

sons neither of whom is of our own communion, except in cases where the marriage cannot, without extreme difficulty, be solemnised in any other way.

(c) Irregularly Solemnised.

While we recognise the validity of all marriages contracted in conformity with the laws of the State, provided that they be not contrary to the laws of the Church, we would earnestly impress upon all members of the Church of England the duty of having their marriages solemnised according to the rites of the Church, and in no other way.

(d) Caution to be used.

1. We desire to draw the attention of the clergy to the necessity of exercising due caution before they proceed to solemnize marriage.
2. We therefore recommend that the banns be thrice published, except in case of marriage by license, once at least in the licensed place of worship which is nearest to the residence of the parties desiring to be married.
3. And that the registers of marriage, baptism and burial be accurately kept, and copies sent at the times required by law.

(10) Churching of Women.

We are of opinion, from the rubric at the end of the service for the churching of women, that that service is not intended to be used for persons who are living in such a state as would justify the ministry in repelling them from the holy communion.

(11) Ministering to Dissenters.

We are of opinion that the general principle of colonial legislation, by which the equality of all religious denominations is recognized, releases the clergy of the Church of England in these colonies from the obligation to perform religious services for persons who are not members of our own Church.

VIII. HOLY BAPTISM.

As Bishops engaged in the charge of extensive dioceses, and debarred from frequent opportunities of conference, we do not presume to think that we can inform or guide the judgment of the Church at large; but at a time when the minds of pious and thoughtful men are in perplexity, we cannot remain altogether silent, nor refrain from stating what we believe to be the just interpretation of the Creed, Articles, and Liturgy of the Church of England respecting the regeneration of infants in holy baptism.

We believe regeneration to be the work of God in the sacrament of Baptism, by which infants baptised with water, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, die unto sin, and rise again unto righteousness, and are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.

We believe this regeneration to be the particular grace prayed for, and expected, and thankfully acknowledged to have been received in the baptismal services.

We believe that it is the doctrine of our Church that all infants do by baptism receive this grace of regeneration. But remembering the words of our Lord instituting the holy sacrament of Baptism (Matt. xxviii. 19, 20.) which enjoin that they who are baptised are to be made disciples and to be taught, we are of opinion that whenever an infant is baptised, an assurance ought to be given at the same time on its behalf (by some one or more baptised persons) that it will be brought up in the faith of Christ.

We do not recognise in the infant itself any unworthiness which disqualifies it from receiving in baptism this grace of regeneration, for our Lord Jesus Christ does not deny his grace and mercy unto such infants, but most lovingly doth call them unto him.

We do not believe that unworthiness in ministers, parents, or sponsors, hinders this effect of the love of Christ.

We believe that a wilful neglect of the means of grace does not prove that the gift of regeneration was never received, but in those who so fall away after baptism, we believe that the consequence of their having been regenerated is to aggravate their guilt.

Finally, we would express, first, our cordial and entire agreement with the Articles and Formularies of our Church, in their plain and full meaning, and in their literal and grammatical sense. Secondly, our willing disposition to accept and use them all in the manner which is appointed; and with especial reference to our present subject, to carry on the work of Christian education in the firm belief that infants do receive in baptism the grace of regeneration. Thirdly, above all, we would express our unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God for the gift and preservation of these inestimable blessings.

HOLY BAPTISM.

Upon this subject the Bishop of Melbourne preferred the following views as follows:—

The doctrine of our Church concerning the nature and efficacy of Holy Baptism may, in my opinion, be stated in the eight following propositions:

1. Regeneration is that operation of the Spirit of God upon the heart, which produces a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness. By regeneration we are made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.
2. Baptism is the sacrament of regeneration, which is the particular grace prayed for, expected, and thankfully acknowledged to have been received in the baptismal service.
3. The work of regeneration is wrought in all, whether they be adults or infants, who receive baptism rightly (Art. xxvii.), but in none others (Art. xxv.)
4. The Church, in her office for the baptism of infants, and in that for the baptism of adults, uses the language of faith and hope, and it is not to be understood as declaring positively a fact which it cannot certainly know—viz. that every baptised infant, or every baptised adult, is regenerate.
5. The statement put into the mouth of a catechumen that he was in baptism made a member of Christ, &c., is to be understood in the same qualified application as the declaration which almost immediately follows, "God by His help he will do as his godfathers and godmothers had promised for him, and that he heartily thanks his heavenly Father that he hath called him, &c."
6. Repentance and faith are required of those who come to be baptised, but the Church is silent as to the necessity and fitness of an infant, who is incapable of repentance and faith, for receiving regeneration in baptism.
7. The unworthiness of a minister does not take away the effect of baptism, either in the case of adults or infants (Art. xxvi.)
8. Parents are no where mentioned in the Articles, or in the baptismal service, but infants are baptised, because they promise repentance and faith by their

sureties. These sureties, or sponsors, are to be duly qualified persons, and no one is to be admitted godfather or godmother before the said person so undertaking has received the holy communion. (Canon xxix.) The Church, however, has not positively affirmed that the unworthiness of sponsors disqualifies an infant for receiving the grace of baptism.

The truth of the following four additional propositions may also, I think, be gathered from the Scriptures and is perfectly consistent with the general tenor of the Articles and formularies of our Church, viz.:

9. Sponsors, who themselves repent and believe, may be ought to expect most confidently the grace of regeneration for the children whom they bring to be baptised.
10. While the Church may, and ought to, use the language of faith and hope respecting all infants brought to be baptised, impenitent and unbelieving sponsors are not entitled to expect any blessing from an ordinance which they only profane.
11. Children who have been baptised are to be taught to regard God as their Father, and to love and trust in Him as having redeemed them by His Son, and sanctified them by His Spirit—to pray that being regenerate, and made the children of God, by adoption and grace, they may daily be renewed by the Holy Ghost (Collet for Christmas-day), to consider the guilt of any sins which they may commit against God, as aggravated by their having been baptised and brought up in the faith of the Gospel.
12. Our own personal repentance and faith are the only sure evidence of our being spiritually the children of God.

Having thus stated my own views of the doctrine of our Church concerning holy baptism, I would unite with my right reverend brethren in expressing—

1. My cordial and entire agreement with all the Articles and Formularies of our Church in their plain and full meaning, and in their literal and grammatical sense.
2. My willing disposition to accept and use them in the manner which is appointed; and (with especial reference to our present subject) to carry on the work of Christian education in the firm belief that infants do receive in baptism the grace of regeneration.
3. Above all, my unfeigned thankfulness to Almighty God for the gift and preservation of these inestimable blessings.

C. MELBOURNE.

IX. EDUCATION.

(1) Schools.

We cannot incur the responsibility of seeming to countenance any system of erroneous, defective, or indefinite religious instruction by incorporating ourselves with the boards, either general or local, which have the regulation and superintendance of schools so conducted.

But wherever a Church of England school cannot be established, the clergy, after communication with the Bishop, should consider it their duty to remedy, as far as possible, the evils or defects of any schools to which Church children may be sent by their parents.

(2) University.

We are of opinion that the establishment of the University of Sidney may promote the growth of sound learning, and may in many ways assist the collegiate institutions of the Church of England in our respective dioceses.

But while we are not unwilling that the students in our diocesan colleges and schools should compete with all other classes of students in such public university examinations, on general literature and science, as may be established by a senate, appointed under ordinance of the colonial legislature, we should decidedly object to any University system which might have the effect of withdrawing from our own collegiate rule the students educated in our separate diocesan institutions.

UNITED STATES.

We have received the following letter from an obliging correspondent:

Rev. Sir:—

The following letter I have lately received from a Rev'd gentleman, connected with that interesting and prosperous mission connected with our sister Church in the United States, viz., Nashotah. They have also commenced another, last year, after the same model, under the Rev'd Mr. Breck, at "Minasota," the most northerly and westerly state in the Union.

Should you deem it worthy of insertion in the Church, many readers of which, I have reason to know, have taken a deep interest in the said truly Apostolic Missions, you will much oblige, Rev'd Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A CHURCHMAN.

"This Mission (Nashotah) is situated beautifully amid lakes of small size, whose little outlets find their way to the 'Father of Rivers.' Thus on the confines of this great valley, it is easy of access both east and west: its great object is to supply the north-west with an Apostolic ministry.

"The Diocese of Wisconsin contains more than 350,000 inhabitants; that of Iowa 166,000 more. About thirty Clergy are labouring amid this vast and daily increasing population. From all parts the want of Clergy finds a way to make itself known. Every rising village contains the germ of a parish, which, if cared for, would soon grow to vigorous strength."

"The men to do this can only be provided at 'Nashotah.' Already her graduates have five hundred communicants in their far separated parishes. Year by year, it is hoped, Nashotah will send forth an increasing number, to go forth and begin in other places with like success. Nashotah receives young men and affords them instructions preparatory to their becoming candidates for Holy Orders. Our daily routine is regular:—Morning prayers at 8½ o'clock a.m., followed by recitations until 1 p.m., then dinner with one of the Faculty. From 1½ p.m. till 2, is for mid-day devotions. From 2, to 5 p.m. for labour. Evening prayers at 5 p.m., followed by supper. Thus day after day passes, and we hope all are progressing, not only in knowledge, but also in spiritual wisdom. Our present number in College is 14. Thus, dear Sir, to your kind and confiding letter have I made such answer as my time and circumstances will permit. I write amid the solemn hours of passion week, and in anticipation of Easter. Thus may this 'Lent of life' always remind us of that glorious Easter, when all shall arise 'Sons of one glorious morn.'"

Your affectionate friend and brother,

ARCH. D. COLE.

From our English Files.

ITALY.—The Cardinal Patriarch of Venice was taken ill during the celebration of mass on Easter Sunday, and compelled to quit the church. His Eminence was carried home forthwith, and received medical aid; but on a violent inflammatory fever came on, and upon the fifth day (25th) he expired, to the great grief of the population, by whom he was beloved and respected.

TURKEY.—A correspondent of the Daily News states that contrary to the advice given by Sir Stratford Canning, the Sultan has acceded to the wishes of Austria and Russia, and determined not to liberate Kossuth for two months longer.

The Turkish General Skenderbeg has taken Bichez by storm, after formidable resistance on the part of the Bosnian insurgents.

GREECE.—The question of King Otho's successor to the throne, has been decided by the resignation of the claims of Prince Luitpold, of Bavaria, in favour of his younger brother Prince Adalbert, now twenty-three years of age, who has promised that his children shall be brought up in the doctrines of the Greek Church.

INDIA.—Lord Dalhousie has returned to Peshawur after his interchange of civilities with Gholab-Singh, and tranquility is at present regnant throughout our Eastern possessions.

In China the rebellion is said to be fast gaining head so as in fact to threaten the throne of the newly crowned Emperor.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Friday, February 7, was set apart at the Cape, by the Monitor, as a day of fasting, prayer, and humiliation before God, in respect of the present calamity which He has pleased to inflict on this colony. It was gratifying to see it so universally observed as such. All the places of worship were open and largely attended. The stores and shops were closed, and the city generally wore a sobered aspect, showing the sympathies of its inhabitants with their unfortunate fellow-colonists on the frontier. The collections received at the English and Dutch churches were to be devoted to those families who have suffered by the war.

SPAIN.—It is stated that the Queen is once more in a situation to raise the hopes of her subjects on the prospect of an heir to the throne, and the Court's intended removal to Aranjuez for the season has in consequence been suspended.

At a Protestant meeting at Liverpool, last Tuesday, Dr. McNeile called upon the gentlemen and merchants of the town to protect the Protestant workmen from the exclusive dealing of "their Popish lumpers and warehousemen," it being, he declared, a fact that they would not give a day's work to a Protestant, and that recently a set of Roman Catholic workmen struck on finding a Protestant employed among them, and left off work till he was turned off. Dr. McNeile alluded to the secessions to Rome of the member for the Isle of Wight as a judgment on his father for having voted for Catholic Emancipation:—

"His father was member for the island. He was a liberal. He would have Romanism in the State; and God said to him, 'Yes, and you shall have it in the family.' His eldest son, the present member, his heir, on whom his large estates are entailed, has become a Romanist. This is too much, and now the old man is drinking in bitterness of the cup he filled for himself. (Sensation)." —May 7th.

Sir James Emerson Tennet has formally resigned the Governorship of St. Helena, that he may again stand for the representation of Belfast.

The Globe states that an "arrangement" has been made between the parties to the suit of Metairie v. Wiseman and others, concerning the property bequeathed by the late M. Carré to the Roman Catholic priest Holdstock. By the arrangement the principal portion of M. Carré's property goes to his next of kin, instead of the Romish Church.

The Carlisle Patriot states that the Rev. J. Smith is much better in health, and that the reverend gentleman was admitted to bail on Tuesday. His sureties were W. P. Johnson, Esq., Walton-house, and the Rev. C. Benson, Vicar of Brampton.

At the Ryde petty sessions, Henry Bell Brown, minister of the Wesleyan Chapel, in Nelson-street, and Eliza, his wife, were each fined £5 for cruelly beating, and otherwise ill-treating Eliza Cox, a poor servant girl in their employ, aged 14. The magistrate expressed his regret that he could not commit them for trial, there being no fund to defray the prosecution.

We regret to announce the decease, after so early a retirement from public life, of the late Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Earl of Cottenham.—His Lordship died at Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca, on the 29th ult., in the 71st year of his age. The Right Hon. Charles Christopher Pepys, first Earl of Cottenham, was second son of Sir William Weller Pepys (first baronet), by the eldest daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell. He was brother to the Bishop of Worcester. Born 1781; married, in 1821, the daughter of William Wingfield, Esq., and niece of the second Earl of Digby; graduated LL.D., at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1803; was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn, 1804; appointed a King's Counsel, 1826; Solicitor-General to Queen Adelaide, 1833; Solicitor-General to the King, February, 1834; First Commissioner when the Great Seal was in commission, in 1835; Lord Chancellor from 1838 to Sept. 1841, and again appointed to that office in August, 1846; was appointed a commissioner to consider the state of the bishoprics, 1847. Represented the borough of Malton in Parliament from 1832 to 1836; had previously sat for Higham Ferrars. The Hon. Charles Edward Pepys, born in 1824 (Clerk of the Crown in Chancery), succeeds his deceased father as Earl of Cottenham. Five other sons and six daughters survive their noble and distinguished parent. The Earl of Cottenham, it is scarcely necessary to add, throughout life was ever a consistent Whig, and a sound and impartial Judge.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, last week, it was agreed to present an address to Lord Palmerston to use his influence with the Sublime Porte to procure the liberation of Kossuth. The Lord Mayor expressed a desire of entertaining "that distinguished man among other illustrious foreigners."

THE BISHOP OF ARGYLL AND DR. McLEOD.—Dr. McLeod, of Glasgow, having stated at a meeting held in that town, that the Clergy of the Episcopal Church of Scotland "were scattering Puseyite and semi-Popish tracts over all their native land in the Gaelic language," Dr. Ewing, the Bishop of Argyll, wrote to Dr. McLeod, to say that he knew only of two tracts circulated in his sphere of supervision, neither of which was semi-Popish or Tractarian, enclosing copies of them, and requesting Dr. McLeod to "point out to him

the tracts to which he referred, and the Clergy who had distributed." Dr. McLeod, in reply, "begged simply to say that he had neither time nor inclination for entering on a controversial correspondence at present." A curious feature of the correspondence is, that while the Bishop addresses Dr. McLeod as "Rev. Sir," that gentleman in return addresses the Bishop, not as the "Right Reverend," but as "the Rev. Bishop Ewing."

NOVEL WAY TO EVADE TOLL.—A few days ago some young men near Donnington being unable to pay the toll for a donkey which they had with them, dressed it up with a coat and hat, and raising it on its hind legs proceeded to support it through the gate with these consoling words, "Come along, brother, you ben't so drunk as you pretend to be."

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—A few days ago a person known by the name of "Steeple Jack," having been employed to repair a tall chimney at the Bristol alkali works, went to the top (200 feet) in half a minute, by means of a chain with tackling attached, which he had thrown over the top with his kite.

A Philharmonic Society is established at Algiers, and Beethoven's symphony in C minor is in preparation.—Shade of the bygone days!

An old Polish soldier, who died a few days since in the Hospital of Invalids, in Paris, had reached his 127th year.

The Scheldt threatens inundation along the whole line of valley, 25 leagues in length, between Tournay and Ghent.

A curious meteorological phenomenon has just taken place at Lardabourg, in Calabria. A luminous meteor was perceived to fall on a barn, which it set on fire.

Mr. Peto, Mr. Brassey, and Mr. J. L. Ricardo, have got the contract for the first railway undertaken in Norway. It is to run from Lake Meuson to Christiania, it is expected to be opened in May, 1853.

The Presburg Gazette publishes a letter from Vienna of the 29th ult., stating that the Emperor of Austria has for some time past, exhibited symptoms of pulmonary consumption.

Cuneo, in Piedmont, was on the 24th ult., visited by a crowd of butterflies, of various colours. They settled in myriads on walls, trees, &c. They are supposed to have been gathered together by whirlwinds in Africa, and to have been driven over to Europe by the same agency.

A fine screw steamship will be launched in June from a building yard on the Clyde. She is intended to trade between Liverpool and the United States, and is the largest, with one exception, ever built in Great Britain for the merchant service. She is a three-decker 273 feet in length on the spar deck, and 290 feet over all; beam 37 feet 9 inches—and measures upwards of 2,100 tons. She will be propelled by two engines of about 450 horse power.

EMIGRATION.—The country papers, from the four quarters of the kingdom, continue to report the flight of farmers across the Atlantic, which a Dundalk journal compares to the movement of an army retreating before the enemy.—Dublin paper.

MR. HUDSON, M. P.—We understand that a movement is now going amongst influential shareholders of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway to invite George Hudson, Esq., M. P., to resume the chair of their important company.—Hull Packet.

BROUGHAM CASTLE.—The walls of Brougham Castle have been thoroughly propped and repaired; and there is now every probability of the remnants of this ancient fortress standing for three or four succeeding centuries. It was from this castle, in the reign of Henry VII., that Thomas Lord Daere, of Gilsland, carried off in the night time Elizabeth, sole heiress and Baroness of Greystoke.

THE AWFUL EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.—At a recent inquest held in Taunton, the Coroner was understood to remark, that since the introduction of Free Trade it had devolved upon him to hold inquests upon no less than five respectable farmers who had committed suicide under circumstances which led one to suppose they were influenced to the sad act from a depressed state of their finances, brought about mainly from the policy of Free Trade, which was so ruinous in its results in the agricultural districts.—Somerset County Herald.

INTRODUCTION OF GAS INTO WARSAW.—The Czar has ordered Warsaw to be lit with gas, and the water of the Vistula to be conveyed in pipes throughout the city.

SPREAD OF MORMONISM IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—A soldier, who dates from Rosecommon, writing to the Record, calls attention to the fact that Mormonism is spreading amongst the soldiers of his regiment, and inquires for some book that exposes the errors of that system.

GRECIAN BARBARITY.—The Courier de Athènes, of the 8th, contains a report of the depredations and atrocities committed by bands of armed brigands in different parts of the territory. At Vranesi, a band of 30 brigands, after committing other atrocities, poured boiling oil on the breasts of three females, and then sacked the village, carrying off their booty without meeting with any resistance.

JESUIT INFLUENCE IN ELECTIONS.—The singular proceedings of the Longford election elicit from the Morning Herald the following appropriate remarks:—"Poor Serjeant Shee—a member of the English bar, although an Irishman by birth—to whom the Tenant League had promised his choice of the representation of all Ireland—posted over to Longford to contest the county upon Tenant-League principles; but, on his arrival, he was coolly told that the invitation sent to him was retracted, and that it was the goodwill and pleasure of the Longford Priests that Mr. O'Ferrall—a stranger in the county—absent from the British dominions—who had never heard of the vacancy—who was distinguished for nothing except his strenuous opposition to every political principle to which the Liberal Club of Longford was pledged—should be nominated by that Club the member for the county. The influences that dictated such a choice must manifestly be secret ones. Mr. O'Ferrall had, however, while Governor of Malta proved himself the obsequious slave of the Jesuit faction. At their bidding he had done that which no representative of a British Sovereign had ever done before—he had denied to political refugees the privilege of finding shelter on the island over which he ruled.—He had driven back the victims of European despotism to the dungeons of the scaffold from which they dreamed they would find a shelter beneath the British flag. To what other service than this does he owe the seat in the British Senate to which by the time this meets the eye of our readers he will be by law entitled? Whence came the missive to the Longford Priests, in obedience to which poor Serjeant Shee was