tecture of the latter part of the 13th century. The expense has been almost entirely defrayed by the noble family of Longleat, in whose patronage the benefice is.—Much is due to the taste and energy of the Rector, the Rev. D. M. Clerk. After the Consecration, the whole population of the village was regaled with substantial old English fare, at the expense of the Marchionness of Bath.

Anglo-Romanist Intriques.—Dr. Wiseman's changes of a gardient of the control of the

Anglo-Ronanist Interques, -Dr. Wiseman's chance of a cardinal's hat has not been improved by his visit to Rome. His object and that of Dr. Sharples turns out to Rome. His object and that of Dr. Sharples turns out to been the promotion of a scheme, exposed in my letter of April 15, for transferring the whole temporalities and trusts of the British Roman Catholic body into the sole and irresponsible hands of the "vicars." This project has signally failed, and mainly because such a host of letters came from England to the Propaganda in denunciative and injustice. ciation of the measure, that its unpopularity and injustice were domonstrated. It was hoped that by doing the thing silently no opposition would be raised; but there is such a thing as an intrepid press, even in defence of Roman Catholic interests. For the present, the Pope seems inclined to allow the hat of the late kind and worthy Acton to remain empty. Wisconen has breught an Irich row to remain empty. Wiseman has brought an Irish row about his ears, by a document similar to Bishop Bloom-field's let'er against allowing Hibernian persons to officiate in the London diocese. He has placed in the hands of in the London diocese. He has placed in the hands of the Propaganda a paper, in which he describes the education of the Irish priests as totally deficient in the accomplishment suited to the clerical character in England, however fitted they may be for the balf-savage people they were bred among. They are good enough (he says) "pro agrestibus et sylvestribus." I need not tell you how violent is the clamour about this topic on the part of those who represent Ireland in Rome; Wiseman's opinion would derive much corroboration from the sayings and doings of a coarse and ignorant fanantic here—one and doings of a coarse and ignorant fanantic here—one Kirby of Waterford, The runnous here is that a personage will be shortly dispatched to England in the capacity of "Apostolic Visitor," to inquire into and arrange Church squabbles. On Tuesday the Pope paid a private visit to the Rev. Mr. Newman and his associates, in their colle-giate church of Santa Croce, near the Lateran. - Correspondent of a Morning Paper.

Another Convert to Popery.—Considerable surprise (says a correspondent) has been occasioned in consequence of its having become known that the eldest son of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, who is heir presumptive to the of the Hon. Mrs. Notos, as he had been to Popery, title of Baron Grantley, became a convert to Popery, while an "Eton boy," during his short stay at Paris, at Easter last. A French Priest, with whom the youth became acquainted during his visit to France with his mother, is the party by whose means his recantation of Pro-

INCREASE OF MISSIONARY STUDENTS .- The Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Leicester have determined on founding four studentships at the New College for Missionaries ing not congregational; and for these reasons,—that at Canterbury, the students to be elected from schools in the county of Leicester. A special committee, consisting of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, the Bishop of the diocese (Peterboroug), the County members, and the diocese (Peterboroug), the County members, and the Archdeacon has been appointed to earry the plan into operation. His Grace the Duke of Portland has comperation. His Grace the Duke of Portland has comperation. menced the fund by a donation of £100, and an annual subscription of £10. The proposal for the formation of these studenships originated with the District secretary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and is to be carried into effect in connection with the county association of that venerable Society.

The Rev. Dr. Pusey has addressed the following letter to the Morning Herald:—"Sir,—In consequence of a circumstantial statement copied by you from the Standard, that one formerly a Clergyman in the English Church said that he had 'gone to Rome' by my advice, it seems best to say, once for all, that if any person ever said any thing of the sort he was guilty of a wifful untruth. I never advised any individual whatever to 'go to Rome, or leave the English Church. Such advice mostly comes from a very different quarter. On the contrary, those called upon and are able—to contribute such portion from a very different quarter. On the contrary, those who know me, know well that being convinced of the divine office and mission of the English Church, I have who have applied to me. I contradict this account, because it was brought before me, and is detailed so very will excuse many persons whom we might be disposed

formally confirmed by the College of Bishops, at the meeting of the Synod held on Thursday se'nnight. It is expected that the consecration of Mr. Ewing will take this or that individual, or Place in the new risk of for three and a the same time with that sense of attachment and communion which makes the members election of a successor to the lamented Bishop Moir has break through the custom he finds established; and, of Christ's Body to be of one heart and of one soul.

THE PRELATES IN PARLIAMENT .- The four Irish re-

Sunday last the parish Church was the scene of a most remedy the evil; if authority neglects its duty, they Sunday last the parish Church was the scene of a most interesting ceremony—the baptism by immersion of an adult. After the reading of the second lesson, the Rev. E. Morris, the Vicar of the parish, and Rural Dean for the Deanery of Kidwelly, conducted the young person to the Deanery of Kidwelly, conducted the young person to be baptised to a font, specially provided for the purpose, band, we cannot blame them if they wait until they and in his usual most impressive and solemn manner are called on, provided they show no backwardness to read the service proper for the occasion. The revival of read the service proper for the occasion. The revival of this form of baptism, which was, in former years, generally adopted by the Church of England, and is still auprised by the Rubric, was an object of interest, and attracted many to witness the ceremony. The whole proceeding were devoutly conducted in the prescribed decency and order. -- Carmarthen Journal.

sex, by his parishioners, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of his incumbency among them. DIOCESE OF MELBOURNE. On Wednesday last, at

Christ Church, Clifton, and yesterday at the parish church, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, preached on behalf of the colonial possessions over which he has just been appointed diocesan. He pleaded powerfully, and the object was handsomely met by collections, which amounted to £80.—Bristol Mirror.

Convocation .- The Morning Post gives the following account of a meeting at St. Sepulchre's, Snow-hill, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of electing Proctors at the ensuing Convocation :-

"The summons was issued in the name of the Archdeacon of London, (Mr. Hale,) and great surprise was expressed on the part of the clergy to find that simply his Surrofiate (Dr. Phillimore) was in attendance. On that gentleman taking the chair, Dr. Worthington rose to demand why the Curates of the diocese were excluded from the summons issued to himself and the other incumbents present? Answer was returned that they were not included in the document under which the Surrogate tive the course pursued by the Surrogate. The assembly was, therefore, prima facie, illegal. Dr. Worthington fur ther demanded why Convocation was considered as necessarily connected with the dissolution of the two houses, being anciently perfectly distinct and totally independe that this was no subject of inquiry at that meeting.

"Dr. Worthington then demanded to see the minutes of what the Convocation had done during their fate session. These, also, were not forthcoming, and it was contended had nothing to do with the present matter.

"To this Dr. Worthington replied that it was a matter of importance to inquire into whether the functions committed to Dr. Russell and Dr. Shepherd had been fittingly important element of the Anglican Church, and one

question.
"No answer was given. The Rev. Mr. Lupton, one of late officers to give an account of their stewardship was at least disrespectful to all present. A poll was demanded by Mr. Le Mesurier on the part of Dr. Russell and Dr. ing that he would neither act, propose, nor vote in such a state of things. The other and larger portion of the heartless, and lifeless, because every one is afraid of clergy remained quiescent, evidently disgusted with such his neighbour—herause men are not presented with the neighbour men are not presented

Salisbury, who preached on the occasion an impressive perly a synodical assembly, competent to the full dis sermon, on Heb. x. 19, 20, 21, 22. The church has recently been rebuilt, in the early decorated style of architecture of the latter part of the 13th century. The

> nere form, the clergy must see that it was more than probable a very long period could not pass by without some of its original importance being attached to that solemn assembling of themselves together, as provided for by the ancient canons of the Church. The question of the revival of that ancient usage had been agitated amongst bersons whose opinions on such matters were entitled to the highest respect and consideration, and there could be little doubt that the results of that investigation would be ittle doubt that the results of that investigation would be productive of the greatest benefit both to the church and the nation. At their present meeting it would be the duty of the clergy to elect two of their body to represent them in the convocation, and he might mention that the two gentlemen who had, during the last seven years, acted as procurators were the Rev. Dr. Randolph, prebendary of St. Paul's, and the Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D., rector of Marylebone.—An Essex Rector begged to be informed why he, being in Essex, and consequently in the diocese of Rochester, was cited to appear at a meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex?—The Archleacon replied, that the Essex clergy, as far as the purposes of convocation were concerned, were still under the ancient jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. Dr. Spry and Dr. Randolph were elected

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Phe Infidel analysis The Heathen Oracles. The Heathen Oracles.
The Garner.—Rev. Cecil Wray.
M.A.; Rev. J. H. Pinder, M.A.;
Rev. Thomas Kennion, M. A.;
Archdeacon Manning.

CHURCH MUSIC.

In our previous article upon this subject we were desirous of establishing two points: first, that it is our duty, as members of the Church, to promote congregational singing; and secondly, that it is our duty, where the requisite ability exists, to provide for singmenced the fund by a donation of £100, and an annual otherwise be afforded, -and that the cultivation of affording and does afford to those who are endowed The Rev. Dr. Pusey has addressed the following letter with the faculty of entering into it and appreciat-

and in proportion as we are able; and these provisions cause it was brought before me, and is detailed so very circumstantially; but I cannot undertake to contradict all the idle tales in circulation; nor, if people are willing to believe them, must I leave my proper duties to correct them,—Christ Church, Scpt. 4." taking part in it; because from the very nature of the Bishopric of Argyll and the Isles.—The causes which have hitherto prevented the effectual carrying out of the proposal by Dr. David Low, Bishop of Murray, to endow this new See, have been removed, and the election of the Rev. A. Ewing, as Bishop of the new diocese, was formally confirmed by the College of Bishops, at the Bisnor of Gloucester and Bristol.—We regret to as he may fairly suppose, by some authority. Indibishop of Gloucester and Beistol.—We regret to viduals cannot, as such, be responsible for the prohear that the Lord Bishop has, for some time past, been building from ill health. So exhausted was the right priety or impropriety of the general arrangements of and special way than any relation borrowed from other rev. prelate after the delivery of his Visitation Charge on Saturday week that he fainted.—Bath Chroniele.

Individuals may feel that the intentions of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in this manner we could heet testify the observations of the Church in the are not carried out—that they are shorn of some of attention with which this Journal has continually presentative prelates for the session 1847-8, are—The Archbishop of Armagh and Tuam, the Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert, the Bishop of Kilmore, Ardagh, and Elphin, and the Bishop of Clogher.

are not carried out—that they are shorn of some of their privileges, that divine service is deprived of part their privileges, that divine service is deprived of part truth in the United States.

We made arrangements, accordingly, for an intended BAPTISM BY IMMERSION IN LLANELLY CHURCH. -On offers, endeavour to interest those in authority to

We apprehend, however, that there are many persons, where congregational singing is established, and ding enough, from a heavy, chilling mist, which not where every one therefore is called upon by public authority to take his part, who are absolutely backward and unwilling to assist; who have a false shame, think more of cabin stoves than of scenery; but ren-A very handsome candelabrum has been presented to the Rev. Peter Wood, M.A., Rector of Broadwater, Susthemselves up with those beneath them, and lower the envious mist retired—both slow and precarious themselves, if they suffer their voices to be heard in Owing to the detention caused by the fog, and a singing the praises of God; persons who have no oblives in the hearing of those of their own class, who River Steamers, and it was nearly seven in the evewill sing sacred music on Sunday evenings, who will ning before we were moored at one of the wharves of take part in a private concert in a genteel circle, who the "Great Metropolis." The customary Service will sing even in a public concert if other genteel people attendant upon the opening of the Convention was themselves up with the vulgar multitude in singing the St. John's Church; and thither, at the hour of wor-No answer was given, except grateful merely because he has given us more? How tral aisle, at least, appropriated to free sittings. There

important element of the Anghean Church, and one which brought forward the voice of the Presbyter body paltry pride, are withheld from taking a due share in of Christ unless it be preached to them "without moas well as the Episcopal, a neglected but most important the service of God, by a feeling which, when exercised ney and without price," we cannot but feel very serithe Minor Canons of St. Panl's, then proposed Dr. Burnet and some other gentleman whose name we could not themselves conspicuous, and attracting the notice of themselves conspicuous attracting the notice of themselves conspicuous attracting the notice of the notic those around them. This, we repeat, is a proper feel- House,—have to answer to the awfully heavy charge and Mr. Letts. Mr. Le Mesurier proposed the old representatives, Dr. Russell and Dr. Shepherd, but this proposal was, we believe, not seconded, for the clergy present was, we believe, not seconded, for the clergy present carrying out the yiews of the Church. But how many carrying out the yiews of the Church. But how many respected and their salvation cared for, would have appeared to be of opinion that the non-attendance of their carrying out the views of the Church. But how many respected and their salvation cared for, would have congregations are there, where this and similar feel-Shepherd, and strongly urged by Mr. Scott. It was, however, relinquished by Mr. Le Mesurier. It further appeared also, that Dr. Russell was illegally chosen as the peared also, that Dr. Russell was Begany chosen as the congregation, where some really do sing after a quiet, representative in convocation, he not being in the Archedeaconry. About four clergymen then voted for Mr. deaconry. About four clergymen then voted for Mr. Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall, Dr. Worthington openly avowblet to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open to the Lord of Letts and Mr. Marshall open t ing that he would neither act, propose, nor vote in such a of all;—but where yet it is all timid, and cold, and No Clerical Robes were worn, except by those who

poor,—the Squire of the parish and his servants and read by the Right Reverend Dr. Brownell, Bishop of abourers,—the high-born, high-bred, cultivated lady | Connecticut. and the country girl, clad in her russet grey, -blended one general voice in the Psalms of David;—where the Vermont, from Acts xxi., 24, 25. When we say, rugged and tuneless voice strove to do its best, -but what every one must allow who heard, or may hereannoyed none, and made no discord, because it was after read the Discourse, that it was an able produclost and overpowered in the general harmony; and tion; we reserve to ourselves the privilege of confeswhere, even when it was occasionally noticed, yet was heard with a holy pleasure and a Christian forbearance,—because all souls were united in pouring forth sweet melody in the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth.—
How truly did our young heart feel as we sung the inspiriting old words:-"O'twas a joyful sound to hear,

Our tribes devoutly say, Up, Israel, to the temple haste, And keep your festal day:" or as we chanted :-"Shew yourselves joyful unto the Lord all ye lands:

"Praise the Lord upon the harp: sing to the harp with a pealm of thanksgiving.
"With trumpets, also, and shawms: O shew yourselves
Joyful before the Lord the King."

Little critical account could we at that time have given of harps and trumpets and shawms: but yet we is yearning for the blessings of harmony and reconciliafelt they had a meaning to us; and we did "show ourselves joyful before the Lord the King."

ples of cold lifelessness, we entered a town church, in to supply an impartial abstract of the sermon, compiled whole united congregation rose, and lifted up their with no more than a passing word only, of one of those then deadened, alas! by yielding to temptation,rapt into the current,-raised up to its God,-melted into penitence,-poured forth in sincere devotion! Little do those know what a powerful engine of good read our humble remarks, a definite idea of our sentiselves, -each in his several sphere, -to restore in our Churches the full, hearty voice of the great congrega-

But some complain that they are really desirous of taking part in congregational singing,-that they have some voice, and can use it where the music is such as they can sing, -but that, from whatever cause, they find they cannot take part in the musical services of the Church which they frequent. We are satisfied that the difficulty is real. We know persons, even of more than average vocal power and attainment,-persons who take great pleasure in congregational singing, and have no false delicacy to get over,-who yet frequently find themselves at fault: and we purpose to address ourselves to this part of the subject in our next number, when we shall consider the suggestions made by our correspondents.

ERRATA in the former paper: First column-"difficult to persevere," for "difficult to preserve;" second column-"except by a practical choir," for "except by a practised choir."

GENERAL TRIENNIAL CONVENTION OF THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, 1847.

Knowing the affectionate and watchful concern which is growing up and increasing amongst Church people in this Province, with respect to the well-being of their spiritual brethren in the adjacent republic, we determined a short time ago to attend the present

visit to the City of New York-the place selected for the Session of this year-so as to accomplish our design of being present at the Convention, in conjunction with the change and recreation which we pro mised ourselves from the excursion. Having left Toronto on Saturday, the 2nd inst.; and rested in Rochester on the Sabbath-day, we reached the noble stream of the Hudson at an early hour on the following Tuesday. The weather was cheerless and forbidonly threw a dismal shroud over the charming views of that majestic river, and made the shivering passengers jection to exhibit their vocal powers every day of their sel did not exhibit the proverbial speed of the North do the same, but who will never condescend to mix appointed to be held on the morrow, at 10 A. M., in praises of God in the great congregation. Now we ship, we repaired. This Church is situated in the advisedly repeat that this is an ignoble idea, it is a neighbourhood of Hudson Street, on the West side mean pride; no really noble or highminded person can of the City, about half-way between the River and entertain the idea that he can lower himself by join- Broadway,-that mine of wealth and Babel of comng with his fellow christians in singing the praises of mercial noise and confusion. There is nothing rehis Maker; and any person who entertains such a markable about the building; it appears to be capable feeling, lowers and debases himself by entertaining it. of containing about one-half of the congregation which What are our petty distinctions of wealth, or accom- St. James's Church in this City might hold; the inplishments, or luxury, or even of education and cultivated taste, before the High and Holy One-the dern edifice, with green blinds in place of stained or Monarch of the Universe—before Him who gave us painted windows, to soften the light. Here, and in all we have -- who has given us perhaps more than our nearly all the Churches which we have entered in the humbler neighbours, and to whom we are the more un- States, the eye lacks the pleasing spectacle of a cenmuch nobler a pride would be ours, if we strove to does not appear to be any special provision for the show that because he has honoured us more than others poor; and if the lower and needy classes be driven show that because he has honoured us more than others in the eye of the world, we will more abundantly than others honour Him likewise in the eye of the same others honour Him likewise in the eye of the same of world! that we will endeavour to show ourselves duly thing most requisite and expedient that an evil so discharged by those gentlemen in their representative capacity in Convocation, and that this fact could not be established without they possessed the minutes in question. He believed that, virtually, Convocation was a nullity, and that this fact could not be established without they possessed the minutes in question. He believed that, virtually, Convocation was a nullity, has given us the newer to accomplishments, our station, contribute, wherever they can be made available, to the honour of Him who has given us the newer to accomplishments, our station of the distinction He has given us, or in all Churches to be built for the time to come.—

Under the distinction He has given us, or in all Churches to be built for the time to come.—

Under the distinction He has given us, or in all Churches to be built for the time to come.—

Under the distinction He has given us, or in all Churches to be built for the time to come.—

Under the distinction He has given us they watch each other. They are likey darken and overcast the between, are instruments to dispet the watch of the come.

Under the distinction He has given us to be built for the time to come.—

Under the distinction He has given us to be built for the time to come.—

Under the distinction He has given us to be built for the time to come.—

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Under the distinction He has given us to be built for the time to come. sensible of the distinction He has given us, by making manifest and so injurious should be studiously avoided But there are others, no doubt, who, without this Province, are in no condition to hear the pure Gospel about proper objects, is a proper feeling; we mean, a ously and sorrowfully that all who jealously contend delicacy about putting themselves forward and making for this undisputed dominion of the pew-system,—this

continued faithful unto death. Twenty of the chief Pastors of Christ's flock-aring that he would neither act, propose, nor vote in such a state of things. The other and larger portion of the state of things. The other and larger portion of the clergy remained quiescent, evidently disgusted with such a mere formality. Dr. Worthington, however, took the liberty to tell the Surrogate that he viewed this as pro-

In the fear of men in the House of God! How Joes the resting purposes and brethren.—

The Daily News reports another meeting, on Monday, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden: The Van Lake Church of St. Paul's of St. Paul's, Covent-garden: The Van Lake Church of St. Paul's of St. Paul's

The Sermon was preached by Bishop Hopkins, of to preach a neutral sermon; we know that it is ab- be still!' solutely impossible to touch upon controverted points be faultlessly accurate and perfectly inoffensive. A the weight of which a weaker mind would have ingloavoid stirring up the antipathies of peculiarly troublous times. No quietly disposed person, whose heart tion, likes to say, Nay, to the argument of a man who is doing his best to adjust disputes and subdue alter-And well do we remember when, after many exam- cations; and therefore it is that we proceed at once which, as the organ pealed forth its glorious notes, a from our own notes; merely specifying by the way, and voice with one accord. How was our own heart, - few particulars wherein we disagree; and this, not for the sake of shewing the world that we have the intrepidity to criticise what a bishop writes or preaches, but simply to convey to those who will take the trouble to they cast aside, who do not strenuously exert them- ments in regard to a discourse which is now the pro-

perty of the Church. "['That] all may know that those things, whereof they were informed concerning thee, are nothing; but that thou thyself also walkest orderly, and keepest the law. As touching the Gentiles which believe, we have written and concluded that they observe no such thing, save only that they keep themselves from things offered to idols, and from blood, and from strangled, and from fornica-"-Acts xxi., 24, 25.

"The conclusion which he was prepared to deduce from this passage, was this,—that unity prevails in Christ's Church in the midst of division, and will so prevail unto

"From the acts of the Council called to settle the point in dispute between the Jewish and the Gentile converts, it appears that the Apostles distinctly recognized the existence of two parties in the Church, and so disposed of the diversity of opinion between them, as neither to abrogate the obligation by which the one class considered themselves to be bound, nor to infringe upon the freedom claimed by the other. From this great caution and moderation evinced in the proceedings of the Council we learn, that love and charity in the family of the Redeemer are to be established, not upon outward ordinances, but upon a general manifestation of the fruits of the Spirit.

"A state of things very similar to that which led to this Apostolic consultation and decree, existed at the Reformation. There were then in the Church two parties of different tastes, habits, and feelings, both requiring a due measure of indulgence. To meet—so far as was possible—the predilections of each, the system of the possible—the predictions of each, the system of the Apostles was pursued: a certain liberty was conceded to both without injuring the pure faith of the Gospel. The English Reformers allowed no error in doctrine, keeping that strictly conformable to the purity of the Apostolic times. Whilst they were governed by a desire to be tolerant and comprehensive in practice, they reverenced antiquity. Ail that was once sacred and pure in the Church of Rome, they retained; what was novel and corrupt, they abolished. In regard to such men as Calvin and Zuinglius and their fellow-workers, our Reformers professed a lively affection for their zeal in behalf of the ruth; they acknowledged their agreement in the essenas contending againstathe, same thatanding, was secured by the Ordinal; and still in the Articles any censure the foreign Reform Churches has been studied.

The form of Absolution was preserved; but its efficacy

The form of God. Whilst the vas carefully ascribed to the power of God. was carefully ascribed to the power of God. Whilst the linen ephod of former days was perpetuated in the surplice, all pomp of vestments was diligently eschewed, and the black dress was permitted to be worn. A Liturgy was compiled, but its language was English, and it assumed the evangelical form of Common Prayer, instead of priestly intercession. The Consecration of persons and places by religious salemnities was minimal, but the places by religious solemnities was maintained, but the laity were brought in, and took part in the ceremonial.— Confirmation was administered with the Scriptural form of laying on of hands; the authority of the Church was asserted, but limited, so as not to include the exercise of temporal power; the Form of Prayer set forth was styled Morning and Evening Prayer, but only one Church in each Diocese was obliged to use it daily,—to the rest the daily use of it was left optional; the observance of Fasts and Festivals was enjoined, but the Saints to be comme Scripture. Other cases of comprehension were noticed, amongst which the right reverend prelate alluded to the phraseology of the Seventeenth Article, which—he ob-served—was so expressed as that Calvinist and Arminian could alike receive it, and each believe that his sentiments

were propounded there.
"Yet with all this aim and effort to embrace two parties of different habits and sympathies, there was no accommodation in fundamental matters of faith. The loctrine of the Holy Trinity; the Incarnation, Atonement, Sacrifice, and Resurrection of Christ; the sufficiency of Holy Scripture; Justification by Faith; the necessity of Divine Grace; all these were so clearly expressed and so strongly secured, as not to afford the slightest counte-

nance or encouragement to the advocates of error. "The right reverend prelate then proceeded to shew his reasons for making this affirmation, that parties in the Church must—nay, ought to continue. The expression, put in this positive way, somewhat startled us; but ought was the strong term which was used, and though we frankly yet deferentially avow our conviction, that the proposition thus worded is strange and novel to us, and seems both dangerous and untenable, we give it, never theless, just as it was delivered, without further comment as our purpose is not to criticize, but to supply, as well as we can, a fair and honest abstract of the sermon. The Bishop, having stated his argument, proceeded to establish

it on the following grounds:
"1. Parties in the Church arise from the necessity of human nature. It is true that, without order and disci line to a certain extent no ecclesiastical organization can be upheld. But these provisions for the maintenance of uniformity, ought not to be carried to the length of extin guishing party, else all exercise of thought would be restrained. In every community parties have been found. They existed in the sects of the ancient philosphers; the Jewish Church had its Pharisees and Sadduces; the ver Church of the Apostles, which was inspired by the Holy Ghost, was divided into the two parties of Jewish and Gentile converts. The Church of Rome, with all her unscrupulous exercise of exorbitant power, could not

reservation of the truth. A spirit of inquiry is excited

pestilence and to purify the air.

"3. They are conducive to completeness of doctrine. Each holds some element of the truth which is not possessed by the other, and is called party only because it lacks some other element, which again may be found elsewhere. In the early Church, for example, the Jewish converts were zealous for antiquity; the Geutiles laboured more particularly to declare the importance, and promote the growth, of the spiritual life. If the Church had contained none but Louish coveres. out Jewish converts, religion might have become a thing of outward ordinances; if none but Gentiles, discipli might have been neglected, and confusion engendered

"4. Parties suit varieties of character, and employ even our infirmities for the general good. Some men are born to be leaders. To them party is a blessing. It gives them a sphere of usefulness. If they lacked this field of exertion, they would either begin to entertain a misdirected ambition and try to govern the whole; or else would los their faculty of taking the lead in religious projects by want of exercise. Others, again, are born to be governed. These can fall in with their respective bodies; and although they are really influenced by the conduct and opinions of others, the influence operates unconsciously to themselves. They can at least fancy that they think

Ark of Noah is not to be confounded with the family served in it; yet if it had not been constructed accort to the commands of the Divine Architect, it would have withstood the tempests of the deluge. Though this be an age of strife and division, the Church need not fear. Many have predicted that the Church will be divided, and unity destroyed; but the strength of the Ark is such, that the winds shall beat upon it in vain. A few mis-guided persons, it is true, have abandoned it, but these

"The discourse terminated with an earnest invitation —as Bishop Hopkins was compelled to do—so as to judgment may be treated kindly and forbearingly, though faithfulness to the truth will not suffer us to countenar task so difficult,—a situation so perplexing,—would completely overpower any but a man of acknowledged intellectual strength. Such a man, doubtless, is Bishop Hopkins. He was nominated to a duty beneath the weight of which a weaker mind would have ingles. evil-will behold with deep distress the evil-doings of riously failed; he had to be wary of the perils, and to these incendiaries, and will appeal from them to heaven in the words of their suffering Saviour, 'Father, forgive them, they know not what they do!"

For an account of the subsequent proceedings, at which we were not able to be present, we are indebted of Faith—Ed. 1831, page 160. to the New-York papers.

(From the Conrier and Inquirer.)

" After service the House of Bishops assembled in the small chapel behind the church, and organized by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Wainwright as Secretary, who, by the permission of the House, appointed the Rev. W. H. ODEMHEIMER his Assistant. "The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies organized

the unanimous election—without ballot or opposition of the Rev. Dr. Wyarr, of Baltimore, as Chairman.— The Rev. Dr. MEAD and Mr. BALCH were nominated as Secretaries, and on the ballot the Rev. Dr. Mead was elected. The ballot was Clerical. For Dr. MEAD.

Mr. BALCH.

'A message was brought in from the House of Bishops announcing that they had determined to meet in the chapel—it was supposed that the convention would adjourn to the University. In this determination the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurred, and then adjourned to meet at the same place to-morrow at 10 A. M."

(Abridged from the Express.)

SECOND DAY -THURSDAY.

The two houses met in Convention, at St. John's Chapel, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Morning Prayer was said by Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Maryland, assisted by Rev. Dr. Proal, of Western New York, in the lessons.

The House of Bishops retired. Rev. Mr. Pratt, of Maine, announced the election of Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Connecticut, as the Bishop of Maine. We learn that Mr. Burgess has signified his acceptance of the office.] The memorial of Maine was referred. The election of an assistant Bishop of Illinois was anounced. Papers referred.

A memorial from the Diocese of Georgia, in favour of

establishing a Gazette of the Church, under the control of the General Convention, was offered, concluding with a resolution to that effect. It was referred to a joint com-

following resolutions: "Resolved, as the solemn conviction of this Convention

That justice to the Church in the diocese of New York, as well as its best interests, demand that it be relieved from its present Resolved, That the General Convention be and is hereby equested to give to the Church in this diocese such relief as

has be consistent with its powers.
"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the next General Convention.

"Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns, it adjourn

Rev. Mr. Forbes then offered a resolution to the effect Died during week ending Monday Morning,

that a joint special committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the subject, and report thereon. The Committee on the Bishop's case was announced

Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Connecticut.

Rev. Dr. Burroughs, New Hampshire.
Rev. Mr. M'Guire, Virginia.
Rev. Dr. Van Ingen, Western New York.
Hon. Judge Jones, New York.
Hon. Judge Chambers, Maryland.
Mr. R. F. W. Alston, South Carolina.

The House of Bishops sitting with closed doors, we are only able to give what takes place there from the mes-sages sent to the other House, and from general rumour. om the latter source, we learn that Bishop Onderdonk sent in a memorial, this morning, containing a petition to the House of Bishops for a restoration of the functions of which he was deprived by the recent decision of that body, sitting as a Court upon his trial. It was referred. We learn that it was a touching document. It will no

doubt see the light at an early day. The Committee on the Bishop's affairs, (on the part of the Bishops, to be added to that of the House) had not been announced when we left the Chapel.]

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

We are authorized to state that the Consecration of this Church will take place on Thursday, the 28th

As this Church has, in a marked degree, excited the nterest of the public, the following particulars regarding its architectural characteristics, may not be unac-

This Church, (which is dedicated to the "Holy

Trinity," and erected in the form of a Latin cross, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the munificent founder) contains nearly 1000 free sittings, and s of the following dimensions, viz.: 120 feet in length, by 53 in width,-the chancel projecting at the east end 15 feet, and the western entrance flanked by its two turrets, projecting 14 feet-making the extreme ength of the Church from east to west 149 feet. The North and South Transepts, (the intersection of which with the Nave forms the plan of the Cross) extend each 20 feet, making the extreme breadth across the Transepts 93 feet. The interior height from the floor to the ceiling is 40 feet, the latter being embayed, divided into compartments by oak pannelling, and supported by moulded arches extending across the entire width of the Church, and springing from corbels built into the walls, thus giving the idea of strength and solidity, which it has been the principal aim of the Architect to obtain throughout the building. The entire edifice is constructed of the white (Suffolk) brick, with dressings of Hamilton limestone, and is designed in the later or Tudor period of Gothic architecture, two other Churches having been previously erected in the city on the more Pointed and Perpendicular styles. There is a small Sacristy and Muniment room placed on either side of the projection of the Chancel and the angular buttresses of the Church, which terminate in small octangular Turrets, contain the flues. The windows are all glazed with lead quarries and muffled or deadened a light grey colour, to prevent the glare of light. A very handsome cut-stone Font has been erected in the South Transept, under the direction and from the designs of the Rev. J. Beaven, D.D., and every possible care has been taken by the intended Incumbent, the Rev. H. Scadding, to render the arrangements of the Chancel complete with Sedilia, &c. The Pulpit and Reading-desk being placed one against each of the pillars or clustered columns, whence springs the arch disidler the pillars of the author amongst that exquisite Madrigal "Awake sweet Love." dividing the Nave from the Chancel.

The Western Turrets are 80 feet in height, and contain small circular stair-cases leading to an organloft erected over the groined lobby of the western entrance doorway, whence the principal coup d'œuil of the interior may be obtained.

The first stone of this Church was laid in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, and with the usual solemnities. by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on Wednesday, July 1st, 1846, and the last stone on the top of the N.W. Turret was laid by the Architect, attended by the Contractor, Mr. Harper, and most of the mechanics who had been engaged in the erection, on the 10th of May, 1847, on which occasion the flag of Old England was hoisted on its staff on the S. W. Turret, amidst the cheers of the assemblage, many of whom had good cause to rejoice in the completion of the Church externally without let, accident, or hindrance of any sort whatever having occurred

during the progress of the work. The painting, &c., in the interior, which is lined throughout with wainscot, and necessary fencing and plank-walks surrounding its outer walls, being now also finished, the keys have been duly received by the Architect, on the part of the Bailding Committee.

THE "BANNER" AND THE WESTMINSTER CONFESSION OF FAITH.

"It [Infant Baptism] is a question which the Churches of Evangelical Christendom have considered an open one-and not essential to salvation."-Toronto Banner, 8th October, 1847.

"Although it be a great sin to contemn or neglect this ordinance, yet grace and salvation are not so separably annexed unto it, as that no person can be regenerated or saved without it, or that all that are baptized are undoubtedly regenerated. — Confession

So that declaring the denial or neglect of a doctrine to be a great sin, constitutes it only an open question.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

In our last we briefly noticed the proceedings at Hamilton connected with this interesting Society, and in another column will be found a report of the speech delivered by his Excellency the Governor General, at the dinner. Lord Bigin's sentiments were such as became the representative of our Queen in this important quarter of her dominions, and will doubtless be perused with much interest.

It is with regret that we feel called upon to notice the manner in which the gentlemen connected with the Press were treated on this occasion. As our cotemporary the Patriot remarks, "instead of finding themselves the guests of the Association at the dinner, the Editors, at a very late hour, were compelled to look for tickets, and had difficulty in procuring them even on paying for them. This, to say the least, was most unhandsome and discourteous."

We are willing to believe that the discourtesy com-plained of, was unintentional on the part of those to whom the arrangements were intrusted, and we trust that, on no similar occasion in time to come will ground exist for a corresponding censure.

We are requested to call the attention of on readers to the Concert and Bazaar at Brantford, for the purpose of liquidating the debt which at presen lies on the Church.

ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN. His Worship the Mayor was officially informed last Rev. Mr. Forbes, of St. Luke's, New York, then rose, midst the deepest silence of the House, and moved the bllowing resolutions:

"Resolved, as the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of this County of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of the City Hall, and the solemn convictor of the City Hall, and the county of the City Hall, and the city of the City Hall, and the county of the City Hall, and the city of the City of the City of the City of th hold a Drawing Room, at the City Hall on Monday Evening, at 9 o'clock.

THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, October 13. Total number at present in Sick Hospital, 1 ... 541

11th inst. Admitted this day (Wednesday) 13th inst... Died during the last twenty-four hours Discharged to Convalescent House, from 4th to 11th October

Discharged from do. do. do. Discharged from Sick Hospital

Communications.

riodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not re the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

> To the Editor of The Church. Mahnetooahneng, Oct. 2d, 1847.

Rev. and Dear Sir, -In reference to my stateme which you were kind enough to insert in your paper of the 3d ult., and which has called forth a reply from the compiler of the publication referred to, I would beg id disclaim the slightest intention of reflecting injuriously on that gentleman. I merely stated the facts in reference to the Mission entrusted to my spiritual charge, in order to do away with any false impression which I conceived the article in question calculated to leave on the minds of the readers of the Gazetteer on the subject.

When I first read the article in the Gazetteer I called on the publishers and pointed out the inaccuracies.

instant. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock,

A. M. The attendance of as many of the Clergy as can be present is requested, and it is expected that they will appear in Surplices.

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A. M. The attendance of as many of the Clergy as can be present is requested, and it is expected that they will appear in Surplices. would satisfy me. For this purpose, and not to learn authority, I called on that gentleman at Montreal, and fore I left him I put the question to him in the most tinct manner at the control of the cont tinct manner, whether, being informed of the erro character of the statements referred to, he would care to have them corrected, which he declined, app ing to the high authority of the Journals of the Ho
I am sorry to be obliged to trespass on your col
with this explanation,

And remain, Rev. and dear Sir,
Your's truly,
FREDERICK A. O'MEARA. P. S.—For "Missionaries," in my former communication should be read "Missions."

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,—It is impossible for me to continue my confroversy with your correspondents Musicus and Harmonicus. That the chanting in unison of the plain song of the Church, as it has existed since the times of St. At and St. Gregory, and as it was revised at the per the Reformation by the the illustrious Palestrina, an own English Marbecke, is fit only for barbarians; to sing the metrical Psalms in the mode they were originally set by their nally set by their early English composers, with the or melody in the Tenor is an absurdity, shocking to ears polite of modern refinement, and that women without impropriets have also also and that women to be still the still and the still and the still are the still and the still are the still without impropriety lead the singing of a Christian gregation, are positions, which, however honestly may be maintained by Musicus and Harmonicus, I m be permitted to state, have never in any age of Church ancient or modern, been promulgated by ecclesiastical musician possessed of refinement of knowledge of music, or devotional feeling. But enough this. My object in now writing to you is to put m self right in regard to my assertion that Dowland wrist author of the old Hundred Psalm tune. My authority Mr. Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey, and Mr. Turle, organist of Westminster Abbey, and London. In "the People's Music Book" edited by gentlemen, the authorship of the Old Hundred assigned to "John Dowland, Mus. Bac.," and this cutberline of The authority of Thomas Est, who published in 1592 collection of Metrical Psalm Tunes in England, add too that Ravenscroft in his standard compilation assigns to Dowland the authorship of the tur tion. I am aware of Luther getting popularly of being the composer of the Old Hundred, but

that illustrious band of musicians who flourished 16th century (Musicus's age of barbarism), and is I am, Sir, yours truly,

P.S.—I notice from your columns that Pope's sempagan Ode "Vital Spark" has recently been performed by one of our Canadian Choirs. It is truly deplorable that such indecencies should be perpetrated in a Christian Church.

no evidence sufficient to deprive our own Engli

cian of the merit of its authorship.