

Mr. Dupont, seconded by Mr. Innes, moved for leave to introduce a Canon on patronage. The Canon he proposed was one which gave the Bishop the power to accept or not the nominee of the congregation. He felt sure it would tend towards harmony and increased confidence between congregations and their chief pastor.

The Rev. H. Mogg pointed out how necessary it was to carefully avoid anything like congregationalism, alluding to the evils which arose under the system of congregations electing their clergy. He felt it was so serious a matter that it would be far more advantageous to refer the matter to the executive or some other committee. The clergy, he held, must in their serious charge—that of souls—be independent to a great extent of their congregations, though they were bound from their office, to episcopal authority.

Mr. McCreight opposed the principles which were involved in the canon and pointed out the great danger that would be under such a system of drifting into congregationalism.

The Bishop explained that a canon in some respects much the same had been prepared on the subject. He remarked that though he did not seem to please congregations by removing clergymen, yet he thought he had never appointed without fully satisfying the desires of the people.

After various remarks from the Archdeacon, Mr. Pooley, who defended the Esquimalt congregation from a remark of the Rev. Mogg's, that they had not sympathised with their late clergyman when it came to a subscription, the Rev. Good and others, Mr. Dupont, with a consent of the Synod moved seconded by Rev. Mogg, that a committee should be appointed to prepare a canon on the subject. Carried.

The following were appointed: Venerable Archdeacon Wright, Rev. G. Mason, Rev. Mogg, Mr. Dupont, Mr. W. G. Ward, Mr. McCreight, and Mr. Innes.

Mr. Ward moved that as \$120 is required towards defraying the Synod Expenses, that it be thus collected: Christ Church, \$30.00; New Westminster, \$12.50; Saanich and Cedar Hill, \$7.50; Cowichan, \$7.50; St. John's, \$20.00; Esquimalt, \$7.50; Metchosin, \$5.00; Chilliwack, \$5.00; Comox, \$5.00; Lytton and Yale, \$7.50.—Carried.

The report on stipends was accepted and referred to the Executive Committee.

The minutes having been read and passed, the third session of the First Diocesan Synod closed by repeating the solemn words of the Te Deum.

British News.

ENGLAND.

The amount collected for Hospital Sunday now amounts to some \$19000.

The late Lord Justice Mellish is to be succeeded in the Appeal Court by Mr. Henry Cotton, Q. C. Mr. Cotton graduated at Oxford; a first class in mathematics, and second in classics in 1842.

Earl Nelson has preferred a charge against the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the misappropriation of the money voted by Parliament for the building of churches—their expenditure virtually encouraging pew-rents, to the exclusion of the poor.

At the Ben. Johnson School, Stepney, there are now 1,900 children, taught by twenty-five teachers, and at Wilmot Street School, Bethnal Green, 1,500.

Princess Alice, the daughter of Her Majesty the Queen, has become Grand Duchess of Hesse, on account of her husband Prince Louis succeeding his uncle in the duchy.

The Earl of Beaconsfield, in opening the buildings which have been erected at Battersea by the Metropolitan Artizans' and Labourers' Dwelling Association, said, "The health of the people is, in my opinion, therefore, the first duty of the statesman." He has taken great interest in the improvement of the dwellings of the people.

The disputed Earldom of Mar, lately claimed by Canadian, is now before the House of Lords.

The Earl of Kellie is now in possession (a great point.) A Mr. Erskine claims on a more ancient grant which claim is not allowed. The Canadian whether his claim may be good or not, will find many difficulties in the way of making it good.

The name of Hobart Pasha, Admiral of the Turkish navy, has been struck off the list of the British navy.

The business of Parliament has of late been obstructed by the stubborn and unreasonable conduct of the Irish members. On one occasion they protracted the sitting to breakfast time.

The New Forest having for many years been held jointly by the Crown and the Commons and in consequence conflicting interests have been on the increase. A bill has been read a second time in Parliament, the object of which is to settle the matter by giving to the Crown the absolute right over 18000 acres of the Forest which embraces 63000 acres.

Further proceedings against Mr. Dale under the Public Worship Act have been prohibited by two Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench on the grounds that the prosecuting Bishops are parties interested in the suit.

The Rev. C. J. Ridsdale has petitioned the Lower House of Convocation to ratify or correct the action of the Archbishop as to his power to dispense from the laws of the Church. The petition was submitted to a committee.

At the luncheon given at the inauguration of the Caxton Exhibition to commemorate the 400th year of printing, Mr. Gladstone exhibited a bible that had been printed and bound "since midnight," at the Oxford University Press.

The first "honor certificate" has been issued under Lord Landon's Act, and has fallen to a boy eleven years of age. He made 350 attendances at school per year for the last two years. He is now entitled to three years schooling free. Some reward for regular attendance, irrespective of progress made, could not fail to be attended with beneficial results in this country, where so many children of school age learn nothing but ruffianism in our streets from morning to night.

At a banquet given at the Mansion House to the Bench of Bishops the Lord Mayor, in proposing the "Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England," said that "the Church and State formed the bulwark of constitutional freedom to Englishmen." The Archbishop in responding took a very hopeful view of things both in the Church and in the State. He said that "we certainly live in an age when men are very zealous—many of them zealous perhaps beyond discretion, but still in many cases even zeal without discretion was worthy of commendation." He doubted whether any one of the three hundred then present would wish to emigrate to any country of Europe or even to cross the Atlantic with a view to joining in any of their present ecclesiastical arrangements as a cure for their own existing evils.

At a recent meeting of the English Church Union a resolution was adopted in which the Ecclesiastical Court of Appeal, as at present constituted, is spoken of as "unconstitutional." It is difficult to see how the present court can be "unconstitutional" any more than those that preceded it. For 350 years the court has been created by Parliament. Sometimes it has been composed of clergy and laity, and sometimes of clergy only. Those who are now complaining of the composition of the court are those who called loudest for removal of the Bishops from it, and most vehemently assailed the decisions in which the Bishops concurred.

The Bishop of St. Albans has preached an excellent sermon before the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The order was founded about the year 1092 for the maintenance of an hospital at Jerusalem, and subsequently in defence of Christian pilgrims on their way to the Holy

Land. The order was first planted in England in 1100 and held high place in the country until the year 1540, when the order was suppressed and its property confiscated by Act of Parliament. It was restored by Royal Charter in 1557, only to be again soon after despoiled of its property. The order was not then suppressed but has continued from that time to the present. It is of no religious denomination but embraces all who are willing to spend their time and money in the service of the poor. The Bishops of Gibraltar and St. Alban's have been elected as Chevaliers of Justice, and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, at her own desire, has been appointed a Dame Chevaliere. The medal of the order was given to those men who were most prominent in rescuing the imprisoned miners at Pontypridd.

In the Lower House of Convocation a new Ornaments Rubric has been carried in the following form: "In saying any public prayers, or ministering the sacraments and other rites of the Church, the minister shall wear a surplice with a stole or scarf and the hood of his degree; and in preaching he shall wear a surplice with a stole or scarf, and the hood of his degree, or, if he think fit, a gown with hood and scarf. Nevertheless he that ministereth in the Holy Communion may use with the surplice and stole or cope (or vestment) provided always that such cope (or vestment) shall not be introduced into any church other than a cathedral or collegiate church without the consent of the Bishop." The "vestment" or chasuble was omitted from the resolution on a division by 37 to 29.

"Intimation having been received from Ontario that the country around that town is swarming with the Colorado beetle," attention is called to a memorandum of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture on the subject which states that the remedies are:—1. Searching for and crushing every potato beetle wherever found &c. —*English Paper*. Having had considerable experience in the application of the above remedy we have no hesitation in placing our imprimatur upon it. A speedier remedy and just as successful, is to gather them by the painful and burn them in a hot fire. If our old country friends would introduce the study of geography into their schools which the above paragraph shows they much require, we have no doubt but that the Colorado beetle will introduce himself into the country notwithstanding all the precautions that may be used. He would not be in England, by any means, an unmixed evil. He can be subdued by labor and perseverance. He would therefore employ in his extinction thousands of unemployed children and would continue to be an industry which the free trade proclivities of the nation would be unable to drive out of the country.

TRAVELER'S SKETCHES, No. 4.—*Dear Sir*,—I dare not weary your readers by any description of the places of interest that it has been my privilege to visit, since I last wrote you Tintern Abbey, a relic of the reverence and piety of the mediæval monks who gave their time, education, and a life-long labour to the work of God in these wild places.

The Wyndeliff, from which as noble a panorama is visible as from any spot in England, and Chepstow Castle, with its tales of Border conflicts, when the wild Welshmen made their inroads upon the border counties of the neighbouring kingdom. In this castle the walls of the donjon or keep are yet very perfect, as also the walls of the chapel. Here, with interest, one peers into the dark and gloomy keep where was confined for many years Martin, one of the judges who signed the death-warrant of Charles I. Here, also, Bishop Jeremy Taylor was shut in for a time.

A few words on London, the modern Babylon. Small towns grow till the citizen, after a few year's absence, hardly recognises his native place, but no small town grows faster than London.

Fifteen years ago I visited day after day the International Exhibition; then the parts adjacent were comparatively unoccupied. To-day every part is built upon, and where your correspondent remembers unsightly brickyards and bare commons there are now some of the handsomest