

of God cast off their shining garments and appear in the presence of their Maker in the soul and cast-off robes of Satan? One thing Mr. Jones does not know. The black gown is not a clerical dress. It is allowed, it is true. But it is worn in common by jurists and lawyers, orators and statesmen. It is scholastic. It was once universally worn. The Surplice is a sacred dress, worn only by holy men, when in the performance of the service of God. It has one voice to all men. It indicates that God is in His Holy Temple. It calls men to worship.—N. Y. Churchman.

News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, June 9.

THE CHURCH IN THE CANADAS.

On Friday the Bishop of Oxford moved for a copy of an address presented to Her Majesty by the House of Assembly and Legislative Council in Canada, praying for the removal of disadvantages to which the Church in Canada is subject, and to enable it to elect its own Bishops; and for an answer which may be given thereto:—

"The address in question was one that followed upon the adoption of an act by the Canadian Legislature: in which it was, amongst other things, distinctly declared that it was desirable that the connection between Church and State should entirely cease. When that act which carried into effect the declaration he had just referred to was adopted, the members of both houses of the Canadian Legislature agreed to the address for the production of which he now moved. He thought that this was not an unconstructive movement for this country. For there were many persons here who forgot that the connection between the Church and the State gave rise to correlative duties and obligations. That of the State gave certain support to the Church, and implied, on the other hand, that the Church should forego the exercise of some of those natural liberties which she might otherwise have enjoyed. For his own part he had no wish to see the connection between Church and State dissolved, because he believed that it was attended with advantage to both. But it was well, at a time when much of our legislation tended in this direction, that men should realise the real effect of such a separation between Church and State; and that it should be seen that it was a measure which would not only deprive the Church of its natural character, but would also deprive the State of its wholesome influence over the Church."

Earl Granville said the Government had no objection to lay on the table the address of the Canadian Legislature. No answer had, however, yet been returned to that address.

The Earl of Derby agreed with the remarks of the right rev. prelate, but reminded him that he had given his assent to the measure, which by enabling the Canadian Legislature to discover the endowments from the Church, was the first step in bringing about the separation between Church and State. He was not responsible for having sanctioned that violation of the endowments of the Church.

The Bishop of Oxford said his support of the act was based on the principle that this country should not make engagements with its colonies and afterwards break them. He did not give his assent directly or indirectly to the taking of the clergy reserves from the Church; on the contrary, he stated in his place in Parliament that he thought such a spoliation of the Church by the colonial legislature would be not only unlawful, but an act of the greatest folly—tantamount to a man's burning his seed corn. What he assented to was not the spoliation of the Church, but the leaving to the colonists the settlement of their own concerns.

The Earl of Derby said the act to which the right rev. prelate assented broke down the reservation with regard to the endowments, and enabled the Colonial Legislature to deal with them as they pleased.

The Bishop of Oxford believed that that point had been previously concluded by a pledge given by Parliament.

Last night the formal announcement was made in both Houses that the Vienna Conference were closed. It was received with loud cheering in the Commons, where the fact was briefly stated by the Premier, and a satisfactory "Hear, hear," from Lord Lyndhurst in the Peers, when the particulars were given more in detail by the Foreign Secretary. The Earl of Clarendon said—"I this morning received information from her Majesty's Minister at Vienna that a Conference was yesterday summoned by Count Buol, and that he then made a proposition to the Russian Plenipotentiaries. I believe the Russian Plenipotentiaries—I am speak-

ing from a short despatch received by telegraph—requested to know whether they might send that proposal to St. Petersburg. Upon the French and English Ministers being consulted, they said they had no instructions to agree to such a proceeding, and Count Buol then said that, having fulfilled the engagement undertaken by Austria—to endeavour to find the element of accommodation between the contending parties—and having failed to discover such means of accommodation, he considered there was no further use of Conferences being held; and the Conferences were accordingly closed."—Guardian, June 6.

Orders were received by the Ordnance authorities on Thursday, to forward the arms and accoutrements for the use of the Foreign Legion, to Heligoland. Upwards of 1000 men are already on the island, and more continue to arrive daily. Her Majesty's ship Otter is incessantly plying between Cuxhaven and Heligoland, bringing up the volunteers, who, notwithstanding the opposition of some of the German principalities to their enlistment, continue to come down the Elbe in great numbers.

Extensive embarkations of troops are expected to take place during the beginning of the next month, and it is stated that before the 20th of next month every available man in the United Kingdom belonging to infantry regiments of the line will have embarked for the seat of war. Recruiting is going on in Scotland at the rate of 6,000 per annum, and if the same proportion volunteer in England, Wales, and Ireland, we shall have enlisted by the end of a year 60,000 men.

In a recent gale in the Bay of Biscay, sixty-five horses were lost on board the *Midway*, and several others so severely injured that they were obliged to be landed. Lord Ellenborough says they were improperly packed upon deck for economy's sake. Lord Panmure replies the fittings were considered satisfactory before starting, and they had every reason to anticipate fair weather at this time of the year, and not such a severe hurricane. The vessel was little damaged.

Her Majesty having discovered that a large portion of the children of the domestic and other servants at Buckingham Palace are very much neglected in the matter of education, has commanded that premises in Palace-street, Piccadilly, should be fitted up as a school for them, the whole of the expenses of which will be paid by the Queen. The number of scholars of both sexes at present eligible for admission is 66. An evening school will be established for such of the elder children as may be prevented from attending in the daytime.

On Whit-Sunday, during the evening service, the Rev. J. C. Mason, the newly-inducted rector of St. Clement Danes, administered public baptism to ninety-three children, of different ages, without the fee hitherto paid for the performance of that rite. The Archdeacon of Northumberland has recommended to his clergy the immediate disuse of fees for baptism, "being persuaded that the Church expected and required them freely to administer not only the life-strengthening sacrament, but also the life-giving, the regenerating sacrament."

On Sunday a great deal of excitement was occasioned at Watford, by the attempt of the vicar, the Rev. R. L. James, to introduce changes of a Puseyite character in the service. After the Morning Prayer and the Litany a bell was rung, contrary to custom, for five minutes before the Communion service. As soon as the bell began to ring, the Hon. Mrs. Villiers rose from her seat in a pew near the pulpit and left the church—an example which was immediately followed by the whole of the congregation. Mr. Leo James has held the living only since the recent demise of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Capel.—Daily News.

With reference to the above paragraph we have received the following letter:—

"To the Editor of the Guardian,"

"Vicarage House, Watford, Herts, June 5, 1855.

"Sir—A paragraph has appeared in the Daily News relating to the changes in the Morning services here, and I am sorry to find it mistakes both my intentions and what took place.

"I beg to enclose my letter which I addressed to the parishioners explaining my intentions; and as to facts, they are these:—All the schools and many other persons, according to previous arrangement, left the church after the Litany. But the next service was well attended, and so far from the whole congregation leaving, all of the principal families, except one or two invalids, remained. It is true a few persons left immediately after the sermon, but without disorderly confusion.

"It is my own belief, and that of an increasing number of the clergy, that a strict adherence to the plain rule of the Book of Common Prayer is the only present remedy left against ultra-practices on the one hand, and sacrilegious mutilation on the other.

"If you think it will be doing service to the Church of God by inserting my letter and explanation, I shall be glad.—And remain, Sir, your faithfully,

"R. LEW JAMES, Vicar at Watford, and Constant Reader."

THE CRIMEA.

The advance of 35,000 French under General Bosquet, on the left bank of the Tchernaya, commenced on the 24th ult., appears to have been effected without opposition. Prince Gortschakoff reports by telegraph that on the 25th his outposts were in possession of the right bank of the Tchernaya. But a private despatch, also from Varna, states that the allies are in possession

of Tchorguna, on the right bank of the river, and distant about three miles from Kamara. Two Russian batteries and several battalions, despatched from the north of Sebastopol, were advanced upon the Kbutor Mackenzie road to support the "retiring force." The Post Gazette of Frankfurt publishes a despatch from Odessa, telling us that General Gushakoff had at length arrived at Perekop with his division, four infantry regiments, each 3,000 strong. General Grotzenhain had also arrived at Perekop with his light cavalry division, the third, consisting of four regiments, each 900 strong. These figures would give Prince Gortschikoff a reinforcement of 18,000 men—a number which more exact information would probably reduce.

Various accounts agree in stating that the force of the allies in the Crimea amounted on the 24th to 200,000 men. This includes 10,000 Piedmontese troops already arrived, and about 6000 more are daily expected. Lord Raglan's force is calculated at 35,000 effective. The Turkish force number 10,000—consisted near Balaklava, and 25,000 Turks and Egyptians, who commenced to arrive on the 19th, in exchange for the 10,000 who re-embarked some days before for Eupatoria. The French army numbers 115,000 men: making in round numbers a total of 200,000 men. It is said that, for operations in the field, about 91,000 will be detached—consisting of 60,000 French troops, 25,000 Turks, the whole of the Sardinian troops, and a part of the English army.

The country on the right bank of the Tchernaya is hilly, gradually rising up to a high ridge surmounted by steep cliffs, like a wall, and running far to the east, a lower portion of the great south range. Up this high ground runs the military road to Simphoropol, having on its left the high table-land which terminates in the cliffs whereon stands the ruins of Inkermann, within a long shot of the right of our position before Sebastopol. As the road reaches the summit it turns sharply round the corner of the ridge, and winds away in a north-easterly direction to Batchi-Serai. At this corner the Russians have constructed batteries commanding the defile: and behind the ridge, concealed from the view of our army, lie a portion of the Russian forces. Except the military road, thus defended, there are only two goat-paths up the cliff to the right, debouching on the table-land opposite the Russian encampment, and apparently easily defended by a few men. It will be seen, therefore, that nothing short of a second Alma could result from any attempt to carry the ridge: but if it was carried, the Russian position above the valley of Inkermann would be turned. There is only one other direct way of reaching the country above the Beldek—namely, by crossing the Tchernaya near the head of the harbour of Sebastopol; but the road through the valley is completely under the fire of the batteries established on the cliffs to the north of the roadstead, and on the heights above Inkermann ruins; and on the maps it looks quite impracticable. If the Varna despatch, however, is correct, General Bosquet must have marched some of his troops eastward across the head of the Tchernaya and thus crossed the Tchorguna.

That we may speedily anticipate some further important movement there can be little doubt. A French officer writes on the 22nd—"The last arrangements have been made in a council of war, at which Generals Canrobert, Pelissier, Bosquet, Lord Raglan, Omer Pacha, Brown, De la Marmorat, and Admirals Bruat and Lyons, were present."

General Canrobert, on quitting his command, issued the following address to the army, announcing his successor:—

"Soldiers—General Pelissier, Commander of the First Corps, assumes from this day's date the chief command of the army in the East. The Emperor, by placing at your head a General accustomed to great commands, grown old in war and in the camp, has wished to give you an additional proof of his solicitude, and to prepare still more the successes which, believe me, shortly await your energetic perseverance. In leaving the exalted position where circumstances and the will of the Sovereign had placed me, and where you maintained me in the midst of severe trials by your warlike virtues and the confiding devotion with which you never ceased to honour me, I do not intend to separate myself from you. The happiness of taking a closer share in your glorious fatigues and your noble labours has been granted to me; and it is together, under the skilful and firm guidance of the new Commander-in-Chief, that we will continue to fight for France and for the Emperor.

"CANROBERT.

"Head-quarters before Sebastopol, May 19."