

subjects, on which they have to report, is the momentous and pressing one of the extension of the Education of the country, and, along with it, the review of all such institutions of a Literary and Scientific nature, as are intended to enlarge the mind, and increase the intellectual advantages and enjoyments of the people. And here they felt they were on ground perhaps as much fraught with difficulties, and exposed to dangers, as any which the awakened and anxious member of the Church is called to occupy, in these days of new and pressing responsibilities.

II. On all the various points now stated, your Committee are prepared, in the discharge of the task imposed upon them, to offer such suggestions and recommendations as, after mature and serious consideration, appear to them best suited for the object in view; whilst in submitting the result of their labours to the notice of their brethren, they have the comfort of reflecting that what they have thus done, before it can be productive of any serious consequences, will have to receive the approval and sanction of the large and experienced body of Clergy who form the Ruri-ecanal Chapter of Leeds.

1. First, then, with regard to a better adaptation of the Church Services,—your Committee are disposed to think that a separation of the Litany or Communion Service from the Morning Prayer on Sunday Mornings would be a great relief to many. They do not mean that any portion of the Church's prescribed Service should be omitted, but only that the period of its taking place may be altered. For instance, the Churches where there were Three Services on the Sunday, the Morning Service might consist of the Morning Prayer with the Litany or Communion Office; the Afternoon Service of the Litany or Communion Office, whichever was omitted in the Morning, or of both, should it be considered desirable to repeat either of them a second time; and the Evening Service might consist of the Evening Prayer, and occasionally the Communion Office also. Your Committee do not believe that by such an arrangement any rule of the Church whatever would be infringed, whilst by the extreme length of the present Morning Service would be avoided, an Afternoon Service peculiarly suitable for children and servants would be provided, and the occasional administration of the Lord's Supper in the after part of the day would allow many of the working classes, who now are virtually debarred from that ordinance, to approach the Table of the Lord.

Your Committee, however, in making this and other recommendations of a like nature, would distinctly state that they are for laying down no rule on the subject, nor for interfering in any way with the mode of conducting Divine Service, when the Clergy and their congregations are indisposed to effect any change. But it may be well with authorities to state that Wheatley is strongly for the separation of the Services which are now used altogether in the Morning, and that Bishop Sparrow is still stronger on the same point, whilst, as regards present sanction, they cannot doubt that the allowance and approval of such a change by our own Diocesan would carry with it all the support and encouragement that are required; and though the change might be opposed at first, on the mere ground of dislike to any alteration in what had been long the established usage, yet, remembering, as your Committee well do, the strong resistance that was made when Evening Services were first proposed, and seeing the wonderful results which have followed that adaptation of the Church's Ministrations to the requirements of the age, they confidently trust that a great and happy effect would be produced by this concession also, and that by means of it many aliens would be brought within the House of Prayer.

2. Contingent upon this change your Committee conceive that a service much required might be framed for week-day Evenings. The Service here alluded to would consist of the Litany, with Psalm or Hymn singing, to be followed by a portion of Scripture, expounded in a plain and familiar manner; and in this way, following in the track of some of the most eminent Fathers of the Church, as well as of others in later days, the Parochial Minister might go through a Gospel, or an Epistle, or a consecutive portion from the Old or New Testament History, much to the instruction and edification of many, especially the working classes, who might be induced to attend a Service so short and so suitable.

3. The subject of Open-Air Preaching is one at present occupying much attention. Your Committee are aware that it is open to much objection, on the ground of inconvenience and irregularity, and that many of the most valuable among the Clergy are not qualified for the work; yet they are of opinion that, under due regulation, such ministrations might be attempted with much advantage. Your Committee cannot but remember the effects produced by the Sermons preached at St. Paul's Cross, which were among the main instruments for establishing the Reformation of religion in this country three hundred years ago; and they have a strong conviction that if men properly qualified were selected for this duty, they might, with the consent of the incumbent having the care of souls, preach in places sufficiently public to call the attention of the multitude, and yet sufficiently retired to avoid disturbance, and thus, by going out into the highways and hedges, and compelling them to come in, render essential service to the cause of religion, and extend the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

4. But another mode of attracting the attention of the indifferent, and arousing the careless and the slothful, has been brought under the notice of your Committee. It has been suggested to them that special Services, continued on consecutive days, and at hours most likely to be attended by the poorer classes, and in Churches situated in populous localities, when a series of Sermons should be preached, powerfully urging and illustrating the necessity and efficacy of repentance and conversion, might be a great means of awakening a spirit of religious interest and inquiry. With this proposition your Committee feel fully disposed to concur, and would further suggest that Advent and Lent would be suitable seasons for such special Services, and appeals, and that in the supplying such extra duties, the Clergy should be ready to lend their assistance to each other.

In noticing and recommending these new modes of operation, your Committee would not pass without remark, the great good which has been already produced by Cottage Lectures, Communicant Classes, and Classes for the instruction and preparation of young persons for Confirmation; on all these the Divine Blessing has evidently rested, and they have been highly instrumental in keeping up the knowledge and spirit of piety amongst those for whose special benefit they were projected.

5. It has struck your Committee, in connexion with these last mentioned ministrations, that there is a great need of closer intercourse than yet exists with the younger members of the Church, after their Confirmation. At that period they peculiarly require Pastoral watching and influence, and amply repay any extra care and culture bestowed upon them.

Your Committee would suggest that the young people in a congregation, who have been confirmed, should be enrolled and be met periodically, perhaps once a month, when they should be encouraged to bring before their pastor the relation of the various difficulties and hindrances they experience in their Christian course, and receive from him such counsel and instruction as their respective cases may require. The young female might be met by the clergyman's wife, or some experienced and duly qualified lady, and the Pastor's assistance only called in when more especially needed. This organization would have peculiar reference, on the part of those under it, to their attendance at the Lord's Table.

6. Your Committee pass now to consider the want of an Authorized Hymn Book, and they are decidedly of opinion that such a provision is imperatively required. They conceive that, under the present circumstances of the Church, a Hymn Book might be prepared at the request of the Clergy, signified through their respective Archdeacons or Rural Deaneries, under the direction of the Bishops of the Church, and the Hymn Book thus prepared, having received already the concurrent sanction of the Bishops and the Clergy, might be "set forth and allowed" by the Royal authority, as were the two Versions of the Psalms which have been used in the Church.

Your Committee are of opinion that in the compilation and publication of a Hymn Book, the following principles should be carefully kept in view:—

(1) Comprehensiveness. It should be formed on as broad a basis as the Church itself.

(2) Variety. There should be an ample provision for all the Seasons, Fasts, and Festivals of the Church; as also for Missionary, School, and other Special Occasions.

(3) Suitableness. It should be compiled from the current Hymnology of the country. In it there are abundant materials for the purpose, which have the great advantage of being, to many, "familiar as household words."

(4) Cheapness. If issued by the "Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," it might be at a cost which would place it at once within the reach of all classes.

Your Committee cannot doubt that should such a Hymn Book be thus prepared and sent forth, it would speedily supersede the various Collections now used throughout our various Dioceses, and by it a great and palpable want of the Church would be satisfactorily supplied, a want which must be more and more felt, as the Church seeks to draw the lost and the wandering back to her Fold.

7. On the momentous subject of the large increase that is required in the staff of the Clergy, for the full and efficient working of the Parochial System, your Committee do not think that it falls properly within the scope of their Report, to enlarge on the necessity of an augmentation of the Episcopate, though they unite with the great body of the Clergy in desiring it; for they need not travel beyond the bounds of this newly constituted Diocese, in which it is their privilege to labour, without thankfully recognizing the happy results which have flowed from its erection. They acknowledge with pleasure the freer, fuller, and more frequent intercourse that has taken place between the Diocesan and his Clergy; the additional force that has been given by the weight of his Episcopal authority and personal character to the labours and exhortations of the Parochial Clergy, and the immense impetus that has thereby been given to all works of piety and charity throughout the Diocese, and they cannot but express their decided conviction that if by any of the methods that have been suggested, whether by a re-adjustment of the revenues of the Episcopate, or by uniting certain of the Deaneries either to existing or newly constituted Sees, or by the free-will offerings of Christian people, a proper augmentation could be made in the number of our Bishops, and men were appointed who would "faithfully serve in this office to the glory of God, and the edifying and well governing of his Church," an impulse would be given to the cause of religion and morality, of truth and order, which careless observers could hardly anticipate, but which would go far to renovate the aspect and condition of society.

But it is more especially to an increase of the Parochial Clergy, that the attention of your Committee has been directed. To a certain extent this want may be duly supplied, by an increase in the number of new parishes and districts, and your Committee do hope, that by the new arrangements which, under a recent Act of Parliament are about to be entered into with the lessees of Church property, funds may be found for an addition to the parochial staff in our more populous neighbourhoods. But this increase must at best be very inadequate; it must be limited by the number of Churches, and by the difficulty of providing from any resources that can reasonably be calculated on, any considerable number of stipends for the incumbents of new Churches.

(To be concluded in our next.)

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.**—Advent Sunday having been fixed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for the celebration of the third Jubilee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Bishops, with scarcely an exception, preached in their respective cathedrals, and the vast majority of the parochial clergy in their Churches in aid of the Society's funds. The sermon at the Metropolitan cathedral was preached by the Rev. E. Hawkins, B.D., one of the prebendaries, and Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. The collections in the metropolitan churches were of a liberal character. At Rochampton, Surrey, the collection amounted to £111 0s. 5d. At St. Mary's Oxford, where the Bishop preached, the sum of £180 2s. 7d. was collected, and from 300 to 400 of the congregation partook of the Holy Communion. Further contributions of £68 were received afterwards; and after a meeting at the town Hall, in the evening, the collection at the doors amounted to £24 8s. 11d.—making a total of £272 11s. 6d. The Dean and Chapter of Durham have given £50—£20 directly to the Society in London, and £30 through the Diocesan Society.

**EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WATERLOO ROAD.**—On Sunday, the Lord Bishop of Oxford, pursuant to public announcement, attended St. John's Church, Waterloo Road, and preached an eloquent sermon in aid of the fund now raising for the restoration of Lambeth Church. The Right Rev. Prelate took for his text the 21st chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, the 25th and following verses:—"And there shall be signs in the sun and in the moon and in the stars, and upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth;

for the power of Heaven shall be shaken, &c." His Lordship having delivered an excellent sermon, and made a most powerful appeal to the numerous congregation assembled within the walls of the sacred edifice he was in the act of leaving the pulpit, when a respectably dressed female, apparently about 50 years of age, stood up in the gallery, and addressed the congregation, which, as might be supposed, excited great confusion. She was in the act of exhorting the persons present to believe nothing which the Right Rev. Prelate had advanced, when a police constable of the L division was called in, and he immediately laid hold of the woman and conveyed her to the Tower Street police station. One of the churchwardens and some other gentlemen officially connected with the church proceeded to the station; but imagining the female to be labouring under some sort of monomania they refrained from pressing the charge against her and she was in consequence discharged.

**ARRIVAL OF THE "FRANKLIN."**

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—An accident had occurred at the Warren Vale Pit, by which 49 lives were lost, and a great number of persons injured.

On the subject of reforms, Lord John Russell does not seem to be particularly solicitous. Recently a deputation was appointed at Manchester to wait upon him and the following was his reply:—

"Woburn Abbey, Dec. 13.

"Lord John Russell presents his compliments to Mr. Milner Gibson, and is sorry he cannot receive a deputation from the conference which was held at Manchester on the subject of parliamentary reform.—It appears to him that there would be great inconvenience in receiving deputations from particular districts on a subject of this nature, in which the whole country is interested."

The opinion prevails that the next world's exhibition will be held in the U. States. The 'Builder' says:—

"The building designed for this purpose by Sir J. Paxton is about 600 feet long, and 140 ft wide, in three aisles. The roofs are sloping and slated, and have timber principals, which would require careful construction. There are turrets at the angles, and piers with lamps surround the whole.

Hon. R. J. Walker had been invited to a banquet by merchants and others of the Borough of Southampton but, he replies, he is compelled to decline the honour, owing to the shortness of his remaining stay in England.

A sensation had been created in Liverpool by 250 female spool winders having struck against a proposition by their employers to reduce their wages 30 per cent.

**IRELAND.**—A return has been made to Parliament, showing that to the spring Assize's, in the present year the advances for the labor rate in Ireland amounted to £411,347 13s. 10d., of which £263,545 5s 1½, had been paid to the county treasurers, and £75,692 16s 1½, was still leviable under the outstanding warrants.

**AUSTRIA.**—A correspondent of the *London Times* writes:—I am unable to affirm that Louis Napoleon was assisted by the counsels of Austria before the late catastrophe, but I know that M. de Hubner was a *persona grata* at the Elysee. It is universally believed in diplomatic circles here that the President's confidential if not his ostensible counsellor was M. de Kiseleff, the Russian Minister at Paris.

Reinforcements have recently been sent off to the army in Italy, to be ready in case of necessity. Field-Marshal Radetzky was said to be failing fast, and General Haynau is wandering about like a restless spirit from one watering place to the other, in a state of the most confirmed ill-health. He is now at Laibach.

The Austrian Cabinet has announced in a new circular note to the German Government that though it regrets Prussia will not accept its invitation to send an Envoy to the Commercial Congress to be held at Vienna, this refusal will not make any alteration in its plan, and that the Congress will be held as appointed.

**HUNGARY.**—The recent events in Paris had caused a profound sensation throughout Hungary.

A Bohemian paper contains a letter from Pesth, respecting the new form of Government. According to its account, the new governor will be a sort of viceroy, with plenipotentiary powers to reward and punish, to legislate and to enact. All questions of legislation, internal organization, police appointments, and distributions of orders are confided to him; and the details of business to a deputy, placed immediately under him, and responsible to him alone (this functionary is the Count Francis Zichy). In cases of urgency, the Archduke is empowered to enact provisional laws, and on important occasions, to convoke a "collegiate council," without, however, being obliged to abide by the vote of the majority.

Kossuth's sisters are to be removed to Pesth.

**TURKEY.**—Permission has been given to the priest of the Greek population at Beycoos, a village on the Bosphorus, to build a house, which should serve as a residence and for religious worship. The work was advancing towards completion, when some fanatic Turks attacked the building, and destroyed it. On the fact coming to the knowledge of the Sultan, he immediately sent orders to arrest all the offenders, and it is announced that they are to be severely punished.

**PRUSSIA.**—The *National Gazette* of Berlin says it is reported in the best informed circles that the Emperor of Russia will shortly have an interview with the Emperor of Austria in Italy. This statement the *National Gazette* contradicts, and denies that such a conference is contemplated.

The *Wiser Gazette* says that for several days past there have been constant movements of troops on both sides of the Po. Two regiments have received orders to advance from Bologna towards Rome. Troops have been embarked at Trieste for Ancona, also to proceed towards Rome. It is contemplated to concentrate in the neighbourhood of Perouse an army of observation of 20,000 men.—Perouse is only four days' march from Rome.

The *Prussian Gazette* states from Vienna, 15th, that the police of that city have closed the principal cafes, in consequence of its having been discovered by a communication from Paris that the persons frequenting them were in active correspondence with the Red Republican party in the French capital. Fragments of letters from Paris were found by the police of Vienna, when searching the rooms in question.

**BRITAIN.**—A treaty of commerce has been negotiated between Great Britain and the Belgian Government. Belgium avails herself of all the advantages of freedom in England, and in return keeps up many of the most important restrictions against England with regard to the cargoes of her vessels, and the maintenance of differential duties.

**ROME.**—The Papal Government is said to have despatched couriers to Naples and Tuscany, on receiving the tidings from France, requesting the Government to send troops to the Roman frontier. This step may, however, be considered very superfluous, as the Holy City continues calm and unmoved; and though the Republican party, which is undoubtedly very strong here, is actively canvassing the probable consequences of the late events, there seems no prospect of anything being attempted on their part. Great poverty prevails among the lower orders, and a decided want of work. Beggary is resorted to as a profession, and the Holy City swarms with its votaries.

**PIEDMONT.**—The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 17th announces that a number of French insurgents having presented themselves on the frontier of the Var, with the intention of entering Piedmont, permission was granted to them after they had laid down their arms. On their approach, the inhabitants of several districts demanded arms and ammunition from the authorities to protect the Piedmontese territory against invasion. By the last accounts tranquillity prevailed along the frontier.

**DENMARK.**—A proposition has been introduced into the Danish Diet, for the sale of the possessions of the Government in the West Indies. A lively discussion ensued, but the measure had not been disposed of.

**ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIA."**

**RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON.**

New York, 8 A. M.—8th Jan.

The United States Steamer *Humboldt* arrived at Southampton from New York 13th Dec., on the 24th.

The Cunard steamer *Arabia* was launched on the 24th ult. She is 2400 tons burden, and 1000 horse power.

**ENGLAND.**—Grave events have transpired in the course of a few days, preceding the departure of the *Cambria*, capable of seriously influencing the character of all commercial operations. First, the resignation of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in England.—Second the election of Louis Napoleon as President of France for ten years by a very large majority.

The resignation of Lord Palmerston caused a temporary disarrangement in various markets and a decline of prices in money occurred, but when it became known that Lord Granville was to succeed Lord Palmerston, confidence became in some measure restored. The sudden retirement of Lord Palmerston from the office of Foreign Secretary caused the greatest amazement and the most profound regret of the whole nation. His successor is officially announced to be Lord Granville. The withdrawal of Lord Palmerston from the Government is imputed to the discussions which have been known to exist in the Cabinet for several months past, and was probably precipitated by the significant reception and complete avowal of opinion to the Kossuth deputation, to whom his Lordship used language by no means complimentary to the absolutists of Europe. The fearless position assumed by his lordship proved distasteful to the majority of the ministry, and hence the result. This has been the all-prevailing topic of conversation at this festive season, and has created universal sensation. Another cause of Lord Palmerston's recession from the Cabinet was that of a difference of opinion upon the abstract question of the French revolution—though the opinions of the ministry are not likely to be revealed before the meeting of Parliament. The under secretary, Lord Stanley, has also tendered his resignation.

One of the members of a dry saltery establishment in Liverpool had abandoned it, after appropriating funds to the amount of £50,000.

The iron house of John Barclay, Buchanan Street Glasgow, had suspended payment; their liabilities are stated at £70,000.

The house of Quarlham & Sons, in the Oporto trade had failed, with liabilities stated to be £50,000.

**IRELAND.**—The return of many Irish emigrants to their native country attracts considerable attention in Ireland. It appears that their anticipations in regard to America have not in many instances been realized. The Irish consequently are congratulating themselves on the event, and regard it as a ground of hope for the future.

**SPAIN.**—A telegraphic despatch states that the Queen was safely delivered of a robust princess on the 20th Dec.

**FRANCE.**—The all engrossing topic of the Presidential Election was occupying the French mind to the exclusion of all others.

Louis Napoleon has been elected to the Presidency for ten years by an overwhelming majority. The poll of sixty-eight Departments, though incomplete, gave—votes, 5,400,000; nays, 600,000.

A telegraph despatch from Paris, dated 26th December, gives the votes of eighty-one Departments of which twenty-three were complete,—votes, 6,011,000; nays, 709,000.

Many of the deputies had been set at liberty. Much speculation was indulged in as to the Press law, which was to be promulgated shortly. The best informed persons think that each Journal will have to deposit a certain sum with the Government as a security for good behaviour. The offences of the Press were to be, first—attacks on the President; second, exciting hatred among citizens; third, attacks on religion, family, or property. Each of these was to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

The correspondent of the *London Globe* writing from Paris on Friday morning, says that among the rumours in Paris is one to the effect that some ministerial changes will accompany or follow the assumption of power by the Government. M. Montalembert is spoken of as likely to form part of the new cabinet, and the portfolio of public instruction will be confided to him; but that M. M. Rouher and Fould, and Gen. St. Arnaud will remain in office. *La Presse* states that the Police of Rheims have been informed that some of the refugees were about to enter Brittany from Jersey. Measures were taken to arrest them.

The *Clamor Publico* quotes a letter from Gibraltar of the 5th Dec., confirming the report that the Emperor of Morocco had refused to ratify the treaty concluded between the French General Dabordin and the Pacha of Tangiers, and is marching towards the town at the head of an army of 40,000. This alarming report has induced the Spanish Government to receive on board, and relieve Europeans who might wish to leave Morocco. There appears little doubt that Tangiers and other towns along the coast would be included in the moment hostilities were commenced.

**PRUSSIA.**—Berlin advices to the 25th ult., state that some of the German Governments will send deputations to attend the commercial Congress by the invitation of Austria, while Russia declines to do anything.