In :he Lords, the Bis on of Exeler took the op-
portunity of tumying for s ime papers to express
 ry onthe Colonies, , arather than in the other house,
and that the colorisist were taikin by surpise and that the colotisists were takele hy busprrise. rve-
lyint upon the namue of the noble Duke as a tower lyiug upen the name of the noble Duke as a tower
of strenyth to their cause. betlieving that he would nut consent io sacribice the intenesis of the Protes-
ant Church in Canuda, by allowiug the cle'gy reserves to le seized upon and con hiscatect:-
"He wais quite ready at the sanie time, mit that when a statesman found hims il finto ived
 rived on any implortant manter of public, policy.--
Ile adinited that it wis the duty of such a person to correet his firstimpressions; nund undoubtedly,
tithe previous privite impressions oo the noble
duke had been araiust his measure and he had dunke had been asciuist this measure, and he had
subsequently chatedt that view and consider
 support the presemt bill, he hoonered the note
dute for haviň yeldded to reason and conviction. He for one confessed that the fact of the noble duke haviny succeeded to office, and being an im-
poitiut Member of the new Government, was to pontialt Memiler of the new Government, was to
fim stroner ground for believing that that Governnent would grove itself a friend to the Churer: of Eingland and the Protestant religion as by
establishell. But not only was the noble d pheed at the head of the colories, but there $w=\frac{1}{2}$ another remarkable circumstance, viz, that th: noble earl who formerly held that office, and wher
was understood to be the most hostile to the views or the colonists on this subject, was no lor,ger a
nember of the Governmeri at all, and this nember of the Governmert at all, and this to the
olonists must have appeared as another ground of contidence. Lave appeing to the other neen brouns of the Adminiustration, they would sce moe than one : right honoralle gentleman whom they knew to
be faithfully attached to tuuc religion especially as be faithfully y ittached to true religion especially as
embodied in the Church of England. There was "mbodied in the Church of England. There was mished by every public virtue, a man of whom it to speak without resplect-le alluded to Mr . to spank without resplect-he allucled to Mr. what did the colonists know of him? He the Bishop of Exeter) was not a ware that that tight honotable gentleman had ever publicly expressed
in opiuion on this subject, bur the colonists must have been aware that he first became greally as vell ns favourably known to the world by the pubication of a work on the eleltons of the
Church to the State, in which he held and mainnained the great principle that it was she first du-
of the Government, as suci, to support and ad ance the true religion. Had they not a righ on that ground then, to be salistied that the right hon. gentieman would be found among the sup-
poriers of their claims? There was another veporters of their claims? There was another ve-
ry sperial ground on which they must have formed some hope of the right hon. yentleman, and hat was selected him ns their lepreseutative than meant the University of Oxforel. a conslituency whose fidelity to the cause of religious truth could ot be for a moment doubted.
Having given an outline of the history of the reserve ruid and the papers he wished for, some of
them re ating to the recognition of Rounan Cathothem re ating to the recognition of Roiman Cat ho-
lic titles in Canada, he right rev. prelate in conwhich it was not comp tent for the colonial legislature to deal, that it was an innerial question involving the highest and mos! sacred part of our
constitutional haw, nud that it was one upon constitutional haw, nad that it was one upon
which the Imperial Pariliament nlone should de"ide :-

The Legislature of Canada had shown its regard to religion alreadyby completely secularising or the purpose of the Church in and endowed he did trust thit the interests of the Church would not be left to the tender mercies of such a Legisla-
ture. Another Act had passed that Legislaure, ture. Another Act had passed that Legislature,
the 11 th and 12 th Victoria, chap 143, the object the 11 th and 12 th Victoriia, chap 143, the object
of which was to incorporate a religious order of of which was in incorporate a relipious order of
persons in Canada, who were bound by heir oaths That measure nctually hais recequired by the Pope. of Her Majesty's Government at the sery tion when there was such an outcry against the Pope nthis country, There was only one other dopument for which he should at present move, and
that was a copy of an officiai letter from that was a copy of an officiai letter from
the Lord Bishop of Qucbece to his Grace the Duke of Newciastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Sceretaries on the matter of the cleryy reserves in
Canda. That letter hall heen laastily writtenbut it was perhaps, the narre satisfactory out that account, as containing the ceep and earnuest inat
pressions oftiee writer. His figlt reverend friend haid kindly favoured himer with a sight of the dratt of that letter, and he percetwed that he declared that u9 ineasure could have sactillyy. more plainly
stamped upon ii than oue which provided for the alysolute comisise.ation to youlless uses of properiy
sollemuly dedicated to Coot. He asked their lordships, were they prepared to sumt ction that sacrilowe ? There had leen times when the Honse of
Lorids woutd have spurned the very notion and he benged to remind the Governmemt thint hio net
woud be in direct enmravention of he cormation

 he lield up in Enythud and scolland, aud and the
duminions belonginy hercto. He comtented hat it had been properly ronstrued contendtrd that boumt the Sovereign to the utmost of her power to
preserve the Protestant Church and the Protestant religion in this conntry and all its dependen-
cies- But, indeprulently of this, there wasd ano
 mou:t of the provision fiom the clergy was alo at
$L 20,010$ a year in the Upper Province; and there
was a festriction that not znore than $x 100$ a-year should $t$ e allowed to any one clergyman. If hime were at piesent but evon clergymien receiv the true Church, he askied their lordships, were they prepared to sanclion the disturtance of tha property in the face of an entormously wealith Church ? The estates of $\$ 1$ sulpice alone, in Montreal, were estimated at
and he might sately say that it was the riciies and he might sately say that it was the riches
spirtiual corporation in the world He would be no party to a breach of the treaty which bound us to hold inviolate the properly of the Roman Cath-
lic Church; but it must be rememblered that that olic Church; but it must be rementlered that that Grovision was the very reason which had intuced Georye IIL. and his Ministers, to recommed the measure of tiz91 to Parliament, and which ed to of that day.
Thc Dufre of Newcastle declined entoring into That ineasure ind the righ thatayh evidently unacquainted with its provi-
sims. had thought proper to stigmatise as one of sinns. had thought proper to stigmatise as one of
innfiscation, as designed to pervert the Clergy Reserves in, Canada frum their legitimate pur pose ; but their Lardships would find, when the pprelheusiuns on this head were without found a apprehe
tion :-

- The right Reverend Prelate had spoken of the propused measure of the Government as ture. that, however nuxious be was not to euter into the details of the measure, he felt bound at juct to say he could not recognase its truth or justice. If this masure were sentilege, wat
was the act of $18+0$ ? The Government did not propuse to deal with the Clergy Reserves as they were deatt with in 1840 , trausferring from one
body to another the arbitrary disposition of the hody to another the arbitrary disposition of the
property ; hut, assuming that it went the whole ength the right reverend Prelate cointended for and that the Reserves were applied to secular purposes. he wruld ask the right Rev.. Prelaieh
what was the characer of the act of 1840 , which he had supported? Sacrilege could not be a question of degree. If a man broke into a guilty of sacrilege whether he took only a small
quantity or more. But what did the right rev. Bench do in 1840? He did not attack them for They supported an act which took away from the Church of England a large portion of the Clergy Reserves; and it was applied, not to the purposes of ither creeds or formis of Christianity, bnt to secular purposes. But he went further,
and asked what were all the preceding acts that had been passed upun this question since 1791 ?
What had been the course taken by the Legislature of Canada, and the recummendations sent nut by the Governments of this cerantry? Had
they been guilty of sacrilege ? What did Sir J. deal with suy? He said he was prepared to occurred, such as emigration and others, which made it decessary to have a redistribution of these funds, necessarily taking a part from the Thureh of England; and he was, therefore, jnst as guilty of sacrilege as the present Government
would te if they had proposed to hand over the Would he if they had proposed to hand over won
whole of these funds to secular purposes. Upon this subject, so far as the Church wolved in this and any religinus dues were involved in the
measure, it was as between the present and the late Government a mere question of degree. But as regarded the measure itself upon the most important view-namely, the colonial view, it was a matter not of degree, hut of principle.
The whole question was this- was it to be a colonial or imperial questinn ? Were they to principle of not merely a representative but a principle of not merely a representative
responsible. government, or to deprive the responsible government, or to deprive the
Colony of the full benefit of that responsible governnient, and thereby to leave it in an late had said that the question had been ennsidered as settled in 1840. The late Government had not so considered it. The Bishop of Quebec,
and other Bishops of Canada, in 1846 applied for a different arrangement of these reserves; they wished to reopen the question in 1845. How,
then, could they say in 1846 is was not settled as to part, and yet that it was closed as to the whole in 1853 ? He thought that when their lordships came to consider this queation, they would arrive
at the conclusion with him, that upon purely and at the conclusion with him, that upon purely and strictly colonial vicws it uoght to be setlled at
once, and in the way proposed by the Government. The right revereud prelate had spoken but he thuphe their lurdships would see, when this bill came to be printed, that the Queen would have the saure power of veto she now had, and that in no way, as he conceived, was the coronation oath effected by it. (It will be observed that no mention of the veto was made by Mr. F.
Peel in the Comnons.) The right rev. prelate had also entered into a comprisin of the Chuscb Upon some future occasion he would enter into the question; but he could assure the right reverend prelaie that, whatever might be-and w.alth of the lloman Catholic Chureh in Canada, that Church would stand on precisely the same
fonting as to being dealt with by the Canadian Legisfarurc, as the clergy reserves under this the Roman Cntiolic eudowneuts in Canada as though thes, had been setlled by acts of Parliament, which were about to be left on the stntuie-
book, while the clergy reserves were disturbed.

But the Roman Catholic Church stood on a much weaker fandation. If the right rev. prelate
would refer to the treaty of $Q u r b e c, ~ b e ~ w o u l d ~$ Gind that the treaty teuded to ennfirm little morrs
than perfect freedom of worship to the Ruman than perfect freedom of worship to the Ruman
Catholics of Canada; and as to the very instance put to the right rev. prelate-that of the corpora-
tion of S . Sulpice-what was its tille? It was not confirmed hy teeaty, but was so weak that'a Canadian ordinance was passed, and it was under that its posessions were now held. Again, what had the Legislature already done as to the Roman Catholic endowments? They consisted in one classes of the commuinty-they were payable only by persuns of that commmaion.- (Hear,
hear.) -and so strietly was that the case, that if man changed his religion he became exonerated change the payment by the mere fack snch had been abrlished: and in consequence of that, as he believed, the Governor of Canada had conferred on the Roman Church a grant out of the chergy reserves ; and under that grant the Roman
Catholic (hurch was receiving $\mathcal{E l}, 600$ a-year. I'hat church, therefore, stood upon precisely the hame beon an as the Church of England. Ther presentation upon this subject which he hoped by discussion in that and the other house of y anticipated that the right rev. bench, viewing Chis measure not abstractedly as affeoting the l concern, would regard it as one of the greates advantages of the Church of Canada
The Earl of Desarl tendered his thanks to the名ht rev. prelate fur haviog brought the suhject the public should be made sensible of what he must cunsider as a great blow to Protestantism in Canada, and he said that the more advisedly, nasmuch as the Canadian Legislature had made no secret of their intention to divert these lands rom ecclesiastical purposes.
The papers were then ordered, and the house adjourned.
toronto vocal music society.
Rooms-St. La wrence Beildings.
Regular practice every Wedvesday, at Eight P.M.-
Terins of aimmicsion, Performing Members :Us. perannum; G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary \&on Treasurer.

| WEEKLY ¢ALENDAR. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underset{y}{5}$ | Date. |  | 1st Lesson | 2d Lesson |
| EB Mar. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  | 5 Sund in Lest. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { M } \\ \mathrm{E},\end{array}\right.$ | $\text { Exod. } 3 \text {. }$ | Juke. 24 1 Thes. 4. |
| M | " 14. | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { M, } \\ \mathrm{E}\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Josh. } & 8 \\ \hdashline & 0, \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { John } 1 . \\ & \text { IThes. } 5 . \end{aligned}$ |
| T | " 15 | $\ldots \ldots . .\}\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{M}, \\ \mathrm{E}, \end{array}\right\}$ | ": 710 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jolin } 2 . \\ & \text { 2'Thes. } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| w | " 16. | $\ldots \ldots \ldots\left\{\begin{array}{l} M \\ E, \end{array}\right.$ | Judges 1. | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { John } \\ 2 \text { inhes. } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| T | " 18. | $\ldots . .\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { M } \\ \mathrm{E}\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\square 艹 & 2, \\ .4 & 3\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { John } 4 . \\ & 2 \text { Thes. } 3 . \end{aligned}$ |
| P | " 18. | .... $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { M } \\ \mathrm{E}\end{array}\right\}$ | 7 4 <br> 1 5 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { John } & 5 . \\ \text { l'lim. } & 1 . \end{array}$ |
| $s$ | - 19. | . $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\mathrm{M}, \\ \mathrm{B}\end{array}\right.$. | ". 6. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { John } \\ & \text { 'Nim } 2,3 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | Sun. ber. Eabt. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { R. } \\ \mathrm{E},\end{array}\right.$ | Exod. <br> 10. <br> 10. | Matt. 26 <br> Heb. '5a. |

## $\mathfrak{G}$ anadian $\mathfrak{C b u x d}$ mam.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1853.

## MEETING OF CONVOCATION

Convocation met on the 15 th ult., and we
deeply regret that we are unable to give the very full and interesting report of the proceedings which appears in the Mlorning Chronicle. From the editorial columns of that Journal however, we extract the following comments upon the more important matters which came nuder the notice of the body.
"The report on the Clergy Discipline Bill is the work which has been completed: an it amounts to a cistinct and unequivoca claim on the part of the Chureh to such not be denied to her without denying her exnot be dented to her without denying her ex-
istence. Those who are prejudiced against nyaltempt at ecclesiastical self-govermment will be sorely puzzeled to find any thing to rit of that document, and in the all but relucrit of that document, and in the all but
The most prominent purtion of yesterd proceedings, was the presentation of the address to the Throne. Her Majesty's advisers may be congratulated on their skill in friends nor the foes of Synodical action the make much of it; yet such force as it has is decidedly with the former. The address in its concludiug paragraph, explicitly referred to the "resumplion of Synodical ac-
ion at "no distant date," and the Crown has not been advised to deny the position
thus taken up. Silence on such a poin thus taken up. Silence on.
may be interpreted as eonsent.

The chief topic of interest in yesterday's sitling was the claim urged by the Culonial
Bishops to seats in Convocation-a claim wre frankly adinit, which involves considera ions of the most momentous nature. The Bishop of Cape Town's petitious opens the very largest inquiries. For caample, it aises the question of the nature of Convo-cation-how far it is a true Provincial Coun-cil-how fat it is part of Parliament--what constitutes suffraganship- What is the es-
sence of the Province of Canterbury-what sence of the Province of Canterbury- What is the meaning in the case of Colonial Bishops, of the supremacy of Camterbury-what he leral eflects of certain letters patentwhat is the mutual force of the cammon and common law when they come into conflictwhat is the bearing of certain treatieswhat of certain acts of parliament? Yet hese matters are only part of the difficulty nvolved in the claim of the colonial bishops. The form in which the claim came before convocation is remarkable. The Bishop of
Cape Town petitions, not the Archbishop of Canterbury, but "the prelates and Clergy of the Convocation to be summoned," \&u. The Archbishop, with the consent of the Bishops, refers the petition to the ; Vicar-
General, Dr. Traveis Twiss, who reports to the Archbishop solely his, opinion against the Archbishop solely his opinion against
the Bishop of Cape Town's claim-whereupon the Archbishop decides accordingly. The proceeding we think as ill considered as it is harsh. The Archbishop was not Neither did the Upper House commission their president to seltle the appeal for them. Convocation was petitioned-Convocation remitted the petition-the Vicar-General's Report, therefore ought to have been made to Convocation or it least the Archbishop ought to have communicated that document, even if addressed solely to him, to his brethren, and to have asked their decision on it. The constitutional grievance is akin to the case of the Speaker disposing of a petition made to the House of Commons. The pres ent Archbishop of Canterbury has mide many false : steps but his yesterday's proceedings, both in this matter and in his decision on the consensus fratrum, are beyond even his Grace's wonted activity in com mitting himself.
As regards the claim of the colonial bish ops, without expressing any opinion on the matter itself, we rejoice at all events, that it has been urged. Laying aside, for the present, Dr. Twiss's Report-which summarily speaking, only seems to show that CapeTown was not a see when the sittings of Convocation were regulary held-it is phain that the dernand of the colonial prelates. sit in Convocation is founded only upon
their estimate of that body as a Provincial council. If the colonial sees are subordinate to Canterbury only in such a sense that thei prelates may not assist with the provincial in the spminal concerns of the province, of the meir sufraganship a If they are to have no voice in the synodical If they are to have no voice in the synodical
action of the province, they must organize and carry out the most independent exercise of spiritual authority for themselves. No step could be devised more certain to accel al Ce the entire independ 10 force them into al Churches of, indeed, to force them into refuse to admit their bishops to the Convocation of Carterbury. Unfortunately the Archbishop has undertaken, on his own authority, to reject on the loftiest principles of Ultramontane and personal infallibility, he claim of the colonial prelates-a claim y referred to him-and also to settle the question of the consensus fratrum by blatidly yet blindly, ignoring the existence of any bishop but himself. His Grace has, we repeat, in his own person, sanctioned the Papacy-the dost extreme enar and irres ponsible supremacy. It is for the Church of Engiand to say whether she will accept he revival, in its most odious form, of the
most intulerable abuse of the Papal system."

LITURGICAL REFORM, IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
Article in in the North British Review, August, 1852.
His remarks upon the prieslly office and updeficiencies in fith of which we are speakirg, lestroy the capability of receivine almog, lestroy the capabinty of receiving al-
most any doctrmal truth. He seems entireby ignorant of the distinction between perwhich sancufication and that grace of onice Which is impaited to the recipient of Holy
orders for the salie of his fock. Thus he sars "lamentable experience shows that all min-

