The Church.

"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.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 15, 1855.

Poetry.

THE WORLD OF CHANGE.

O trustnot, cling not, to the hope Of constancy below, Earth's fagile blossoms smile and droop Her waters ebb and flow. Yon flowerer withers as it springs, You bird is on the ange, Aye; even in life's meanest things This is a world of charge.

The friends of thy secluded youth Who cheered thy happy hours, Will they retain their boasted trust Far from those peaceful bowers: No glittering scenes their faith shakery Their tenderness estrange, And thou in bitterness shall sigh O'er a false world of change

Thou too wilt change in after yers, Thy spirit's noble ken Will share the sordid hopes an fears, Of calculating men, And Nature's charms will faito please, And music's notes seem stange, And poetry's soft spell will ease, To bless a world of chan'.

Yet though stern time soe joys may blight, Some finer feelings chi Yet may'st thou hold on hope of light Unchanged, uncloud still; The hope to win in rems above Of bright and bourdess range, A world of constant and love, A world that can't change.

CLERICL ECONOMICS.

The followingexcellent remarks on the clerical social situs of England and Scotvoluntary østem:

"It is oly between the parochial clergy of the Nath and South that a comparison can be dawn; and it is of them, chiefly in their relation to society, that we have now to speat. If the social clerical position in Englaid may seem too high, in Scotland it no further, give the poorest man real beneis urquestionably too low, though great fit which princes could not command symptoms of amendment in this respect twenty years ago; and the tendency, not are visible, and the lairdocracy have be- of this age only, but of all time, is to enlarge come of late much less exclusive and pre- the privileges of the few for the good of the entious. But it is a settled article of at many. Thus while the actual distance beleast lay Presbyterian faith, that to have a tween the wealthies and poorest is divergpure kirk it must be a puir kirk ; and there ing daily, the amount of enjoyment to be is a great jealousy of the minister being derived from their respective means is beencumbered with too much of this world's ing daily equalized, and the element of goods. That equalisation of income at disaffection to which the former fact gives which short-eyed reformers of the English Church are driving so rapidly and so is a hopeful view of human society, and it rashly, is insisted upon by Dr. Aiton as only requires a fairly contented mind, and one of the greatest evils of his ecclesiastical one ready to take things at their true value, system. The aggregate income of the Kirk to realize it to its full extent. No one has seems indeed small compared with that of more reason to be satisfied with his social the Church of England-in round numbers position and his sphere of action than the £230,000 to £2,650,000-but when divi- English parson. He has a recognized ded among their respective clergy the status. His class is made for him. He average is £230 for Scotland, £250 for has no higher platform ever dancing before England ; while as the house of the North- his eyes, upon which, if he could only make ern pastor is neither built nor repaired at good his standing, he thinks his happiness his own cost, he escapes what is often a most burdensome tax upon his Southern brethren. Considering, therefore, the difference of the general expenses of living in Herbert's rule for the country parson's the two countries, to say nothing of the wife's practice may be extended beyond acknowledged difference of station-and domestic medicine. 'For salves, his wife considering also that in the Scotch estimate seeks not the city, but prefers her garden the value of the glebes and some other and field, before all outlandish gums.' He sources of income were to be omitted, has not a thousand doubts where he shall while the English estimate takes in the settle, and what sized house he shall venwhole revenue, including episcopal and ture on, for the sake of his family. His own capitular estates-it can hardly be affirmed particular home and income are made for that the English clergy as a body are bet- him, and the extent of each being known, ter paid than those of the very poorly en- he is never expected to live above his dowed' Scotch establishment. The utmost means." that has ever been suggested as the stipend ""The pastor,' says George Hebert, 'is of the English clergyman from the improve- the deputy of Christ for the redeeming of ment and redistribution of the whole Church men to the obedience of God.' 'The faithproperty is £300 a year: and under such ful minister.' adds old Fuller, 'endeavours an arrangement would the clergy be better to get the general love and goodwill of his satisfied, or the people better served ? On parish. This he does, not so much to the clerical side it is a curates' question, make a benefit of them, as a benefit for and to their decision it might safely he left them, that his ministry may be more effi--and that, not because, as is sometimes cient; otherwise he may preach his heart urged, a young man looking to holy orders out before he preacheth anything into prefers the professional lottery of blanks theirs.' And in these days more than and prizes to a steady moderate certainty ever, when the authority of the Church as (for the very reverse is found to be, even the living oracle of God's truth has become injuriously, true in all other more mundane so faint, its influence will be maintained callings; and the sin of ambition, if now a more by the lives and character of its minchurchman's vice, runs rather in the line isters than by their office. It has always of the pulpit than of the purse), but be- in a measure been so, but much more so cause the poor clergyman is instinctively now. The really earnest and zealous pas. conscious that by such an equalisation he tor gains ground in time, wherever he is would lose more as a member of a class and whatever his doctrinal views may be. than he would gain as an individual. The But this influence, from its very nature, social status of the English clergy is the cannot be the work of a day, of a lucky acchief worldly attraction that recruits its cident, of a brilliant talent; it is the work orders ; and this cannot be maintained with. of grace, and so of growth, of steady conout gradations of rank and means. It may sistent perseverance, of the single eve and be that, for spiritual purposes, they are now heart, of a judgment that discerns between drafted too exclusively from the higher the sin and the sinner, of an interest shown classes ; but this at least gives the people in many things which are not strictly withrat large a less costly church ; for, under the in the priest's office, of going about doing present system, more than one-half of the good. Nor, though mixing with his people actual income of the elergy, by which so in temporal as well as spiritual things, need many of our charitable institutions are he secularize either his employment or enmainly supported, is derived from the pri- joyments. The State may gain, but the vate fortunes of individuals, who under no Church loses, by clerical magistrates; and other regime would be found to enter holy even in the midland countries the sporting orders. parson is disappearing or in disrepute." "In Scotland the number of ministers with good private fortunes is extremely small ; and the class from which they are ANCIENT BABYLON. drawn would not satisfy the wants of the It may be known to many of our readers English people. The most remote colony, that the French Government has employed the most obscure village, the most upstart a party of gentlemen to explore the site of town, each looks in the pastor for a gentle- ancient Babylon. From reports just reman ; and they must be very extraordinary ceived from them it appears that they have powers that can make up for the want of ascertained, beyond reasonable doubt, that this qualification for pastoral influence. the ruins beneath a tumulus called the This is hardly sufficiently considered by Kasr are those of the marvellous palacethose who in the present day are advocat- citadel of Semiramis and Nebuchadnezzar. ing an inferior order of clergy, and who They are in such a state of confusion and deargue in favor of it from the success of the cay that it is impossible to form from them local preachers among the Methodists and any idea of the extent or character of the other dissenters. Simply as preachers, these men may have a popularity, but as guides and pastors they are without influother dissenters. Simply as preachers, edifice. They appear however, to extend

ence among their people. They are the in the course of the River. In them have developed, and will which may be strength- touching the discipline of the clergy is unsatisslaves, not the shepherds of their flock. Now the efficacy of preaching is not what it once was; and every year its real power in turning the hearts of the disobedient to up in them-the chin touching the knees, the wisdom of the just will become less and the arms being pressed on the breast and less. Books work more conviction by the legs. These sarcophagi have every than sermons, and, more than books, do appearance of having been used for the example, converse, a sense of interest taken in them, insensibly influence the opinions and lives of the masses. The mission of the Church at home is no longer a preaching in the wilderness; it is at the marriage feast, in the nobleman's sick cham-

ber, at the publican's house, with Martha and with Mary, that it has to make its way. It is as the leavener of the whole mass of human society, more than as the promuldition, these blicks afford a strong proof gator of unknown truths, that its present path lies. It is more the vice than the that the ruins are those of the palace of ignorance that has to be reached in our Nebuchadnezzar, inasmuch as the ornalarge towns, and the clergy are the moral ments on them appear to be sporting police to detect and correct it. The presubjects, such as are described by Ctesias sent influence of the Church of England is and Diodorus. The foundations having been dug down to in certain parts, it has such as cannot be estimated by the numbeen ascertained that they are formed of ber of the sitters within her walls on any given Sunday. Her services may not be so fascinating to the eye or so tickling to cement, and they are in blocks, as if they the ear as what may be elsewhere obtained ; had been sapped in all directions. In a but to whom does the Irish Romanist en. tumulus called Amran, to the south of Kasr, trust his money in his prosperity, and the interesting discoveries have also been made. English Dissenter confide his cares in his They appear to be the ruins of the dependsorrow, but to the Anglican parson? It is encies of the palace situated on the left bank the statesman's deepest interest and the cheapest and most effective means for humanizing and civilizing the lower orders."

"Both priest and people of England, if they are wise, may well be content on the whole with their present normal relations. There are shortcomings to be made up, and land respectivy, we extract from the blots to be removed; but it is something, in London Quaerly Review on "Clerical these pushing, marching, money-making Economics:' we particularly recommend times, to have the example of a man who. them to the notice of advocates of the on the humblest means, can hold good his standing in society, and show the world the happiness attainable from the contented and moderate use of those blessings which

the progress of civilization is daily placing more and more within the reach of all." "The railroad and the penny-post, to go

quarters of a yard wide, and are entirely ormed of bricks united by mortar. In adin marble or alabaster, of Juno. Venus. and a reclining figure wearing a Phrygian cap, together with some rings, ear-rings and other articles of jewellery, has been found, as have also numerous statuettes, vases. phials, articles of pottery, black stones, &c., &c., of Greek, Persian or Chaldean workmanship.-Literary Gazette.

been found sarcophagi, of clumsy execu-tion and strange form, and so small that the bodies of the dead must have been packed we are doomed to meet. tion and strange form, and so small that the surely, the real labors and ills of life which bodies of the dead must have been packed we are doomed to meet,

"Claim the full vigor of a mind prepared. Prepared for patient, long, laborious strife."

If the young, then, would have vigor of lowest class of society; but notwithstand- of it, they must cultivate these qualities. ing the place in which they were found, the If instead of walking humbly, patiently, discoverers are inclined to think that they passively in paths that have been traced are of Parthian not Chaldean origin. There out by other minds, they would make vigorhave also been found numerous fragments ous, independent excursions of their own, the manner of such application is taken into of enamelled bricks, containing portions of the figures of men and animals, together the secret of success in any department of life appears impossible to say that such legitimate with cuneiform inscriptions-the latter is, to possess "an unconquerable will, and white in colour on a blue ground. Accor- courage never to submit or yield."ding to M. Fresnel, the chief of the expe- Michigan Journal of Education.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

On Tuesday morning, the 6th ult., both Houses f Convocation assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, adjacent to Westminster Abbey.— unch I suppose no member of the House will bricks about a foot square, united by strong After prayers the members of the Upper House adjourned to the Bounty office, where their de-liberations were proceeded with.

UPPER HOUSE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and there were also present the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Llandaff, Exeter, Salisbury, Lincoln, Lichfield, and St. David's. of the Euphrates; and they contain numer-ous sarcophagi, in which were found skele-from the clergy of High Rodney, Essex, in the

tons clothed in a sort of armour, and diocese of Rochester, who desired to express crowns of gold on their heads. When crowns of gold on their heads. When touched, the skeletons, with the exception of some parts of the skulls, fell into dust; but the iron, through rusty, and the gold of minster.

but the iron, through rusty, and the gold of the crowns, are in a fair state of preserva-tion. M. Fresnel thinks that the dead in the sarcophagi were some of the soldiers The Archbishop of Canterbury read a report from a committee, recommending several alter-ations in the Church services. The Bishop of London said he would again take the liberty of of Alexander or Seleucus. The crowns suggesting that the present was a bad time to are simple bands, with three leaves in the discuss any of those recommendations, and that are simple bands, with three leaves in the shape of laurel on one side, and three on the other. The leaves are very neatly executed. Beneath the bands are leaves of gold, which it is supposed covered the eyes. From the quantity of iron found in of the recommendations just now would be an some of the coffins it appears that the bodies unnecessary waste of time.

were entirely enveloped in it; and in one word which had fallen from the Bishop of Lonthere is no iron but some ear-rings, a proof don. He thought it would be premature to that it was occupied by a female. The enter at present into a discussion which would sarcophagi are about two and three quarter involve a useless waste of time; not but that the yards in length by between half and three- House of Convocation had a full right to do so. After a lengthened discussion, the Bishop of Oxford moved a resolution, which, after many alterations, stood as follows :-- "That, in any dition to all this, a tomb containing statues modification of the Church's rules as to her services, it should be a fundamental principle that the Book of Common Prayer should be retained entire and unaltered, except so far as shall con-cern the rubrics thereof, and allow of the division of the present and the formation of new services by re-combinations from those now exservices by re-combinations from those now ex-isting, with such alterations in the Psalter and Table of Lessons as may be judged needful; and that no division of the services would appear to us desirable which would not insure the use of the whole Order of Morning and Evening Prayer 10n Praver on Sundays and 'holidays." The Bishop of Exeter proposed, as an amendment, to add the words—"Provided that nothing be introduced

false doctrine. Another committee — a joint committee of both Houses—has since been appointed upon the subject. In the face of their public condemnation of the Act 13 & 14 Vic. c. 80, as applied to cases of doctrine by this House understanding, or pleasure in the exercise by its framer, and in Parliament, and, I may add, by any one who has any knowledge of its provisions, it has very lately been applied to such a case. This of itself might nevertheless be fairly allowed not to constitute a legitimate ground of complaint to this House; but, when ground of complaint does not exist, and, more, that it does not become the necessary duty of the person principally affected thereby to lay his complaint before this House, and the neces-sary duty of this House to entertain and to pronote such complaint. Indeed, it would appear that, unless this House is prepared to abdicate ts proper functions, and to endeavor to deal nly with the repairs of the superstructure of the fabric of the Church, without due and con-stant and careful regard to the basis alone upon which that fabric can securely rest, this House much I suppose no member of the House will refuse to entertain-to promote the complaint which I, as one of its members, now lay before

The Rev. H. Vincent rose to order. He wished to know whether the matter was to be

ubmitted as a gravamen, because, if so, it could not be entertained, and if the Ven. Archdeacon wished to lay a statement before them for redress, it was certainly not in the power of the House to assist him. The Prolocutor having given an opinion that it would be injudicious to allow Archdeacon Denison to proceed, the latter said, "If I am forced in this way, I shall be bliged to bring a charge of heresy against this House." After a discussion, Archdeacon Deni-son said—I did not come here for the House to nterfere, but to publish before the House the facts which are in my statement. I will now read the statement, as I am not allowed to make [The Archdeacon read a document, a speech. in which, after referring to the charge of false doctrine made against him, he said that he reserved to himself the right of going into the whole case upon a future occasion.]-Chancellor Martin doubted whether the House could receive the paper.—Archdeacon Denison wished it to be allowed to go on the minutes.—After considerable discussion on the subject the House divided, when the numbers were:—For receiving the document—present, 31; proxies, 2—total, 33. Against it—present, 24; proxies, 12—total, 36. The Ven. Archdeacon Grant said, with regard the special remarks embodied in the report, they were more fully embodied in another re-port which was to be sent down from the Upper use; and, therefore, he begged leave to move that the report be not taken into consideration t the present time. The motion was carried.

The resolutions which had been brought down from the Upper House were then laid before the House. Archdeacon Denison begged to move a negative to the resolution, and his reason for doing so was that the House had already declared itself incompetent as at present constituted to legislate for the Church, and, therefore, it was not fair that they should be called upon to alter the Prayer Book. The Archdeacon of Worcester briefly seconded the motion, when the House adjourned.

UPPER HOUSE.-SECOND DAY.

proxy should be held by the same member, and and extending the ministerial operations of the proxy should be held by the same memoer, and that members of the Lower House alone should be capable of holding them. 3. That the Lower House should be held to be capable of holding them.

5. That the Lower House should be held to possess the right of presenting to the Upper House, through their prolocutor, in the form denominated *articuli cleri*, any gravamina or take place, that 'the Book of Common Prayer, reformanda which may come under their notice, and administration of the sacraments accord and which they think ought to be remedied or to the use of the United Church of England and reformed; and that members of the House Ireland,' be preserved in its integrity. hould be held to possess a similar right of preshould be held to possess a similar right of pre-senting to the Upper House, through the prolo-cutor, their own special gravamina or reforman-da, when not included in such articles of the

uch instructions to them as it may think necessary; and that, as the deliberations of such tion of Dr. Wordsworth's amendment. The Rev.

to possess the right of declining to enter upon the consideration of business committed to it by the Upper House, nor of refusing to appoint ful how they came to a decision of the subject

petition or address.

7. That the president, through the prolocutor, should be held to have the power to direct the Millman (Dean of St. Paul's), having addressed Lower House not only to consider any subject the House, the Prolocutor said, he had been committed to it, but also to appoint a committee of its members for that purpose; that he should be held to have the power to require the Lower House to appoint a certain number of its mem-bers to meet a certain number of members of the Upper House, either for joint deliberation upon a committee before they had discussed the sub-Upper House, either for joint denoeration upon any subject or by way of conference; and fur-ther to require, as was usually the case, the names of those so appointed to be returned to brought down several reports, and an alteration him for his approval; and that, as has been in the preamble of the resolutions, which he laid usual in such cases, the prolocutor, as soon as he has received the instructions of the president, that there was a difference in the resolutions should proceed to nominate the members of such | which had been sent down from the Upper should proceed to nominate the members of such committee, without asking for the previous leave of the House to do so; but that the names so nominated should be submitted to the House

for its approval. That all committees of the two Houses, when they meet together, unless for conference merely, should meet upon equal terms, and that the re-sult of their joint deliberations and that the reshould meet upon equal terms, and that the re-sult of their joint deliberations should in all cases be reported to Convocation. The amendment was then withdrawn

8. That the Lower House should be held to n the Upper House has been announced by the rolocutor; but that, in conformity with ancient precedent, the prolocutor may exercise a discre-tion in deferring the announcement of the pro-rogation to a later period of the day, un essit the Church's multiple announcement of the pro-tion in deferring the announcement of the pro-rogation to a later period of the day, un essit the Church's multiple announcement of the pro-tion in deferring the announcement of the pro-rogation to a later period of the day, un essit ogation to a later period of the day, un'ess it thall have been declared by the president that the Church's rules appears desirable, to enable e prorogation is immediate.

Finally, we report that we believe that the people of this land, and that these modifications nodifications we have suggested in the constitu-lon of Convocation would make it more perfectly her services and the ministerial agency which represent the clergy of the province; that the she employs. proposed increase in the number and the more 2. That we consider that, in any alteration of

No. 33

The Archdeacon of Worcester, rather than to move, would, with permission, withdraw his 4. That the Lower House should be held to amendment. This led to another animated disossess the right of appointing committees of its cussion between the rev. gentlemen, some being own members for its own purposes, and of giving for, others against the withdrawal of the amendment. The House proceeded to the cons mittees are entirely confined to the regula- Mr. Massingberd seconded the amendment. ion of affairs of the Lower House, and to the The Rev. Mr. Joyce suggested that there be reparation of the business before them, it hould be necessary to request the sanction of jesty's consent to confer." After some further the president to the appointment of such com-mittees, or his approval of the names of those who are appointed to serve upon them. 5. That the Lower House should not be held ommittees when required by the president to that day. It was one of the most importance to the clergy and the people of England that the 6. That the Lower House should not be held Prayer Book should not be touched. He never to possess the right of entering upon the con- felt a greater amount of responsibility than he deration, with a view to a synodical act of did at that moment. They ought not to be hursideration, with a view to a synonical act of business, not previously committed to them by the Upper House; but that they should be held to have the right of suggesting the consideration to have the right of suggesting the consideration of such business to the Upper House by way of Prayer Book, they must take time to consider the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Peel (the Dean of Worcester), and Dr. ommitted to it, but also to appoint a committee desired by his Grace the President to name a

withdrawn.

8. That the Lower House should be need to have no right to continue its debate after the schedule of prorogation has been read to the House, or after the fact of its having been read The Ven. Archdeacon Grant would beg to in the Upper House has been announced by the sion, and he thought they would be able to come

her to minister to the spiritual necessities of the

That this House do concur in the resolutions

DECISION AND ENERGY-THE SECRET OF It has been one of the prevailing subjects directed effort, or enfeebling indolence, as to create in later years matter for regret and self reproach. Nothing is more common than to hear hose who have passed the bonds of and which, had they been followed out with alacrity and success, would have rendered their names illustrious, and re-

putations enduring. To be weak in purpose and unstable in pursuit, are the chief sources of failure and infelicity which result from human general knowledge, will be likely to correct or diminish. To those animated by the courage which always inspires the purpose.

of character to carry them out in the actual course of life ? There is much truth in the miserable," and there is grandeur of character expressed in the avowal of the prince of fallen spirits, that he possessed "an un- noting the successful applications, ought not to to the Upper House? conquerable will, and courage never to be annually published; and whether in the case submit or yield." Impelled by such a of augmentation in the incomes of benefices will, and such courage, what difficulties may great and good impulses. The world has seen in the career of Napoleon the power of an indemitable will and iron purpose eastern continent, he conquered armies, over- erable discussion the schedule was received. threw monarchs, and held the entire world in awe, triumphing everywhere that mind could gain the ascendancy.

SUCCESS.

nstead of a desire for universal conquest, and even in the court itself; that diversattempts i. Inat the lower flower flo what hight hot have been gained to the world by the career of Napoleon! I have made the allusion to illustrate what may be accomplished by a character of immeasur-able strength and invincible will. what hight hot have made the allusion to illustrate what may be accomplished by a character of immeasur-able strength and invincible will. what hight hot have made the allusion to illustrate what may be accomplished by a character of immeasur-able strength and invincible will. what have matter which specially and urgently calls for the deliberation of the Church in her synod, pre-lature." In the spirit of the representation a be been accompliant to the spirit of the representation a the below of the president to the spirit of the representation a be held caracter of maniputing presides and that

of regret to the philosopher and moralist, The Bishop of Exeter's amendment was lost, and which is not now in the Book of Common Prayer. that there should be so great a difference the Bishop of Oxford's resolution carried, the between early and mature life ;--that so much of youth should be wasted in mere The Bishop of London moved, and the Bishop of Exeter seconded-" That the resolution on Church services be referred to a committee to consider the heads of an address to her Majesty, and that the committee consist of the Bishops of

London, Bangor, Worcester, Chichester, Exeter, St. David's, Lichfield, Oxford, Llandaff, Lincoln, Salisbury, and Bath and Wells." The Lower youth, regretting the accomplished projects House was then summoned, and the resolution their earlier years, while reviewing plans which had been agreed to, communicated; after life and labor which they have formed, which the House adjourned.

> LOWER HOUSI The Lower House assembled in the Jerusalem

The Very Rev. the Dean of Ely acted as Prolocutor. Among the leading members of Con-vocation were—the Dean of St. Paul's, Dean of archdeaconry. Worcester (Dr. Peel), Dean of Warwick; the Archdeacons of Taunton, Worcester, St. Alban's, Salop, Maidstone; Canons Villiers, Russell, Dr. being licensed by the bishop of the diocese, conduct in the course of life; and they are Thorp, Dr. M'Caull, Rev. J. A. Cox, &c. 'That his Grace the Archbishop and their shall be coëxtensive with the archdeaconries, Lordships the Bishops be humbly requested to the archdeacon or his official should preside at consider whether the demand made for a fee by the election, and possess the ordinary powers of some bishops' secretaries for the bishops' coun- a returning officer. youthful heart, it may seem absurd to at- tersignature to letters testimonial ought not to tribute the ills of life to weakness of be put an end to; and whether one uniform and the constitution, we proceed to make certain re-

Chamber

But youth is always fruitful in great pur-poses and good intentions. Why are these so seldom realized, but for want of strength oved on affidavits, from which it appeared offi- cerns the power of the president in the conduct tial acts, may not be settled and sentiment which Milton puts in the mouth of the apostate angel, "To be weak is sider whether tabular views of the circumstances submit to the Upper House any proposition of the several parishes applying for aid to the made by one or more of its members Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, so far as these circumstances are known to the governors,

3. Has the president a final negative upon all

not be overcome, —what triumphs may not be achieved, —what good may not be ac-compliated by a state and third of these questions. As to the second and third of these questions. As to the second and third of these questions. be achieved,—what good may not be ac-complished by a character animated by then proceeded to say, that at first the matters show that the president does possess these

of an indomitable will and iron purpose. Sweeping like a moral hurricane over the matter before the Upper House.—After consid-Some matters of minor importance having the president should not be at liberty to refuse been transacted, The Ven. Archdeacon Denison said—A general by any of its members; and, secondly, that it

and was referred by order of the House to a power of prorogation, he should in ordinary committee. No. 5 of that representation is as prorogations act with the consent of his brethren follows - "That it has been publicly stated by VII. As to the questions which concern the

could not be mastered by mental might, or Bonaparte's will might have swayed the world. Had he been animated by the sole desire of doing good to his race, of extend-ing the blessings of civilization and religion, rally acknowledged, and in the House of Lords, adopted and declared as rules for the proceed-ing the blessings of civilization and religion, rally acknowledged, and in the House of Lords, and the Lords in the L and even in the court itself; that divers attempts 1. That the Lower House should claim po

what might not have been gained to the year after year, had failed; and this seems a tors, but should be held to be competent to in-

The Archbishop of Canterbury again presided, and there were also present the Bishops of Lon-don, Oxford, Llandaff, Salisbury, St. David's, Exeter, and Winchester.

After a discussion as to the meaning of the erm "totus clerus" in the writs for the Lower

The Archbishop of Canterbury then read the eport made to the Convocation of the Province f Canterbury upon the changes required in the present constitution of the Convocation as fol-

I. In the constitution of the Upper House, onsisting of the archbishop and bishops of the ovince, we suggest no alteration.

II. We suggest no alteration as to seats of the cans and archdeacons in Convocation, but suggest that the proctors for the cathedral and colegiate chapters, should be elected by the chap ers, including the non-residentiary and the oporary canons.

III. We deem it expedient that henceforth here should be a proctor for the clergy of every

IV. That all beneficed clergy, and all curates

VI. Having thus made our suggestions as to reasonable charge for fees paid to the bishops' commendations concerning the due working of the body, which we cannot exclude from our published. and close of its deliberations, and may be sum-

2. Has the president a casting vote in case of an equality of votes upon any question submitted

bills which have passed the two houses? The proceedings were then adjourned.

LOWER HOUSE.-SECOND DAY. The House assembled at 12 o'clock in the to sit again. Jerusalem Chamber. There was a very large attendance of clergy present.

without attempting to settle the question of Archdeacon of Taunton to make a speech gest, first, that it would be more expedient that Had he not defied nature, and under-ken war with polar snows, no limits conquests. The Russian fires and Russian frosts could not be mastered by mental might, or the framer of the Act, which constituted the that he never contamplated its having to different the two Houses, the members of that he never contamplated its having to different the two Houses, the members of the Church of England.

ect election of the proctors of the parochial services, it should be a fundamental prin clergy are due to their increased numbers and that the Book of Common Frayer should be itelligence; and that the rules which we have maintained entire and unaltered, except so far oposed would, with the blessing of Almighty as shall concern the division of services and the od, secure its orderly and harmonious deliberion on such matters as her Majesty may be of those now existing, with only such alterations leased to submit to it for consideration. in the Rubrics, in the Psalter, and in the Table C. J. LONDON, Chairman. of Lessons, as may be judged expedient and

The Bishop of Oxford proposed-

necessary for those purposes. 3. That no alteration would appear to us de-The bishop of Oxford proposed — That this House, having taken into consider-ation the report presented by the Bishop of London, on the 20th July, 1854, on the changes equired in the present constitution of Convoca-on, be it resolved that, in our judgment, it would be inexpedient to propose at this time ations would give satisfaction to all parties, he

ny alteration in the legal constitution of the would propose the following resolution :-vocation of the Province of Canterbury. After a lengthened discussion, in which the ishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Oxford, and the House by his Grace the President, but beg re-Bishop of Lichfield took part, the resolution was spectfully to submit to his Grace's and their altered, and was passed in the following form :

Lordships' consideration the propriety of the That this House, having taken into consider- | following amendments in paragraphs 1 and 2-That this House, having taken into consider-ation the report presented by the Bishop of London, on the 20th July, 1854, on the proposed reforms in Convocation, be it resolved that, in our judgment, it is not expedient at this time to ress her Majesty as to any alterations in the division of services, the formation of new serastitution of the Convocation of the Province vices, by the recombination of those now exist-

of Canterbury. ing, with only such alterations in the Rubrices, The Bishop of Oxford then moved that the in the Psalter, and in the Table of Lessons as onsideration of paragraph six, relating to the onduct of business in that house, be postponed. -The Bishop of Winchester seconded the reso-

The Dean of Norwich briefly seconded the relution, which was unanimously agreed to. The solution, which was put from the chair and remainder of the report was agreed to, and the carried.

Lower House was summoned. Shortly afterward a deputation from the Lower House was ushered in.—The Archbishop read the resolutions which had been passed bearing the resolutions which had been passed bearing on the report, and the deputation retired for the Rev. Messrs. Seymour and Gillott. purpose of submitting them to the Lower House.

After several notices of motion for the next The Archbishop of Canterbury then read the session had been handed in the, House broke up. report made to the Convocation of the Province THE UPPER HOUSE-THIRD DAY.

f Canterbury upon "clergy discipline."-The report, with some verbal alterations, was agreed Their lordships met this morning at eleven o'clock, but no business was transacted, and they

to, and the Lower House was again summon The Prolocutor said, the Lower House had

y the Hon. and Rev. F. Best :-

adjourned until three o'clock. not yet decided upon the resolutions previously At the appointed hour their lordships again assembled at the Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair. The following bishops were present down, and it would be perfectly impossible to take the Clergy Discipline Bill into full consideration that evening.-The Archbish he should have no objection to allow the Lower sent: London, Oxford, Lichfield, Llandaff, St. David's and Salisbury. House another day, upon the understanding that the time should be exclusively occupied in the discussion of the Clergy Discipline Bill.

The Bishop of Oxford stated that the com-mittee of both Houses of Convention appointed to consider and report to Convention on the subject of church-rates had met and taken the subject into consideration, and desired leave the

Leave was granted.

At five o'clock a message was sent to the After a somewhat warm discussion, owing to Lower House, to inquire if they had come to any the Dean of Ely (Prolocutor) not permitting the determination as the resolutions submitted t them on the subject of church extension and Dr. Russell proceeded to refer to the resolu- clergy discipline.

tions which had been sent down from the Upper Shortly afterwards the Prolocutor (the Dean House (as already given). To these resolutions of Ely), the Dean of Worcester, the Archdeacon the Ven. the Archdeacon of Worcester moved of St. Alban's, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, the following amendment, which was seconded the Archdeacon of Taunton, and Mr. George Burchett, actuary of the Lower House, appeared That it is inexpedient for this House to enter at the table.

upon the consideration of any important ques-tion affecting the interests of the Church, until grace and their lordships that the Lower House such a reform of the constitution of Convocation had taken into consideration the resolutions has been effected as will entitle it to the full communicated to them on the subject of church nfidence of the clerical and lay members of extension, and had come to the following resotion :--- "That this House do concur in the resolut Dr. Wordsworth, after some discussion, moved | tions communicated, together with the preamble to the most rev. the president, and to their following amendments in the first and second following amendments House, communicating certain resolutions ; and, the word 'is;' and that paragraph two, after the while this House begs to represent to their Lord- word 'concern,' proceed in the following manner, while this House begs to represent to their Lord-ships that it is not prepared as yet to pledge itself to any specific declaration of opinions on the subject of the said resolutions, it hereby the subject of the said resolutions, the the thereby the subject of the said resolutions of the present services, and the formation of new services by re-combinations from those now existing, with only such alterintimates its readiness to concur with the Upper House in a dutiful address to her Majesty for Table of Lessons, as may be judged expedient license to treat on the question of invigorating and necessary for those purpose.""

taken war with polar snows, no limits would probably have fixed bounds to his conquests.