

the conditions of every grade of youthful life. There is scarcely a subject of inquiry in any branch of science, natural, physical or moral, any branch of art, or any period of history, the first steps of which are not made plain by pens that are employed also in the most abstruse problems of human research. And by means of a cheap press these are brought within the reach of the poorest. A remarkable illustration of the truth of these remarks is afforded by the series of "Penny Handbooks," written by "Members of the Staff of the British Museum," relating to subjects of profitable inquiry, chiefly in natural history, and written in such simple language as to be within the comprehension of school-boys.

It will be strange indeed if this opening of the gates of the wide realms of knowledge to all should not allure the feet of many a youth fitted to become an explorer and discoverer, but who, had it not been for the free provision of these means, would have been unable to take those initial steps, which, because they encounter the first difficulties, often mark the last efforts. Many a youth of good parts needs early help; and in such cases the saving of the first few years of life from the useless expenditure of ill-directed or non-directed efforts would place him in circumstances in the highest degree encouraging for further pursuit and investigation.

The same phenomena are apparent in other and still more important directions. The publication by the English University presses of works for the young, designed to throw light on the study of the Holy Scriptures, is but one of many classes of the same kind of efforts to put the ripest wisdom of a passing generation within the reach of the growing youth of our day.

One obvious duty incumbent on the Church of the day arises out of this state of things. It is the duty of taking care that an equal amount of attention be paid to the *moral* and *spiritual* interests of our youth. Man is not a mere animal, nor is he solely an intellectual animal. He has a heart, as truly as he has a mind. Moral instincts are as really a part of man as the senses of sight and hearing. Skill in handicraft, and the quick discernments of the mind, are graced, honored and sanctified by that moral culture which teaches all to use their powers in a lowly obedience to a Divine command, in a reverential regard for the Divine will, and a supreme endeavour to imitate that perfection of righteousness which lifts to the true stature of manhood, and which places the crown of glory on the brow of the lowly and the good.

Editorial Notes.

WAR! This one word continues, alas! to represent the subject which is uppermost in all men's minds. Our own local difficulty in the North-West is eclipsed by the prospect, now almost a certainty, of a sanguinary contest for supremacy in the East between the British lion and the Russian bear. It is evident to most men that the act of diplomacy is powerless to resist the passion for conquest which has for ages fired the Muscovite breast with dreams of a monopoly of empire in Asia, and that the only means of checking this voracious ambition is to be found in the dread arbitrament of the sword. England has not sought this war, it is being forced upon her by an unscrupulous and determined foe, and she can with a clear

conscience commit her cause, which is the cause of humanity, to the God of battles, with full confidence that the right will prevail.

Reverting to our own internal troubles, we cannot too strongly condemn the unpatriotic course of a small section of our fellow citizens, who, by their inflammatory speeches against the Government, are doing all that in them lies, to administer aid and comfort to men in open rebellion against the Crown. It must not be thought, however, that the treasonable utterances of some members of the *Club Nationale*, and a few others, represent the opinions of any large section of our French Canadian compatriots. They are simply the vaporing of a small knot of disappointed political gamins, whose thirst for notoriety must be gratified at any cost.

We sincerely sympathize with the sister Church of the United States in the great loss which she has sustained by the sudden death of one of her most distinguished clergymen, the Rev. Dr. Geo. Leeds, of Baltimore. He was a straightforward, conscientious Churchman, an eloquent preacher, a laborious parish priest, and an indefatigable worker in every department of Diocesan and national church life.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The name of Correspondent must in all cases be enclosed with letter, but will not be published unless desired. The Editor will not hold himself responsible, however, for any opinions expressed by Correspondents.]

S. P. C. K. EMIGRATION CHAPLAINCY.

To the Editor of THE CHURCH GUARDIAN.

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. J. Bridger intends to leave Liverpool, with his party of emigrants, on the 23rd. inst. I have forwarded to him the applications, which, in consequence of the notice you kindly inserted in the CHURCH GUARDIAN, have been sent to me. How far he will be able to supply the various demands, I cannot say. He has promised to do all he can.

I beg to say, that, among the persons, whom he intends to bring out, and for whom situations are desired, are some good farm-labourers (both married and single); a useful man, anxious to work on a farm, with his wife, who is a skilled dairy-woman (this couple have a son of fourteen); two or three good market-gardeners; a carpenter; a plasterer; several respectable and industrious young men, who wish to learn the Canadian system of farming; and two healthy, good-looking and intelligent little orphan-boys, for adoption, one seven, and the other five years of age. I shall be glad to receive applications (stating wages offered), from any who may be in want of the services of work-people, such as I have mentioned.

Yours &c.,

South Quebec, THOMAS W. FYLES.
April 16, 1885.

JURISDICTION OF METROPOLITANS.

To the Editor of THE CHURCH GUARDIAN.

SIR,—I have recently found a copy of a very remarkable document, which I think has not received the attention which it merits, as forming an important link in the history of the growth and extension of the Church of the Anglican Communion. This document is that of the first letters patent conferring Metropolitan jurisdiction beyond Seas. As I believe that you have yourself devoted some time and research to this subject, any comments which you can make upon the document would be of much interest both to myself and to others of your readers, especially if you can indicate the points of difference and resemblance

between this one and the similar one that was drafted for Montreal.

Letters-patent respecting the Bishoprics of Calcutta and Madras, dated the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

(1.) "And whereas it is our intention by letters patent under the great Seal of our said United Kingdom, bearing even date with these presents, to erect, found, and constitute our territories in the East Indies, within the limits of the Presidency of Madras, and also our territories within the said island of Ceylon to be a Bishop's See, and to be called from henceforth the Bishopric of Madras, and to name and appoint our well beloved Daniel Corrie, Doctor of Laws, now Archdeacon of Calcutta to be Bishop of the said See of Madras, and to grant to such Bishop of Madras and his successor, such or the like Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the exercise of such or the like Episcopal functions within the said See of Madras, as were heretofore enjoyed and exercised by the said Bishop of Calcutta within the limits of the said Presidency of Madras, and within our territories in the territories in the island of Ceylon.

(2.) "And we do further will and ordain that the Bishop of the said See of Calcutta for the time being shall be and be deemed and taken to be the Metropolitan Bishop in India, and shall have and enjoy and exercise such Ecclesiastical jurisdiction as hereinafter is mentioned: (subject nevertheless to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, in the same manner as the Bishop of Calcutta was subject and subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of the Province of Canterbury, in the exercise of all Ecclesiastical jurisdiction and powers which previously to these our letters patent were vested in the said Bishop.)

(3.) "And we will and ordain that the said Bishop of Madras shall be a suffragan to the said Bishop of Calcutta, and his successors.

(4.) "And we give and grant unto the said Bishop of Calcutta and his successors full power and authority to perform all functions peculiar and appropriated to the office of Metropolitan within the limits of the said See of Madras, and to exercise Metropolitan jurisdiction over the Bishop of Madras and his successors, and the Archdeacon of Madras and Colombo, and all other chaplains, ministers, priests and deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland within the limits of the said Diocese of Madras.

(5.) "And we do by these presents give and grant unto the said Bishop of Calcutta and his successors full power and authority to visit once in every five years, or oftener if occasion shall require, as well the said Bishop of Madras and his successors, as all ministers and chaplains, and all priests and deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland resident in the said Diocese of Madras, for correcting and applying the defects of the said Bishop of Madras and his successors, with all and all manner of visitatorial jurisdiction, power and coercion.

(6.) "And we do hereby authorize and empower the said Bishop of Calcutta and his successors to inhibit during any such visitation of the said Diocese of Madras, the exercise of all, or by such part or parts of the ordinary jurisdiction of the said Bishop of Madras or his successors as to him the said Bishop of Calcutta or his successors shall seem expedient; and during the time of such visitation to exercise by himself or themselves, or his or their commissaries, such powers, functions, and jurisdictions in and over the Diocese of Madras, as the said Bishop of Madras might have exercised if he had not been inhibited from exercising the same.

(7.) And we do further ordain and declare that if any person against whom a judgment or decree shall be pronounced by the said Bishop of Madras or his successors, or his or their commissary or commissaries, shall conceive himself to be aggrieved by such sentence, it shall be lawful for such person to appeal to the said Bishop of Calcutta or his successors, provided such appeal be entered within fifteen days after such sentence shall have been pronounced.