[From the Calendar.]

The organ's thrilling notes swell forth And till the Temple's dome:
But ah! my sadden'd heart is mute For I am not at home:-Lurn to meet a stranger's gaze,— Unwelcome scenes will come: How can I join in notes of praise

There is my home-where first I knelt With Jesus' table spread; And ate with trembling, trusting faith, The consecrated bread : No earthly toice can ever sound So Heavenly to my ear, As his who stood beside the board, And bade me welcome there.

But stranger tones fall on my ear-But oh! I long to see One tenden glance from gentle eyes Fall lovingly on me : Then should sweet praise the voice employ That has so sadden'd grown, And I should feel a thrill of joy That I am not alone.

Alone! ungrateful thought! ab, no! I cannot be alone: My God is with me where I go, And Jesus is my own: How chang'd, how bright, each face appears-How loving and how near; ies, all who kneel beside me now, For Jesus' sake are dear.

Te seem no longer strange and cold-And peace within me reigns ; For the warm glow of Jesus's love, Dissolves these chilling chains; My Father's house! it is my home Wherever it may be;
My Saviour's flock wherever found—
Ye are the friends for me!

Thou art unchanging, mighty God! And the all else grow strange, My Prayer Book still remains the same-My Bible cannot change: And should I ever reach the Blest world of joys to come. there will be no strangers there, We all shall be at home! J. J. N. New Haven, Oct., 1853.

SUFFERINGS OF A CLERICAL U. E.

(From the New York Churchman.) Mr. Bailey, like many of the Episcopal in the revolutionary struggle. This, of parishioners. The following extracts illustrate the history of the period :-

" Several people, in the fervor and wantonness of their zeal, proposed that the minister should be conducted by a sufficient military force from his habitation to had parted. The following description of the pole, and there be obliged to consecrate this exalted monument of freedom: others, indeed, were so modest us to oppose the motion, and when it was committed to the common suffrage, it was carried in the negative by a triffing majority only. the gathering crowd Mr. Kitson, one of

tinguishing event, nearly one-half of the the street to our assistance. He came congregation withdrew from the church, [instantly on board, and, after mutual saluthe minister was stigmatized as a mortal tations, helped us on shore. Thus, just a enemy to his country for neglecting to fortnight after we left our own beloved observe a thanksgiving appointed by the habitation, we found ourselves landed in a Provincial Congress, though the very per- strange country, destitute of money, clothsons who were loudest in their exclamating, dwelling or furniture, and wholly untions certainly knew that he had received certain what countenance or protection we no information time enough to give public might gain from the governing powers.

zealous for the good of their country that just as we quitted our vessel, Mr. Moody, and shot a fine heifer as she was grazing peared to welcome our arrival. But us it in my pasture, and my necessities were so imay afford some diversion to the courteous great in the following winter that I was reader, I will suspend my narrative a few cattle except one cow. The next spring apparel, and the order of our procession as I was endeavoring to cultivate a garden through the streets, which were surprisingly spot, which I had prepared from a rocky contrasted by the elegant dresses of the the leaders immediately began to interrupt meet in our lengthy perambulation. And my honest endeavors for the support of my here I am confoundedly at a loss where to family. They daily threatened that pro- begin, whether with Capt. Smith or myself, digious numbers of people were assembling but as he was a faithful pilot to this haven in the adjacent settlements to put down the of repose, I conclude it is no more than church and to burn my habitation over my complaisance to give him the preference.

reading the Declaration of Independence, played the venerable signature of antiquity, for praying for the King, and for preaching | both in form and materials. His hat car-

a seditious sermon." "In a letter written some time after this dicular to the longitude of his to the Secretary of the Venerable Society, nose. On the right hand of this sleek com-Mr. Bailey says: In the universal confusion, mander shuffled along your very humble tumult, and destruction which prevailed in servant, having his feet adorned with a pair the beginning of the war, many persons of shoes, which sustained the marks of were driven by the impulse of fear to act rebellion and independence. My legs were against both conscience and incitnation, covered with a thick pair of blue woollen On the one hand, we were assaulted by stockings, which had been so often mended only made our enemies the fiercer,) while bespattered with lint and bedaubed with in other parts and fully yielded to the re- manufactured in the looms of sedition, I the more moderate of the same character with a blue surfact, fretted at the elbows. both omitted all prayers for his Majesty, a variety of tints, so that it might truly be and published the Declaration of Indepen- styled a coat of many colors; and to rendency, while my real friends earnestly der this external department of my habit besought me to prevent the destruction of still more conspicuous and worthy of obour church. I still refused, answering servation, the waist descended below my them that we must conscientiously perform knees, and the skirts hung dangling about our duty, and leave the chur h to the pro- my leels; and to complete the whole, a tection of Heaven, and that it all my joundice-colored wig, devoid of curls, was brethren had departed from their integrity, shaded by the remnants of a rusty beaver, I could never think myself excused from its monstrous brim replate with notches resist, yet perhaps my fortitude at another lopped over my shoulders, and obscured a

time might have failed. Mr. Bailev's ministrations being con- with solicitude. My consort and niece, was blue as the evening sky; and he was chairs held by Mr. Maurice in the college to be stantly interrupted, and his personal safety came lagging behind at a little distance, lovelier then he was fair. But in the

the revolutionary government, it is not night-gown tied round her middle with a died." perhaps to be wondered at that he applied string instead of a sash; the latter carried for and obtained leave to withdraw to Nova supon her back the tuttered remains of an Ves, he died here by my heart. And Scotia in 1778. His income from his hemlock-colored linsey woolsey, and both that child is the only one of mine that I parish had been cut off, and he was entirely their heads were adorned with bonnets jam sure of ever seeing again." dependent on the charity of his friends here and there for support. His cheerfulness, however, never seems to have describes his appearance, on a visit to Boston, during this period :-

"I then repaired to Mr. Domett's, and was kindly received by that worthy and benevolent couple. They no sooner perceived the poverty and uncouthness of my apparel, than they contributed towards a reparation, and furnished me with a handsome coat, jacket, and breeches. My dress before this recruit was as follows; an old rusty thread-bare black coat, which had been turned, and the button-holes worked with thread almost white, with a number of breaches above the elbows; a jacket of the same, much fractured about the button holes, and hanging loose, occasioned by the leanness of my carcass, which was at this time greatly emaciated by the constant exercise of temperance; a pair of breeches constructed of coarse bed-tick, of a dirty vellow color, and so uncont (sic) as to suffer several repairs, in particular, a perpendicular patch upon each knee, of a different complexion from the original piece; a pair of blue thick-seamed stockings, well adapted to exclude the extreme heat of the season; a hat with many holes in the brim. adorned with much darning in many other places, of a decent medium between black and white. My wig was called white in better days, but now resembled in color an old greasy bed-blanket; the curls, alas! had long since departed, and the locks hung lank, deformed, and clammy about my neck, whilst the shrinking caul left both my ears exposed to public view. But the generous Mr. Parker soon made me a present of a very elegant wig, which, though it might not furnish my brain with an addition of wisdom, yet certainly enabled me to show my head with greater confidence."

The missionary did not leave his field of labour until June, 1778. His voyage lergy, took part with the mother country from Pownalborough to Halifax is described at some length in a journal from his own course, rendered him very obnoxious to his pen, which forms one of the most agreea. ble portions of the volume. It is principally occupied with descriptions of the scenery of the coast along which the little schooner skirted, and with reflections on the character of the people with whom he the appearance presented by the prominent members of the party, on their arrival at Halifax, is a capital bit of humorous

writing :-"I at that moment discovered among Immediately after this dis our Kennehee neighbors, running down Mr. Kitson kindly offered to conduct us to "My Presbyterian neighbors were so Mr. Brown's or Capt. Caltahan's; and they killed seven of my sheep out of twelve formerly clerk to the King's Chapel, apobliged to dispose of the remainder of my moments to describe the singularity of our vilderness, with great labor and expense, gentlemen and ladies we happened to He was clothed in a long swinging thread-Oct. 28.—Before the Committee for not bare cost, and the rest of his habit disried a long peak before, exactly perpen-

armed multitudes, pouring out torrents of and darned by the fingers of frugality, that reproach and execution, and threatening scarce an atom of the original remained. to make us the victims of their vengeance. My breeches, which just concealed the On the other, we were besieged by the en- shame of my nakedness, had formerly treaties and tears of our friends to practice been black, but the color being worn out a little compliance (which, by the way, by age, nothing remained but a rusty gray, we were confidently told that our brethren pitch. Over a coarse tow and linea shirt, quisitions of Congress and the spirit of the sustained a coat and waistcoat of the same times. I had myself all these difficulties dundy gray russet; and to secrete from to encounter; in particular, the Sunday public inspection the innumerable rents, after the news of the Declaration of Inde. holes and deformities, which time and mispendence arrived; for besides the ravings fortunes had wrought in these ragged and and menaces of the wild sons of freedom, weather beaten garments, I was furnished assured me that the every clergyma@had worn at the batton-holes, and stained with

composed of black moth-eaten stuff, almost | "I do not understand you." rags and patches, which exhibited all the friend?" dyes of the rainbow. The Doctor pro-ceeded with a yellow bushy beard, grin. ning all the way, while his broad Dutch face opened at his mouth from ear to ear.

mile from the place of our landing." Mr. Bailey was, seon after his arrival, established in the parish of Cornwallis, hope, as Jesus did for the young man who where he remained about two years. From this place he was called to St. Lower light of day.

Came to him with a similar inquiry. I and with some little degree of forbearance towards what we consider sacred or divine. It is of the ferocious assaults of that school which is of the ferocious assaults of that school which is tive years of his life was passed. He died of a dropsy, July 26, 1808, in his seventy-

we arrived at Capt. Callahan's, near half a

sixth year. Mr. Bartlett has executed his task of biographer with great diligence and exceltent taste. He has not attempted to exalt a man of ordinary merits and abilities into a great hero. He has presented a faithful picture, illustrating an important portion of our history in a simple, dignified, and truthful manner.

This work forms the second volume of he "Collections of the Protestant Episcopal Historical Society." It is not for sale; but as the annual subscription, entitling the subscriber to a copy of all works published by the Society during the year, is but two dollars, it is readily accessible to the publie. We trust that this, and kindred His. orical Societies, established by other religious bodies in imitation of its plan, may be as eminently successful as they are eminently useful.—Literary World.

THE CHRISTIAN AND SCEPTIC AMID THE ALPS.

We could now look down into the valley of the Grimsel, a little valley, but like an mmense cauldron, the sides of which are sterile naked rocks 800 feet high! On the west they stand like the walls and towers of a fortified city, and in the bottom of the vale is a single house and a small lake: but a flock of 100 goats and a score of cows, with their tinkling bells, are picking a scanty sustenance among the stones. The scene was wild, savage, grand indeed, and had there been no sun to light it up and had there been no sun to light it up in the last of heaven, it would have been dreary and dismat. Heinrich had have been dreary and dismat. Heinrich had have been The expressed in the princibeen very thoughtful for an hour. He had discovered that my thoughts turned constantly to the God who made all these mountains, while he was ever studying the mountains themselves. He sat down on a rock, and said,

"Here I will commune with nature." I replied, " And I will go on a little further and commune with God!"

"Stay," he cried, "I would go with

"But you cannot see him," I said-" see him in the mountain and the wlacies and the flower: I hear him in the torrent and the still small voice of the rills and little waterfalls that are warbling over in our ears. I feel his presence and something of his power. I beg you to stay and commune with nature, while I go and commune with God."

I left him and wandered off alone, and an hour went down the mountain, and my chamber in the hospice. I was siting on the bedside, arranging the flower had gathered during the day, when Heinrich entered, and giving me his hand suid to me, "I wish you would speak more to me of God!"

"He sat down by my side, and I asked him if he believed the Bible to be the word of God!' He said he did, but would examine it by

what he did not find to be true." "And do you believe that the soul of

man will live hereufter in happiness or "I doubt," was his desponding answer

I then addressed him tenderly. " My dear young friend, I have loved you since the hour I met you at Altrof. And now ell me, with all your studies, have you yet learned how to die? You doubt. but are you so well satisfied with your philosophy that you are able to look on philosophy that you are able to look on demning me which they would reject as loos death among the mountains, or by lightning and vague if the property or life of a fellow without fear? My faith tells me that when I die my life and joy will just begin, and unsettled the faith of my pupils, by giving ar go on in glory forever. This is the source of all my hopes, and it gives me comfort now when I think that I "How do you know that you shall

n::e1 7" " My faith, my heart, my Bible tells me so. I shall meet all the good in heaven. I am sure of one child an angel now."

"And where are your children?" Four in America and one in heaven. had a boy four years ago: earth never I could never think myself excused from its monstrous brim replete with noteness mad a doy rous years ago, which will be counted a fairer. His locks were of gold and I would respectfully call the attention of the observe, that though I had then courage to nate inflictions of storm and sunshine, hung in rich curls on a neck and shoulders council to the note B, page 31, of the pamphlet.

After reading this letter, the council decided whiter than snow; his brow was high and whiter than snow; his brow was high and face meagre with famine and wrinkled (broad like an infant cherub's, and his eye

endangered, even after he had submitted to the former arrayed in a ragged baize building of his beauty, he fell sick and

"O no, not died!"

devoured with the teeth of time. I forgot | "If my other children grow up to doubt to mention the admirable figure of their as you doubt, they may wander away on Sir. - The recent discussions in the Base on serted him, and he thus humorously des petticoats, jaggen at the bottom, disting the mountains of error or the glaciers of the irritating effects of anti-catholic and antiguished by a multitude of fissures, and vice, and full imposone awful gulph and forth, induce me to hope that you will give a curiously drabbled in the mud, for a be lost forever. And if I do not live to heavy rain was now beginning to set in, see my living children, I am sure of meet-And to close this solemn procession, Dr. ing that one now in heaven, as if I saw that our controversies should be conducted with Mayer and our taithful John marched along him here in the light of the setting sun,in all the pride of peverty and majesty of Heinrich, have you a mother, my dear

> "Yes, yes," he cried, " and her faith is the same as yours."

> "I had seen his eyes filling, and had now he burst into tears and fell on my

> "He has left the company with which he leave to go with me into the Holy Land .-N. Y. Observer.

Ecclesiantical Entelligence.

KING'S COLLEGE AND Mr. MAURICE .- TI ollowing letter has been addressed by Mr. Maurice to the Council of King's College, and laid before them at their meeting on Friday:--

TO THE COUNCIL OF KING'S COLLEGE. 21 Queen-square, Bloomsbury, Nov. 7, 1853.
My Lords and Gentlemen,—1 have received from the Secretary of King's College n copy certain resolutions respecting me, which were adopted at the last meeting of the council.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be m duty at once to resign offices which the legisla tot hold without serious detriment to its use

But the council is aware, and the public now also aware, that certain charges have been brought against me by the principal, upon the strength of which he asked that I should be excluded from my professorship. These charges amounted to a declaration that I had departed from the orthodox faith. He alleged, as his reasons, for this grave charge, that I did not accept a meaning of the word "eternal," which he considered to be the only right one, and that

England have not pronounced one.

The decision of the council, as it avowedly have accepted the propositions in that letter, and to require that all its professors should accept them likewise.

Catholics, to whom they give little credit for any very sensitive spiritual sensibilities.

lutions of the council were passed. He pro-nounced this decision, though he had officially ommanded me to be present at the opening of the term, and to commence my usual courses, retracting an unofficial letter in which he had recommended me to ask for leave of absence. I man] Catholic, unless he has attained a degree abmit that a person ordinarily so courtoous the professors of the college, and so temler of he interests of the students, would not hav thus summarily suspended a teacher whom, with a full knowledge of his opinions, he had invited to be a lecturer in the theological department, and who had served the college in the other deand who had served the college in the other de-partment for thirteen years—that he would not have interrupted the studies of the term, and forced me to break an implicit engagement with those who are taking part in them—if he had not believed that he was executing an with those who are taking part in them—if he had not believed that he was executing an ecclesiastical sentence upon a convicted heretic.

I cannot, my lords and gentlemen, believe that, great as are the privileges which the right reverent bench has conceded to the principal of King's College, their lordships, the bishops, ever intended to give him an authority superior to their own, superior to that of the articles by which they are bound-I cannot think that the wished to constitute him and the council arbiter of the theology of the English church. Such a claim would be as alarming, I apprehend, to the He said he did, but would examine it by public as to our ecclesiastical rulers. If some the light of history and reason, and reject parents have been suspicious of the influence which I might exercise over their sons. I believe there are few parents in England who will no complain that the college has departed from it original principle, when it gives such a scope to the private judgment of its chief officer, or even to the judgment of the body which manage

I think it due, then, to my own character a a clergyman, to the interests of the college, and the liberties of the English Church, that I should call upon the council, if they pronounce a theological rentence upon me at all, to declare what article of our faith condemns my teaching. I conjure them not to use any phrases in con citizen were in question. Whether I have interpretation of the word "eternal," which I maintained to be true (and especially important for students in divinity) before I was asked to join the theological department, the may never see my native land and those live of the theological department, the may never see my native land and those live of earth again. I know that in another land we shall meet?"

"How do you know that you shall of the transgression can be defined without any law." reference to possible tendencies and results It is this justice, and not any personal favour, my lords and gentlemen, which I now request t your hands

I have the honour to be, your ob't. serv't.,

P. S. I have requested the Secretary to lay before the council some copies of my letter to the principal, to which I have added some notes, that they did not think it necessary to enter further into the subject, and declared the two

The English Churchman speaks of the following letter as containing much good sense and right feeling. " very necessary for these times," when popular champions, on both sides, are guilty of so much irreverence, flippancy, and misrepresentation.

[ROMAN] CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT CONTROVERSY. (To the Editor of the Times.)place in your columns to a few remarks, as little ill-blood as possible. I would fain hope that many such are to be found among the readers of the Times, and they will, I am sure, pardon me if, in siming at peace and clearity, I touch on one or two topics not generally fitted

llitter complaints have been made against the felt my own lips quivering as I spoke, but Catholies in wishing to put a stop to Protestant The other continued his progression with now he burst into tears and fell on my attacks upon their faith, on the ground that a doleful solemnity of countenance, as if breast. He kissed my lips, and my they tend to a breach of the peace, while [Rohe designed to give a kind of dignity to the chocks, and my forchead, and the hot tears.] wretched fragments of his apparel which rained on my face, and mingled with my liberty of assailing Protestantism to their heart's floated in the wind. In this manner our own. "O teach me the way to feel and procession begin, and was supported till believe," he said at last, as he clung to me believe," he said at last, as he clung to me like a frightened child, and clasped me English [Roman] Catholics. The attempt would be too absurdly impossible of execution to be and tenderly, and felt for him somewhat, I contemplated by any one. We do not re-hone, as Jesus did for the young man who conducted with some show of reasoning, and with some little degree of forbearance topopularly identified with Excter Hall that we was travelling, has joined himself to me irritating to those who have little command over with a fondness of affection strange as it their feelings, useless as an instrument of con-is delightful, and has written home for version, and directly tending towards a breach of the peace and the further embroiling [Roman] Catholies and Protestants in all their

relations with one another.

Every religious-minded Protestant will understand me when I remind him that there exists a certain class of objects of religious faith and affection, which, however they may be calmly made the subject of rational controversy, cannot be made the subjects of scorn, and reviling, without awakening in the minds of all [Roman] (Autholics the most expansite failure failure). Catholics the most exquisite feelings of distress horror and indignation. Nor will any reasonable man, while he claims and exercises his right to argue against our notions on such topics, den that scora, ridicale and reviling, when they work such results, are to be severely reprobated, oven though employed against a class so little to be honored, and so intelerant themselves, as the adherents of Rome; and to every such honorable and candid person I now appeal to use his influence, whatever it may be, to put an end to the vagaries of those firebrands, stationary and migratory, who think themselves divinely appointed to rouse every evil passion against us and to stimulate us, who are [Roman] Catholica to violent reprisals.

As examples are better than general statements, I will briefly mention one or two illustrations of the class of subjects which are at once favourite topics for popular insult, and peculiarly calculated to distress and irritate the feelings of [Roman] Catholics. The first and chief is that awful doctrine which is implied I refused to draw certain consequences from that meaning, or to pronounce an opinion upon a subject on which the articles of the church of England have not according to the church of the churc we are wrong; but in the name of the great

when I wrote to inquire whether my lectures were to be continued till my successors were appointed, he answered that I had better discontinue them from the day on all its terms of the littles and the little discontinue them from the day on all its terms of the little discontinue them from the day on all its terms of the little day on all its terms of the little day on all its terms of the little day of th must laugh, laugh at us. For myself, it is perfectly indifferent to me whether or not 1 am called an idolater by nine-tenths of the entire population; but as to retaining any equanimity under those peculiarly insulting phrases which are at times appled, not to me, but the Blessed Virgin herself, I cannot do it, nor can any [Roof self-command rarely granted to man.

So again, if crimes are to be imputed to our clergy, or our monks and nuns, let a definite accusation of definite offences be made against fully as much indignation in us as in Protestants. But do not cast broadside slanders against

of attacking their opponents, I ask for the proof. That many of our [Roman] Catholic proof. That many of our [Roman] Catholic controver-ial writings and speeches are had in taste, worthless in logic, and calculated to offend rather than concilinte, I most freely admit; and if I'rotestant writers or speakers would take to showing up such offences as these, I for one shall most heartily wish them success. But, as far as we are from perfection, we do not insult with scorn and blasphemies the great objects of Protestant faith and love. would a devout member of the established church, on the other hand, feel, if Sociainn controversialists spoke of the Eternal Son o God as some persons speak of our faith in the doctrine of transubstantiation? One word more on a fertile topic for abuse in

and to assert that all will be eternally lost but ourselves. As to our being intolerant, we are not more so than any man who believes himself right, and christianity to be the Word of God. As to our exclusive salvation, we believe that every implized Protestant, who has not voluntarily closed his eyes to the truth of [Roman] Catholicism, or acted against his convictions of pure love of God, will be gaved. There is not [Roman] Catholic in the whole of Christen-

dom who thinks otherwise.

I beg, in conclusion, to thank every fair-minded Protestant who, in these agitated times, atrives to promote argument in the place of I am, sir, your most ob't. servant,

J. M. Cares [A Convert from the English Church to the Roman Schism].

The new church at Monxton, Hants, was The new curren at Montant by the Lord Consecrated on the 8th instant by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The edifice is in the middle pointed or decreated tyle, and has been erected upon the site of the old charch, under the superintendence of Mr. II. Woodyers, of Guildford. The eastern end has a beautiful mindow of striped days by Payell of Whites window of stained glass, by Powell, of Whitewindow of stained glass, by Powell, of White-friars. The church will accommodate about 200 persons; and the raising of funds for its erection has been a work of considerable dffi-culty, owing to the small extent of the parish. Gorseld Church, Whitford, in Flintshire, one of the two churches erected by subscription, in lieu of that at Pantasa, alienated by Lord Fielding from the Church of England Roman Catholics, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, on the 25th ult. An

excellent sermon was preached by his Lordship. to declare trusts, were executed in 1761, in 1782. excellent sermon was preached by his Lordship.
In the evening prayers were read in Welsh; and the sermon was preached in Welsh by the Rev.
It. Richards, Vicar of Meissa. The sinter church has been built at Brynford, in the parish of Holywell.

By the annual report of the Society for Pro
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By the annual report of the Society for Pro
By the deed of 1751 the trust
successively to Charles Wasley and William

Cleimshaw: and after their death the freeteest

pears that since 1840 upwards of £00,000 has were to appear years, has been found insufficient to meet its

The annual court of the corporation of the sons of the clergy was held on Friday at their offices in Bloomsbury-place. The Archbishop of Canterbury was re-elected president, Lord Denman vice-president, and Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M. P., Mr. Alderman Copeland, and Mr. Freshfield, M.P., were re-elected joint treesurers. Forty-two other nobleman and gentlemen, Forty-two other nobleman and gentlemen, and its principal powers, the most important of which was the nomination of Preschers to the various circuits. In the de-Forty-two other nobleman and gentlemen, clergy and laity, headed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, were elected for the cline of his life, about the year 1782, one of year ensuing members of the Court of Assistants, to whom the charter of Charles II. entrusts the so much dreaded; it was connected with the to whom the charter of Charles II. entrusts the control and management of the corporate Chapel and property in question, and Wesley, affairs. The corporation will celabrate its becoming festival next year. The governors have distributed during the past year no less than £15,000 amongst the various objects of the time being, and by such of the members than £15,000 amongst the various objects of for the time being, and by such of the members as had been "class-leaders" for three years; the minimum and simula damphters, and children.

"stained glass windows," "dressings of Caeu stone," six hundred oak sittings, "one-half free," &c., the building, in reality, turning out to be a new meeting-house, built by Sir Culling would be in the hands of the Conference. It also prayed that a scheme of trusts might be

TRELAND.

The Hon, and Rt. Rev. Dr. Ponsonby, Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, died at the Episcopal palace in Londonderry, on the 27th ult., in his Ski year. Dr. Ponsonby had been translated from Killaloe to Derry in 1831. Raphoe was united to Derry upon the denise of the late incumbent of the forner see. The annual revenue of Derry, as regulated by the Church Temporalities Act, was £8,000, but it was provided, that on the next raidence of the see it should be diminished

Poor John Henry Newman gave utterance to Poor John Honry Newman gave interance or his fears the other day, in an expression not likely to be soon forgotten. He said, "If something to be soon forgotten. He said, "If something decisive is not soon done, Ireland will be lost to the Church." We carnestly hope and trust that the Church." We carnestly hope and trust that indistrations are performed solely by travelling

COLONIAL.

his Intention to hold the Triennial Visitation of his Diocese in the Cathedral Church of Quebec on Wednesday the 11th January next. His Lordship has also issued a Pastural fatter to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, referring to the prospect of obtaining liberty of Church Legisla-tion, and requests that Lay Delegates from the different congregations may attend in Quebec on Thursday the 12th of January, with the view of oncerting measures to that effect

Romanism and Dissent.

The "Evangelical Alliance,"-that most therationland usclass of all the religious machinery for the employment of time and money-have cont a deputation to thank Lord Clarendon for procuring Miss Cunninghame's release. His Lordship did not fail to impress upon them that no one had any right to break the law of a country as she had done .- Young Churchman.

THE WESLEYANS.

The judgment of Vice-Chancellor Wood in the Birstal Chapel case will probably form an epoch in the history of the Wesleyan body. Most of our readers are aware that for years past a struggle has been in progress between individual congregations and the magnates of the Conferonce, persons who may be well compared to the Bishops of the National Church, if regard be had to the power they exert, the funds which they administer, and the nature of that spiritual sway to which they lay claim. Ministers have been expelled the Connexion for opposition to those who declare themselves the representatives of the founder of the sect, in accordance with "the Constitution of Mathodism," and the government. A chief subject of contention has been the appointment of preachers, the Conference claiming the general right of filling the pulpits of the Chapels under their charge; and the trustees, or at least a portion of thom, resisting in many cases this assumption, and producing the deals under which they were appointed as proofs of their power to appoint and dismiss Preachers at their pleasure. The lecision of the Vice-Chancellor is important insamuch as it declares the supremacy of the Conference to be of the casence of Methodism: and that an indenture purporting to confer or the trustees of a Chapel the power of appointing Ministers and Preachers is null and void, as inconsistent with a first principle of Methodism, which declares the nomination of such persons to be in the hands of the central governing body. Thus the Conference has won a great victory Whether its opponents will acquiesce in defeat

The facts of the case are as follows:—In the liev. Antonette L. Brown, this morhing, as middle of the last century, when crowds were officiating clergyman, united a happy couple in words of John Wesley, an artisan named John Delos Allen and Eliza W. De Garme, both many The facts of the case are as follows :- In the Nelson was on one occasion among his audience. He was deeply affected by the words of the reacher, lett his residence in London, and task as pareturned to his native town of Birstal, where be established a Wesleyan Society. This Society was quickly affiliated to the general Methodia boly, and, on the establishment of "circuits," Birstal was made the head-quarters of one of them, which was called the Birstal Circuit. them, which was called the Birstal Circuit.

Nelson lived on intimate terms with Wesley, was treated with confidence by him, and called in 1717 to assist in "Conference;" hence it was treated with propose of his Society, and of the dead, under a warm Indian Summer's the subsceptiality of the dead, under a warm Indian Summer's and having noticed smaller ships. the subsequently erected Chapel, was the preaching of the Gospel on the system of which Wesley telling, let me briefly detail the appearance was the founder. About 1750 ground was the bought and a Chapel built, and deeds, purporting Dead.

motinget histian Knowledge, just issued, it ap- Grimshaw; and after their death the trustees pears that since 1840 upwards of £00,000 has been granted by the society in aid of colonial lishopries. Cathedrals, and Colleges alone. But during the financial year of 1853 the income of the Society, though equal to that of former years has been found insufficient to meet its the way accurately to another their advice; and with their assistance he was accustomed to appoint the Ministers at greatly increased expenditure. By the audit-sheet a deficiency is shown upon the transactions of the year amounting to £5,864. From April 1852, to April 1863, the total number of books and tracts issued has amounted to four millions two hundred and circle-four thousand three and tracts issued has amounted to four millions two hundred and eighty-four thousand three principal feature in the system. During the hundred and ten. Since the year 1733, when the seciety began to report its issues of books was thought of: but his penetration soon perand tracts, it has circulated one hundred and ten millions of publications.

The annual court of the corporation of the The annual court of the corporation of the means for carrying on the spiritual covernment.

Preschers to the various circults. In the detheir widows, aged single daughters, and teless powers were given to remove or The Chronicle, last week, was imposed upon by a full and particular account of the opening of a new "cruciform" church at Erith, with "stained glass windows," "dressings of Cacu was to obtain a declaration that the Chapel and stone," six hundred oak sittings, "one-half property were subject to the trusts of the deed

declared to carry out the purposes of the foundation in accounter with the "Constitution of Methodism," and for the removal of certain trustees, who, it was alleged, were no longer members of the Methodist body. The dissentient trustees rested on the deed of 1782, which they alleged gave them the power of appointing the Ministers without regard to the wishes of the Conference.

Conference.

The case was argued at great length in July, and judgment was given on Tuesday last. The Vice-Chauzellor decided against the defendants on the great question of appointing Ministers. Since, at the date of the indenture of 1751, the Society at Birstal, for whose use the Chapel was built, had been united to the great Methodhis fears the other day, in an expression not many to be soon fargotten. He said, "If something decisive is not soon done, Ireland will be lost to the Church." We carnostly hope and trust that this his language of fear may become full soon the language of prophecy. For the day which shall see Ireland "lost to the Church," i.e., to the Roman spockacy, will be the brightest and the linguist that will have dawned upon England since the days of the blassed Referenation.

The vacant Bee or Denay.—In addition to the list of names already put forward, that of the list of names already put forward, that of the list of names already put forward, that of the Rev. Dr. McNocoa has been spoken of. It is stated that his position in Triaity College, in which he fills the chair of Divinity, from which Dr. O'lirine was promoted, coupled with the fact of his having been always a consistent Wing and favourer of the National Board, would seem to render his appointment not very imseem to render his appointment not very im-of a Preacher in the Chapel by the major part probable. consistently with the appointment of such a Prescher as was intended by the indenture; and VISITATION AND MERTING OF DELEGATES IN that, consequently, the trustees must hold the persons to be Ministers as should be appointed by the Conference. The indenture of 1782, so far as it purports to vary that of 1761, with

reference to the appointment of Ministers, was declared pull and void.

Thus, the power of the Conference over individual congregations is fully cetablished. In all cases like the present, where Preachers and Ministers are spoken of, it will be held to refer to the Circuit Preachers appointed by the cento the Circuit l'reachers appointed by the central authority; and thus a body of trustees in opposition to Conference will be unable to place in their pulpit a man of their own views, and thus to form a congregation severed from the body of the Society. The Conference will have the power to say, as its founder sald, "If you are Methodists, obey me; if not, stay away." It remains to be seen whether these high pre-tensions, even though fortified by the judgment of a Court of Equity, will be recognized by the large community over whom they have arrogated. Wesley has been compared to Loyala; but if, like him, he has created a seclety of wenderful like him, he has created a society of wenderful organization, of world-wide extension, he has not been able to ensure the implicit obedience ant been anie to ensure the impuests cocusined which is a characteristic of the rival system. Even during his life dissensions arosewhich he could scarcely quiet, and hardly was he in his grave when the amouldering discontent burst into a flame. Then, as now, the question was as to the rights of the lalty; then, as now, the power obtained by a few leaders of the Conference over the community and the younger. Preachers had alarmed and disgusted multitudes; and a large secession followed the deresult in the present case time will show; but, to judge by the past, there is a tandency in this religious body to suffer continually from internal disruptions. Both here and in America there are many sects calling themselves Methodists, while the members who hold with the Conference are said to lessen year by year. It may be that the system has done its work and is do denny; but, even if it be so, it must always be remembered as having worked incalculable good in rousing and regenerating a demoralized peo-ple and an apathetic Church.—Times.

RAPID PROGRESS OF DISSERT.-Our contempory of the "Church Journal" lately spake of an elderly lady of the methodist persuanon who was much addicted to argument on theological points, a gentleman on whom she fastened one time ventured to insinuate that St. Paul's views differed materially from hers, oh! said the old lady, "Paul and I allers differed thers. We pre-sume Miss Brown like the methodist lady, "allers differed" from St. Paul in his opinion about fe-

The Bochester Union of November 15th says went through with the ceremony and fulfilled her task as parson with marked grace and propriety ---omitting, however, all allusions to the primeral

(Fresh New York Times)

injunction.