

"her Foundations are upon the holp hills."

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

VOL. XVIII.7

Poetry.

SUNDAY.

By the Rev. J. Herbert.

O Day most calm, most bright,

Thy torch doth shew the way.

Man had straightforward gone

To endless death; but thou dost pull

We could not choose, but look on still :

Sundays observe; think when the bells do chime,

'Tis angels' music, therefore, come not late.

He that loves God's abode, and to combine

From the John Bull.

TOO MUCH CONTROVERSY, AND TOO

LITTLE WORK.

by the other; and hence those who are

guilty of either are seriously implicated in

When we complain that there is "too

And turn us round to look on One

Whom, if we were not very dull,

Since there is no place so alone

The which He does not fill.

heart:

shine.

both evils.

port of religious truth

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

sincerely lament the existing prevalence of controversies, cavillings, and disputings among us. Let their watchword be-

"Less Controversy, and more Work ;" and let their example and their influence be in accordance with it. It is of little use to merely sigh over controversy: nor The fruit of this, the next world's bud : can we talk, write, or preach it down: we must work it down. Keeping as close The week were dark, but for thy light, to the Doctrine and Practice of the Prayer Book as any controversialist, or any cavillier, we must shew that we are as vigilant, as active, as persevering, in our work, as he is in his controversy or cavilling, or it will be difficult to prove that we are as much in earnest.

> PERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS IN FRANCE.

God there deals blessings; if a king did so (Copied from the John Bull's Strasburg Corresp Who would not haste, nay, give, to see the show. At a moment when an intimate alliance In time of service, seal up both thine eyes, unites a great Protestant with a great And send them to thine heart; that, spying sin, Roman Catholic Power, when the fleets of They may weep out the stains by sin did rise; England and France are cruising together Those doors being shut, all by the ears come in. in the Baltic and Black Seas, and when Let vain or busy thoughts have there no part, their armies are united on the field of Christ purged this temple, so must thou thy battle in the Danubian Principalities, would it not be supposed that at this momentous period the Ultramontane party With saints on earth, shall one day with them

of France would, for very shame, refrain from their aggressions against the Protestants of that country? But no! even in this very moment they redouble their hostilities against the Protestant institutions of that country, and seek every In these few words we believe that we possible means of crushing them. To confirm this assertion, we need only have set forth one of the greatest evils mention the impediments they everywhere under which the Church and nation are create to the formation of new Protestant now suffering ; or rather we may say two communities. We might also quote the of the greatest evils, for our words contain protest which 26 French Bishops have two distinct assertions; and many who

will be among the first to agree with us Weiss, the author of the work on the Prothat there is " too much controvery," will testant refugees, whom they are astonished work." The one evil is greatly increased of History at one of the Colleges at Paris. But we believe we can still produce a much more serious fact which has just taken place at Strasburg in Alsace.

much controversy," we must not be sup- of the Protestants of the confession of posed to give the slightest assent to the views of those who set so little value upon of the Protestants of the Contession of Augsburg. Not only does this city (for-merly wholly Protestant) still contain at merly wholly Protestant) still contain at any definite doctrines, and practices, that they care not how far they are followed, nor of about 30,000 inhabitants, including the the present time a Protestant population how far they are departed from. This is better class of citizens, but it is also the a much greater evil than controversy, and seat of the highest authorities of this wherever it prevails controversy becomes not only a duty but an absolute necessity, if we wish to preserve religious truth of a Directorship which administers the Court which assembles every year; and of a Directorship which administers the affairs of this Church from one session of this Court to the other. It is the scat of among us, and to maintain those practices affairs of this Church from one session of which are both the offspring and the sup-

port of religious tenth Upon this principal some controversy is absolutely necessary in the present day, and of many others, benevolent as well as coclesiastical. rianism and apathy with regard both to

a long time that religious hatred which has imposed upon them by the common law of the found that the greater part of the churchwardens of two deaneries partook of that holy sacrament. How can Protestants extend a brotherly hand to men who pursue their religion

These facts now taking place in Stras-

Let not the Protestants of Great Britain best. to it as this house, in its judgment, may seem best. slumber ; this attempt to undermine Protestantism will convince them afresh of what they may expect on the part of Roman Catholicism.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. MEETING OF CONVOCATION. [Continued.]

The Church-rate Question.

The motion was seconded by the Bishop of Oxford, and agreed to.

Ecclesiastical Discipline. The Bisnop of London moved for a committee, to consist of ten members of the Upper and ten

members of the Lower House, to consider and

New Episcopate in Cornwall.

The Bishop of London said that he had been equested to communicate to his grace the ammediate possession, and in addition to the aum so stated, there was a house just built, fit The Rev. F.

After some conversation, the Bishop of Win-

ester seconded the motion. It was then ordered to be entered on the

Doctrine and Practice: but it is equally Strasburg a University which held a having been read, their lordships separated.

THE LOWER HOUSE.

of two deaneries partook of that holy sacrament "And whereas difficulties have lately occurred on that occasion. He looked upon that cir-

service therein ; "Therefore the undersigned, being a member

These facts non during place in birds. burg are but an episode in the great crusade which Popery has undertaken against the Protestants of all countries. "Therefore the undersigned, being a member of this house, begs leave very respectfully to invite attention to the evil in question, in order that such measures may be devised with regard of this house, begs leave very respectfully to invite attention to the evil in question, in order that such measures may be devised with regard of this house, begs leave very respectfully to that such measures may be devised with regard The Protestants of all countries.

" CHR. WORDSWORTH, D. D., " Proctor for the Chapter of Westminister. \" July 20, 1854."

Archdeacon Allen (Salop) said he was not Archaecon Atter (Satop) said he was het aware that this important subject would be brought under the notice of this house, but he would earnestly supplicate his rev. friend to withdraw his schedule. He (the archdeacon) thought their business in that place was to deliberate, seeking, from the best lights they could get, how to make religion take hold of the affections of the people of England. He did not believe—although he admitted that he had not much knowledge upon the matter—this The Bishop of London moved for a joint committee, to consist of eight members of the Lower House, to consider the question of church-rates. The motion was seconded by the Bishop of the Unit of the motion was seconded by the Bishop of the Unit of the motion was seconded by the Bishop of the Unit of the motion was seconded by the Bishop of the Unit of the motion was seconded by the Bishop of the Unit of the Unit

Dr. Wordsworth replied that he wished to do Dr. Wordsworth replied that he wished to do no more than to lay the schedule upon the table of the house. No doubt, the question of church-rates was one that should be dealt with by the intervention of the two Houses of Convocation with each other. "That the subjects to which they have chiefly directed their attention are, the powers of this State ; but the State, he believed, had a desire requested to communicate to his grace the President of the House a proposal of an impor-tant nature, and to which the reverend person who made it wished to have the assent of Convocation. Dr. Walker, the incumbent of St. Solumb Major, in Cornwall, of the value of £1,515 per annum, and the commuted titles of forty-two acres of glebe land, worth 60s. per annum—had offered these advantages to endow a bishopric in Cornwall. It was to be with a hum-had offered these advantages to endow a bishopric in Cornwall. It was to be with immediate possession, and in addition to the

He would move that the house express its approval of this offer.

Mr. Massingherd said in that case he would move that Dr. Wordsword's school le be received. He wish and the Caurch should be received. tected against the legislation on the be. wished saying so, he by no means deniet he power of Parliament to legislate on the affairs of the Church. On the contrary, he believed it was Prior to the first resolution there was at of August next. The usual writ of prorogation right for the laity to exercise their voice, and it was the duty of the State to ratify the decisions that might be come to by the Church ; but they The house assembled under the presidency were fast tending to an extreme which was not f the Very Rev. Dr. George Peacock, Dean of consistent with our constitution in Church and Ely, the Prolocutor. Amongst those present were the Very Rev. Dr. Elliot, Dean of Bristol, taking to itself the power of a national synod, the Hon, and Rev. Dr. Pellew, Dean of Norwich, the Venerable Archdeacons Sinclair, T. Thrope sive to the Church itself. (Cheers.) He had of Bristol), Harrison, Grant, Allen, Wilkins, no thought of imputing such an idea to the tholomew, and Sandford, the Rev. Drs. J. venerable archdeacon (Allen) who had made the Coleridge, C. Wordsworth, Russell and remarks upon which he had commented. He M'Caul ; the Rev. Canon Hills, H. Knapp, T. must state distinctly that he would not only lls, R. Seymour, J. Fendall, W. J. Chesshyre, yield the point, but that he would earnestly C. Masingberd, W. Selwyn, J. H. Randolph, contend for it, that Parliament should have a voice in the affairs of the Church ; but, on the The Prolocutor having named the Dean of other hand, he would on no consideration Norwich, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, the Dean of Bristol, the Archdeacon of Nottingham, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and Dr. Words-inherent in itself, to legislate for the Church worth, his assessors, inquired whether an without the consent of the clergy in their Con-The Dean of Bristol seconded the motion, but on grounds diametrically the reverse of those Archdeacon Herrison (Maidstone) replied that urged by the reverend gentleman who preceded im. The clergy of the Church of Er no election had yet taken place. In reply to another question it was stated inhenever and wherever they assembled, had that no election of a representative fae 16 jus is not her body of men. It was not because chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, vacant by the elevation of the Rev. Dr. Walter Kerr Hamilton was not in existence in the Church of England liament and statesmen of Great Britain would an authorised metrical version of psalms and be very glad to hear the opinion of the clergy hymns, and praying that Convocation would upon any subject which concerned them, and more particularly upon the vexed question of He begged to say that the petition was signed by a few clergymen and laymen, but that some met—whether in Convocation, Synod, or epis-Upon that of the memorialists. He held in his hand, how- ground he trusted the committee of gravamina would be permitted to take Dr. Wordsworth's Archdeacon Allen said he was indisposed to enter upon a further discussion of the question. They had so many opportunities as citizens of "It is the opinion of the most strongly that the Church was surrounded y a flood of evils, and that Churchmen would be unworthy of their position if they did not seize the first opportunity which was presented to them of grappling with the evils with which they were well-nigh overcome. What he wanted was, that Parliament should deal with the property, and Convocation with the spiritu-alities, of the Church. (Cheers.) Archdeacon Wilkins said he was for twentyaddressed to the Lower House may be received six years incumbent of St. Mary's, Nottingham, Year after coming from the members who present them, year discussions arose on the subject of churchrates, and always to the prejudice of the Church because Dissenters had the advantage of them. He was perfectly persuaded that great advanof the proctors, of the chapters, and clergy to tage would arise to the Church from a modifi-

in some places in levying church-rates; "And whereas it is expedient that no such "And whereas it is expedient that no such things, and he should be very sorry to think that such a state of things prevailed throughout with an implacable hatred, and who think only of ruining their Church and institu-tions. 1689 was connected.

The Prolocutor said it would now be his duty to submit to the house the report of the committee of privileges. It was as follows :----

Report of the Committee of Privileges.

"The Committee of Privileges of the Lower House of Convocation appointed at its last ses-sion, met on the 14th of March, the 9th of May, the 6th and 20th of June, and on the 19th of July, in the Jerusalem Chamber, the use of which was kindly allowed for that purpose by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; and they report as follows :---

"That they have had under their consideration various points connected with the constitution, the privileges, and the practice of the Lower House of Convocation, about which doubts have been expressed and disputes have arisen, not only in ancient times, but even at our recent sessions, and which cannot remain unsettled without producing very serious inconveniences, or even endangering the harmonious co-operation of the two Houses of Convocation

State; but the State, he believed, had a desire for truth, and would be glad of any information which could be compared of the complaints connected with the election of its members and the exercise of their rights; This was also seconded by the *Bishop* of *Oxford*, and agreed to. *New K*-intercent of *Constant* expressed their regret that the clergy had not as yet come forward to speak their minds upon this question; and if there was any subject which appeared to belong especially to that house, it was that of church-rates. With the comparent deforement and respect to Archidencon

"In the opinions they have expressed, and sum so stated, there was a house just built, ht for the residence of the Bishop, and another fit for the residence of the dean and archdeacon. Or the grant was to be divided into three parts, to be the livings of three separate incumbents. the recommendations they have made, they a great mistake, that Parliament had a right to dents, whenever these could be found of so consent of the elergy. It was a mistake which unfortunately prevailed to a very great extent. the precedents are doubtful or apparently at The rev. gentleman was called to order by the variance with each other, they have come to prolocutor, who said there was no question such conclusions as seemed to be most conformable to the general constitution of Convocation. "(1.) Has this house the right of adjudicating

> noticed at length in the acts of the Lower House for the 9th and 11th of November 1586, where the prolocutor appoints and administers an oath to commissioners to inquire into the

reign of Edward I., which Atterbury has quoted in his appendix, it is stated that 'Joh. de Wakerle, clericus, procurator cleri archidiac. surr. habens potestatem alium procuratorem substituendi, substituit loco sui Joh. de Bray, clericum.' It is probable that these were the precedents referred to by the Lower House to appointed ? precedents referred to by the Convocation in

"(3.) The mode of dealing with schedules of vamina and reformanda.

"When schedules of gravamina or reformanda are presented to the house, they may be referred, upon a motion duly made and carried, to a committee of gravamina and reformanda, by

which they may be recommended as proper subjects to be made *articuli cleri*, and, when approved by the house, to be presented as such the Upper House through the prolocutor; but other gravamina or reformanda, more parti-lularly if they be of a local and special, rather than of a general character, may be transmitted to the Upper House through the prolocutor, in the name of the member who represents them. It has been the uniform practice to require that all representations, of whatever kind, which are presented to the Upper House, should be in

of gravamina and reformanda at the beginning of every Convocation, which committee has con-

"It is provided by the 11th of the standing orders of 1722 'that any members may come and propose anything to any committees of this house, but none to have liberty of suffrage ex-unless when it is otherwise ordered by this house.' From a discussion which arcs are such committees of its members for various nouse.' From a discussion which arose respecting this standing order at our last session, it seemed to be the general feeling of this house,

seemed to be the general feeling of this house, though no motion to that effect was made, that no new propositions should be allowed to be submitted to the committee of gravamina unless the submitted to the committee of gravamina unless inder its consideration; and it is our opinion

appoint committees either for special business or to meet committees of the Upper House, To such committees was entrusted, either a

"There are two well-known precedents in which the Lower House refused to appoint com-mittees of their members to meet committees of the Upper House—the one in 1689, and the other in 1701; and these refusals formed a principal topic in the controversies which pre-vailed at the beginning of the last century res-vantime the valetions of the two houses to each pecting the relations of the two houses to each be inferred that they were merely consulted by

the latter, who were authorized to report, if they to each of them a certain number of the Lower House, such as should be appointed; and it is stated the Lower House excused themselves from making any such appointment, and left the two bishops to proceed with the business by themselves. in diss elections or proctors "In the case of Dey against Knewstubbs, Burnet, in his History, relates that in the Ly motoriouse; all clearly indicating that the facts connected with the election cates upon their report, it is probable that he acted by a commission from the president; for the very same session in which he makes his adjudication, the decision of the president in another disputed election, that of West against Thorowgood, is made known through encourage those who struck at the priesthood.' the registrar to the prolocutor, and by him communicated to the house. "On the 14th of November 1620, when it were in reality equivalent to a rejection of the proposition, which was quite within their prowas no longer safe for the Upper House to meet in consequence of the public disturbances, the nce; this case, therefore, does not amount to archbishop sent for the prolocutor and six of precedent in favour of the right of refusing his brethren, and directed him and the rest of take the proposed business into considerthe clergy to inquire into a disputed election that of Thorowgood against Porter. The ation. "Whatever force may be attributed to these bishops met no more; but the prolocutor and precedents, as establishing the abstract right of the Lower House to refuse to appoint comthe Lower House, being thus authorised by the present, proceeded to adjudicate. The prolottor, in accordance with the majority, proaittees when required by the president to do so, or to enter upon the consideration of businced for the election of Thorowgood. "Representations, however, respecting disess committed to it-they do not appear to be puted elections, or any irregularities connected sufficient to justify such refusals. "(5). Has the Lower House the right of enterwith them, when made by any member, in the form of petition or otherwise, may be taken ing upon the consideration of business not preinto consideration of the Lower House, and viously committed to it by the Upper House? reated like any other gravamina which are "It is the opinion of your committee that, in brought under their notice. onformity with ancient precedent, and the It appears that in the Convocations of the nstitution of Convocation, more especially as early part of the last century, committees of elections were appointed, as well as committees imited by the Act of Submission, the Lower House has no right to enter upon the consideraof privileges and of gravamina. If the object of those committees had been inquiry merely, their functions might properly have been dision of any business, with a view to a synodal ct. unless previously committed to it by the Upper House; but it may suggest the considercharged by the committee of gravamina. It is therefore probable that their appointment orition of any business to the Upper House by ted to it by the prolocutor. way of petition or address. ginated in the claim of a right to adjudicate 'It is very difficult to define the precise apon disputed elections. There are obvious boundaries which separate the questions which are from those which are not forbidden, by the easons, however, which would make us hesitate to follow any precedent of that period, statute of 25th Henry VIII. c. 19, to be conunless it was supported by other authorities. sidered in Convocation without the Royal licence. It is stated by Atterbury, 'that in all "(2.) What limitations are imposed upon the the Convocations since 1st James I., none of " It is the opinion of this committee that considering the question, that he believed it was unnecessary to discuss it there. He felt are so in virtue of their office, can appoint proxies; and that the president is the sole he clergy in Convocation, but only in the point udge of the validity of such appointments. "In the Convocation of 1689 ' it was debated of attempting or enacting, or to express all in what proxies each man might have from those ne word, of making canons, constitutions, orders, and ordinances provincial. In all other that were absent, and it was agreed that one man might have four;' in the Convocation of natters I a count them still at liberty, not only 1701 this number was further limited to three, o treat, but resolve, too, as they did before; but in all such cases where the clergy are rebut was extended to five by the standing orders of 1722, which orders were adopted by this trained, by the Act of submission, from enacting, promulgating, and executing without the King's licence, in the same they are also rehouse at the first session of this Convoc Though it is the opinion of your committee that this house possesses no power of limiting the number of proxies which one of its members strained from attempting-that is, from treatmay hold, there are many reasons to be urged in favour of a further limitation of this privilege, as the accumulation of many votes in the ouse to be restrained from passing any resoluhands of one member might be productive of tion which, if enacted, would become a canon; but the case would be different if such resolu-"In the Convocation of 1689 'it was agreed tion took the form of an address or petition to the Upper House, with a view to obtain the that proctors for the clergy who had not appeared, might appoint proxies, precedents having been found for the same:' and in the royal licence to proceed to the consideration of such business. Convocation of 1701 such proxies were admitted. "The principle is well illustrated by one of The table of fees signed and established by Archbishop Whitgift, which is still in force, the proceedings of the Lower House of Convocation in 1709, which was the drawing up of a assigns a fee to the registrar to be paid by declaration that Episcopacy was of divine and every dean or archdeacon who appears by proxy; and it may be inferred that a correspostolic right, with an invitation to the Upper House to concur with them in pronouncing it a ponding fee would have been assigned to be settled maxim of the church. 'But the bishops,' paid by every proctor of a chapter, or of the clergy who appointed a proxy, if such appoint-ments had been authorised. It is stated by sent them for answer, that they acquiesced in the declaration already made on that head in leges of our English Convocation,' that proctors of the clergy and of chapters were sometimes the clergy to go farther in that matter without wardens for the part they had taken. In every authorised by the instruments of their appointroyal licence.' Such a proposition, even if gitimate, ought to have proceeded from the "Petitions, a royal licence.' such substitutes, and in the last year of the stitution as is forbidden by the Act of Submission.

cedents for the Lower House to appoint com-mittees for its own purposes, and to give such

LNo. 6

instructions to them as it may think necessary. Of this kind are committees of privileges to consider all questions concerning the rights and privileges of the Lower House, and committees

of gravamina and reformanda, to consider com-plaints and representations made by members of the house, or in petitions transmitted through

"The appointment of such committees has usually been proposed and agreed to by the house at the beginning of each Convocation, or whenever the occasion for making them occurred, after which the members to serve upon them have been nominated by the prolocutor, them have been nominated by the proval. and submitted to the house for its approval.

entirely confined to the regulation of the affairs of the Lower House, or to the preparation of business which it has in hand, and in no respect affect the relations of the Lower to the Upper

presented to the Upper House, should be in writing. "It has been usual to appoint a committee of gravamina and reformanda at the beginning of every Convocation, which committee has con-tinued to act as such until discharged by the authority of this house.

Sometimes the number of members of such comthat the preceding standing order should be so left to the discretion of the house. The names that the preceding standing order should be of modified as to exclude from the cognizance of your committees all matters not specifically municated to the President; and there can be "(4.) Has the Lower House the right of declining to enter upon the consideration of busi-ness submitted to it by the Upper House, or to appoint committees when required by the president to do so ? little doubt, from a general consideration of the

"It appears to be most conformable to ancient to direct the Lower House to appoint a certain recedents that the Lower House should not number of its members to meet a certain numdecline to enter upon the consideration of busi-ness committed to it by the Upper House, or to

when required by the president to do so. special inquiry, or the transaction of a special "There are two well-known precedents in business, and when the appointment was unconthe latter, who were authorized to report, if they

controversy," but a constant succession of establishments of the same nature, and petty cavillings and disputings which pass where were educated, among others, many under the general name of controversy, of the greatest diplomatists of modern but have neither its dignity nor its justifi- times, including Prince Metternich. This cation-neither its high purposes nor its entirely Protestant University, founded at beneficial effects. As some diseases the era of the reformation, as well as a irritate the surface of the body, and Gymnasium which belongs to it, possessed make it unsightly, without strengthening considerable property, administered by the constitution, or nerving it for its real itself, under the surveillance of several work, so these annoying and irritating persons delegated by the Magistrate of the disputes and agitations only disfigure, city, who then exercised the rights of harass, and hinder the Church, and thus supremacy. These exclusive rights (guahy a very serious responsibility upon ranteed by the peace of Augsburg in 1555. those who, without adequate reason, give and of Westphalia in 1648), were preoffence or take offence, in religious mat- served to this establishment by Louis ters. That this responsibility rests upon XIV., on the capitulation of this city, by two opposite parties in the Church is quite which it came under his government. clear; for instance, we find one party They were respected by the first revoluraising an agitation because a little wooden tion, and guaranteed anew to the Protesshelf (15 inches long by 101 wide) is erec. tants by several decrees.' The old ted in a Church to hold the unconsecrated University having been suppressed; the elements, and the other party doing like- First Consul in 1802 endowed a Protestant wise, because the Bishop of the Diocese Academy (which was erected by his and the Incumbent of the parish, deem it command) and a Gymnasium, which had best to "say" the Litany instead of "sing- existed before, and which was intended to ing" it! Our experience teaches us that form an annexation to this academy. To there are men and women, in the present this day the Protestants of Alsace have day, whose attention and feelings are more uninterruptedly maintained the possession deeply excited by a single article, or even and eujoyment of these advantages. paragraph, upon some one point of Ritual It is but recently that the Ultramontane observance, upon which we happen to differ party of this city have had the unheard of from them, than by whole columns and audacity to attempt depriving the Protestpages of practical information and counsel, ants of their aforesaid rights. During earing upon Parochial or Domestic Du- many years they have preluded their ties. It is nothing that the Prayer Book is, aggression by a series of libels, which at least, as much in our favour as theirs, (while insinuating that this property and that our differences bear no proportion belongs legally to the city of Strasburg, whatever to our agreements, either in and that its Magistrate ought to renew the number or importance: they deem us possession of it) sought to excite the lower wrong on one point, and that cancels and orders against the professors of the nullifies all our other labours, in their eyes. Seminary and Gymnasium, and the most To our minds, this indicates the existence odious calumnies were circulated to proof a very serious disease, and one which it voke public opinion against these semibehoves those who are afflicied with it, and naries. In short, this party having gained those who suffer from it, to do all in their over the Mayor of Strasburg and the power to eradicate.

Prefet of the department, imagined that Sound, sober, and sensible Churchmen, the proper opportunity had now arrived to knowing that the Clergy are solemnly commence that spoliation which they had pledged to adhere to the Prayer Book, meditated for years.

in Doctrine and Practice, will refer all The Mayor being won over, without such disputes, and all controversies in any other form of process, and under the which they are concerned, to the plain absurd pretext that these possessions were letter and spirit of that Book, subject to the property of the city, made a seizure of the judgment of the Bishop and Parochial a considerable portion of them, and would Clergy upon all matters and minor points have caused them all to be seized if an left to that judgment by the Prayer Book. order from Government had not prevented This is the true Churchman's way of him.

settling disputes and controversies when The Protestants of Alsace hoped that they arise : but one of the most practical the Government, respecting the treaties of ways of preventing them is for Clergy and peace and the decrees which solemnly Laity to engage earnestly, systematically, sanctioned these Protestant possessions, and perseveringly in those various branches would re-establish by a supreme decision of Parochial Work which are necessary, the old state of things. Up to this day, and applicable to almost every town, village, however, this hope has not been realized, and hamlet, in the land, and which almost though assuredly quite legitimate. It is every man, woman, and child, of the more not without reason that the Protestants of educated and influential classes, may help Alsace complain of being obliged to defend forward in some way or other, if there be their rights, against which not the slightest the will to do it, the determination to sur- objection can be raised before the Courts mount all ordinary obstacles, and humility of Justice. and patience to begin on a small but in-The final results of the action in which creasing scale.

they are going to be engaged cannot be that we appeal to all church people who unheard of aggression will rc-animate for ance of divine service therein, is an obligation It was with no ordinary satisfaction that he

certain that there is not only "too much highly distinguished rank among other G. E. Gillett, F. Vincent, and H. Caswall,

election of a proctor for the diocese of Canter- vocation. (Cheers.) ury in the room of Dr. William Hodge Mill, eased, had taken place.

take measures for authorising such a collection.

by a few clergymen and laymen, but that some the signatures were not in the handwriting copal or archidiaconal visitation. ever, vouchers for the names which were appended, and he wished the prolocutor to schedule into consideration. ransmit the petition to the Upper House.

The Prolocutor said he would communicate the house the conclusions of the committee privileges as to petitions-one of the most fficult subjects connected with Convocation. The question was proposed to the committee hether the Lower House had a right to receive petitions, and if so, in what form they should transmitted. The answer was as follows :--The Convocation of this province, when the two houses are separated, is deemed to be held in the place where the Upper House assembles ; and petitions, therefore, addressed to Convocation generally, should be transmitted House. Upper Petitions, however, in the same manner as other representations a parish containing 40,000 people. and either referred to the committee of gravamina et reformanda, or be otherwise dealt with

as may be determined. It is obviously the duty present the gravamina and reformanda of those cation of the present system, for until it was some inconveniences. whom they represent to the consideration of the settled Dissenters would hold aloof from the 'In the Convocation'.

abmit a schedule of gravamina, which appeared tion, for directly any method was propo had been intimated to him that a committee uld probably be appointed to consider the demanded the gravest attention. ubject of church-rates. The schedule he had

therein, or the occupiers of land or tenements in every parish, are bound to repair the body of the parish church whenever necessary, and

Church. The parishes over which he had The petition was ordered to lie upon the archidiaconal jurisdiction had been seriously injured by church-rates. For years past the

The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth said he wished to rural parish churches had not had any reparato him to be of the highest importance at the the repair of the church, Dissenters came farward resent time." Since he had been in the room, in a body and opposed it. He (the Archdeacon) looked upon it as a religious question, which

Archdeacon Bartholomew said that nothing o present referred to that question. What he could be better than the state of the parishes oposed appeared to be the most unexception- over which he had jurisdiction, and the most able way of meeting the question, and what he admirable attention was paid to the churchproposed therefore was, to lay his schedule upon the table without expressing any further opinion on the subject. The schedule was as follows —

judicial authority that the 'obligation by which the parishioners, that is, the actual residents therein, or the comparison of the state of the clear of the clea Exeter his lordship departed from his usual practice of delivering a charge, and in its place had an administration of the holy communion Chapter of St. Paul's had a clause in it to the

Convocation of 1712, the Bishops, having agreed upon a declaration respecting lay baptism, sent it down to the Lower House; ' but they would not,' says he, 'so much as take it into con-sideration, but laid it aside; thinking it would more especially in that of a final negative upon more especially in that of a final negative upon all business committed to it. was considered as The detailed reasons, however, assigned by the Lower House for the course which they adopted the president. the president. "Whilst we fully recognise the existence of

precedents which lead to a contrary conclu we are of opinion that it is desirable that all the members of committees of the two houses, when they meet together-unless for the purnose of conference merely-should meet upon equal terms, and that the result of their joint

eliberations should in all cases be reported to Convocation. "It would appear that, so far as regards this

nouse, the usual course of proceeding in the appointment of such committees has been as lows :- The president directs the prolocutor to nominate the members of such committee, and to submit the names of the persons so nominated to him. The prolocutor then proceeds at once to make his nomination, without requesting leave of the Lower House to do so; but the names so selected are submitted to the house for its approval.

"By this course of proceeding the Lower House is in no respect committed to the expression of any approval or disapproval of the object for which such joint committee is appointed, but simply accepts or rejects the names submit

(8). Is it consistent with ancient precedents that the Lower House should continue its debates after the schedule of prorogation has been read?

"We are of opinion that the Lower House has no power of continuing its debates after the schedule of prorogation has been read to the house; or the fact of its having been read in them took out licences but when they were to the Upper House has been announced by the make canons.' His opponent Wake concurs in this statement, and adds, 'I do humbly insist tent with former precedents for the prolocutor upon it, that no restraint has been laid upon to exercise a discretion in deferring the announcement of the prorogation until the consideration of the business before the house is concluded, unless it is declared by the president that the prorogation is immediate.

"(9.) The form of appointing, presenting, and

confirming the prolocutor. "The forma eligendi et præsentandi prolocutorem, drawn up by Archbishop Parker in 1562, is sufficiently full and precise, and appears to have been invariably followed. This form as well as the forma sive descriptio convocationis ing and conferring in order to enact.' As a natural inference from this opinion, which has been very generally held to be a correct inter-pretation of the statute, we should consider the As a *celebrandæ*, drawn up at the same time, are ch has stated to have been designed not merely as a rule for himself in holding his first Convocation, cessors.

"If a prolocutor dies or vacates his office, a new prolocutor is elected, presented, and con-firmed, according to the accustomed forms.

"(10.) The mode of appointing a deputy prolocutor, when the prolocutor is unable to attend from illness or other causes.

"The prolocutor, with the sanction of the house, may name a deputy or deputies to act in his absence, but such nomination must be approved by the president.

"(11). Has the Lower House the right to receive petitions, and if so, in what form should they says Burnet, 'saw through their designs, and be addressed, or in what manner transmitted, to it? "The Convocation of this province, when the two houses are separated, is deemed to be held the preface to the Book of Ordinations. and that they did not think it safe either for them or for and petitions therefore addressed to the Convocation generally should be transmitted to the

"Petitions however addressed to the Lower pper and not from the Lower House, and the House in the same manner, may be received as declaration, if agreed to, would have amounted to such an attempt to make a canon or con-who present them, and either referred to the committee of gravamina and reformanda, or be otherwise dealt with as may be determined. It

"(6) What are the objects for which the com- is obviously the duty of the proctors of the