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## Poetrn.

KALLIHIRUA. From the Gospel Missionary for December.

From the Gospel Missionary for December.

On the return of the Expedition to the Arctic Seas, under Captain Erasmus Ommaney, R. N., of H. M. S. Assistance, in search of Sir John Franklin's missing vessels, an Esquimaux boy was conveyed to England. The Captain, by whose wish some books and prints were given to the youth, gave the following account of him to the Rev. T. B. Murray, Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:—

"Erasmus York, whose native name is Kallihirus, is a native of the Arctic Highlands, in the vicinity of Wolstenholme Sound, in lat. 76° 30′ N, at the head of Baffin's Bay, one of a very small tribe inhabiting that locality, and isolated from the rest of the world. They are the nearest inhabitants to the North Pole at present known to be in existence. He was placed, by a voluntary act on his own part, on board Her Majesty's ship Assistance, under my command, for the purpose of being useful in our search for the missing Expedition under Sir John Franklin. He is the only person ever brought to this country from so high a northern latitude. He lived on board for twelve months, and by his amlable disposition became much attached to all on board, and gained their regard. At present he is an inmate of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, where, under the kind auspices of the Rev. H. Bailey, Warden, there are good prospects of his becoming usefu in the missionary service of our Church."

Kallinizad was baptized on Advent Sunday, Nov. 27, 1853, at the old church of St. Martin, Canterbnry, in the same font where King Ethelbert was baptized more than 1250 years ago.

An Incident on board the "Assistance" as related by a British Sailor. Our ship, she might have been aground,

We scarcely seem'd to go; All hands on deck were gather'd round The little Esquimaux. For he had come among our crew,

A week or so before; And now we knew not what to do To put him safe ashore. Poor lad, he strain'd his eyes in vain,

Till tears began to come, To try if he could see again His mother and his home. The Captain then saw through his glass

The inlet, and the bay, But floes of ice, as green as grass, And icebergs block'd the way. "Up with the sail 1-the wind's awake!"

Hark to the Captain's call;
"I see, my boys, we shall not make
York inlet after all." We look'd upon the swarthy lad, Then look'd upon each other, And all were sure that he was sad

We cheer'd him up; and soon he grew So useful and so kind,
The crew were glad, and Kally too,
He was not left behind.

With thinking of his mother.

He learn'd to make the best of it; And now, by time and care, They tell us he can read a bit, And say an easy prayer.

Go on, my lad, in years and grace; You'r precious time employ; You'll pass, in heavenly wisdom's race, The idle English boy.

Nay, if you learn and practise too The lessons of your youth, Some heathen tribes may gain from you The light of Gospel truth.

VISIT TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

And to the graves of the "Dairyman's Daughter," and "Little Jane, the Young Cottager," whose beautiful narratives were written by the Rev. Legh Richmond. (From "My First Visit to Europe," by Andrew Dickinson.)

At one o'clock I reached Brading, the scene of Rev. Legh Richmond's labors, Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, Missionary Bishop of and of his Young Cottager. The old Wisconsin and Iowa; Dr. Potter, Bisho church stands by the roadside in the Pennsylvania; Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Maine; churchyard, which is entered by a turn-stile. Passing up a footpath through the green mounds, a plain, whitish gravestone. green mounds, a plain whitish gravestone ferences, and then requested the Bishop of Maine at the corner of the church fixed my eye. to draw up a report of their proceedings,—a duty which he most kindly undertook; and, we of the "Young Cottager?" Even so. Sitting down on a green grave opposite, I by the Board of Missions, but since many of the ing the simple eloquence of that humble ed to their own Domestic and Foreign Missiongrave! Several little girls who act as in this statement those recommendations which guides upon such occasions; gathered around me, seeming to feel as much inte-Mrs. Berry's gravestone, saying, with art. Church Societies in England and the American churchyard, and liked them so well that said, was begun in 704-1,150 years old! and we propose to bring it under the considera-From this old pine pulpit once sounded tion of the other Societies concerned. still speaketh, by the power of his exalted piety, and the wide spread "Annals of the

The road to Arreton is quite narrow, and the high hawthorn hedges fairly shut off the view; yet this is amply made up shipped, and saw many monuments. I strayed around the churchyard amid the yet only one among hundreds of graves our instruction had peculiar charms. While glancing at one and another of the headstones in search interest in missionary efforts, and of bringing the principle of the headstones in search interest in missionary efforts, and of bringing the principle of the headstones in the p of "Elizabeth," a voice outside of the churchyard wall startled me: "There's what you're looking for." Looking round, under episcopal sanction, to be used in families, wall, and one arm pointing to her grave. the beautiful verses beginning,

earth, to millions of mrnkind.

"Stranger, if e'er by chance or feeling led, Upon this hallowed turf thy footsteps tread."

The Dairyman's cottage is at Spicers, a mile and a half from Arreton. It is a lovely and quiet dale, with here and there forms would be favorably considered by the a cottage. I was travelling the same road the funeral procession of Elizabeth did.

5. It has been found that questions of the the funeral procession of Elizabeth did, when the knell was heard from the church tower. There was the same graceful which re-echoed the voice of the singers, and seemed to give faint replies. And now I see the thatched roof of the humble cot-

and flowers. I entered the old "wicket gate," and was courteously welcomed by Mr. Joseph Wallbridge. He showed me Elizabeth's Bible, with her handwriting, ELIZABETH WALLBRIDGE, her book, Sept. 1801." Several visitors' names were writ. ten in it, contrary to the wish of the fam-

On expressing a wish to see the room where the Dairyman's Daughter died, the ady of the cottage said, "We have for many years ceased to show that room." "May I be so bold, madam, as to ask why?" inquired I. "O, sir, such queer remarks are made by pride in silks," said she. "If you would consent to break your rule in my case, it would gratify no idle curiosity." "Well, sir," said she, pointing to the door, "there it is, step up." That oblong attic with an Elizabethan

"Is privileged beyond the common walk." Ii had visited the palaces and sat in the chairs in which the kings of England, Scotland and France were crowned for many centuries, and I am not ashamed to say, with no such feeling as when I visited the Dairyman's cottage; for the footsteps of angels had been there.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

REPORT PRESENTED BY THE AMERICAN DEPUTA-TION TO THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

We, the undersigned, having been deputed to represent the Society at the triennial meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episco-pal Church in the United States, held at New York, in the month of October, 1853, have the honor to submit the following Report:—
We desire, first of all, to express our gratitude

tesy with which we were invariably welcomed by our American brethren. We were most hospitably entertained in all parts of the Union which we visited. The right hand of fellowship was extended to us freely and cordially by the whole House of Bishops, as well as by every member, lay and clerical, of the House of Deputies, to whom there was opportunity of pre-senting us. We were everywhere invited by the elergy to assist them in the celebration of Divine service, and preach to their congregations; at the opening of the General Convention, Bishop Spencer was invited to attend the meetings of the House of Bishops. The whole deputation had seats assigned them in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; and on the departure of our two senior members, both Houses, as well as the Board of Missions, severally appointed a special delegation to deliver valedictory addresses, and, after the example of apostolic times, "accompany them to the ship." On that occasion, nearly all the Bishops, together with a large number of clerical and lay deputies from all parts of the Union, were in attendance.

But our chief duty as Delegates from the Society, had connection with the Board of Missions. On the 6th of October we were presented to the Board at their ordinary meeting by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Provisional Bishop of New York, and, on the following day, we were honored by a public reception in the Church of the Ascension, when we severally delivered addresses explaining the object of our embassy.

The Board had, at its first meeting, appo committee to confer with us, consisting of the may be allowed to add, most ably performed His report, with some modifications, was adopted wept in silence like a child. How affect. suggestions which it contains are specially adaptimmediately concern ourselves.

1. We would first of all respectfully suggest rest as I did. One of them pointed to that arrangements be made between the leading less simplicity, "There's the verses little Board, for a regular interchange of reports and Jane read when she came out into the publications on the subject of Missions, as well as of hooks and tracts suitable for distribution in heathen countries. We did not hesitate to she learned them." The sexton showed state that the Society for the Propagation of the me the interior of the church, which, he Gospel would readily concur in such a measure;

2 We are of opinion, that a good understandout the voice of one of the most eloquent, ing between the two Churches would be greatly faithful, and successful heralds of the promoted, if our Church Societies, before estacross in modern times. Though dead he blishing any new mission, or applying for the consecration of a Bishop in any country or ter ritory independent of the British Crown, would give notice of such intention to the American Poor," Their leaves have been wafted, Board of Missions, upon an assurance that a in more than twenty languages of the similar notice will be sent by that Board in similar cases. This arrangement, without impeding free action on either side, would secure harmony, and obviate any danger of conflicting schemes and useless expenditure.

3. The Joint Committee considered the case by its lonely quiet. The town is near the of missionaries removing from the jurisdiction base of a hill. The church, like that of of either Church to that of the other, and agreed Brading, is in the middle of the graveyard that although it is the general custom in such by the road. I climbed up and looked Bishop in whose diocese the Missionary has into the church where Elizabeth Wall- served, it is desirable to have the further secubridge, the "Dairyman's Daughter," wor. rity of a positive rule (or distinct understanding) shipped, and saw many monuments. I case of clergymen, not missionaries, removing from one Church to the other, important as it tall grass, where sleep the dead of old; is, does not appear to come within the limit of

I saw only a man's head above the high in schools, at missionary meetings, and in any other way consistent with law and usage; and that if it should be possible to secure uniformity I sat down with strange feelings on a in such services throughout the Anglican comgreen mound to read the inscription on munion, the result would be still more beneficial. the plain gravestone four feet high, and We are convinced, that if two forms of supplication were prepared, under the sanction of his Grace the President of the Society, the one imploring Almighty God to send forth more laborers into His harvest, and the other invoking the Divine blessing upon the labors of those who

utmost importance and difficulty are constantly arising out of the peculiar condition of heathen nations, and of converts from among them : ridge of hills, called the Ashley Down, and it appears to us, that a manual for the instruction and guidance of missionaries, particularly in heathen lands, might relieve them from much embarrassment, as well as TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 12, 1854.

and Ireland, and the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, must always regard with ffectionate interest the ancient Churches of the East, for so many centuries pressed down by a hostile religion. II. The Protestant Episcopal hostile religion. II. The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, having suspended its Missions in the East, is earnestly desirous that the attention of the Church of England should be directed more than ever to that part of Christendom, in the hope that the critical osition of the Eastern Churches at this time restoration to primitive purity. III. Should the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland deem it expedient to make any communication to the Patriarchs and Bishops of the East, setting forth the destrict of East, set of the East, setting forth the doctrine, disci- mitted from generation to generation. oline, and usages of the Sister Churches in England and America, and informing them of the extent and influence of those Churches; and hould any offer be made to assist the Oriental hurches in diffusing sound Christian knowledge among their people, the Board of Missions would rejoice to see the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States cooperate in such a measure, and would hope for the happiest result through the blessing of God upon such a labor of love. IV. Independent of any such communication, the Board of Missions deem it advisable to circulate widely in the anguages of the East the holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, selections from the writings of approved ancient authors, held in nor by Eastern Christians, together with explanatory and devotional works by members of the Sister Churches of the Anglican communion. The American Church will ever earnestly pray Almighty God to guide and bless whatever forts may be made to revive in the Eastern Churches the pure doctrine and wholesome discipline of primitive times. VI. It is further suggested that the Senior Bishop of this Church to Almighty God for having blessed us beyond our hopes in the progress and completion of our undertaking. We have, next, affectionately to be respectfully requested to prepare a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, embodying the acknowledge the Christian sympathy and cour-

7. The Report contains a comparative view of Board of Missions in respect to their constitution, organization, resources, and expenditure, a little prejudice on the part of the tutorial body against the suggestions of her Majesty's American Board, grounded on the experience of the English Societies. That these suggestions detect here and there a little subdued echo of originated in materials furnished by the Deputation, and in particular by the Secretary of the installation: Society, is a circumstance which gives us much

There is, however, an important suggestion which we may derive from the other side of the Atlantic. The experience of the United States, and we may add, of the British Provinces in North America, is decidedly favorable to weekly collections in church as a mode of raising funds for missionary and other charitable purposes The Apostolic rule, that upon the first day of the week, every one should lay by him in store for pious uses as the Lord hath prospered him, has objected to by the laity, and constitutes a most some city churches, notwithstanding a large pew-rent, the weekly collections amount to several hundred pounds a-year. The usual arrangement is, that before or after the sermon, the alms of the congregation are collected from pew to pew, while some of the sentences from the Communion Office are read. Any special purpose for which the collections may be intended is announced from the Communion-rails, occasionally with a few appropriate remarks. In some cases, the Prayer for the Church Militant is introduced. We do not venture to suggest by what means, and under what authority, this most ancient as well as useful practice might be rendered general throughout the Anglican Church. We only state the fact, that it extensively prevails, occasions no offence, and has proved a most effective instrument of good in the United States and Canada.

8. One other subject to which the Joint Committee directed their attention, was that of members of our Church emigrating from the British Isles to the United States. Many reach America without friends, without a plan of life, and without any certificate of character. The Joint Committee agree to recommend: 1st, That the list of Emigrants, members of the Church, should from time to time be transmitted Clergyman, the age, character, and qualifications of the emigrant; 2dly, That there should be established, in the first instance at NewYork, and afterwards, if found expedient, in other sea-port towns of the United States, agents, whose business it should be to give such emigrants advice immediately on their arrival, and deavour to provide them with situation, and place them in connection with the Clergy.

Many Clergymen, both in England and Irethe American Clergy: but there is no security that such letters shall not be employed by the parties who obtain them for the purpose of endicity abroad, or fall into other hands and e perverted to that use. The Rev. Thomas Martyr in New York, on whom especially the arduous duty has hitherto devolved of advising, assisting and recommending Protestant Episco palian emigrants, informs us, that letters signed esented to him, introducing emigrants, and equesting him to take charge of them, and provide them with suitable situations. When we suggested to him that notice should be regularly ent to him by the Society what families or in dividuals, recommended by the Parochial Clergv, might be expected to reach New York, and what vessels, he saw no difficulty in openng a special register to contain the name, age, and qualifications of each emigrant, with a cor-responding register, in which parties desirous to engage as domestic servants, or work-people of any kind, may state their wants. Arrangements of this description are understood to have been made with more or less success by several religious denominations.

The chief difficulty on our side of the Atlantic will be to make the Clergy well acquainted with the plan, and sufficiently guarded in their recommendations; but if a good arrangement could be made, the result would be highly sat-Members of our Church would derive isfactory. as much advantage as ever from the general funds in aid of emigrants. They would receive especial friendly counsel and information from the agents of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and would not be seduced from their own communion, nor allowed to sink into religious indifference in consequence of being left to wander as sheep having no shepherd.

One or two additional points are adverted to n the Report of our American brethren to their Board of Missions, but these do not apply to England, or do not come within the limits of our instructions.

suggest, that, under the counsel of the English and American Bishops in foreign countries, such a work might be satisfactorily drawn up.

6. The Joint Committee held many interesting conferences on the subject of Missions to the Oriental Churches; and agreed to the following suggestions:—I. The United Church of England and Ireland, and the Protestant Episcopal and Ireland, and the Protestant Episcopal and Ireland, and the Protestant Episcopal Church of Section 2012. Christian principles throughout a great and powerful nation, the extent of whose influence, both political and religious, on the future hisooth political and religious, on the future his-

tory of the world, no man of the present generation can foresec. We consider the American Church to be, like our own, set for the defence of the pure and primitive faith of the Gospel, against the assaults of mediæval superstition and modern rationalism. While a marked distinction, arising from the different relations to the civil power, may dispose their spiritual rulers, whom the Church of England can approach with peculiar weight, to undertake more readily their full mon faith, worship and polity; and it is our restoration to england the restoration to the civil power, will be found to characterize to the civil power, will be found to characterize to the civil power, will be found to characterize to the civil power, will be found to characterize to the civil power, will be found to characterize to the civil power, will be found to characterize to the civil power, will be found to characterize to the civil power, will be found to characterize to the civil power, will be found to characterize the two Churches, they are closely united in the results of a common faith, worship and polity; and it is our fervent prayer that the unfeigned respect, the

> G. T. SPENCER. JOHN SINCLAIR. EARNEST HAWKINS. HENRY CASWALL.

79 Pall Mall, Nov. 18, 1853. OXFORD .- The literature of University Reform has received during the last few days a very important accession in the Observations upon the Professorial System just issued by the Tutors' Association. Many of our readers remember that her Majesty's Commissioners proposed to throw a very large measure of power into the hands of the Professors, who were to be themselves in most cases nominees of the Crown. In the proposed House of Congre-gation, to which was to belong the initiative in (the senior) Tutor from each college. In the examinations great influence was proposed to be placed in the hands of the Professors. They were "not only to preside over the teach;"

Convenience of the whole parish was near the Hall; and this most probably is the reason why so many of our country churches are close beside the old Manor-house.

A singular incompanies the convenience of the whole parish was near the Hall; and this most probably is the reason why so many of our country churches are close beside the old Manor-house. the schools, but also to have a voice in the appointment of examinations." And in general the position of College Tutor was to become very subordinate, uncertain (as the Association remarks) whether second or third, in the scale the English Church Societies with the American Board of Missions in respect to their constitu-consideration, we should naturally presuppose

PHRONTISTERION, SCENE I. page 12.

Commissioner Socrates.—Tutor! benighted wretch!

didst thou say Tutor!

Who talks of Tutors now? The coin's not current.

Professors, man, Professors are the thing.

They'll would and model English education

On the best German plan: 'us quite delightful

To see how German students learn of them.

No bigotry, no narrow-minded feeling,

We may therefore, perlaps, conclude that the public should receive the present document cautiously. But, making this allowance, we think, and we believe that it will be generally admitted, that the report is an able, judicious pious uses as the Lord hath prospered man, been extensively put in practice among our been extensively put in practice among our Transatlantic brethren. This custom not being and temperate production, and that the practical experience of the Tutors has been well call experience of the Tutors has been well brought to bear to correct what was hasty and productive source of income to the Church. In crude in the suggestions of the Commissioners. -Clerical Journal.

> The Bishop of St. Asaph has stepped out of the beaten track, and has, in a spirit of primitive of Wouldham, near Rochester; value, 350t a episcopacy, issued a pastoral letter to his diocese on the duty of family prayer. The form

The papers give an account of an outrage committed at Warmsworth Church, near Donmob assembled, broke the windows, forced their way into the church, and did much mischief in the interior. It does not appear that robbery was the object, but that it was a riot in the daytime. No clue is given as to the causes, or alleged causes, for so insolent a proceeding. is merely stated that the Rev. C. E. Thomas, the incumbent, is much respected by his parish-ioners, and that he is endeavouring to bring the depredators to justice; meantime, I hope we shall find out the "why."\_Ibid.

The oldest clergyman in London is dead-at least, report states that he was the senior—the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D., rector of St. Mary Aldermary. His death was somewhat unexpected, though he had reached the eightieth year of his age. He was appointed to his living by Archbishop Sutton, in the year 1816, having been then many years one of the Masters of Merchant Taylors' School. He was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and took at one time a lively interest in the proceedings of that learned body. - Ibid.

At the November monthly meeting of the Many Clergymen, both in England and Ireland, when families or individuals are about to the Bishop of Cape Town in the chair, supported emigrate, give them letters commendatory to by the Bishop of Nova Scotia and the Bishops Designate of Natal and Graham's Town-the following grants were made :- £50 each towards the enlargement of St. Mary's Church, Plymouth, New Zealand; the erection of a Church in the Swedish (West Indies) Island of lexander Leonard, Rector of St. George the lartyr in New York, on whom especially the the district of St. John the Baptist, Hobart Town, Tasmania; £25 (additional) towards erection of a Church at York, Western Australia: £45 towards a Church and schools in Nova Scotia; and a large number of book grants.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND .- The many friends of the Rev. G. H. Nobbs in this country will be to learn that he has safely returned to his flock on Pitcairn's Island. Rear-Admiral Moresby Commander-in-chief of the naval station in the acific, who brought Mr. Nobbs away from the island, with a view to his ordination, in the autumn of 1852, landed him in good health and spirits at Pitcairn's Island on the 15th of May ast. The joy of the inhabitants on seeing their tried friend once more was exceedingly great; but they were suffering at that time from the double calamity of influenza and a scarcity of food. The Admiral most opportunely assisted them with provisions from the Portland, and has since sent them out from Valparaiso not only some supplies to make up for the failure of their crops, but a strong, well-built whale-boat, which he expects will prove of great

### NOTES AND QUERIES. [From the Clerical Journal.]

BAPTISM OF ADULTS .- The Rubric of the Service for Adult Baptism directs timely notice to be "given to the Bishop, or whom he shall appoint for that purpose," in order to secure the due examination of the candidates. Does the person so "appointed" mean the "priest" or presbyter who, at his ordination, received from the Bishop "authority to minister the holy sacraments in the congregation" to which he should be "lawfully appointed?" Or must the Bishop be applied to by the priest before he baptises an adult?

saw he then believed, on the evidence of his enses, what he ought to have believed before on the testimony of the Scripture, but which he had failed to believe, 'for as yet they knew not the scripture, that he must rise again from the

chism and Marriage Service stand for "nomen"?
If so, what does "M," stand for?
ESTHER, VIII. 6.—The Hebrew verb 55%.

in Esther, viii. 7, is translated "endure: in Isaiah, i, 13, with the negative particle, "I cannot away with." As the meaning evidently is, "I cannot bear" or "endure," what is the real force of the additional "away with?" Is it the sacrificial sense of "accept?"

ANCIENT ANGLO-SAXON PARISH CHURCHES .-At first, the Bishops of the Saxons resided with their whole presbytery at the cathedral town, whence missionary priests were sent throughout the country, revisiting at stated times the villages and hamlets in which they had founded a company of believers. Archbishop Theodore encouraged the Saxon landowners to build churches upon their estates, and to have resident pastors: permitting them to pay to their parish priests the whole or a portion of their tithe, which hitherto had been paid into the common fund, of which the Bishop was the

It was not only the most convenient position for the Thane; but, since his household comprised the greater portion of the population of

house is Mark's-hill, and the parish has no other name; the population of the parish consists of the households at the Hall, the rectory, the bailiff's house, and three or four labourer cottages. The church stands within the Hallgardens, and, of course, the advowsen is in the gardens, and, of course, the advows in in the squire; and it was a thorough me lieval feeling which prompted a former squire, a century ago, when he rebuilt his dining-hall, to rebuild at the same time the parish church of precisely the same size and shape; it was the feeling of an old Saxon Thane or Norman Lord, who built both his church and his hall large enough to hold all his people, because he expected them all to go to church, and intended to feast them all in his hall .- Clerical Journal. VACANCIES .- The following appointments and

presentations have become vacant since our last publication:—The Rectory of Mount Bures, Essex; value, 400l. a year. The Rectory of Epperston, near Southwell; value, 320l. a year. The wardenship of St. Thomas's Theological College, Columbia; value, 400l a year. The Professorship of English Literature and Modern History in King's College, London. The Office of Vice-Principal of the Worcester Diocesan Training College for Masters, at Saltley, near Birmingnam; value, 150l. a year; vacant at Christmas Rectory of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, in the city of London; value, 650l. a year. Penmorva and Dolbenmaen, near Tremadoc, Carnarvonshire; value, 400l. a year. The Rectory cese on the duty of family prayer. The form is an epistle to Archdeacon Clough, and the tone is most paternal and affectionate. Steps such as these make the people feel that Bishops are placed over them, not far off, and only above them.—Ibid.

The Vicarage of Sibbeesword, near Dover, with the Vicarage of Coldred, annexed; value, 260l. a year. The Incumbency of St. Paul's Derby; value, 130l. a year. The Incumbency of the Church and District of St. James, Norwich, with Pockthorpe annexed; value, 150l. a year. The Rectory of Little Horsted, Sussex; value, 4001. a year. The Rectory of Brobury, Herefordshire; value, 2001. a year. The Rec caster. On the 22nd ult. it would seem that a tory of Lokington, near Beverley, Yorkshire; value, 560l. a year. The Rectory of Cottered, Herts; value, 350l. a year. The Vicarage of Weathersfield, Essex; value, 3501. a year. The Vicarage of Bredwardine, Herefordshi value, 2001. a year. The Vicarage of Laxton Northamptonshire; value, 2001. a year. The Rectory of Fennoa; value, 400%. a year. Rectory of Inniskenny; value, 200%. a year. The Incumbency of Kilnwick, near Walton, Yorkshire; value, 120l. a year. The Rectory of Aldford, Chester; value, 300l. a year; patron, the Marquis of Westminster. The Rectory of Little Tey, near Coggeshall, Essex; value, 160l. a year; patron, the Bishop of Rochester. The Vicarage of Yarcombe, near Honiton, Devon; value, 7001. a year; patron, the Crown. The Rectory of St. George's, Glamorganshire; value, 150l. a year; patron, L. Fraherne, Esq. Vicarage of St. Hilary, Glamorganshire; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Llandaff. The Vicarage of North Elkington, Lincolnshire; value, 2001. a year; patron, Rev. W. Smyth. The Vicarage of the East Haddon, Northamptonshire; value, 1801. a year. The Vicarage of Berwick-upon Tweed; value, 350l. a year; patron, the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The Incumbency of Great St. Mary's, Cambridge; value, 1201 year; patrons, Masters and Fellows of Trinity

LICENCES TO CURACIES .- By the Bishop of Norwich:-The Revs. F. R. Gorton, B.A., to Gunthorp; T. Parr, B.A., to Weybread; W Tebbs, B.A., to St. Mark's, Lakenham; H. M. Smythe, B.A., to Great Glemham; A. W. Boy-

By the Bishop of Chester:—The Revs. F. Gell, to St. Paul's, Prince's-park, Toxteth-park; P. S. Swanwick, to Prestbury; C. J. Clarke, to Eccleston; J. C. Reade, to the Assistant-Curacy of West Derby; R. Vance, to St. Jude's, West Derby; H. E. T. Gough, to St. Silas, Liver-

Among the literary notes of the day, we may mention that the Oxford Chronicle has opened its columns to undergraduate contributions from its University readers: and as might be anticipated a very miscellaneous and amusing collection is the result. We should recommend a different classification to the one at present adopted, as the abrupt transition from grave to gay often destroys the effect of the former. We quote a specimen, which may be deemed apropos to our columns this week :-

LINES TO THE LORD BISHOP OF CAPETOWN. "The Lord looked upon him, and said 'Go in this thy ight—have not I sent thee?' "—Judges vi., 14.

Yes, "Go in this thy might,"
Tho' toils await thee;—difficult the road
Before thee lyin;—paths before untrod.
By Messenger of Light:
He will be with thee ever—Gideon's God.

Yet art thou not alone!

Nor now, as at the first, when thou wentst forth,
Dost thou depart! Who tend thee from the North
To thy more Southern home?
Colenso, Armstrong, names of rev'rence worth.

What the 'thy sheep are clouded By ignorance dark; and Superstition's sway Hath held them in time past.—a fitful ray Gleams even yet while shrouded In gloom, which soon must yield to glorious day.

"Fear not! Lo I command thee?
Wise are my purposes!" (half veiled in night,
The darksome future seems e'en more bright).
"I call! what can withstand thee?
Have not I sent thee? Go in this thy might."
Magdalen Hall.

A correspondent of the London Clerical Jour To these instructions it has been equally our tage a little way from the road, and half hid by a few tall clims in front, shrubbery special directions. We therefore respectfully

To these instructions it has been equally our duty and our desire to confine ourselves; and we have now only, in conclusion, to tender our and privileges of the "aquae bajulus" of ante-long Bishops:

ran in colonial warfare, having borne the burden and heat of the day—an αναξ ανδρων, who can rule and led men—noble-hearted and ncere, though not exempt from that tendency towards despotism which is the besetting sin of all energetic men, who, having clear sight and strong convictions, and eager love of action, cannot bear to be hindered in doing things, of the truth and goodness of which they feel so oure, by men of more sluggish disposition and ess earnestness than themselves. Dr. Colenso is a tall, dark, aquiline-featured man, looking, at first sight, rather the student than the traat first sight, rather the student than the travelling missionary, yet doubtless equal to the latter labor also; fluent in speech and clear in narration, though without eloquence; he gives the impression rather of a steady hard worker than an enthusiastic person. Dr. Armstrong, on the other hand, is a burly man, stout and vigorous, evidently capable of feeling, as well as of kindling excitement; with the strong heart that sustains men in reverses, and carries them over difficulties. Our church will be well them over difficulties. Our church will be well

represented in the southern hemisphere. A correspondent informs us that All Saints' Church, Bristol, is at present undergoing very extensive repairs and restorations, under Mr. Pope, the architect. The church is one of peculiar local interest, as being the burial-place of Edward Colston, the great benefactor of the city of Bristol, and also as having belonged in

The Annual General Meeting of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society was held on the 7th alt., in the Hopetown Rooms, Edinburgh. The chair was occupied by the Very Rev. Dean

"I think the operations of the Society during the past year, and its wants, have been very

learly laid before you in the Report; and I think the result is on the whole very gratifying. We hear there is everywhere an increased demand for the Society's assistance-that a spirit of rivalry is spreading through the length and breadth of the land. But this is the bright side of the picture. The dark side of the picture is, that while the Society is thus extending its operations, the support extended to it by Churchmen has not been increasing, or is inoreasing very slowly. We have so often heard this stated that people may think that there is no meaning in it; but, alas! there is a very sad meaning in it, and I do hope that next year we may see a larger amount of support accorded to the Society. We ought to remember that the Society's operations have been within the last two or three years almost doubled; for though efore that time the support of educational measures was one of its principles, yet it was not carried out to anything like the extent to which it has now been carried. This Society s in fact three or four societies in one. It co ocieties in England; and, therefore, it ought to receive much greater support than it does; and, I trust, it will do so during the course of

next year. There is one gratifying circumstance in this Report, namely, that a great portion of the Society's business is conducted by aymen; and I think all that is wanted to stir up laymen more generally, is to have their du-ties laid before them by the clergy. I think that all we want is to have our duty plainly told The Rectories of us, and then there is more chance of our affordng more support to the Society than we have a sample of Mr. Foster's style:

ed in several of the Scottish dioceses.

The Bishop's School, Glasgow, has been inau-ENDOWMENT OF THE BISHOPRIC OF GLASGOW

AND GALLOWAY .- We are greatly gratified at eing enabled to announce that a sum, amounting to nearly £2,000, has been left towards the endowment of the bishopric of Glasgow, by a St. Mary's congregation, Glasgow.

# COLONIAL.

COLONIAL CHURCH SCHOOL SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Halifax Associaion, in aid of the above named Society, was held at the Temperance Hall on the 13th ultimo, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia in the chair The Report announced that the funds of the parent Society amounted to nearly £10,000 during the past year. The expenditure in Nova Scotia alone for 1853 had been about £11,000. The Report dwelt at some length on the Training School lately established in Halifax, and of the progress it had made under Mr.

There were four resolutions passed, one of which urged upon the supporters of the Society the necessity for active co-operation in carrying out the Training School; and another was to the effect that the spiritual darkness thoughout the world appeals to all the believers for increased efforts in order to make known the Jospel of Christ to mankind. Abridged from the Halifax Times.

# Romantsm and Dissent.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF ROMISH INTOLERANCE.

able number of the "reformed," and a family belonging to this persuasion purchased a grave in the cemetery of that city. A few weeks ago a member of that family died, and using their unquestionable right, the survivors caused him to be interred in their grave. The funeral rites in the comparison. What was St. Peter's for were performed in the presence of a considerable number of Roman Catholics, who listened with great respect, and indeed seemed much of our own cathedrals.

The last hit should be compared to the comp interment, the sous-préfêt of the department, informed of what had been done, gave orders that the body should be disinterred! A party of workmen accordingly visited the cemetery, dug up the coffin, and dragged it through the mud, the place where criminals are buried. this was not sufficient; the BISHOP OF COM-PEIGNE came with great pomp to reconsecrate the ground that had been defiled by Protestant dast; and then, to complete the tyrannous absurdity of the whole transaction, a bill of 56 francs was presented to the bereaved family for the disinterment of the deceased. As this was ecompanied with a threat of legal proceedings if it were not paid, an appeal has been made to Paris. M. FORTOUL, who has the matter now before him, has called upon the sous-préfêt for an explanation, and here for the present the matter rests .- Clerical Journal.

A BELL was lately baptised in Canada by a R. C. bishop, with all solemnity, and having a gorgeous mass of building opposite which respectable gentleman and lady as sponsors for tells the admiring world what the England its future good behaviour.

has been celebrated and a requiem sung for the benefit of the late Bishop Burke, of this city,

The extreme measures adopted by the government of Baden, with reference to the Romish clergy within its territory, are likely from their very rigor to defeat their own end. Most of truth. Shame on our cold hearts for this!

BISHOP GRAY, of Cape Town, already a vet- the concessions demanded by it of the Romish clergy, were reasonable anough; but such a requirement as that the examination papers of every theological student were to be submitted to the inspection of government officials, was just acting in the worst spirit of the very Romanism which it is striving to keep under control. It is stated that the Archbishop of Fribourg, who is universally supported by his clergy in withstanding the demands of the civil power, is likely to gain the day; and that, consequently, "the yoke of ultramontanism will be rendered heavier than ever."

No. 24.

### Our Review.

LECTURES delivered at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the late John Foster. Bohn's Standard Library. Toronto: A. H. Armour.

When we say that we have not ex-

actly relished such of these lectures as we

have selected and read, supposing them likely to be fair specimens, we desire to state distinctly that it is not because the author was a Dissenter; though we hope no one would suspect us of such blind prejudice. On the contrary, we have failed to derive from them the gratification we anticipated; because, as it seems to us, early times to the religious body of the Callendars, an account of whose labours was published sermons of Dissenters very rarely want sermons of Dissenters very rarely wantby the late incumbent, the Rev. Henry Rogers, the direct address to the heart. Dissenting preaching is very often characterised by a sort of fanatical disdain for intellectual acquirement; but it is unusual (we must do the Dissenting pulpit that justice) to see it neglect the effort to keep up a direct and reiterated knocking at the door Mr. Stewart Nicholson, in moving the appro- of the heart. And that knocking at the heart is of immense importance. How is the sinner to be roused without it? What is gained if we cannot break that sinner's sleep? We had rather have the knock at the heart a pretty rude and rough one, than have none at .all. Mr. Foster's lectures are, we think, defective in this respect. There is in them, it is true, abundant evidence of "a mind of a high order," such as the editor says, and those who have read his other productions are fully aware, Mr. Foster possessed. But the editor himself speaks of Mr. Foster's " severe, not to say, fastidious elaboration." There has been, indeed, fastidious elaboration,-elaboration at the expense of life. As specimens of elegant and chaste composition, these lectures certainly have merited republication by that enterprising and popular publisher, Mr. H. G. Bohn; but we are unable to regard them as models of that earnest, fervid, awakening appeal which is to evidently required by the sluggishness and the antipathies of a sin-blighted and self-pleasing world. For that style of preaching, (and it is the style which sinners on the brink of perdition need,) give us-amongst Dissenting preachers-not Foster; but such as Binney, Parsons, and Hamilton.

The following extract may be quoted as

"What the inhabitants of this planet, between Days of fasting and prayer, with reference to the visitation of the cholera, have been appointed in several of the Scottish dioceses.

What the inflational factor is an amazing spectacle for contemplation. Think of all the heathen temples! We have notices in history of some that have wholly or nearly vanished from the face of the earth, but were once of great celebrity and resort. Others, described as of immense magnificence, have only left their fragments of columns, pieces of sculpture, and shapeless heaps of stones. Many others, in ady lately deceased, and formerly a member of various degrees of ruin, still exhibit prodigious grandeur and beauty; as at Athens, Rome, Baalbec, Palmyra. And there are at this day, in some regions, in a complete state, many vast struc-tures for the service of pagan gods and abomin-ations. So that our globe has been (if we may so speak) studded and sparkling with the splendid prominences of triumphant paganism. Evil spirits, haunting it, have had, as it were, superb palaces to go in and out of; -while good ones, sojourning, have had to survey mighty fortresses of war against heaven; and might wonder, unless instructed in the mystery of Providence

> tures against heaven; even in America, as found at its discovery; in Europe,-think only of Greece and Italy; in Asia, to an incalculable amount; in Eastern Europe, and Western Asia, the dazzling beauty of some, and at once the beauty and grand dimensions of others, were such that we cannot wonder the popular mind was enchanted and overawed;—Egypt, above all, for stupendous vastness, consuming almost half a nation's labour, and successive generations, as at Carnac. After such a view, we may well doubt whether all the structures in the world for Christian worship have absorbed so much labour aud cost as the temples of heathenism. But, if we may be allowed to throw over to the same account as paganism all the Mo-hammedan mosques; and, in addition, all that which in *Christian* edifices has been merely for the purpose of pomp and superstition—there is no longer any comparison. The whole sum of what has been expended in building really for and by what expedient was the money raised? The same expedient was resorted to in certain

All this has been done by human contrivance

and labour! Over the greater part of the earth

the inhabitants have raised these proud struc

The last hit should have been accompanied by a caveat against the "fervid activity," to borrow Dr. Johnson's wellknown irony, of the generations who have suffered those cathedrals to fall into decay, or else have failed to devote them to their proper uses. We never reflect on the superstition which blends with the piety embodied in the stones of our English cathedrals, without heaving a sigh for the comparative avarice and lethargy of an age which does not build cathedrals; which does not think of building them, -that is, glorious temples of the Most High such as the ancient Abbey which proclaims what our forefathers-the England of the pastdid for their religion, in the face of the of the present has done for her parliament. We observe too, that nearer home, a mass The superstition hath been rooted up: God be praised for that! but the zeal, alas! hath not all been retained. A large, a "Behold now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation," says the Bible.—Halifax perished friend in been retained. A large, a very large proportion of their zeal hath perished, -fair y chilled to death by covetous commerce. What our forefathers did for a faith adulterated with error, we are