

Church of England established by law." It affords no ground for the reckless Liberationist slander,—"the legislature which founded and shaped it throughout." The same phrase is found in the Scotch Act of Union—"the worship, discipline and government of the Church of this kingdom, as now by law established;" and yet who believes that Presbyterianism was founded by the legislature?

2.—Lord Selborne devotes a chapter to the irrelevant arguments of the Lib. Soc. against establishments as unscriptural, and proceeds to the consideration of Church endowments. On this subject he gives a compend of information interesting to Churchmen at large. There are 38 Bishoprics, of which 28 have cathedrals with deans and chapters, 6 having no chapters, while Westminster, and St. George's Windsor, which are collegiate churches, have Deans and chapters. The cathedral and collegiate clergy comprise 80 Deans, 181 residentiary canons, 119 assistant ministers, who are variously called minor canons, vicars choral, priests vicar, and chaplains. All these are paid, while honorary canons and prebendaries are without stipend. There are 84 Archdeacons, with slight stipends, and 18,739 parishes, of which 8467 are pre-Reformation, the rest being of later foundation. Of these 1050 are in the Royal patronage, 4257 in ecclesiastical, and 8023 in lay, some 800 where the patronage is divided, and 109 as to which no precise information is had, being probably new formations.

3.—There is next a full statement of Income. The aggregate amount of the bishops, the capitular clergy, and the Archdeacons as now fixed by law, is £352,847, viz.,

Bishops.....	£166,300
Deans and Canons.....	146,886
Minor Canons, etc.....	24,385
Archdeacons.....	15,326

Total.....£352,847

The income of the parochial clergy in 1884 was estimated at £4,457,782, which, added to the former figure, amounts to £4,810,629. This sum must, unhappily, be considered largely in excess of the present income, owing to the enormous agricultural depression, by which many of the clergy are utterly ruined, the charges on their glebes being in several instances more than the rental, and in numerous cases leaving a most insignificant surplus. Lord S. discusses at large the confusion and error of Mr. Martin's figures which were prepared for the Lib. Soc., and Mr. Matthew Arnold's, which the Lib. Soc. exaggerated, though Mr. Arnold repudiates their use of them as a material misstatement. An exaggeration which doubles the Church's revenue can only be intended to whet the appetite for plunder. The number of Incumbents is 13,827, and of Curates 5,795, which would allow an average of £228.

4.—The learned ex-chancellor, in defining what is meant by church property, says:—

"There has never been any general or simultaneous endowment of the Church of England; no property has ever become vested by law in the whole Church of England, which, although it is an aggregate of many ecclesiastical corporations, is not itself a corporation in law. Professor Freeman has said accurately:—'The Church of England, as a single body, has no property.' Her various corporations were founded from time to time, by various individuals public or private. Yet all the property of all these corporations does, in a true sense, belong to the Church of England, considered as an organised religious community that has gradually spread itself from small beginnings over the whole country. In this the Church is not different from any Nonconformist denomination, having local or particular trusts and endowments, but not one general trust or endowment for the whole denomination. These facts seriously teach in law, as Lord S. declares, 'ulterior questions, relating to such modifications of the form or manner of enjoyment, and such application of surplus funds not required for the primary objects of any endowment, as may be from time to time made by competent authority.'"

Port Perry,

JOHN CARRY.

18th October, 1887.

THE GREEK CHURCH AND THE MODE OF ADMINISTERING BAPTISM.

SIR,—I send a quotation from a manual of great authority in the Russian Church, entitled the duty of parish priests.—Let us first remark that the Russian Church is in full Communion with the Greek Church, and fully allows the validity of baptisms not performed by Trine immersion.—(See Church Times Correspondence, Oct. 14th, 1887.)

"There are some ignorant men among the clergy who would re-baptise Romans as well as Lutherans and Calvinists when they come over to the Eastern Church; while the schismatics among ourselves are not ashamed even to re-baptise those of their own

people who fall away from the Church, in order to go over to their errors." But the 7th Canon of the Second Ecumenical Council sufficiently refutes both the ignorance of the first and the blindness of the last; for the Holy Council in the canon cited forbids to re-baptise not only such as the Romans, Lutherans, and Calvinists (who all clearly confess the Holy Trinity, and admit the work of our salvation accomplished by the Incarnation of the Son of God), but even the Arians themselves, and the Macedonians, or Pneumatomachi, with other heretics named in the same canon; and orders that they should only be made to renounce and anathematize both their own and all other heresies, and so be received by Unction with the Holy Chrism.—(Chap. iii., sec. xii., Blackmore's Translation. B.)

CHURCH STUDENTS' MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

We have been asked to publish the following circular:—

DEAR BRETHREN,—It is proposed to form a Church Students' Missionary Association, for the United States and Canada, to consist of young men attending the 19 Theological Seminaries and the 18 Universities and Colleges of our Church, the nearly 50 recognized Church Schools, and the Church Societies in other colleges and educational institutions. It is hoped that a sufficient number of these will take part in forming an annual convention for the purpose of invoking God's Holy Spirit on our Church and Ministry, and especially on Missions—Foreign, Domestic, Diocesan, Associate, City, and Parochial; for discussing places, needs and methods; for hearing addresses and reports by Missionary Bishops, Mission Priests, Evangelists, and Mission Workers in all departments of Church work; for consecration to the Master's work in the various portions of the field indicated above; for the strengthening of one another in the missionary spirit; and for the acquisition of knowledge concerning the Church's fields and plans. The advantages of such a gathering of young Churchmen, moved by a common impulse, must be at once apparent to every one. They would be enlightened and informed regarding their claims upon them, and some of them would doubtless feel such healthy enthusiasm in the cause as they had never felt before. By this means, too, the attention of those already preparing for Holy Orders would be directed to parts of the field or phases of the work where special help is needed. Intercessory prayer for Missions and Mission Workers should likewise come to be part of the devotional life of the Association's members. Can you doubt, brethren, that under the blessing of God, this society would do incalculable good in furthering the cause it espouses?

In sending an invitation to colleges and schools whose students are not, with few exceptions, expecting to enter the Holy Ministry, we desire to state that our plan is to include prospective lay-workers and givers to missions a few years hence. It is important that even those who shall always be laymen in the Church of God, should be early impressed with their relations and duties to this branch of religious work.

We propose a preliminary Convention to be held at this Seminary, with the Dean's consent, on Friday, January 18th, 1888, being the Octave of the Epiphany.

Will you co-operate with us? You are cordially invited to send delegates. How many can you send? We shall gladly entertain them while in the city.

Very affectionately yours in Christ,
JAMES CLARENCE JONES, F. N. SKINNER,
Corresponding Secretary. Executive.
General Theological Seminary, New York City.

SKETCH OF LESSON.

2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.

DEC. 4TH, 1887.

Unlooked-for Faith.

Passage to be read.—Joshua ii. 1-12.

Having seen how God appointed Joshua as the leader of His people Israel, and how Joshua typified Jesus, the great Captain of our salvation, under whom we must fight the good fight of faith,—we come in this lesson to study an instance of wonderful faith, in a quarter where we should not expect to find it.

Before leading Israel over Jordan, Joshua determined to gain some information about Jericho, a strong walled city about seven or eight miles from Jordan. He accordingly sent to men to spy out the neighbourhood.

I. *The Expedition of the Spies.*—They start from the camp, cross the river and make their way towards Jericho: no doubt making good use of their eyes. They enter the house of a woman named Rahab, with whom they determine to lodge. Her house was on the outskirts of the city, on the wall. Probably their look or accent told her that they were strangers,

Word is brought to the king, who at once sends to arrest them. By a falsehood, Rahab puts the messengers upon a wrong scent, having previously hid the spies under some flax which was drying on the top of the house. The coast being clear, the spies escape, and, hiding until the pursuit is giving up, return to Joshua with their report.

II. *Rahab's Faith.*—Notice that, though a heathen, she had heard, in common with her countrymen, of the fame of Israel's God; but, unlike them, she had believed the Jehovah was the one true God. What wonderful faith? (compare St. John xx, 29). How did she show it? She acknowledges God as supreme, (v. 11), and that He had given Canaan to Israel, (v. 9). She therefore bows before His will. But she does not stop at mere profession. (Compare St. James ii. 26). At the risk of her life she saves the life of the spies, and asks, in return, safety for her family, (vv. 12-18. Compare 1 Tim. v. 8). The spies are grateful, and promise that she and her family shall be saved in the general destruction of the city, the conditions being,—(1) absolute silence as to their mission; (2) she must gather her relatives into her house, in which alone would be safety. (Compare Gen. vii. 23; Exodus ix. 19); (3) the scarlet rope by which they were lowered must hang from the window. Notice that her protection still depended on her faith, the above being the practical proofs of it. Therefore Christian faith is something more than mere belief. (Compare St. James v. 19-20. Rahab placed implicit trust and confidence in the promise of the spies. She believed that God, through them, would preserve her. So must we, each for ourselves, have a personal grasp of Christ as our Saviour. We are in covenant with Him. Then again, we should work for the salvation of others. Practical religion leads to this. (See Phil. ii. 4. 1 Tim. v. 8). Sunday School teachers should always keep this in view. Let our prayer be, "Lord, increase our faith."

TO CURE A CORN.—There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

Family Reading.

ENTERPRISE LET LOOSE.

The big attraction in business circles just now is the announcement by the firm of Walker & Sons, Toronto, that for sixty days a discount of 10 per cent. will be given on every purchase over \$2. This, together with their already well-known cheap prices and high quality goods, will make them more popular than ever with citizens and visitors from surrounding towns. This special reduction is given in consequence of changes that are being made in the composition of the firm, some of the members intending to retire.

Four hundred thousand dollars worth of goods to dispose of. It is interesting and profitable to stroll through the "Golden Lion" and observe the constant stream of purchasers to and from this hive of industry. Among the specialties are remnants in silk and woolen dress goods, which are being sold at half the regular prices, in addition to the 10 per cent. discount. There is an immense stock of ready-made clothing that is in such demand at this season; the quality of the cloth and the finish may be relied upon by purchasers. There is a grand attraction for the ladies on the second floor, where mantles and millinery in endless variety are to be found. In the house furnishing department there is a large stock of curtains, carpets, oilcloths, window shades, poles, and other requisites in house furnishing. This is a grand opportunity for intending purchasers at this season of the year, and they will find it to their advantage to make an early call and examine the immense stock of goods in this reliable establishment.

GEN. LORD WOLSELEY, who took part in the siege and relief of Lucknow, and was severely wounded at Sebastopol, and who has been at the head of the British army in Ashantee and Zululand, has written a paper on "Young Men in Battle," for the *Youth's Companion*, giving instances of daring and fidelity which he has seen among youthful soldiers in his various campaigns. The article is full of thrilling incidents.