The Church.

"her Foundations are upon the holy hills."

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

VOL. XVII.]

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 20, 1854.

Poetry.

FORGET ME NOT. Father an erring child draws nigh, For mercy lifts his suppliant cry, Through Jesus sought :

Vouchsafe, O God, a willing ear, Be pleased my humble prayer to hear ; Forget me not.

When Satan tempts and pride rebels, Or torturing doubt my bosom swells, And demons plot; Thy gracious aid and strength afford To keep my feet from falling, Lord!

Forget me not. When heart and spirit faint and fail, Dread judgments cause my soul to quail

Oh, may I still Thy wisdom see, Submissive wait and follow Thee: Forget me not.

When hours of sadness round me close,

And blast on blast still fiercer blows With anguish fraught : Refresh me with consoling grace, That I in all Thy hand may trace :

Forget me not. When trouble and disease invade, When trouble and disease invite, Consume the frame Thy power hath made And goodness bought, Oh smooth my pillow with Thy love And send me healing from above;

Forget me not.

When drawing near the gate of death, I struggle with my latest breath And low am brought; Lord, in that hour a peaceful end

And ministering spirits send; Forget me not. And when before Thy awful Throne

I stand, the evil deeds to own Which I have wrought; Then as in mercy Thou shalt give Pardon to all that contrite live,

Forget me not.

Florum Sacra, by Rev. George Hunt Smyttan.

Ecclestastical Antelligence.

ENGLAND.

[From the Colonial Church Chronicle.] Nearly three months have elapsed since the last division on the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill, and it has appeared several times on the list of business of the day as a subject for discussion in the House of Commons; but no further step has been taken in public to bring it in any shape under the final judgment of the House. In reply to a question from Mr. Adderley, Lord J. Russell promised to take an early opportunity of stating the intentions of Government with respect to the bill; but no such opportunity has yet been found. The fact that Sir George Grey, a pledged opponent of the bill, has been added to the Cabinet, affords ground for supposing that Ministers have either decided to abandon the bill, or have come to a definite understanding with their new colleague that it shall in a modified shape receive the support of the Cabinet. But meanwhile we can only wait, with such patience as hope delayed for three years has taught us, either for the close of the session, or for some ministerial explanation to unfold the intentions of the Government towards the Colo-

nial Church The introduction and support of the bill have

already spoken at some length on the principle of this bill, and shall now only advert to a very curious part of the discussion in the House of Lords. The Bishop of Oxford thought it "very undesirable to tie down to the strictness of one level plan the mode in which the service of find an asylum; and by the very form in which the Church of England was administered." In aid is tendered to them, they may be relieved from all humiliation. Mr. Aldrich has been, this we are very much inclined to agree with his lordship. Some congregations derive posi-tive benefit from that which in other cases is as if not the originator, at least the promoter o this plan; and yesterday the 21st, the foundapositively hurtful; and if a discretion be left to, and wisely exercised by the clergy, to suit, tion festival was held at the London Tavern. The plan may now be considered as fairly started; and we have not the slightest doubt so far as the law of the church has left it open, the mode of administration to the requirements that before long it will be as prosperous as "The Friend of the Clergy" is already. To of the people, much will be done to popularise the Church. More particularly is this the case with regard to the musical portions of the one part of the proposal we wish to call atten-tion, not by way of objection, but merely to service; they may be made in the highest depoint out what will present some little diffi-culty in the execution. The plan of the college is, that there shall be a dining-hall as well as a chapel, and that all the inhabitants shall dine gree attractive or repulsive, according to the wisdom with which they are managed. We may see a full choral service accepted with pleasure in one place, as a decided Protestant in common ; but, with a wise mindfulness of the measure; while in another the mere introduc-tion of a chant shall be concluded to savour of wants of those for whom the college is intended, it is proposed that there shall be married as well Romanism. At Birmingham the hours of seras single fellows, and even, in some special vice, and the length of the services themselves, cases, a third room will be provided to accomhave been altered to suit the convenience of the modate a daughter, a sister, or some other near relative or friend. Now the difficulty to which we allude will at once be guessed at. Will the common dinner be acceptable in all or even a majority of these cases? Will not the inmates, due regard baing had to their social position people, and the most beneficial results have een obtained. Nothing can be clearer than that a similar attempt in scores of other towns would only tend to drive the people into the Dissenting chapels. From the consequences which have followed such experiments, we feel satisfied that due regard being had to their social position, followed such experiments, we feel satisfied that the Bishop of Oxford was perfectly right in the position which he maintained. On the other hand, the Bishop of London objected to this principle, and gave it as his opinion "that uni-formity in the administration of the service should, as far as possible, be maintained." When we come, however, from theory in the House of Lords to practice in the diocese of London we see that the Bishop gives the prefer, to take their meals in private; and may not the common hall be reserved for single fellows? We are aware that this is but a question of detail; but it ought early to be taken 15th inst. in the House of Lords, on the subject of the bishopric of Sydney, will not fail to be deeply interesting to all concerned in the wel-London, we see that the Bishop gives the strongest possible testimony to the soundness of the views set forth by Bishop Wilberforce. As might naturally be expected, there is no place where there exists a greater variety in the manfare of the Colonial Church. Since February 1853, at which time Dr. Broughton died in this ner of carrying on divine service than in London. The person who should attend the services at Whitechapel, St. George's, Bloomsbury, St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, St. Paul's, Knights-bridge, St. Barnabas, Pimlico, St. Mark's Chapel, Chelsea, would hardly be persuaded to believe that he had assisted, as the French say, at the worship of the same Church. And yet, however the Bishop of London may favour one mode rather than another, and show his opinions on the subject by no mistakeable signs, he does still put forward, as a ground of a recent decision, that the multitude of worshippers, provcision, that the multitude of worshippeds, pio-ing the acceptability of the worship, should be taken as a reason against any change. It must however, be remembered that changes were demanded in the instance to which we refer,

ties are pretty well equally divided. We have

not because they would be acceptable, but because they were absolutely required, as it was alleged, by the laws of the Church. Hence, so far as things lawful are concerned, it would appear that the theory of the Bishop of Oxford is a right and sound one. Of its applicability to the question of removing churches we shall say nothing.

Speaking of marriage, we may as well just refer to a very uncomfortable controversy which has taken place at Frome. A couple had been married; first by the registrar, and then at the Baptist chapel. This circumstance coming to the knowledge of some zealous friend (a lady) of the Church, she persuaded the wife that the marriage was not a valid one, and that it ought to be celebrated again at the church. The par-ties were accordingly remarried. It might be expected that a circumstance like this would be sure to excite controversy. Meetings were held; the member for the borough was called upon for an expression of opinion; and some little time elapsed before the excitement was allayed-if ideed it can be said to be allayed at present Perhaps a few moments' consideration may not be unprofitably spent on such a subject. Bennett's opinions are well known. Wi Mr. Whether we agree with them or not, we are never left in doubt as to what they are. Undoubtedly he would consider all such marriages as defective : egal so far as the law of the land goes; but ivalid and incomplete as regards the Church of There is perhaps scarcely a clergyman a the kingdom who would not willingly, and indeed gladly, perform the marriage-service e for a couple who had been united only by the registrar. Not that he would thereby invalidate that marriage; but that he would add to it something which was previously wanting to it. A Protestant and a Romanist marrying would have the service performed in like manner twice. Nor is it ever supposed any remarkable exhibition of bigotry that they do so. Admit-ting, then, the legal validity of the marriage before the registrar, to which validity neither the Baptist minister nor Mr. Bennett could add anything, both of them were called upon to add heir sanction-a religious sanction--to that which had been previously a mere civil obliga-Mr. Bennett violated no canon ; he broke tion. no law; he merely complied with a request which the parties had a right to make, and which he would have hardly been justified in refusing. That his views on the subject are those of the Church of Rome is nothing to the purpose. A priest of that church regards no marriage valid save that celebrated by his own communion, and yet he would never dream of juestioning the legal validity of one celebrated by a registrar. Neither does Mr. Bennett. The Government have suffered a defeat on the question of paying Roman Catholic clergymen for visiting convict establishmonts. The question was one entirely of principle, for the amount involved was only £640. As such t seems to have been considered by the House, or the annoucement was received by the opposi tion with loud cheers. Mr. Spooner put the Protestant argument thus: "We do not refuse access to Romish priests who may wish to visit risoners. This they always have had, and lways may have; but we object to pay them or communicating instruction which we believe be false and dangerous." This is intelligible; out it is not consistent with what we are doing elsewhere. If it be wrong to pay a Roman Catholic clergymen for visiting prisoners who so far as they profess any religion at all, profess that which he teaches, a priori must it be wrong to endow a college to buy up men in order to become teachers of that very faith. As the matter now stands, the House has committed itself to two contradictory principles; the credit of the Legislature requires that one should be cancelled; and as the Maynooth report may be expected very soon to make its appearance, it is in all probability the intention of Mr. Spooner, and those in the House who act with him, to make this but a preliminary skirmish, a prelude to the great battle; and, as he gained a considerable majority on that occasion, 158 to 136, it may be looked upon as a sign of the times. Mr. Aldrich deserves to be called himself the Friend of the Clergy. By the time this paper is in the hands of our readers, he will have successfully inaugurated "The Clergy College." It is to this gentleman that the Church owes "The Friend of the Clergy," a society which now distributes upwards of £5000 annually among the necessitous clergy themselves, their widows and orphan children. (It is true that the same thing was attempted before by a well known clergyman in the city; but he was prevented from carrying out his design by profes-sional jealousy.) It has long seemed a hard thing that, after a life spent in unremitting la first that the metropolitan elergy do not care to oppose the bill, for it can hardly be imagined bour, there should be no such thing as a retiring that they are altogether indifferent to it; and, pension for the worn-out clergymen. Other secondly, that, even in the city proper, the par- | professions have provisions varying more or less

with the circumstances of the case; but for the Ramsden sermon, on the subject of "Church extension over the Colonies of the British Empoor minister of the church, unbeneficed and unpatronised, there is scarcely a hope. To al-Where could have been found a more fitting exponent of such a subject than Bishop eviate distress of some few out of the many so situated, it has been decided to established a college for the reception of a small number of We speak the simple truth when we Selwyn? say that we do not remember any occasion upon which so marked an effect was produced by a The vexed question of college rating, which superannuated clergymen. There they may

say that we do not remember any occasion upon which so marked an effect was produced by a sermon from St. Mary's pulpit. It was perva-ded by the eloquence of an earnest mind.— There was not the slightest attempt at display, yet the manner was so attractive, and the voice so persuasive, and the language so pure, and the personal experience so touchingly portrayed, that the most indifferent could not but listen with breathless attention. The good Bishop showed some little marks of a hard life ; you could see that he had not passed his years in the effeminate pleasures of a London drawing room, a love for which has lately been charged upon our colonial prelates, but he has borne his work well, and the happily seems to be plenty of stuff in him for what he has still to do. God prosper him in his laborious THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND NONCOM mission, say we.

The proposal to appropriate the revenues of two canonries in Ely Cathedral to the endow-ment of two new theological professorships at Cambridge, has excited indignant epposition in the episcopal city. The inhabitants held a meeting in their Guildhall the other evening, when their frauddhall the other evening, when the "rapacity" of the University was denounced in strong language. They have a poor-y-endowed grammar school, and they contend

etition to the Legislature, as a set-of against the petition already presented by the Univer-

The annual report of the Board of Mathecountry, the most important of our colonial sees has been left without a bishop. Lord Redesdale naturally wished to know why this delay had of the present year, as compared with those of last year. The examination for mathematical nonors is divided into two portions, one extendtaken place, and he was told that it arose from two causes: one was the consideration of the question whether Sydney ought not to be raised ng over three days, and the other over five. The subjects of examination during the first hree days are those which the University connto an archbishopric, and this, after much dis-ussion, the Government had decided in the iders necessary to be known by all cindidates or a degree in mathematical honors-they are egative; the other was the propriety of electing pass" subjects. Of a very differentcharacter some clergyman already known and respected in the colony. On both these topics we would willingly make a few remarks. First, as to is the examination during the second period; the *extent* of a man's acquirements is tested, and by his success in the five days' examination his place on the Tripos is determined We are onferring the title of Archbishop on the preate of Sydney. He is already a metropolitan, so that it is only the matter of a title. Nor is it easy to see why the title should be withheld. Calcuttais in the same position; Quebec, Jamaica, speaking now of Wranglers only; for indeed, enior Optimes do but little in the five days, and Junior Optimes of course do less It seems, Calcuttais in the same position, success on But and Cape Town ought speedily to be so. But then, that the superior influence of the last need days over the first three, in deciding the places days over the high wranglers, has been augmented this of the high wranglers, has been augmented this of the high wranglers in deciding the places of the high wranglers. called "your Grace," and rank higher than any other person in the colony where they are; but called "your Grace," and rank higher than any if this be all, surely an arrangement might be entered into by which such precedence would object, and forty-nine candidates exceeded their colonial bishoprics persons well known and respected in the Colonies; this we are inclined to the function of the base of the

Changes in the previous examination, and the examination for the ordinary degree, are looming in the future. A Syndicate to consider what these changes shall be has been appointed, and we shall have a report thereon before the

has caused a good deal of ill blood between Town and Gown, remains in statu quo. The matter will undergo its first legal ordeal at the January sessions, 1855, in the shape of an appeal. A long and expensive contest is anticipated.

Something, it is hoped, will be done by-and-by about Great St. Mary's Church. Time out of mind improvements have been talked about and there the subject has been dropped. But now we have got a Syndicate appointed, to confer with the patrons and the parish, and consider whether some alterations cannot be made for the purpose of affording better accommo-

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD AND NONCON-FORMISTS.

that he did not also carry a second motion whereby Nonconformists would have been admitted, so far as the House of Commons could that if the revenues of the Canonicie are to be admit them, to all or any of the Degrees in diverted from their present use, and to be de-Arts, Law, and Medicine. Lord John Russell, voted to educational purposes, their Grammar School has a claim prior to that of the Univer-sity, which has already fixed its Greek and viding the House when he saw that the first into consideration. The conversation which took place on the Cathedral. Their views will be embedded in a against the Government. Fortunately Mr. Walpole had more faithfulness and courage, and, stepping forward energetically at the moment the Ministers were quietly abandoning the contest, he succeeded in defeating the motion matical Studies leads to the inference that there is an improvement in the examinations Mr. Heywood has modified his motion, and intends to propose it this evening, but we earnestly hope that it will still be rejected. At all vents, we trust the House of Lords will strike it out of the Bill.

Notwithstanding the large majority on the first resolution, and the important minority on the second, we still maintain that the claim of Dissenters to be admitted to our Universities has no foundation whatever, either in truth or jus-tice. The Universities were founded and enlowed, by, and for the education of the members of the Catholic and Apostolic Church of England. To plead that, because some of the endowments were made by her members while under the usurped dominion of the Roman Church, there-fore those endowments are no more the property of the Churchmen of the present day than of Dissenters-shews either the grossest ignorance, or the most unblushing impudence. We are aware that it suits the purposes of some persons that if we looked strictly to the rights and the intention of founders, these endowme It this be all, surely an arrangement might be entered into by which such precedence would be prevented, and yet the chief ecclesiastical authority of our Church might rank at least as high as the corresponding authority of the Church of Rome. It is worthy of note that Rome has frequently an archbishop in the Col-onies who claims a social precedence over the first twenty Wranglers held the same place in the Tripos as in the list formed of the first. onies, who claims a social precedence over our in the Tripos as in the list formed of the first ply and entirely a schismatical sect, without colonial prelates by reason of his ecclesiastical rank; this ought to be rectified. With regard to the other question, viz. the appointing to colonial bishoprices persons well known and res-

of the See of Sydney. Delay had arisen from the proposal to erect the See into an Archbishop-ric. This failing, it had first been offered to an Archdeacon in England, who declined it. It was then offered to the Bishop of New Zealand, who heard archbishop of New Zealand, who heard nothing of it however until his arrival n England; and then, after deliberation, he also leclined. The nominatiou seems to rest now won the esteem and affection of Manxmen in with Sir George Grey, who will likewise have something to say in regard to the Colonial Disabilities Bil, and the proposed new See in Upper Canada :—in none of which can sound Church-men expect much to be thankful for from Sir

priations to Romanism from the funds of the Established Church, and throwing a momentary slice to the Presbyterians also. Public meetings have been held strongly con-gladly availing themselves of the side of an out-side Irish car, which no doubt Irish ingenuity

they are,

to the Guardian.—ED. CHURCH.]

The "pillar-stone" of a new church in Mit-

ford-place, Edgware-road, was laid yesterday se'nnight by Lord John Russell. The building is dedicated to St. Luke, and has been erected y a public subscription among the inhabitants f Marylebone as a thanks-offering for mercies eceived from Almighty God during the visitaon of the cholera.

The Preston Pilot announces that a churchate has been carried at Chorley by "a majority On Wednesday se'nnight the Bishop of Chester

nsecrated the Church of the Holy Ascension, at Upton, in the parish of St. Mary-on-the-Hill, Chester, to which the Marquis of Westminster as subscribed £1,000.

The crowning point of the beautiful spire of Holy Trinity, Stockton-upon-Tees, has just been finished by the workmen engaged in its restora-tion. The restoration was rendered necessary by a storm in the winter of 1852, which blew

own part of the spire. On Thursday the church of St. Matthew's, City-road, was crowded to witness the marriage of an esteemed member of the choir, his fellow-choristers attending and performing the service chorally, with much effect and appropriateness to so joyful a ceremony. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered by the incumbent, assisted by two curates, to the newly-married couple. The chancel was simply and chastely decorated for the occasion, and the darkness of the day making it necessary that the gas stan-dards should be lighted, the appearance of the church during the celebration, with its richlycoloured east window, afforded a striking and more pleasing scene than is generally witnessed within the cold walls of English churches.

At a meeting of the Newcastle Town Council, held on Wednesday last, the following motion was submitted by Sir John Fife, an alderman of the town :--

"That this Council adopts a memorial to the Ecclesiasti

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A correspondent from the Isle of Man writes

core than his own private judgment. The Rev. Mr. Ditcher is determined to prose-cute his charges against Archdeacon Denison in the Evaluation of the factor the Ecclesiastical Courts, if the New Bishop will (as he expresses it) "do his duty." The onslaught upon the Church of Ireland has commenced. Mr. Shee, of the Brigade, has moved for leave to bring in a Bill making large appro-

demning the proposed Demolition of Churches. So far from that part of London being left desti-tute of population, the Churches, numerous as cannot seat 35 per cent of the inhabi- them to terra firma, and again in a common cart tants. What they want is *resident* Clergy, and hard workers instead of drones. Sir W. Clay's Church-rate Bill is dropped. was to be seen the Bishop himself, with the re-mainder of his family, all apparently enjoying their novel situation as much as the applauding [For the following items, as far as the Bishop of Gibraltar's letter, we are indebted multitude. On Wednesday last his lordship assembled the clergy of Sodor and Man, at Convocation, in Bishop's Court, where his affectionate and exhortatory farewell charge deeply affected those he was about to leave. Between forty and fifty clergy were his charge in the Isle of Man-600 or 700 are now under his episcopal care. At Convocation the clergy were introduced to Mr. Horace Powys, Bishop elect, and congratulate themselves on his appointment. Beloved as he has been by his late parishioners, among whom he has indefatigably labored for nearly a quarter of a century, he cannot fail to gain the hearts of his new charge, more particularly as he is looked upon as one more likely to become a non-transferable Bishop, as he is the first (it is understood) since Bishop Wilson, who has been selected from the immediate neighborhood of the island, where many of his family reside. Lord Auckland leaves the island on Tuesday, the 20th, to commence his more ardu-ous duties of Bath and Wells. May the Lord prosper him there as he assuredly has in the island, as testified, perhaps, in no way more clearly than by looking at the census lately made of attendance on public worship (and pub-lished in the *Guardian*), to which we may add that the achedle

that the schools-those which were based on such sound principles by the Bishop of Asaphhave now risen, by the peculiar care constantly conferred upon education by Lord Auckland, to be lasting blessings to the island, and lasting praise to his name.

On Monday, the 19th, the annual meeting of the Richmond branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held at the large room at the Castle Hotel. There was a large demand for tickets of admission, as it was known that the Bishop of New Zealand would give an account of the progress of the Gospel in his diocese. The room was crowded in every part, not less than nine hundred being present. The chair was taken by the Rev. Harry Dupuis, the vicar, at eight o'clock (an hour well suited to all classes). After prayers, read by the vicar, Bishop Heber's Missionary Hymn was sung and heartily joined in. The Bishop of New Zealand

gave a full and interesting account of his dis

proved the existence of a friendly feeling in the abinet. The Ministers must be the best judges whether or not they are strong enough to carry it. If the bill should not pass, we shall be taught to form a new and more correct estimate of the influence of the Church of England in the British Parliament, when we see that the united sanction of the Government, the House of Lords, and the English Bishops, can do no more than extort from the House of Commons a bare and empty acknowledgment of the justice of the principle involved in the bill. Then the emancipation of their Church from a state of acknowledged bondage will be left as a question for Colonial Shall their honest and Churchmen to settle. legitimate efforts for the organization of their Church be absolutely prevented by an antiquated and oppressive law, such as in these days binds no other religious or secular community

The accession of Sir George Grey to office has been spoken of as an unqualified evil for the Colonial Church. It is likely enough that the traditionary policy of Sir James Stephen and Earl Grey will find a willing follower in the new Secretary for the Colonies. But is his influence sufficiently powerful to reverse the wise and liberal course on which his immediate predecessor entered ?

The Bishop of Jamaica, having completed in six months the visitation of his diocese, sailed for England on May 11th, and has arrived in safety. Previous to embarking, the Bishop received several affectionate addresses. A large number of persons were confirmed at Kingston, and four Deacons were ordained on May 7th.

The vacant see of Sydney was a subject of cussion in the House of Lords on June 15th. The Duke of Newcastle stated that the Bishops of the Church of England had made a represendesiring the Government to consider whether the metropolitan see of Sydney might not be erected into an archbishopric; and that the Government have decided that it is not desirable at present to alter the constitution of the see. The Duke also mentioned that the vacant appointment had been offered to the Bishop of New Zealand, and had been declined by him a few days before. Adverting to the practice of appointing clergymen from England to colonial bishoprics, the Duke stated that the number of clergymen in the colonies has now increased to so considerable an extent, that it rill be possible to choose in many of the colonies men as competent for the office of a bishop as can be selected in this country : he anticipated that future Colonial Secretaries will frequently think it a duty to recommend to her Majesty clergymen already resident in the colonies to fill position of bishops.

We read with surprise, in the debates of June 26th, that the Bishop of New Zealand, after thirteen years of service, is with the same breath highly praised and stripped of the last of Commons. The Bishop's income was made up by £600 from the Church Missionary Society, like amount (understood to be a grant for life) from the British Parliament. The Bishop, it is well known, resigned the former moiety of his income in order to provide for the erection of new bishoprics; the vote of the House of Commons, on June 26th, deprives him of the remainder. It should be added that the House was led to this vote by the estimates being laid ore it with the significant omission of the usual grant for the Bishop of New Zealand. It would, therefore, appear that this act is the first indication of the ecclesiastical policy of the new Colonial Secretary. We state the facts of the case. Our readers will draw their own conclusion.

THE CHURCH: SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

The clergy of London have held a meeting ege, to discuss Lord Harrowby's "Church Building Acts Amendment Bill;" they decided on opposing it by a majority of een to fifteen. It would appear from this,

onists themselves, and merely an instalment of justice which has long been due to them. Lord Redesdale's significant question, What was to become of the revenues? ought not also o be lost sight of. On this point, the Duke of Newcastle gave no satisfactory reply. It ought not to be allowed that a see should remain vacant so long; and the appropriation of the revenues to any other purpose might be in many cases a temptation.

RIDLEY TAYLOR. From the Clerical Journal.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE: SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

The Pitt Press has for a long time been in a very unsatisfactory condition. With some spe-cial advantages, and very complete premises, machinery, &c., it has failed in a pecuniary point of view. The establishment is a large one. It comprises frames, &c., for seventy ositors; presses for fifty-six press-men; eight printing machines worked by steam power; and various other appurtenances in proportionate strength: and Mr. John William Parker, of the Strand, London, has had the uperintendence of it for many years, as the "University Printer," with a salary of $\pounds 400$ per annum. For a long time past there has been a little grumbling at the poor result produced by so fine an establishment; but it may be doubted if any active steps would have been aken to remedy what was confessedly wrong, if the royal commissioners had not adverted to the subject in their report. They pointed out the want of the commercial element in the administration of the Press: and the University has acknowledged the want, and set about emedying it by a plan which the Commissioners adverted to only to show that it was objectionable, namely, by a copartnership with printers and publishers. The Press Syndicate recommended, and on May 31st the Senate sanctioned the recommendation, that the business of the Press should be carried on by means of a part-nership with Mr. Seeley, publisher, of Fleet Steet and Mr. Clay publisher, of Fleet

Steet, and Mr. Clay, printer, of Bread Street Hill, London; and it is proposed that on July 3 the Senate shall sanction the affixing of the seal to the deed of partnership. Mr. Clay is a Master of Arts of Trinity College; he took his bachelor's degree in 1850, and was bracketed Since that time he has been practi-Bd Classic. cally engaged, we believe, in the respectable printing establishment conducted by his father. The great business of the Pitt Press used to pen in the north of England, by the granting

whatever profit accrued to the University has lisappeared. In 1840 not fewer than 195,000 the number of Bibles printed was only 31,000, and of Testaments 35,000; and the lowest price of a Bible was 10d. It is time to look to om the business of the Pitt Press. There is many a man in Cambridge who re-

members George Augustus Selwyn as an underraduate at St. John's, and can recount his owess on the Cam, as well as the elegand

missionary bishop at the antipodes. From time to time rumors of his energy and his suc ess reached the quiet groves which were once New Zealand came to be acknowledged at Cambridge as one of those of which the University s proud. There could be no doubt that a con ial welcome awaited him whenever he should revisit the scene of his early triumphs. On Sunday morning, May 28, he once more ap-

before a congregation which filled every nook Holy Scriptures, or of the latter only, or of of the building. His duty was to preach the biblical Greek in general.

in prop All this goes to show that there is ook work. an advance in the higher branches of the mathematical examination. In the mathematical part of the examination for the ordinary degree, an improvement to some extent is also noticed, especially in arithmetic and algebra, which have usually shown very satisfactory results. In these two subjects, the numbers who obtained two-thirds of full marks have increased from 26, out of 167 who passed the examination, to 39 out of 163; and those who obtained one-third, from 100 to 156. The least

ouraging feature in the result is, probably, the fact that not less than 109 of the 163 can

lidates who passed did not nake even an atempt at the riders to the Euclid paper ; whilst 145 obtained two-thirds of full marks for the ook-worm or "cram" of the same paper. The subject of a viva vice examination of ventilated of late. It was mentioned last year in the report of the Board of Mathematical Studies; and a scheme was jublished for carryng on such an examination at intervals during the term before the Senate House examinations in January. Some of its supposed advantages were stated to be :--1. Witl regard to students of limited reading, the soundness of the know-ledge they profess to have a quired can be more easily tested by a few questions to be answered vivâ voce than by a much more elaborate written

examination. 2. In the case of students of talent and of extensive reading, certain powers of mind can be exhibited in a vivâ voce examination which are not brought out in the present system. 3. The preparation for a vivâ voce examination, especially if the examination be in public, is a useful discipline for much of the work of active life. The Bard, however, are not unanimous in opinion touching this matter; they therefore make no recommendation, but content themselves with publishing an extrac upon the practicability of a vivâ voce examina-tion of candidates for mathematical honors

from a pamphlet in favor of it, by Mr. Hopkins the eminent private tutor. We are going to have a visit at Cambridge

from the members of the Archæological Institute. They are to commence proceedings on Tuesday, July 4, and to remain with us until the following Tuesday. University and Municipal authorities have resolved to offer them a cordial welcome, and every facility for the pro-secution of their designs. The town hall will be placed at their disposal; the senate house consist in the printing of Bibles and Prayer-and the public schools will be made to subserve Bishop of New Zealand preached a Sermon of Books; and indeed it was to meet that business their interest; and Trinity College will give up singular power and eloguence. The collection that so ample a provision of buildings and ma-chinery was made. But there has been a com-plete revolution since the trade was thrown mund's, Audley End, and Ely Cathedral are arranged; and altogether there will be, we do f licenses to print the Bible in Scotland; and not doubt, a pleasant combination of festivity and science.

the critical study of the Holy Scriptures, in connection with the name of the deceased Greek some other source if a profit is to be secured been formed for carrying out this design, and a sum of about £500 already subscribed. Amongst

the subscribers are the Archbishop of York the Bishops of Chichester, Winchester, Glou-cester and Bristol, St. David's, Ely and Llandaff, the two Members of the University; the and ripeness of his scholarship. For thirteen Masters of Trinity, St. Peter's, Christ's, Jesus, Caius, Trinity Hall, and St. Catherine's Hall: and Professors Sedgwick, Jeremie and Thompson. Professor Scholefield occupied a promi-nent position in Cambridge for many years amiliar to him, and the name of the Bishop of and so many persons in various parts of the world respect his character and cherish memory, that there never could be a doubt of the success of the movement to found this pro-posed memorial. It will be left to the Univerity to decide hereafter whether the fund shall be devoted to the encouragement of the study beared in the pulpit of St. Mary the Great, both of the Hebrew and Greek originals of the

Were they imported from China ! come from ? Were they not already here, and did they not form an overwhelming majority of the Church of England before the Reformation ? Undoubtedly. The Church—the Clergy and Laity— the Church's endowments—the Universities and their endowments-were linked together before and after the Reformation; and Nonconformists (Protestant and Romish) have no more claim to share in the endowments or other benefits of the Universities, than they have to share in those of the Church. The one is as much, and as little. of a "national institution" as the other, so far

as Nonconformists are concerned. What Nonconformists want at Church Universities we cannot conceive. If they are in such a majority as they claim to be, why cannot they found Universities for themselves, as Churchmen have done for their members candidates for mathematical honors has been They want the prestige of our Ancient Universities, perhaps, but why do they not also want the prestige of our Ancient Church? They have no right to the one without the other. It is the Church that has made Oxford what it is; and it is, to say the least, a most unfair and inconsistent thing for the Dissenters to seek to reap where they have not sown.

Supposing Nonconformists admitted at Oxford, will they demand that Church teaching, and Church practices, be abolished, so far as they are concerned, and that Churchmen shall be compelled to aid in this destructive work? If o, they demand what must very seriously and njuriously interfere with the rights, liberties, and education of Churchmen, for whose benefit, xclusively, the Universities were founded. Here we must leave this subject for the pre

sent, referring our readers to the interest debate on the subject, of which we publish an extensive report in our Parliamentary intelli gence.—English Churchman.

The following summary is from the New York Church Journal.]

The Oxford Diocesan Theological College at Ouddesdon has been opened. The Bishops of Ox-ford, London, Bangor, Chichester, St. David's, Worcester, New Zealand and Natal, were present at the early Communion in the Bishop of Oxford's private Chapel. At 1.30 P.M. the Parish Church was crowded, the Bishops being n their robes, and the rest of the Chancel an half the Nave being filled by Clergy in surplices After singing the Litany—which was remarkably effective from the body of the congregation—the singular power and eloquence. The collection produced $\pounds400$ towards liquidating the debt of £700 on the College. The procession of choristers, Clergy and Bishops then moved towards the College, which was dedicated with a brief but appropriate service in its chapel or oratory, luring which Psalms and Hymns were sung in whatever profit accrued to the University has disappeared. In 1840 not fewer than 195,000 Bibles and 243,500 Testaments were printed at this establishment, and the lowest price of a Bible was 2s. 3d. Mark the change. In 1850 be offered to the University for application to the offered to the University for application to the rain in which the corner-stone was laid, with the rain in which the corner-stone was laid, with the rain in which the corner-stone was laid, with the bright sunshine of the day of dedication. He said it illustrated, literally, the promise "He Professor. A very influential committee has that goeth upon his way weeping and beareth forth good seed shall doubtless come again with joy and bring his sheaves with him.' vice was closed with a Te Deum and Blessing. The Music was led by the Oxford Society for Plain Song. The annual dedication festival of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, has been held with more than usual spirit. Numbers of the nobility were present, and a feast was given to 300 poor peoole of the Parish. Mr. Bennett's name was received with enthusiastic applause. most emphatic cheers were given when Mr. Liddell said :-

I have heard something said to-day about the Church of St. Barnabas being in danger, and one said "Not a bit of it." I heartily re-echo the words, and say "Not a bit of it." As long as I can stand, you shall have the services o St. Barnabas as you have had them, (loud cheers.)

House of Lords, in regard to the long vacancy and drive away all strange doctrines ?"

Commissioners, the proper administration, that it is expe-one Department, showing that the Dicesse of Durman a-extensive for its proper administration, that it is expe-ent to institute a Dicesse of Northumberland, to purchase e Vicarage of Newcastle from the Bishop of Carliele, tr take St. Nicholas' Church, in Newcastle, the Cathedral to Vicar a Dean, four of the senior clergy Canons, and tr aise Newcastle-upon-Tyne to the dignity of a Metropolita

Sir John, in introducing his motion, said, on Sir John, in introducing his motion, said, or purely secular grounds it would be apparent to every one that there wanted a more equal dis-tribution of the emoluments of the Church, and that the present Diocese of Durham was too exensive for the supervision of one individual, containing as it did a population of four hundred and eleven thousand, and in Northumberland

three hundred and three thousand; and looking at the large revenues of the clergy of Durham, whilst for the whole of the clergy in Newcastle there was only a sum of $\pounds 1,500$ per annum, it was evident that the division was a very unequal one. When the See of Carlisle was instituted, the Rector's tithes of Newcastle were taken to aggrandise that Bishopric. It was a matter of interest to every man who had property or busi-ness in the town that $\pounds 15,000$ a-year, which had been divided, should be spent in Northumber land, instead of part of it going to Durham, part to the principality of Wales, and part to the county of Cornwall. With reference, said Sir John, to our grand old church St. Nicholas there was none more worthy in the empire of

being a cathedral; and although Newcastle was ot so large as other towns that might put in a claim for secular honors, yet it had important claims that they had not. It was an assize It was an assize own-it was now the second port in the empire, for it exceeded Liverpool in tonnage, ships, and men. The motion was seconded by Alderman Ingledew, and adopted, with only two dissen-

tients. quarterly meeting of their Ruri-decanal Chapter, on Thursday, agreed to sign petitions to the Lords and Commons against Lord Harrowby's bill for the demolition of churches and desecration of churchyards.

A Church Lay Association for the deanery of Arllechwedd was held at Llandudas on Monday Queen's birthday, the other on the restoration the 5th instant, many of the clergy and laity of the district being present. The meeting discussed several suggestions bearing upon the present prospects of the Church in Wales, and the state of education connected with it. For the further-ance of the establishment of Church Sunday-

A large meeting was held at Ely on Monday A large meeting was held at Ely on along part last week, for the purpose of getting up a peti-tion to Parliament for the appropriation of the revenues of the two lapsed canonries to educa-revenues of the two lapsed canonries to educa-ter two lapsed canonri two tional purposes connected with the Cathedral Grammar-School, in opposition to the petition of the University of Cambridge, praying their appropriation to the endowment of Theological Professorships. A committee was appointed to for encouraging and fostering all such reunions frame such a petition.

The following notice has been officially issued :

church of Cheltenham, found on the notice-boards injurious allegations in the Christian Examiner, which were suspended on each side of the prin-cipal doors of the church, a placard, stating that sermons would be preached on the following Sunday, in the "New Congregational Chapel," alias meeting-house, by Messrs. James and spirit, or with even the semblance of fair play. Sherman, two eminent Dissenting teachers, to commemorate the opening of that place of wor-ship, which has lately been erected in that town. This notice was also be built the gratenasts in the the sherman definition of the semblance of him play. A public meeting will be held in Dublin in the early part of July, at which the Archbishop of Dublin will preside, when the claims of the

Cheltenham? and also, does he think the exhi-bition of these notices at his own church is in in London for the S. P. G. gives confidence. t. Barnabas as you have had then, total of these notices at which he took when heers.) Lord Redesdale drew out a statement, in the made a priest of the Church of God, to banish late in the metropolitan church of the

cese, and made a forcible appeal to all present to support more ably and liberally the great missionary and colonial works of our Church. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Roundell Palmer, the Bishop of Adelaide, the Rev. - M'Dougal, of Borneo; the Rev. Thomas Jackson, vicar of Stoke Newington; and the

Rev. Henry Mackenzie, vicar of St. the-Fields. After the singing of the the Fields. After the singing of two verses of the 117th Psalm, the blessing was given by the Bishop of New Zealand, and the me up about half-past ten. £56 17s. 5d. was col-The Rev. Sir Charles Macgregor, Baronet,

ate Vicar of Cabourn, near Caistor, has been nstituted by the Bishop of Lincoln to the Rectory of Swallow Lincolnshire vacant by the death of the Rev. George Marshall Holliwell, M.A., on the nomination of the Earl of Yarborough .--- Nottingham Journal, 16th June.

> IRELAND. From the Clerical Journal.

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL AND UNIVERSITY WORLD : SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Trinity term, which we need scarcely say includes the charter day of "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin," is fast drawing to a close. The successful candi-dates at the Fellowship, Scholarship, and Sizarship examinations were announced solito more by the Senior Lecturer on Trinity Monday, amidst the excitements and plaudits usual at such a time. The answering at the Fellowship examination this year was considered highly examination this year and to with much at-creditable, and was listened to with much at-tention and interest by the public; possibly because it was carried on in English, and not, as The clergy of the deanery of Tavistock, at the tively recent regulation is a great boon, moreover, to the candidates themselves, who can now answer unembarrassed by the difficulties they had to contend with in speaking a dead language. Two Latin orations were recently delivered by scholars of the house-one on the of King Charles II. The delivery of such orations is regarded with little interest by any save by the orators themselves, who, we believe, ceive a honorarium for each panegyric of the

The College Theological Society have been schools a collection in each parish was resolved lately discussing the following questions: has the author of * Phases of Faith' advanced any valid arguments against the Evidences of Chris-tianity ?" and "Are ecclesiastical traditions among the improvements of the day in training young men for the work of the ministry. Professor of Biblical Greek merits great praise of the divinity students.

The Church Missionary Society, as well as The following notice has been officially issued: "The Rev. Thomas Tenison Cuffe M. A., late of Kenning-on, who some time back seeded from the Church, and oned the Countess of Huntingdon's connection, has seen he impropriety of such a step; and having expressed his teop regret to the Bishop of London, and his firm attach-ment to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of Eng-and, his lordship has, with the approval of the Bishop of Winchester, admitted Mr. Cuffe to officiate in his diocess." " An indignant visitor." on which the approval the method of the Rev. John Cotter MacDonnell in defence of the S. P. G. Society and macDonnell in defence of the S. P. G. Society macDonnell in "An indignant visitor," on visiting the parish defence of the S. P. G. Society, against certain This notice was also on both the gateposts in the churchyard. Our correspondent asks—"Does Mr. Close rejoice in the extension of schism in Of the Archbishop of Dublin presiding at the

The "Catholic" University had a gala day of tion. The rev. pervert Newman, in the pre