

is no peace."—Jer. viii. 11. We very much regret that we have not space to give the entire discourse, it is so thoroughly suitable to our needs in this country. He showed that,—The first Herald of the Christian Faith was the advocate of no popular system. Every sentence which he uttered, smote some prejudice, or tended to dispel some illusion of his hearers." Having dilated upon this fact in eloquent terms, he proceeded to show that His Apostles walked in their Master's footsteps in their total "want of accord" with the feelings and sentiments of those whom they addressed. He proceeds to show how a popular religion must heal spiritual hurts slightly, in saying, "Peace, peace," when there is no peace. And then he passes on to expatiate on the characteristics of the popular religion of the day which are most opposed to all that is true and real. The Bishop notices particularly "the absence of that spiritual earnestness which marked earlier days." He then observes "the absence of that deep spirit of repentance, which, in early days, characterized our Lord's disciples." And, in the popular religion of the day, he further notices "the absence of self-denial" is one very distinguishing feature of the religion of progress which characterizes the present age. Some noble spectacles of the triumph of the spirit over the flesh, as those of Martyn in India and Patterson in Melanesia, are alluded to by the Bishop, and the discourse closes with an impressive allusion to the heritage of the wearied laborer when the evening shades gather, and the Master comes to give him his wages.

Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, being the oldest Bishop of the United States Church, is now the presiding Bishop. He is in the 85th year of his age. At the first Convention, in 1785, there were 2 Bishops and 16 clergy. This year there may be 58 Bishops and 392 deputies. Each Diocese is entitled to send four clergymen and four laymen as representatives. The Convention usually sits for about three weeks and it is held triennially.

After matins, sermon, and Holy Communion, (Bishop Smith being the consecrator), at St. George's Church, New York, October 6th, the representatives assembled in the Church of the Holy Trinity, whose rector is the Rev. Stephen H. Tyug, Jr. The Rev. Dr. Beardsley was elected President of the House of Deputies, Dr. Burgess having been elevated to the Episcopate. The President read a list of Standing Committees; a memorial from New Mexico and Arizona, requesting a Bishop, was agreed to, subject to the decision of the House of Bishops; and a message from the House of Bishops was received, announcing that they had met. A committee was also deputed to wait on the House of Bishops and announce that the House of Deputies was ready to proceed to business.

SECOND DAY: House of Bishops.—The Bishops of Connecticut and Long Island introduced the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cotterill, Bishop of Edinburgh, who addressed the House, and was then conducted to a seat beside the presiding Bishop. A communication was also read from the Scottish Church. The Bishops of Albany and Florida introduced Rt. Rev. Dr. Edward Hertzog, Bishop of the Christian Catholic Church in Switzerland, who addressed the House in German, and was then conducted to a seat beside the Presiding Bishop. The Presiding Bishop appointed committees. A number of reports and memorials were also presented.

House of Deputies.—A time was fixed for an introduction to the members of the House of Bishops. The President announced the Standing Committees. Invitations were sent to Bishops Cotterill

and Hertzog. A committee was directed to inform the Canadian deputation that the House would be glad to receive them. A resolution in regard to the deposition of Bishop McCoskry was referred to the committee on canons. A discussion took place on resolutions asking for immediate action in reference to the nomination by the House of Bishops and the election by the House of Deputies of a Bishop for New Mexico and Arizona. It was agreed to refer to the committee on canons the canon in reference to repulsion from the Holy Communion. The reference was not in order to enact new laws, to impose new restrictions, or to alter the discipline for the laity; but it was desired that the Church should so interpret the rubric already existing, that when a clergyman undertakes to administer discipline, his action will ordinarily be final. Several discussions took place in reference to the present irregularity of representation, which is, at present, somewhat remarkable, and in many respects presents a parallel to the political representation in England, previous to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. At present the Diocese of Arkansas, with 800 communicants, has an equal representation with the Diocese of New York, with 85,000 communicants. This seems monstrous in a country which has no other rational religion than republicanism. And yet we believe the present arrangement is the correct one. The Diocese of Arkansas, for instance, requires a great deal more fostering care than that of New York. If the Diocese of New York has 85,000 communicants, it can take care of itself to a much greater extent than a Diocese just started into existence, and which has only 800 communicants.

Foreign visitors were afterwards received. Bishop Cotterill, of Edinburgh, and Bishop Hertzog, of Switzerland, addressed the House. The Canadian deputation was then received, and each member of it gave an excellent address. The deputation consisted of the Rev. Dr. Hill, Halifax; the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Montreal; Mr. R. L. Clinch, New Brunswick; Mr. George Kirkpatrick, Kingston, and Mr. Thomas White, of Montreal. Dr. Hill expatiated eloquently on the unity of the Church. Dr. Sullivan particularly alluded to the Mission work of the North-West as having "been recast, and instead of of being as hitherto, a fragmentary, spasmodic work, undertaken by any Diocese that thought proper to do so, it has now been adopted by the entire body of the Church as her special charge. One paragraph in his address was a little humorous. He said:—"Some years ago, a very dangerous disease broke out in the Church. It was a disease that sorely puzzled the best and wisest of our ecclesiastical doctors. It was an epidemic and an epidemic as well. It assumed two different forms, strangely enough, in opposite directions. It sometimes took the form of a very high fever, and sometimes the form of a very low fever. It is scarcely necessary to say that I myself had a very severe attack of the latter form of the disease—in fact, I was supposed, by some, to be almost in *extremis*. Some of my friends were afraid that I would not recover, and, I think, others were afraid that I would. Happily for myself I did survive. For the present, I wish to say that one attack has been enough for me." Mr. Kirkpatrick also alluded forcibly to the cry that has come to us from the Great North-West. The same subject was also taken up by Mr. White, who said,—"We are just beginning to realize that if that if the Church would prosper as it should, we must go in at once and occupy these great wastes to the west of us."

THIRD DAY: Board of Missions.—The two houses were convened as one board. The Presiding Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Smith in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Potter, Secretary to the House of Bishops, read the report. The order of proceedings contemplated brief statements from the Missionary Bishops. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Bishop of Nebraska and Missionary Bishop of Dakota, accordingly gave an address, in which he strongly advocated the creation of a well-organized Church Building Society. He also made a powerful appeal for an increase of Bishops, so as to send one into every organized Territory west of the Missouri River, and then we should be doing the Church's work according to Apostolic methods. He said:—"I know that we could have the money if we asked for it. The Church has never yet declined to rise up on every such occasion, under a larger demand upon her generosity. If asked for little, she gives little; if asked for much, she gives abundantly, like the fabled spring of the Eastern story, that seemed so tiny as scarcely to fill the cup of the solitary pilgrim who came to drink of its waters, and was yet full enough to quench the thirst of an army that came to bank along its side."

The report of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Williams, Bishop of Yeddo, was read by his brother. Bishop Tuttle, of Montana, Idaho, and Utah gave an interesting account of his work, and of the need of the Church in his Diocese. We shall have something to say, on a future occasion, in reference to the subject of the address of Rt. Rev. Dr. Benjamin Wistar Morris, Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Whitaker, Bishop of Nevada, dwelt on the necessity for the Church to look after her members that move from place to place. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Hare, Bishop of Niobrara, gave an account of a vast amount of hard work. The report of the Missionary Bishop of Haiti was read by the Rev. Dr. Hay. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Colorado, was allowed an extra twenty minutes to speak of the missionary jurisdiction of New Mexico. He referred particularly to the uselessness of regretting the shortcomings of the Church in the past, if they were going back to the old policy, and said that, if Bishop Kemper, when, in 1835, he was sent a missionary Bishop to the North-West, had been supported as he ought to have been supported, the Church would have been, at least, four-fold stronger in all the vast Mississippi valley than it is today. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Elliott, Bishop of Western Texas, spoke as the representative of his Missionaries, who were doing most arduous work, with much self-denial, while he was speaking there. He said his Diocese contained 110,000 square miles, and he wanted his audience to believe in every mile of it. He also made some remarks to which we intend to refer in connection with the Bishop of Oregon's address. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Garrett, Bishop of Northern Texas, dwelt on the same important subject, as connected with his own Diocese, to which we shall also allude on a future occasion. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Penick, Missionary Bishop of Africa, gave so graphic and interesting an address on the "dark continent" and its needs, that we must give it entire as soon as we can find space for it.

FOURTH DAY: House of Bishops.—The day was chiefly occupied with presenting memorials and reports. The House of Deputies occupied itself with the Standing Committees, presenting reports, memorials and resolutions.