## Vol. XVII.]

THE LAST JOURNEY.

Michaud, in his description of an Egyptian funeral procession, which he met on his way to the dead stopped thus before the door of their friends to bid them a last farewell, and before those of their enemies to effect a reconciliation before they parted for ever."—Correspondence d'Orient par M.M. MICHAUD ET PONJOULAT.

Slowly, with measured tread, Onward we bear the dead To his long home. Short grows the homeward road, On with your mortal load: O grave! we come.

Yet, yet-ah! hasten not Past each familiar spot Where he hath been; Where late he walked in glee, There from henceforth to be Never more seen.

Yet, yet-ah! slowly move;

Bear not the form we love Fast from our sight: Let the air breath on him And the sun leave on him Last looks of light. Rest ye! set down the bier.

One he loved dwelleth here: Let the dead lie A moment that door beside, Wont to fly open wide Ere he came nigh.

Hearken! he speaketh yet;—
"Oh! friend! wilt thou forget (Friend more than brother!) How hand in hand we've gone, Heart with heart link'd in one, All to each other?

"Oh, friend! I go from thee Where the worm feasteth free Darkly to dwell. Giv'st thou no parting kiss? Friend! is it come to this? Oh, friend, farewell!"

Uplift your load again, Take up the mourning strain! Pour the deep wail! Lo! the expected one To his place passeth on; Grave! bid him hail!

Yet, yet-ah! slowly move; Bear not the form we love Fast from our sight. Let the air breathe on on him, And the sun leave on him Last looks of light. Here dwells his mortal foe; Lay the departed low,

E'en at his gate.

Ere hence I go.

Will the dead speak again? Uttering proud boasts and vain, Last words of hate? Lo! the dead lips unclose: List! list! what sounds are those, Plaintive and low? "Oh thou, mine enemy! Come forth and look on me,

"Curse not thy foeman now; Mark! on his pallid brow Whose seal is set! Pard'ning I past away; Thou! wage not war with day ! Pardon! forget!

Now, his last labour's done! Now, now the goal is won! Oh, grave! we come. Seal up his precious dust; Land of the good and just,

## THE DAUGHTERS OF THE MIDDLE

[From the English Churchman.] Within the last few days, the newspathe first case, the young lady was fifteen and thirteen, a " Gretna Green marriage"

instance. We claim to have made such advances character? upon the "wisdom of our ancestors,"-

articled, to their fathers, or other persons, all the virtues, all the trials, and all the and the daughters were, practically appren- misfortunes, incidental to humanity; and

ticed to their mothers, and to their mothers' housekeepers. They had household les. sons to learn, daily work to do, and with a good deal of order and system. This was not only valuable in itself, but it served as a most useful ballast to their character the cemetery of Rosetta, says:—"The procession as a most useful battlet there bodies and we saw pass stopped before certain houses, and we saw pass stopped before certain houses, and as a discipline for their bodies and minds. In a vast majority of cases, sometimes receded a few steps. I was told that this ballast and this discipline have been done away, and we have provided no substitute. What wonder that the vessel, being without ballast, and having no one who looks out and guides the helm, is often found tossing about in dangerous places, and chafing and beating itself against rocks, or proceeding listlessly and sluggishly, a useless burthen upon the waters of life-and, in either case, without chart or compass, or any definite course, or port, in view? Many a parent sees this, and feels it—but the vessel has left the shore, bring her back, or guide her into a safe port. The attempt, however, must be made; and if—avoiding a too common error-we promptly, watchfully, and vigorously apply both the oars which have been placed in our hands-prayer and exertion

-it will generally be successful. To drop all metaphor, we firmly believe that very much of the vanity, frivolity, and idleness, to be found among the girls, and younger women, of the middle classes, arises from the want of that discipline which definite daily work-real work, not sham work-alone affords to both mind and body. We believe that there is no substitute to be found for this, for we believe that it is a Divinely-ordained necessity and provision. We fail, because we have "sought out new inventions," and will not give ourselves the trouble to employ those ordinary every-day materials which God has placed at our disposal.

Action-Precept and practice.

Ecclesiastical Antelligence.

(From the London Guardian.)

on the Colleges remained-in number above

these thirty-one clauses not less than seventy-

five amendments were, according to the notice

book, to be moved; while eight or ten distinct

motions were to be made in favour of new

clauses of great importance and extent. Under

these circumstances it was evident that, however

prophecy was to be fulfilled—the seventh Gov-

lutely necessary to do, if any measure at all

n the original Bill, the details and minutiæ of

"and so on as often as occasion

tent to judge of such matters, and with more time to bestow on them. This is a change

annot be denied, gives the Commissioners a far

nore important office, and makes their selection

tituted. It is to receive additions "in conse-

est, under cover of a mere augmentation, a ma

attle-now it is well nigh the whole.

ment Bill was to go the way of its six pre-

We are quite aware that the altered state of society, the application of machinery to our manufactures, and the extensive supplies of cheap articles of clothing, have stopped up some of the most fruitful sources of domestic employment which were open to former generations of the daughters, mothers, and wives of England; but if some definite employment be part of the Discipline of Life, we may be quite sure that there are other sources available if we will take the trouble to search for them. It can never be God's purpose that a most extensive class of young women should be literally wasting most of their hours and days in idleness and frivolity, or in employments of so desultory a character as to produce the same result, viz :- an almost entire absence of definite aim, purpose, or object in life-a neglect of the habits and discipline necessary to mature and exercise the faculties of mind, body and soul, to the glory of Gud, and the welfare of man. That we want, for this purpose, some

additional and organized system, for the benefit of those who cannot find what they require in their own homes and parishes. we readily admit; but we must not fall into the common temptation of fancying that the necessary training and occupation must be looked for beyond, and not within. our own circle. Both parents and children. are too apt to come to this conclusion. There are very few families of the middle classes in which a devoted spirit, a vigilant eye, an attentive ear, and a willing hand, will not find ample materials for introdupers have announced that the daughter of cing, cultivating, and maintaining habits a London tradesman has gone off to the of order, industry, and usefulness, in place Continent with her father's foreman, and of the chaos, frivolity, and idleness which that the daughter of a solicitor, we believe, so often prevail unnoticed or unchecked. has left the school at which she was placed, If parents will shut their eyes, and their in company with a teacher of music. In ears, or neglect to put forth the authority which God has given them, and in the due years old, and in the other, between twelve exercise of which He will bless and support them, they must not expect to find having been resorted to in the latter their children spontaneously obedient, modest, reverent, and industrious-spon-We are not going to say that such cases taneously struggling with, and casting off, are of frequent occurrence among us, nor habits of idleness, tolly, disorder, and prothat in former times nothing of the kind crastination. The very highest estimate was ever heard of in England; but we do of Baptismal grace includes the necessity say that we believe those errors and of constant vigilance, careful training, and defects, in the character and training of systematic guidance and correction, on young girls, which tend to produce such the part of the parents, or their deputies. cases, are very prevalent among us, and We will add, that the very deepest and that, considering the many educational truest affection of a Christian parent also and religious advantages which we possess includes these things. What affection, such cases are much less excusable, and what Christianity, can that be which idly far more scandalous, in our times, than neglects, or feebly remonstrates with, a they were formerly. "If ye were blind, son or a daughter whose habits and tenye should have no sin: but now ye say, dencies, in thought, word or deed, are seen we see; therefore your sin remaineth."

We believe that not a few parents, who our daughters learn so many things that think or care about the matter at all, act their mothers never dreamt of-our reli- upon a vague notion that preaching and gious, educational, and other books have books almost supersede the necessity of multiplied more than a hundred-fold-our parental training and discipline Far be Schools, Churches, Services, and Clergy, it from us to undervalue Sermons, but have wonderfully increased—but, have the even the best will not do this, and we fear daughters of the middle and upper classes that, under the existing system, children the "salt" of English society-have and young persons (as well as other they been proportionally trained to fulfil classes) seldom receive from the pulpit their high vocation, as daughters, sisters, more than a very general instruction in wives, and mothers, and as mistresses of their daily duties—a very general warning families and households, in a Christian against the actual temptations of their daily lite, from the hour of rising to that of lying This is a question which Parents, down again. And as regards books, we Teachers, and Clergy, especially, should suspect that excessive, indiscriminate, and be prepared to answer now, for they will desultory reading, is at the root of much have to answer it hereafter at the bar of of the evil of which we complain. Instead Him who has bestowed upon them all the of their being a help, books are often a increased facilities and advantages of these hindrance. So many are the works of times, and will call them to a strict account fiction which children and young persons for the use which they have made of them, have at their uncontrolled command, that day by day, week by week, and year by they almost necessarily, and in self-defence, become mere reading machines. So little There is one point which, while it bears systematic care or opportunity is provided very strongly upon this subject, has, we for their carrying out into practice any believe, been very much overlooked. In emotion or sympathy which is excited by former times, the daughters of England what they read, that they hurry from story had a far greater amount of defini e em- to story, as we have said, in self-defence, ployment, and of daily duties, assigned to however consciously. Thus, in a single them. The sons were apprenticed, or month, they admire, and sympathize with,

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 6, 1854.

theory only; not a single bad habit orten- removed altogether, and new clauses are added cial notice. The first is a sum of £1,500 raised dency has been destroyed or weakened, conferring liberties which indicate a more trustful spirit than was apparent in the original Coleridge, under-master of the school, among enactments. No change is now to be made his own pupils. The long and lofty chancel is nor a good one formed or strengthened. The only habit they have acquired is that of being able to endure the excitement of good emotions within them without any desire to carry them into practice—in the control of the control The on y habit they have acquired is that desire to carry them into practice-in their Visitor as to their numbers, revenue, accounts, &c.; nor is any report at all on these source this emanates from, it is indeed a noble other and plain words, the emotions which God implanted in them for the express subjects to be furnished to the Secretary of purpose of leading them to perform good State, or laid before the Ones in council. State of ald Etenian actions, have been perverted and abused Clauses 35, 55, and 56, are removed bodily from after which appropriate speeches were me to mere passive feeling. Their admiration of modesty, purity, gentleness, kind ness, reverence, obedience, piety, and self-denial, is very great, but their practice of increase of the measure, which we hope may conciliate their support to its remaining the matter of the cone of the measure, which we hope may conciliate their support to its remaining the matter of the cone of the measure, which we hope may conciliate their support to its remaining the matter of the cone of the measure, which we hope may conciliate their support to its remaining the matter of the cone of the measure, which we hope may conciliate their support to its remaining the cone of the measure, which appropriate speeches were made by the Provost, the Bishops of Bangor, Oxford, and New Zealand, Lord Lyttleton, and Sir John patterns on the cone of the measure, which we hope may conciliate their support to its remaining the content of the cone of the measure, which we have a concession to the Conservative opponents of the measure, which we have a concession to the conservative opponents of the measure, which we have a concession to the conservative opponents of the measure, which we have a concession to the conservative opponents of the measure, which we have a concession to the conservative opponents of the measure, which we have a concession to the conservative opponents of the measure, which appropriate speeches were made by the provost, the Bishops of Bangor, Oxford, and ness, reverence, obedience, piety, and selfand it will need great skill and exertion ness, reverence, obedience, piety, and sell-hope may conciliate their support to its remain-leven to reach her now, and much more to denial, is very great, but their practice of ling provisions. Further, all statutes whatso-leven to reach her now, and much more to denial, is very great, but their practice of ling provisions. Further, all statutes whatso-leven to reach her now, and much more to denial, is very great, but their practice of ling provisions. it is just what it was, or at all events not ever made under the provisions of the Act, are the seat of his education and of his earliest increased. The have put asunder what to be subject to repeal and alteration—those God hath joined together—Emotion and with consent of the commission, to alteration in the usual mode-those imposed by the Commis-Parents may do much to remedy and to prevent this evil, by regulating the reading of their children, and by providing, in the usual mode—those imposed by the Commissioners or by the Act itself to the same process, with "approval of Her Majesty in Council." This is fair and liberal; it shows confidence in the University and Colleges—a confidence which of their children, and by providing, in the University and Colleges—a confidence which their homes and parishes appropriate and we trust they will not abuse; it exonerates the proportionate machinery for this Action Government from the charge of wishing to deal or Practice. It is, we are convinced, a with the Oxford residents "as if they were very serious evil, and fraught with solemn fraudulent tradesmen or traitorous contractors? responsibility for both parents and children.

It may seem to some, that the whole subject to which we have been calling attemptions and the subject to which we have been calling attemption to retract all the changes to which it may have tention, and the mode in which we have agreed, the moment that the labours of the

dealt with it, are out of place in a news-We shall not be surprised if to one section of paper, at all events in this department, but paper, at all events in this department, but the Ministerial supporters it shall appear that we cannot bring ourselves to think so, too much confidence is placed in the reforming especially in this week, in which we are celebrating the Pentecostal Gift—the for the effectual introduction of those alterations down an old house a few days ago, in the market-place of Hexham, remains of the ancient for the effectual introduction of those alterations Foundation of all Christian Education and Training.

which most friends to University Reform deem indispensable. Not only are changes which Colleges make by agreement with the Commission of beautiful design sion to be liable to subsequent alteration by any machinery at present existing for the repeal of statutes, but if two-thirds of the College roundels or circles filled up with the wheat head, strenuously resist all change, they are to have the power to prevent it. Thus it is conceivable other side of interlaced work, peculiarly Saxon. that a College, strongly opposed to reform, might set the Commission at nought, and dog-The Oxford University Bill has entered on a new phase. With great difficulty the Ministry gedly refuse to introduce a single improvement. had managed in the space of five weeks to carry Without the support of above one-third of each through committee one portion—and that the least opposed—of the measure. Their work was evidently not half done. The clauses afsociety the Commission can do nothing. In this way the bodies most needing extensive changes might contrive to continue wholly unchanged, their very corruption (so to speak) securing fecting the University, twenty-seven in number, were passed; but thirty-one clauses bearing up-

them from being renovated. Probably, the Government feels that this, though a conceivable case, will not occur pracmoiety, in bulk three fourths of the Bill. Upon tically. The Colleges in which the reforming element does not exceed one-third of the whole body are few in number, and even on them the example of their sister institutions, and the fear of being left the only unreformed bodies, will operate, it may be hoped, sufficiently to induce them to consent, if not to all that would be the Ministry might press their measure, the House of Lords could not see it till the end of wished, yet to considerable improvements. July, in which case it was not difficult to preany rate, it is plain that the Government had no choice but either to sacrifice the Bill altodict its fate. Anti-Reformers were already be-

ginning to congratulate themselves on another year at least of Oxford as it is, headless alter gether of the "as it may be" of another session. gether for the present session, or to make it, as regards the coneges, enabling rather man combishop of Canterbury re-opened the fine church pulsory. the latter course. If Colleges should—as many in a most substantial and beautiful manner the list of Ministerial failures, and Mr. Disraeli's (it is certain) will, and as all perhaps may the means of a bequest of the late Earl of carry out for themselves in a liberal spirit the Cornwallis and J. G. Hubbard, Esq., under changes needed to secure their efficiency as decessors, and descend into the "tomb of the to its proper position in the world of literature and science the University to which they belong, there will be few who will not rejoice that the was occupied, and though there were not so It can scarcely be doubted that, supposing the Government to be serious in wishing the Bill to pass, they have at this stage of the self-action of these ancient and respectable many of gentry from this circumstance, as proceedings exercised a wise discretion in remodelling it. One of two things it was abso-

On Wednesday, the Bishop of Salisbury was as to be carried through this session-either to drop collegiate reform altogether, and be content with certain Univ rsity changes, or to His lordship, attended by his three Chaplains, compass collegiate reform by a different method.

The Government has adopted the latter alternative was met by Mr. Alford, the receiver of the see, and conducted to a pasture field on the Bishop's Down Farm, within the manor of Milford, where Mr. Alford dug a turf from the field and deinplicated and elaborate provisoes whereby, livered it to his lordship as seizing of the temporshadowed out, a couple of clauses of no alities of the see. Having returned to the city, great length, which simply make the reform where a chapter was held, the Bishop delivered shadowed out, a couple of clauses of no the Colleges a matter of arrangement the mandate of the Archbishop of Canterbury, tween them and the Commissioners. Coltween them and the Commissioners. Col-

"At the entrance to the close the procession ges are now to be empowered within the was met and preceded by the choristers of the ce of one year from Michaelmas next, to alter and amend their statutes with recathedral, who chaunted the anthem 'Oh how amiable,' (Richardson). In this manner his spect to eligibility to Headships, Fellowships, ordship reached the row of noble elms below nd other College emoluments, and the tenure the Widows' College, where the senior boy in thereof; and to assure the same being conferred scording to personal merit; and to make or the Grammar School of the Close (Master J. Waller) welcomed the right rev. prelate by de-livering a brief Latin address, to which his lordship feelingly replied in the same language. nances for promoting the main designs of the ounders; and, in the case of some of the Colges, for rendering portions of their property or The procession then moved on to the west door of the cathedral the choristers singing 'Praise ne available to purposes for the benefit of the University at large, and generally to make the Lord,' (Scott); and immediately within the further provision for maintaining and improving nave an altar was prepared, where his lordship he discipline, studies, and good government of took the necessary oaths, which were administered by the Very Rev. the Dean. The nave the said Colleges." Such changes as the Coleges propose are to be laid before the commiswho are empowered, in the first inand aisles of the noble edifice were thronged with eager spectators, but great decorum and stance, to amend or after them, and remit them for further consideration to the College; and, throughout as the procession moved up the nave, the pealing tones of the organ burst forth, and Mozart's beautiful anthem, 'I will give thanks,' finally, either to adopt or reject them. In the latter case, the framing of ordinances or regulations for the above-mentioned purposes dewas performed. His lordship was then conducted to the high altar, where he knelt while the Very olves on the Commissioners themselves, who are to submit their decrees to the College and its Visitor; and if the College protests, by two-thirds of its governing body, and declares the new regulations "prejudicial to the College as of prayer. The solemn notes of the 'Te Deum then resounded through the venerable pile, and place of learning and education," then such chapter-house, from which an adjournment was sioners are to submit other rules and regula-Thus the whole question of the details of ollegiate improvement is relegated from the bendal stall of Potterne, which is annexed to the Commission. Schools, indigence, localities, will plead their claims before a body more compe-

It is now announced by the local papers to be triennial visitation as usual this year after Parliament is closed.

The foundation-stone of a new church at Trure, dedicated to St. George, was laid by the High Sheriff of the county on Monday, the 29th

a far more important matter, than it was under the original bill. Even then it was half the The new Church dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Eton, a spacious structure in the decorated style, designed by Mr. Ferry, was consecrated on Thursday by the Bishop of Oxford. The church is intended to serve as a parish church in the lieu of the chapel of Eton College, legal and the chapel of Eton learn, therefore, with some misgivings, that the Commission is not to remain as at present conquence," we are told, "of the greater amount of labour which the present plan will throw upon it." The ground assigned is a fair one— College, legally entitled to that designation. The Bishops of Bangor and New Zealand were present in their robes, and joined in a procesut Conservative Reformers are bound to watch the introduction of new names with jealousy, the introduction of new hames with jeatousy, the introduction of the lest, under cover of a mere augmentation, a malest lest, under cover of a mere augmentation, a malest leading be made in the character of the commission. Great efforts have, we know, been made recently in this direction. An addition of two strong Liberal names would com less than their Pooles, and Pooles, an been made recently in this direction. An ad-lition of two strong Liberal names would com he made "a forcible and eloquent denunciation letely change the spirit of the body. It would of the pew system, and expressed his opinion

are, by turns, amiable, modest, reverent, self-denying Christians; dutiful, loving sons or daughters; kind and affectionate brothers or sisters; grateful nephews or interest of the persons entire the moderate character of the persons entire the m nieces; devoted teachers of poor children; trusted with the application of the principles such that, we are told, the committee are re-Good Simaritans among their poorer neighbours; genue, kind-hearted, unselfish school-fellows: but all upon paper, or in the contributions deserve espetible theorem and it is an improvement upon the old. Three of the most obnoxious clauses are with reference to the contributions deserve espetible. by the exertions of the indefatigable Rev. Edward Coleridge, under-master of the school, among more peculiarly the result of this contribution. After the ceremony the Provost and Felministerial laboors, was most enthusiastic, and the affection which he expressed for this seat of his early associations was remarkable.

An east window, by Wai es of Newcastle, of considerable pretension, has just been placed in Ripon Cathedral. It is fifty-five feet in height by twenty-five in breadth, and is intended to present the commission given by our Lord to His apostles to preach the Gospel to all nations. with the fufilment thereof historically depicted in other portions of the glass, being a subject deemed appropriate as a commemorative winlow of the event of the creation of the see of Ripon. It cost £1,250.

A memorial window, in the early English style, executed by Mr. Beer, a local artist, has been placed over the altar in the church of St. Leonard's, near Exeter.

The Newcastle Journal states that in taking down an old house a few days ago, in the mar-ket-place of Hexham, remains of the ancient were two carved stones of beautiful design amongst the ruins; the design one side was the vine tendril and fruit, formed by alternate

The Exeter Gazette mentions that a church rate of 4d. in the pound was unanimously granted by the parishioners of St. Mary Major's, in that city; and another for St. Stephen's, by a majority of nineteen individuals or forty-nine votes, to four individuals, representing eight

The Mayor of Bristol laid on Wednesday se'nnight the foundation-stone of a new church in the parish of St. Paul's in that town, to be forms us that the church is to be in the English style of architecture of the thirteenth century, and consist of a clerestoried nave, chancel, and north aisle. The total within the walls, including chancel, will be 113 feet, and the width of nave and north aisle 41 feet, with sacristy on the north side of the chancel. It is calculated to contain 300 closed, and 400 free sittings; and

We do not blame them for preferring at Egerton, which has been completely restored claces of learning and education, and to raise architect. The day was unfortunately wet, bodies was not destroyed by unnecessary in- usual, the deficiency was made up by the poorer parishoners, who flocked in their holiday dresses and filled every bench. After the usual evening service, the Archbishop preached, and church. The congregation then retired to the school-room, which had been decorated with flowers and branches; and a cold collation was served, and the customary speeches made, the me nory of the late Earl, and the health of Mr. Hubbard being remembered. The restorations are entirely oak, the seats are all open and massive, with rich traceried ends, the roofs have been restored or are new, the chancel roof s painted and gilded, the floor covered with caustic tiles, and the screens and parcloses are appropriate; the square pews in the chancel en removed and proper choir-seats restored. The tower of this church is particularly fine, and commands a most extensive view; it formerly served as a beacon.

The annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels in England and Wales was held yesterday se'nnight at the society's offices, 79 Pal-mall, the Archbishop of anterbury in the chair, and the Bishop Oxford, Winchester, Gloucester, St. David's Lichfield, Bangor, St. Asaph's, and Ripon, Mr. A. B. Hope, Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., Mr. Mow bray, M. P., &c., being present. The thirtysixth annual report stated that -

"The committee have to report a considerable increase in the operations of the society during They have granted 147 sums money, amounting in the whole to £19,197 showing a greater number of places assisted, and a larger amount of aid, than in any year since The additionals eats to be obtained by the execution of the works are 36,814, of which to be reserved for the use of the poorer inhabihis lordship proceeded in procession to the tants; these numbers also show greater results than those of any year since 1847. The number ade to the vestry, where certain formalities and the right rev. prelate, ere gone through; and the right rev. prelate, on his return to the choir, was inducted by the Dean and Archdeacon Macdonald into the pre admit of repair, will be rebuilt, and 71 other admit of repair, will be rebuilt. and 71 other churches will be enlarged, or altered by a fresh arrangement of the seats, and in most cases will It is now announced by the local papers to be be extensively repaired. The total population of the lishop of Oxford to hold his of the place to be benefited by the proposed increase of church-room above mentioned is 684,149; the number of previously existing churches is 180, containing 104,617 seats, o which 46,796 are reserved for the use of the poorer inhabitants, so that the additional accommodation of this last kind will be nearly equal to two-thirds of the present provision which is for only about one-fifteenth of the population, but which will now be increased to more than one-ninth. The committee have to report the completion, during the last year, of 34 additional churches; also that 21 parish churches have been rebuilt; and that the enlargement or improvement of 54 other churches has been effected—making 109 grants, amounting to £13,893. The additional seats obtained with the aid of this sum are 22,427 in number, of which 23,670 are reserved for the use of the poorer inhabitants.

After an uninterrupted sojourn of many years in his distant Diocese, the Bishop of

earliest ministrations. Does he, we feel tempted to inquire, when he compares this great city, its ceaseless round of toil and pleasure, itself the very centre and hearts-core of European civilization with these inferred to the Bishop of Chester and the Rev. Cecil Wray, incumbent of St. Martin's, Liverpool. A difference of pinion had long subsisted between the civilization, with those infant towns over whose

"Heirs of all the ages in the foremost ranks of time."

How true, indeed, is it that not in vain for us, nor the Christian world generally, have the Greek philosophers lived and thought; not in vain did Alexander in the lust of Conquest spread over the East that language in which the Gospel was to be there first published; not in vain had the conquerors of the world bound together all nations in the unity of their iron rule; when along the mighty highways which then connected east and west, north and south, amid the subject nations which then owned the laws, the language, the civilization of Rome, God's message flew with the speed of lightning, so that, before the close of the Apostolic age, t was known in some sense even to the end of the world. Nor would in vain the Anglo-Saxon ace have circumnavigated the bounds of the earth, even if men like B shop Selwyn were not found to bring in the isles of the Pacific to the bedience of Christ. He is, indeed, a man wonlerfully fitted for that great work to which he as been called. His character is one of singuar weight and force, the very type of our English nature—active, practical, and enterprising; not as is too often the case, in the things of this world, but in the service of religion and the Church. In his presence we breathe the air of his own Melanesian mission, free and life-giving, and seem to watch him the sailor-Bishop as he glides in his pinnace through the innuindeed, the "Apostle of the Pacific," the man Of him the Church of England has in truth

reason to be proud as of one of the most active and at the same time most devoted of her sons. Nor, whilst she owns her deep obligations to the zeal and enterprise of characters like his, would she detract aught from the respect due to profound and learned theologians within her pale. The learning of a Hooker, the enterprise f a Selwyn, are talents of a different order, but they are devoted to a similar end, and help forward the same great work. The deep foundations of the sacred edifice are indeed laid by the efforts of both; but, whilst it is the task of the support of the outward and material fabric, the beauty of the inward building, its harmony, its fair design and proportions may be not inap-propriately described as the work of the former. BATH AND WELLS .- After the usual delay, ord Auckland is raised to the see of Bath and

Wells, and that of Sodor and Man is vacant. There is not much which needs to be said on the appointment itself. Lord Auckland seems o have won golden opinions from all parties. The Guardian, always courteous, though very decided in its opinions, gives him a good word; and the Record is satisfied with him for the see to which he is appointed. It is a curious ques-tion connected with his elevation whether it House of Lords. He sits there now as Lord Auckland, not as Bishop of Bath and Wells; would not have as yet a seat. It is, therefore, doubtful whether the next person elevated to seat in the upper house, and thereby become junior bishop. The object of the recent arrangeshould not be multiplied, and that the number of bishops there should remain the same; but as Lord Auckland is a peer independent of his ishopric, it would seem that the arrangement in question would not apply to him. a still more interesting subject will be the appointment of his successor. The Isle of Man has been particularly fortunate in its bishops; for a long time it has enjoyed the advantage resident prelates—men of amiable character and truly apostolical spirit; and it is to be hoped that this "apostolical succession" will be continued. - Clerical Journal.

REV. C. B. DALTON .- Another vacancy has been filled up in a most unexpected manne Mr. Causton, the much respected incumbent of Highgate. We have now to announce the removal to that place of the Rev. C. B. Dalton, Rector of Lambeth. Mr. Dalton is the son-in-law of the Bishop of London, and, by some arof the new burial ground for the parish, on Tuesday, May 30, his resignation of the rectory was announced. It is one of the signs of the times that a living such as Lambeth should be recigned on any account shout of the consequence of the co resigned on any account short of being prome tions, or others, for some special reason apted to the bench. A few years ago, a person situated like Mr. Dalton would have obtained with but two non placets, as was also the second, another living for a residence and retained permitting the annexation, on certain conditions, Lambeth for its income. If it should prove, to colleges and halls of "affiliated houses," as we believe it will, that the rectory has been under special regulations as to economy unconditionally resigned, then, though it would otherwise, at the discretion of the college or be almost an insult to Mr Dalton to offer him hall to which they may be annexed. The third praise for doing what, under the circumstances, provides, or rather provided, for the establishecame an obvious duty, still we must congraturn the scale altogether in lavour of the advocates of revolution, and would violate the understanding on which a number of modern Conservatives have up to the present time supported the Bill. We trust that, although a somewhat

A correspondence has taken place between Bishop and Mr. Wray, as to the mode in which interests he watches with an anxiety more tender than that of founder or of colonizer; or, again, when on the banks of the Cam or of the Thames, he revisits those classic haunts which must have known the early aspirations of his boyhood and his manhood; does he for one moment regret that his lot is now east for life in some distance from his own parish, with the other and less-favoured scenes? We think not; avowed intention of advancing those principles at least, if we may judge from the tone of an address which he delivered, not to New Zealand vices were to be similar and frequent, and there chiefs in his native Diocese, but to a congrega-tion rustling in silks and satins in the centre of May-fair. To them he spoke of the evil influences of unsanctified wealth; he reminded them the House of God." Mr. Wray, having obtainthat some listening to him possessed perhaps | ed the funds, waited on the Bishop to ask his more in their own private resources than the whole revenue of all the Colonial Churches:
This is clearly a party question; and we shall that the position which they occupied now with respect to their distant Colonies was similar to out attempting to decide. The friends of Mr. that of the citizens of the Roman Empire when Britain was itself savage and heathen; and that the history of the world was but that of nations nurtured in barbarism, advanced to civilization, borhood—that our wealth-worship needs a and at length corrupted by wealth and degeneracy; and he almost repeated Mr. Macaulay's prediction, that at some distant period the traveller from New Zealand should take his bornood—that or weatth-worship needs a check, and that no where can that check be applied so effectually as in the House of God—that, if the services in the proposed church traveller from New Zealand should take his traveller from New Zealand should take his stand on a broken arch of London-bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

We believe that Bishop Selwyn's warning was needed, and we can well understand how strangely our vast accumulations of private wealth, for mere purposes of luxury, must contrast in his eyes with the pitiful necessities of the needy Colonial Churches; but we must trast in his eyes with the pitiful necessities of the needy Colonial Churches; but we must venture to remark that the history of this world is not merely that of the rise and decline of empires. There is one over-ruling Providence directing the destinies of man, and making each generation subserve in its turn to the good of its successor; so that, like the runners in the Consistent trails were they hand on the light of Grecian torch-race, they hand on the light of tance from his own parish, and put in it a perknowledge and of science (ever increasing) to the end of all things. It may be said of us, in the words of the poet, that we are—

son of his own way of thinking, there would only be a renewal of the trouble which the Bishop had experienced with Mr. Wray himself; Bishop had experienced with Mr. Wray himself; and that, as to the episcopai power to repress such proceedings as those alluded to, it was notorious that episcopal injunctions were very little attended to. On these accounts the Bishop resolved to exercise his repressional power a step earlier, and to prevent the erection of the church in which he felt satisfied that real Protestantism would be set at nought. These were the arguments adduced. Those who wish to see the subject treated in extenso may refer to the Liverpool newspapers, and to the Guardian and the Record; there they will see what can be said for and against both Mr. Wray and the Bishop of Chester .- Clerical Journal.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD: SAYINGS AND DOINGS. The Reform Bill is still the great subject of

nterest and discussion. From the turn the question has lately taken, those members of Convocation anxious for some measure of re-form, and others who consider the present bill less objectionable than a future measure might prove, have entertained serious fears that the bill will be thrown out. A petition in its favor has consequently been drawn up and extensively signed by resident members of Convocation. The document expresses the anxiety of the petitioners at the present aspect of the discussion; deprecates, as most injurious, the protraction of the discussion and suspense beyond the the House to pass the dill, in the principal provisions as now before the Government-the pe of this age perhaps the best fitted to plant the titioners fully recognizing the necessity for oresee, from the nature of the opposition to the present bill, what may be the character of any future measure. It is worthy of note, that the signatures are headed by the names of the three recently elected Heads of Houses, the Master of Baliol, the Rector of Exeter, and the Principal of Brasenose. The Regius Pro-fessor of Divinity, the Junior Proctor, and most of the Tutors signed the petition, which was presented by Sir William Heathcote, on the bill in committee slowly advances: the clauses considered at the last two committees, relating to congregation, speaking in English, and similar points, were agreed to, generally by large majorities. A member having inquired whether it was true that Mr. Rawlinson, of Exeter, and Mr. Wayte, of Trinity, had been recommended as secretaries to the commission under the bill, Lord John Russell in reply, protested against the abuse of the practice of questioning minis-ters, and remarked that it was rather too hard upon those who have taken an active interest in the University question, and forwarded sug-gestions to Government, to have their names thus brought before the public. The noble Lord leclined to give any information on the subject. The new regulations proposed by the Hebdomadal Board respecting independent and affiliated halls and lodging-houses were considered in Convocation on the 23d ultimo. On the first resolution being put, the Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, of Magdalen Hall, animadverted upon the introduction of these measures by the Hebdoma-dal Board, quoting in English from a well-known author, as follows:—"It is one of the most singular circumstances in the history of any community, be it of the nature of a private corporation or body politic, that the rulers thereof, being the few, and having been disliked, either justly or unjustly, for the method of their rule, are at last wont to propose the same schemes, with some decent variations, which the most active and patriotic spirits have urged in vain." Mr. Rogers censured the proposal as imprudent, partly antiquated, partly absurd, and altogether indecent—telling Convocation that their office is not to be kind "who give incongruous strength to the dead, but teach them at length that it is most foolish to affect a power which they have lost, at the rightly". This is somewhat story. and that rightly." This is somewhat strong language; but the members of the Hebdomadal Board must be, by this time, pretty well inured to the attacks of "active and patriotic spirits" attacks not always either just or becoming. been filled up in a most unexpected manner.

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unfortunate Hebdomadal Board, and to attribute to its incapacity the existence of all the abuses and anomalies of the present University system, that injustice is often done to many most zealous and worthy men, honestly laboring rangement between the sees of London and Canterbury, was appointed to this valuable rectory on the death of the late Dr. D'Oyley. The arduous and constant labor of so great a parish proved, however, too much for his health, which, for some time past, has not been satisfactory to his friends; and at the consecution. factory to his friends; and at the consecration sociated with them, during his year of office

proved by the Vice Chancellor, was carried

ment of "independent halls," with special reg-