of the report.

The Bishop of London said that the paragraph

The Bishop of Lincoln was glad that he had drawn forth that opinion, for the point he had referred to was specially important.

The Rishop of London said that he did not was one which should be considered by a fair representation of the clerge, which the Convopresented that report.

The Bishop of Winchester said that he did not while he assented to the reception of this report from being supposed to have in any respect attered his opinion upon what he considered a pregnant question. The best consideration he had been able to give to the subject since they last met, and the observation of all that had passed since, had not tended to shake the opinion which he then entertained, and still entertained, at variance with those of a large number of his brethren. He should be at the same time uncandid, if he were not to state that, in the present state of the temper of th country, nothing mayo blim the smallest hope that a renewal of their synodal action would be

important that this should be noticed as sanking the soil of their synodal action would be that the time happily pervaled the different which pervaled the church at the time when the unhappy dissensions in Convocation led to its being prevented from going on with the business which had for so long a time been committed to it. Upon another point of the report be wished also to remark, and that was the recommendation especially concerning the power of the President of the Upper House, as business which had for so long a time been caning these opinions, he certainly could not, committed to it. Upon another point of the report he wished also to remark, and that was the recommendation especially concerning the consent to be a party to a state of report he wished also to remark, and that was things which, according to his present impression, would be so, fatal to the best interests of power of the President of the Upper House, as the Church. Although during the meeting of the two houses as his right on the particular subject referred to them ; but ld have been surprised indeed had it been otherwise, and any great manifestation of differing opinions had taken place. He was, however, satisfied that when many of the questions referred to yere brought before Convocation, whether entertained by them or not great inconvenience would arise to the Church and great cause of disaepelon in Convocation He thought, for these reasons, that it was right distinctly to state that, while this report was received with his assent, he could in no degree make himself a party to any steps towards the meeting of Convocation on business. The question was then put, and the report

(To be continued)

COLONIAL. Diocess or Gibraltan.-The Bishop has addressed the following latter (dated Pera, Countnutinople, May 22) to the Secretaries of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:

1 think I informed you of my intention of visiting Constantinople. It was my wish to time my visit so as to afford me an opportunity of doing service to our gallant countrymen who form the expeditionary forces of this country. and I have not been disappointed. The last three days have been very remarkable in a religious point of view, as connected with our Christian position in this Mahometan land. at Scutari, when 302 soldiers received the sacre rite. The notice which had been given had, o necessity, been very short, and the climplains had but little time to prepare the candidates, yet I may truly say that I have never seen the ordinance received with greater devotion. Among the 300 bronzed and weather-beaten of those who knelt to receive the laying on of hands, I did not see one which did no appear to be impressed with the solumnity. Many of them evidently felt it very decepty. At the conclusion, though the men had bee standing for two hours (for he had no seats), they requested that they might be allowed to great ferrour, being led by the band of the 38d. which had also chanted the usual portions of the Evening Service. The place where we assumbled was one of the upper corridors of the great Turkish barrack, about a mile from the

Yesterday being the Lord's day, we assembled not call for many remarks, as it would, of at the same place to celebrate the Holy Com-course, he considered thereafter in detail, and munion. On this occasion the majority were office, the whole number of communicants clause he observed that, while the electors of being between three or four bundred (we were proctors were defined, there was no definition of not able to ascertain the exact number on what persons were eligible to be elected, account of the inconvenience of the place Morning Service had been already perferme or canons residentiary. He could not help by the chaplains in their respective divisions, expressing a hope that when they received this so that we began at once with the communion expressing a note that when they received this service. I gave only a short sermon, or rather committee who made it had not thought it a very brief address, as the congregation were within their province, whether under what obliged to remain standing for want of seats; limit, and through what machinery, the lay and with the help of three of the chaplains we members of the Church of England should be were able to accomplish the whole service admitted to the deliberations of the clergy, and within a reasonable time. It was impossible that the question was not dropped, but only for any one not to feel impressed with this postponed. He confeased that it was rather a vervice, nor can it be easily forgotten by any disappointment to him to find, on looking at this who were present. Many were partaking of the report, that this question had not been touched. Lord's Supper for the first time, and many most all cases be reported to Convocation.

6. That the Lower House should be held to have no right to continue its debates after the of the appointment of the committee, this was and devout manner in which all joined in the

prayers and responses was both gratifying and dering the want of hands. I have been very affecting. And when at the close all kneeled fortunate, and have not yet experienced one hot upon the ground, the generals and principal wind. I find it very difficult to believe that this upon the ground, the generals and principal officers in front, and the rest in order behind, I found it difficult, without emotion to proounce the Benediction.

These services are considered, by those wh remember the habits of an Euglish camp in ormer wars, to be striking indications of the improved character of the British army in regard to religion. And I shall be thankful if they contribute, in however small degree, to advance the improvement.

I have now to bring under the notice of the ociety a project which I have formed for the of an English church at Constantic The want of a proper church for the British residents has long been seriously felt, and the religion of the English nation has been so completely cast into the shade, that doubts have been expressed by the Turks whether we have any religion at all. This is a state of things which ought not to exist any longer. The time has come when it ought to be remedied. And the presence of the British expeditionary forces scens to afford the most farourable opportunity that has ever occurred for putting the Church of England into its proper position

I have proposed, therefore, that a church suitable to the character of the English nation shall be eracted by public subscription, and that it shall serve as a memorial of the licitish Expedition for the defence of Constantinople and the Ottoman Empire. The proposal has been most favourably received by all to whom it has been mentioned here, and I have no doubt that considerable assistance will be given both by the army and navy as soon as I am authorized to bring it fully before them. But as the sum required will be large (the cost of erceting such a building here being greater than in England), it will be necessary to make an appeal to our friends at home for contribu-I have the less difficulty in this, when I tions. I have the less aimenty in this, which a feel how important the project is, both with reference to our national character, and to our setting up a church which shall be a bracon and landmark of pure religion in the midst of the great capital of the Mahometan world. Hitherto no such thing has been permitted, Christian dress will commend itself to the churches being usually thrust into by-ways and approval of all our readers: corners; but now it cannot be refused.

I hope, therefore, that the Society will be disposed to make a liberal grant towards this object. It is proposed to vest the church in five trustees, the ambassador and myself being two of them, and the others selected from the principle English residents. The chaplain of the embassy is to be the principal chaplain; but I am to have the power of appointing others, if they can be provided for. It is intended to attach to the church a religious library and rending-room, which will be of great value to the community and visitors."

Diocker or Newcastle -The public is kept little informed of the Church work that is loing in this Diocese, that our readers will be glad of the following sketch from the Occasional l'aper of St. Augustine's, by the Rev. A. Wayn, an Alumnus of the College, who thus writes of Bishop Tyrrel :--

writes of Blatop Tyrrel:—

"My tove and respect for him increase each day. The palace is a very alce, but not very grand, residence: which, with about 200 agrees of land surrounding it, the Blatop purchased form Mr. Clare, the confidence who at his own aburch is only a short distance from the palace and the other. In course of time the Bishop hopes to have a college between the palace and the church. His lordship's style of living is particularly simple:—at half-past seven in the morning, prayers; in a few minitten. living is particularly simple:—at half-past special that in outer these order countries of the second particularly simple afterwards, breakfast; dinner at one o'clock, without reading, and thought, and study: With and ten at about half-past siz. The fare is something like what we had at St. Augustine's; few missionaries in the Church have fary, volumes in the libratics. Now these things: the meals are very soon over, and then, without volumes in the Church have affy the meals are very soon over, and then, without volumes in their libraries. Now, these things my panes, to work. Indeed, he works so hard ought not to be. It discourages and paralyzes that the question is sometimes asked, 'Does the thin efforts of a Pastor, where such continued drafts are made upon him with such fields. extempore without the slightest hesitation. Indeed, it is absolutely necessary to sequire the habit of speaking extempore here, for often a Clergyman will have to ride some distance into the hush to read prayers to some five or six, with whom it would seem out of place to produce a written sermon. Last Sunday I went to church to St. James's bore in the morning, came home and dired, and then rode of with Mr. Bicomfield, the Rector, who had to celebrate diring acryles ten good infles distant in the bush; I read the lessons; there was a baptism after the service, and we had only just time to ride quickly home, swallow a hasty ten, and then to the evening service at Morpeth."

And again:-"This diocese is more than four times as large

as Great Britain and Ireland, and as there are only about thirty clergymen, it may be castly imagined that each district is of amazing extent. I have not been as yet regularly licensed to any district, but on last Sunday I began my work in a new district which has just been formed be-tween West Maitland and Bingleton. The bishop not me in the morning at Black Creek; he had ridden from Morpetli, a distance of nincteen miles, and I from Singleton, fifteen miles. I preached. We then went to another township, lochinvar, where we had afternoon service. After this service I returned, while his lordship actually endeavoured to get back to Morpeth for evening service. What would some of the good people in England think of such a day,—a ride of forty miles, three full services, and in the beight of an Australian aummer? This however, is comparatively not a large district in those up the country which are more thinly populated, the cleryyman rides from station to station, holding a service at each, and returning home after an almence of one, two, or even five or eix munchs, as the case may be. Illis lordship tells me that he will let me know in a few week whether my appointment to Black Creek and Lichinvar will be permanent or not, so that I still ain in doubt as to whether I shall have to go up the country. His lordship is rather in a been compelled to resign; and since he to form other districts, he is rather puzzled how to act. May we not expect some more men from St. Augustine's! Let them not be discouraged by the prospect of such hard work,-this what we ought to expect; and in this we shall find our truest commert. The gold-dig-gings make everything very dear indeed, so that the clergymen are really the poorest. i that the clergymen are really the poorest. It is almost impossible to get servants: an English emigrant will unblushingly ask you £40 a-year, and will do very little for it. Many people employ Chiners, a large number of whom have been imported, but they run away and often give a great deal of trouble. I have not as yet egun the duties of householder, still being with Mr. Blackwood; but here we have only one woman servant, who has been ill for months and upon whom, therefore, we have to attend we have also a little boy about as high as the table, and who is beginning to know which is the right and which the left hand. Surely this the right and which the left hand. Eurely this state of things cannot last. I groom my horse entirely, and I met a clergyman a few days ago who told me that he himself had put the shoes on his horse. The country is looking very well indeed; the harvest is good, and is being gathered in as fast as the people can do it, consi-

wind. I find it very difficult to believe that this is Christmas; the cloudless sky and burning sunseling in fauly to contradict such a notion. We are revelling in delicious fruits; the apricots are just out, figs in full perfection, peaches and grapes just coming in.

" I hope my old fellow-students will excuse me for advicing them to make the best use of their time at St. Augustine's; there is very little time for reading now, and it is very necessary that we should have read extensively, especially in ecclesiastical history, so that we may have large and sound views, for the judgment of the clergyman here is continually being taxed in a way that never could occur in England."

UNITED STATES.

MICHIGAY.

The 20th Annual Convention of this Diocese was held in St. Paul's Church, Jackson, June 6 and 7. We have received its Journal this week, and are gratified at the evidences it affords of a wound and growing condition, though we regret, the absence of the usual statistics. The Standing Committee constats of Revs. C. Aldis, H. Illills, Jr., J. A. Wilson, and C. C. Taylor; and C. C. Trowbridge, H. P. Baldwin, and M. Italians, and M. Palmer, Esqs. Delegates to General Convention, Revs. D. T. Grinnell, C. Aldis, F. H. Cuming, B.D., and C. C. Taylor; and C. C. Trowbridge, I. P. Baidwin, P. E. Demill, and J. Summer, Esqu.

in reading Bishop McCockry's address, it is surprising to observe what an amount of episco-pal duty he is able to perform, although en-cumbered with the exclusive cars of a large combered with the exclusive care or a large parish, which is sufficient of itself to occupy, two persons. We trust that his extraordinary leatth and strength may long be continued. It is a reproach, however, to such a diocese, that they should so iong have suffered him to be thus overburdenest; and we are pleased to see that vigorous measures are about to be adopted to raise an Episcopal Fund, by which he may be relieved from his parochial duties.

The following extract from the Bishop's Address will commend itself to the attention and

"At no time in the history of the Church was there greater need for hearty ex-operation among all its members, than at the present moment. We meet everywhere, and with in-creasing boldness, the great enemy of the truth, and it becomes us to seek out points of agreement, rather than of difference, so that we can unitedly not to put down our common foe. The Church has suffered more from party differences within her own borders, and her influence has been more limited by this, then by all the opposition without. Our Dioceses have been tilled with accusations against our brothron; without any responsible accusers, and men have well asked, is this in accordance with the religion of Christ? We have been happly relieved from these things during the past year, and the hope is indulged that God in Ille mercy has brought such persons to better minds.

Our Bishops have recently all spoken out in

effective sermons; his manner is exceedingly systematic efforts, each parish might provide a winning, his voice melodious, and his sermons suitable library for their Pastori and, not only suitable library for their l'autoriand, not only no, might in cach year testify their sense of his high and holly calling, by gifts of books for his own use. I know that the laity will duly: appreciate these suggestions, and use all their exertions to comfort their Pastors, and also furnish them the mesas for more extensive upo-

> THE CHORCH IN THE WEST --- It is with no little pleasure that we have heard of an impor-tant movement which has just been commenced and that promises to be productive of yest results for good in our great Western missionary. field. We allude to the organisation of a "Church Land Association for the West," with "Church Land Association for the West," with the devoted Blehop Kunrus at its head, assisted, by a noble band of clergy and laity. The Church needs, and must have, now, lots and Innis in and about all the growing towns of the West, for the erection, at a suitable time here-after, of Churches and Parsonage. It is intended to secure locations now, while the price of lands is comparatively low; than which there is nothing so likely to promote the price there is nothing so likely to promote the pro-gress of the Church. There are many liberal. Churchmen at the East who own large tracts of land at the West, some of which its just where flourishing towns will soon spring up; and we, are happy to hear that not a few are willing to denote portions of such tracts to the Church, as donate portions of such tracts to the Church, assoon as Trustees are legally competent to hold
> them for her benefit. Had such a plan been
> adopted thirty or forty years ago, in relation to
> what was then called "the West," who can
> estimate what the results might have been?
> We understand, from a circular received this week, that it has been determined-

lst. That the operations of this association should extend to lows, blinnesots, Wiscousin, Nebraska, and Kansas.

2nd. That the sum of \$10,000 he raised immediately (and if possible in sums of \$500 each from twenty persons) for the purpose of purchasing lands and town lots and and the direction of the trusters.

BL That donations of lands and lots in these five States and territories for Church purpo strait at present, for three of his old clergy have he solicited from all Churchmen holding pro-

perty therein. 4th. That the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., Rev. H. W. Lee, D. D., Robert B. Mintural of New York, Wm. H. Aspinwall, of New York, Edwin H. Sheldou, of Chicago, and John A. Diz-of New York, be incorporated as Trusteer of "The Church Land Association of the West." at once to take steps for the raising of \$10,000.

[Here follows a list of the officers of the

CAUTION TO PERSONS USING CHOLESS PREVEN TATIVEA.—We are informed that no less than regist persons have been admitted into the Links tie Asylum in a state of inunity, commend to compare to prevent effects.

Some of them carried it about in their positions and kept from time to time sation small assets. and kept from time to time eating small quantities of it. Others took it dissolved in brandy of in all cases where it was taken in any quantity. in all cases where it was taken in any quantity, it produced insanity. It is a fact well known in that a comparatively small quantity of camphons, will set a dog used; and that he will soon after wards die. The public cannot be too cambous, in the use of this, and other cholera previous. tives .- Colonies