

due season, the most sanguine hopes of its Founders.

At the same time, it both emboldens and obliges the Council to put forward the following Appeal:—

At their late Annual Meeting in October last, they were informed by the Warden, that, in consequence of the present increase of numbers, and the still further increase, which there is every reason to anticipate, it will soon become impossible, without great and serious inconvenience, to conduct efficiently the Junior Department of the College, unless some additional provision shall be made for school accommodation.

It must be added, that, in order to complete the design of the College, the Hall, on the eastern side of the Quadrangle, and the Cloister, on the southern side, are likewise still required. But the want of these is not by any means so urgently felt, as that of the School-room; and the room which is at present used for hearing lessons, being also applied for the purpose of a Hall—

These circumstances alone might justify the present Appeal; but the Council cannot but be sensible that it derives additional force from the obligation which the unwonted munificence of the Warden has laid upon them, to co-operate with him to the utmost in his generous and unwearied exertions.

It is probably known, that the Warden contributed £5,000 to the funds of the College, which sum was originally intended for the Chapel. That noble structure, almost without a parallel in this country, is now complete, and will be ready for consecration on May 7th, 1851; but the cost has been found to amount to at least £7,000. Under these circumstances, the Warden added to his first donation, a further gift of £2,000, thus defraying the entire erection of the Chapel, at his own sole expense.

The Council desire to specify this act of munificence not only for its own sake, but because they would earnestly hope that it may lead to the exercise of something like a corresponding liberality on the part of the Members of the Scottish Church in general, all of whom cannot fail to derive, more or less directly, some benefit from the advantages which the College affords.

Bound, therefore, as they conceive themselves to be on every account, but especially by this renewed instance of generosity on the part of the Warden, whose administration of the College has won their entire confidence, to aid the work to the utmost of their ability; and, moreover, the urgent need of the above-named addition to the Institution, which its present prosperity has created, and fearing that this prosperity may be checked, if suitable efforts be not now made for its necessary enlargement, the Council earnestly appeal to all, who look with interest on the progress of Trinity College, and have at heart the great objects for which it was originally set on foot, to afford them such assistance as may warrant their undertaking, with as little delay as possible, this important work.

CONVOCAION OF THE CLERGY.

Wednesday having been appointed for the meeting of the two Houses of Convocation, a large number of the elected members attended at the Jerusalem Chamber adjacent to Westminster Abbey, although no writ had been issued for "the despatch of general business."

Shortly after twelve o'clock his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury arrived at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey. His grace was accompanied by the Worshipful Sir John Dodson, the Queen's advocate and vice-general of the Province of Canterbury; Mr. Francis Hart Dyke, her Majesty's proctor and registrar-general of the province of Canterbury; and Mr. Felix Knivett, his grace's secretary. His grace was attired in his archiepiscopal robes. The members of the upper house present were the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Chichester, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

The lower house assembled at the same time. The Lord Archbishop having taken his seat, the usual preliminaries were gone through, when the Bishop of Chichester rose and said he had to present a petition from the clergy and laity of the province of Canterbury. It had been entrusted to the bishop in whose diocese they were at present assembled (London); but in consequence of that right rev. prelate's inability to attend, the duties of presenting the petition devolved upon him. His lordship then handed to his grace a petition in which were set forth the necessity for a revival of the synodical action of the Church; the evils resulting since its suppression—inter alia, the growth of Popery and other grievous errors. A similar petition was adopted in the lower house; and immediately after the synod was prorogued until the 28th of August next.

From our English Files.

CONVERTS FROM POPERY.

It was Dean Swift, we believe, who expressed a wish that "when the Pope weeds his garden, he would not throw the weeds over our wall." So far as our experience goes, the converts from Romanism to "Protestantism" often turn out to be very rank weeds, for they appear to care little into what soil they subsequently strike their roots. Still, there are some good plants, which, though they sicken in the Pope's garden, may turn out healthy and flourishing in the garden of the Church of England. For these it behoves us to provide all the tender care and attention in our power, especially as we confidently anticipate that some who have unhappily transplanted themselves into the Pope's artificial garden in this country will, eventually, find out their error, and seek their native soil.

Our thoughts have been called to this subject, by the following narrative, which we find in the Morning Post of Monday:—

Yesterday the Parish Church of St. George the Martyr, of Southwark, was the scene of the somewhat unusual spectacle of a Roman Catholic abjuring the

errors of his Church, and professing his adoption of the purer faith and more scriptural liturgy of the Church established in this realm. The convert is, we are informed, a solicitor, in good practice, in St. George's, the parish, it will be remembered, in which the Romanist "Cathedral" of the Cardinal Archbishop is situated; and it shows, therefore, that the ostentatious and false announcements of converts made by the Romanist journals are not altogether unbalanced by the converts to Protestantism. No public announcement had been made of the interesting ceremony, and few persons were present beyond the usual congregation. After reading the Second Lesson, the Rev. T. Bagnall Bakes, the indefatigable Curate of St. George's, addressed the congregation as follows:—

"Dearly Beloved Brethren,—In the Primitive Church, when godly discipline was maintained, it was customary, when any person renounced either the idolatries of heathenism, the superstitions of Judaism, or the practices of infidelity, to stand forth in the presence of God, in the face of the congregation, and openly renounce his former heresies, and also confess his conformity with, his adherence to, and faith in, the discipline, worship, and doctrines of the Church. But before this was permitted to be done, proper examination was had of the person's principles and motives as a justification of his being received into the Church. There is a person desirous of presenting himself before God, in the face of this congregation, openly to renounce the errors of Romanism, and to confess his conformity to, and his belief in, the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England; but before we allowed him to make his confession, sufficient inquiries were made respecting his moral conduct, and due examination as to his religious motives. He has also been warned with respect to the consequences which are likely to ensue as to his temporal circumstances; but, after taking everything into consideration, he has fully resolved to abandon the errors of Popery, and to conform to the Church of England. In confirmation of that renunciation, he will afterwards receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with the congregation."

Mr. Baker then put the following questions, the answers to which were given in a firm and distinct tone of voice:—

- 1. Art thou acquainted with the doctrines of the Church of Rome?—I am.
2. What doctrine has more especially struck thy mind as being erroneous?—Transubstantiation.
3. Dost thou renounce the errors of Romanism, as generally set forth in the established creed of Pope Pius IVth.?—I do renounce them.
4. Wilt thou conform to the worship and discipline of the Church of England, as contained in her Formularies?—I will.
5. Dost thou believe in the three Creeds of the Church of England—that is to say, the Apostle's Creed, the Nicene Creed, and the Creed commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius?—I do believe them.

6. Dost thou recognize and receive the XXXIX Articles of the Church of England, as containing and setting forth all matters necessary to true religion?—I do receive them.
7. Wilt thou endeavour, by the grace of God, in thy conduct to live conformably thereto?—I will, God being my helper.

Mr. Baker then said—"I hope the congregation is satisfied that this person has renounced Popery, and embraced Christianity according to the forms of our Church; and I trust that the prayers of the congregation will be offered up on his behalf, that he may be 'built up in our most holy faith.'"

The convert was afterwards admitted to receive the Blessed Sacrament. Now we confess that, not having had time to investigate the subject, we are not prepared to say what is the right way of dealing with such persons,—indeed we should hesitate to do so—but it strikes us very forcibly that this is not the right way, and we call attention to the matter in the hope that the subject may be investigated and considered by those who are far more competent than we are, and who are liable at any time to be called upon to deal with such cases. It is obvious, we think, that there should be some distinction made between those who have been brought up Romanists, and those who have, at mature age, embraced its errors—especially if they have seceded from the Church to which they seek to be reconciled. God forbid that we should suggest anything to be said or done, in their case, which should place any unnecessary barrier in the way of their return to their duty, but at the same time, we all know that a Church which has no discipline is not likely to secure the respect or the affection of her members.

In the narrative which we have quoted, it will strike most of us that it is very undesirable to call upon a person to single out one of many errors in Doctrine or Practice, especially when there is no subsequent examination as to the true Doctrine on the subject. Above all, it strikes us as most unwarrantable to call upon a layman, under such circumstances, to "recognize and receive the XXXIX Articles" as terms of Communion and as a rule of life. Such an example might be the means of discouraging many lay persons from leaving the Roman Schism to join the Church of England.

If Convocation were allowed to meet, such questions as these would be legitimately and necessarily provided for, in the only perfectly satisfactory manner: meanwhile, we recommend the subject to those who duly estimate its practical importance, and are qualified to deal with it.—English Churchman.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—About two years ago, a lady and her daughter, at Derby, missed some Brussels lace collars which had been placed out to dry, and a few days ago, a man, pruning a tree in a neighbouring garden, discovered an old bird's-nest completely lined with the missing lace.

THE LIVERPOOL POWDER MAGAZINES.—Owing to the proximity of te powder magazines, considerable excitement was caused in Liverpool on Wednesday, when it became known that a sloop loaded with gunpowder had been a fire the previous night, although no damage had ensued. The Liverpool papers, therefore, urge to government to lose no time in finding a more suitable situation for the magazine.—Two government engineers have been sent down to take evidence upon the question of their removal.

Mr. Sloane the arrister, and his wife, were, on the 5th February, tried at the Old Bailey for their inhuman neglect, and brutal treatment, of their young female servant. The count in the indictment, describing the plaintiff a "infant," failed, she being sixteen, but the prisoners pleaded "guilty" to assaulting her, and were both sentenced to two year's imprisonment.

A deputation of the attorneys, solicitors, and proctors of England and Wales, consisting of Mr. D. S. Brockett, Mr. William Woodrooff, Mr. Wm. Vizard,

jun., Mr. R. Beachcroft, and Mr. John M. Clahon, had an interview on Monday with the Lord Chancellor, to request his Lordship to present to the House of Lords a petition signed by upwards of 6,000 attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, against the Papal Aggression.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, have acquired the identical sword worn by King William at the battle of the Boyne, and which is now in their museum. This precious relic cost them three hundred guineas.

At the Shire Hall, Nottingham, on Saturday last, several maltsters, carrying on business in that county, were fined in penalties amounting to £3,400, for various infractions of the excise laws.

On Saturday evening last John Houghton, sawyer, of Bisan, got in one of the carriages of a late train at Ormskirck, without a ticket, for Rufford. In order to escape detection, he leaped out of the carriage when it was about sixty yards from Rufford station; but, unfortunately, he was thrown forward, and his head came in contact with one of the rails. He died shortly afterwards from the effects of the injuries received.

The Inverness Courier states that "the Venerable Bishop Low (of Moray), finding that his resignation had not been acknowledged by the Bishops and that other irregular proceedings had occurred, has withdrawn his resignation, and continues to be bishop of the Diocese."

It is stated that 500 guineas have been offered for the privilege of advertising on the last page of the catalogue of the approaching Great Exhibition.

The district of Port Philip is henceforth to be designated the Colony of Victoria, and Mr. La Trobe, heretofore holding office only as superintendent, has been appointed its first Lieutenant Governor.

During Sir Charles Napier's eighteen months' military command in India, forty-five officers of the Bengal army have been brought to trial, of whom fifteen have been cashiered, six dismissed, seven lost rank, five suspended, and ten reprimanded.

A new company is about to be started under the designation of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, for establishing a second line of monthly packets between England, India, China, and the Eastern seas, including Australia.

Lord John Manners, M.P., has been emulating the example of the Earl of Carlisle by delivering a lecture at Colchester on the Colonial Church. The noble lord reviewed the history of early colonization in its religious bearings, briefly sketched the present position of the Colonial Episcopate, and wound up his address with a glowing eulogy on the Canterbury scheme, which he declared to be "the great colonizing enterprise of the day."

The wife and four children of John Mitchell, the Irish rebel, arrived in Liverpool on Saturday week, from Dublin, for the purpose of embarking thence to Australia. They were accompanied by Father Kenyon, who made the necessary arrangements for their departure in the Candor.

An officer of the London Detective Force recently discovered the perpetrators of the crime of placing some planks on the London and North Western Railway, by acting for some weeks in the suspected neighbourhood, near Cheddington station, as an itinerating vendor of matches and other small wares. The delinquents are safely lodged in gaol, and have been committed for trial.

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN WESTMINSTER.—We understand that a large piece of ground has been obtained by the Roman Catholic body in the line of the new street now in course of formation between the Houses of Parliament and Pimlico, for the purpose of erecting a magnificent cathedral, to be called St. Patrick's. Victoria street, as the new street has been named, will run through the lowest and most densely populated parts of Westminster—the houses are to be palatial in character, and the new opening, while supplying residences fit for members of either branch of the Legislature, will be the means of affording a more direct and commodious means of access between Buckingham Palace, the aristocratic district of Belgravia, and the Houses of Parliament, and will tend very materially to improve the ventilation and drainage of that quarter of the town. The Cathedral of St. Patrick will be the metropolitan Church of the Cardinal, and will, when completed, it is said, surpass any building of the kind yet undertaken in this country. The purchase of the ground has not yet been concluded, but all the necessary arrangements are almost completed, and a very large sum has been already obtained in subscriptions and donations.

THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK.—The rumor that the Very Rev. Doctor Cox, President of Old Hall College, is to be the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark is premature. It is not intended at present to appoint any bishop of Southwark, as there is a large debt, exceeding £3000, still due upon St. George's Church, which, in consequence, remains yet unconsecrated and unfinished, and until this debt is liquidated, the ecclesiastical affairs of the district will be managed by Cardinal Wiseman, assisted by the Rev. Doctor Doyle, the senior clergyman of St. George's.

It is not generally known that there has been a Protestant Bishop of Westminster. In 1541, Henry VIII changed the Dean into a Bishop, who squandered the revenues and impoverished the see, till in 1550 he was translated to Norwich, and the bishopric abolished. The diocese was the county of Middlesex, the name of the prelate, Thirby.

LAY ASSOCIATION FOR "CHURCH REFORM."—An association has been formed at Plymouth, "for the protection of the Protestant principles of the Reformed Church of England, as by law established, and for the adoption of such measures as may be from time to time expedient for carrying the above purpose into effect, and especially with a view to the exclusion of the practices and teaching of Tractarianism therefrom." Their plan of Church reform embraces, "a revision, by competent authority, of the Book of Common Prayer, and the Canons of the Church, with a view to the exclusion therefrom of all matter susceptible of a Romish interpretation; and a more just and equitable distribution of the Church revenues." For the furtherance of these objects, they propose to diffuse information, to exercise Parliamentary influence, to communicate with kindred associations and to "use similar constitutional means." A committee has been appointed, and a report drawn up. At one of the meetings, Dr. Soltau, who appears to be one of the leaders, said, "there was clearly something in the Liturgy—not in the Thirty-nine Articles—under which Popery sheltered itself, and this must be rooted out."—John Bull.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE AND THE GLASGOW ATHENEUM.—The Duke of Argyle recently delivered an oration at a service of this institution, when contrary to the advice lately given by Mr. Cobden on a similar occasion, his Grace advised the young men of Glas-

gow, not to spend too much of their time in mere newspaper reading. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Sheriff Alison and Sir David Brewster.

PEWS AND PEW RENTS IN PARISH CHURCHES.—The Archdeacon of Stafford has instructed the churchwardens of Burton-upon-Trent to give public notice of the illegality of the selling and letting of pews, and to allot all pews as they become vacant or are not occupied by resident parishioners.

STATUE OF WALLACE.—The colossal work, by Mr. Patrick Park, is now completed, and has been removed for exhibition to a wooden building at Bellevue. On Thursday last the uncovering of the statue took place in presence of a large party of Mr. Park's friends.—Edinburgh Witness.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that above 10,000 Russians, belonging to the richest families in Russia, have already applied to the Emperor for his authority to pass a few months in London during the Grand exhibition.

VISITORS.—Monday having been the day when the building passed entirely over to the Commissioners, and became from thenceforth till 1st of May, finally closed to the public, with the exception of the members of both Houses of Parliament, the visitors on that day and Saturday were so numerous that the amount taken for admission on the two days considerably exceeded £500. His Grace the Duke of Wellington visited the Exhibition building again on Wednesday. His Grace looked remarkably well, and was received by Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. Dilke, &c., and shown over the interior of the building. His Grace was loudly cheered both on his arrival and departure.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.—The preparations for printing the official catalogue have already commenced.—The outline list of Tunisian productions, which, with some others, have been sent to press, occupies upwards of 24 foolscap pages of the catalogue.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—Mr. Mivart has contradicted a report that Mivart's Hotel has been engaged by the Emperor of Austria and a numerous suite.

THE IRON STEAMER FOR THE EXHIBITION.—The Antwerp Steam Packet Company, has given orders to Messrs. Robinson and Russell, of Millwall, for the construction of an Iron steam-ship, of gigantic proportions (800 tons burden), to run between Antwerp and London, for the convenience of visitors to the Exhibitions. The builders have pledged themselves that she will make the passage in 15 hours.

GUARD FOR THE BUILDING.—It is stated that there is no truth in the report that it is intended to concentrate a large body of troops in the metropolis, and to have a number of them on guard at the building; also, that the number of police required will be 300 and not 1,000, as has been reported.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AT THE EXHIBITION.—Among the numerous exhibitors in the Crystal Palace, the British and Foreign Bible Society has secured for itself a place—an allotment of space having been, we understand, awarded to its directors. The society was desirous that the numerous visitors should be made acquainted with the labours in which they have been engaged for the last forty-six years, and in consequence of which, whatever may be the number of visitors, and the various countries represented by them, they may, every man, like the visitors in Jerusalem, be able to read the word of God. The languages and dialects in which the Sacred Scriptures may be obtained at the stand of the Bible Society in the exhibition will be above one hundred and fifty. It is the intention of the society to furnish a statement of the advantages it has to offer, in most of the languages of Europe, if not in any of the Oriental languages. And it is proposed to furnish a statement of the same in the different languages of the new world as well as that of the old. Arrangements are being made not only for the display of this vast Polyglot as a great work of art, in which respect it comes within the legitimate objects of the exhibition, but also for its distribution, in some manner which will not offend against the rules laid down by the commissioners.

THE ADMISSION OF VISITORS.—Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 having had under their consideration the regulations respecting the admission of visitors which it appears to them necessary to adopt for the effectual accomplishment of the purposes of the Exhibition, have determined to adopt the following regulations:—

The Exhibition will open every day (Sundays excepted). The hours of admission and other details will be announced at a subsequent period. The charges for admission will be as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Ticket type and Price. Season tickets for a gentleman £3 3 0, Season tickets for a lady 2 2 0.

These tickets are not transferable, but they will entitle the owner to admission on all occasions on which the Exhibition is open to the public. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of raising the price of the season tickets when the first issue is exhausted, should circumstances render it advisable. On the first day of exhibition season tickets only will be available, and no money will be received at the doors of entrance on that day.

Table with 2 columns: Admission details and Price. On the second and third days the price of admission on entrance will be (each day) 1 0 0, On the fourth day of exhibition 0 5 0, To be reduced on the twenty-second day to 0 1 0.

From the twenty-second day the prices of admission will be as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Admission days and Price. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays in each week 0 1 0, On Fridays 0 2 6, On Saturdays 0 5 0.

No change will be given at the doors. This regulation is necessary to prevent the inconvenience and confusion which would arise from interruption or delay at the entrance. Should experience in the progress of the Exhibition render any alteration in these arrangements necessary, the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of making such modifications as may appear desirable, of which due and timely notice, however, will be given to the public.

By order of her Majesty's Commissioners, J. SCOTT RUSSELL, EDGAR A. BOWRING (For S. H. NORTHCOLE).

Exhibition Building, Hyde Park, Feb. 8th, 1851.

Those who may be desirous to secure season tickets should do so without delay as soon as the office for the distribution of them is opened. The decision of the Commissioners, it will be observed, reserves power to raise the prices, if found necessary, and hence the propriety of an early application.