

why *not now* wish to have them *revived* and impressed upon the young and rising generation?

"There is work enough for us all," says the writer. Might we not ask if there was not work enough for us all when the unnatural daughter began the unfilial work of maligning the Mother Church and laying her bare and exposed to the enemies of religion, considering no epithets too abusive to apply to her? We are willing to listen to any just explanations that may be offered for necessitating the "series of papers" above alluded to, and to receive an apology for contending for "questions" "of which ye are now ashamed."

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Result of Bishop Colenso's Appeal.

The appeal of Bishop Colenso has been decided in his favour, but on a basis probably as little expected by himself as by Bishop Gray of Cape Town. It is allowed that the letters patent of Bishop Gray granted him the rights of a metropolitan. In these letters it is said, "We do will and ordain that in case any proceeding shall be instituted against any of the said bishops of Grahams-town and Natal, when placed under the said metropolitan see of Cape Town, such proceedings shall originate and be carried on before the said Bishop of Cape Town, whom we hereby authorize and direct to take cognizance of the same. And if any party shall conceive himself aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence pronounced by the said Bishop of Cape Town or his successors, . . . it shall be lawful for the said party to appeal to the said Archbishop of Canterbury or his successors, who shall finally decide or determine the said appeal." The letters patent creating the see of Natal contain the following:—"We do further will and ordain that the said John William Colenso and every Bishop of Natal shall, within six months after the date of their respective letters patent, take an oath of due obedience to the Bishop of Cape Town for the time being, as his metropolitan." Dr. Colenso took the oath accordingly as follows:—"I, John William Colenso, Doctor in Divinity, appointed Bishop of the see and diocese of Natal, do profess and promise all due reverence and obedience to the Metropolitan Bishop of Cape Town, and to his successors." Objection was raised by Bishop Colenso, in his appeal, on the ground of there not being in reality, at the time the oath was taken, any metropolitan see of Cape Town, or any Bishop thereof in existence, this see having been created some months later. But apart from this specific objection, which, whether valid or invalid, could not have affected the general principle, all seemed from these letters patent to be plain sailing.

The Metropolitan had power to cite the bishops and clergy to his bar, and a final appeal was open from his decision to the Archbishop of Canterbury. But the judgment given at once cuts away the foundation, by stating that the Queen's letters patent, quoted from, have themselves no authority whatever, not having been made by any statute of the Imperial Parliament, nor confirmed by any Act of the Legislature of the Cape of Good Hope, or of the Legislative Council of Natal. As in England and Ireland the Queen has no power to create a new diocese, or to appoint a bishop to such, without an Act of Parliament, so it is ruled that in a crown colony an Act of Parliament is necessary; and in colonies which have their own Legislatures, the sanction of those Legislatures must be obtained to give validity to the instituting of the diocese. The Queen has a right of her own prerogative to command the consecration of a bishop, but no power to assign him any diocese not constitutionally created. Therefore the colonial bishoprics already founded, with the exception of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, sanctioned by Acts of Imperial Parliament, and Jamaica, sanctioned by the local Legislature, have no position in the eye of the law. The judgment, it will be seen, is most sweeping in its consequences, since it renders all jurisdiction in such unsanctioned bishoprics, not only of metropolitans over bishops, but of bishops over the inferior clergy, invalid; so that in fact there is no jurisdiction at all, and the Bishop of Natal's clergy may, if he return, refuse to acknowledge his authority, just as he refuses to acknowledge that of the Bishop of Cape Town. This places the Church of England in the colonies, with the single exception of Jamaica, in an entirely new position, making the authority of all bishops even to claim legally the title assigned dependent upon Acts of the Legislature sanctioned by the Queen. The basis of the judgment so completely swept away the very seeming of jurisdiction, that the Lord Chancellor had some difficulty in showing that the Court was entitled to take up the case at all, or to regard the Bishop of Cape Town's judgment as anything but a nullity; indeed failed in his attempt to do so.—*Christian Work.*

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China.

PEKIN is surrounded by wall within wall. The outside wall is sixteen miles in circumference. It is of massive masonry, being sixty feet high and forty feet broad, with nine great iron gates, each surmounted by a lofty tower. It is a proof how much prejudices are being softened down, that foreigners, who not long ago were refused admission to the gates, are now allowed to enjoy a promenade on the ramparts. The central space is called