The Church.

"her foundations are upon the holy hills."

"Stand pe 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. 7

The "

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 4, 1855.

Boetry. THE EPIPHANY.

(From the Church of England Magazine for 1839. A star shall come out of Jacob, and a sceptre shall rise out of Israel,-Numb. xxiv. 17.

He comes ! a star, serenely bright, Is glitt'ring o'er the the eastern sky, And prostrate monarchs now delight To hail the incarnate Deity: And spicy gifts and odours bring, In tribute to the new-born King.

Comes he a Saviour to restore The fallen pomp of Judah's line, To fold the sheep now scatter'd o'er The verdant hills of Palestine, Without a shepherd, guide, or friend,

Their wand'ring footsteps to attend ? Comes He a Prince, with pealing tone Of trumpet-note, or martial strain, To sit on David's royal throne, Or break the oppressor's galling chain?

On this terrestial orb to dwell, And reign supreme o'er Israel?

No? with the oxen of the stall, On a rude manger's humble bed, The Maker, Saviour, King of all, Meekly reclin'd his infant head ; But winged heralds, not of earth, Proclaim the great Redeemer's birth.

He comes the warring blades to sheathe, To dry the mourner's gushing tear, To free the souls still bound beneath Satin's untam'd dominion here ; He comes ! bid strife and conflict cease. The everlasting Prince of Peace!

Arise ! thou Sun of Righteousness, And beam on many a wayward heart, Till inward foes no more oppress, Till doubt, and fear, and grief depart ; And all adore thy wondrous love, In realms of endless bliss above. T. G. N.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.1

The recent publication of the Annual Reports, both of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and of the 9s. 3d. At the interesting Yoruba Mission Church Missionary Society, will enable us to present to our readers a complete 14s. 8d. And these are names which it summary of the present Missionary labours of the Church of England, and to compare of admiration to the christian heroism which it with the efforts of other Christian bodies. has sacrificed itself on these fatal shores. We shall find some matter for thankfulness, Here, at least, the English Church does but much for reproach. We may be thankful for the large and increasing con-not by the sword. They have not counted tributions that are being poured into the treasury of our Church, and the efforts that are being made to redeem past years of neglect; but we stand ashamed when i being how many fields of dabour

four West Indian dioceses, £4,624 14s.; the six Australasian dioceses, £8038 14s. 5d.; the three South African dioceses, £25,581 1s. 1d , the far greater proportion, however, of this latter being a special fund, collected by the excellent Bishop of Capetown during his last year's visit to England. But a small portion of this will be applied to the conversion of the heathen; the neglected state of the English population had a prior claim upon the Bishop and his clergy ; " And as yet," writes one of them, "we have attempted nothing among the Kafirs, Zulus, or Fingoes; are doing very little at present, but with considerable promise of more, among the Hottentots and Negroes; and have hitherto tried in vain to make any impression on the Mahometans." The Borneo mission received £1,306 10s.

10d. from this Society. In the three Indian dioceses of Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo- in Bombay it has no missionfifty-eight missionaries are employed, and a sum of £24,548 7s. 10d. was last year expended by the Society.

Let us turn to its younger sister, the Church Missionary Society-defective, we must think, in its organization, and, in the selection of its missionaries, practically narrowing the wide limits of doctrinal opinion permitted by the Church of England; but, by the extent and success of its missionary operations, well entitled to our sympathy and support.

Its total receipts for last year amounted to £137,256 6s. 7d. This gross amount, we should observe, includes a sum of £10,617 12s. 8d. raised and expended in missionary stations. The annual subscriptions raised at home, amounted to £95,952 12s. 1d.; of which Scotland contributes £642 7s., and Ireland £2,942 13s. 6d. The whole of this is applicable to the general purposes of the Society, but a very small portion of this Society's income being appropriated to special object. It is thus able to support as many as 152 European, and 24 native clergymen, besides as many as 1,714 lay catechists and teachers. At Sierra Leone, their earliest field of labour, its promoters maintain 10 missionary clergymen, at a cost (last year) of £9,496

they have 8 clergy, at a cost of £4,131 is impossible to mention without a tribute

the fruits.

dioceses receive £30,053 12s. 7d.; the cution of the queen, are likely to be Ireland, and Scotland, almost every one of which, being Divine and supernatural, is resumed with every prospect of success, whom seems to be in receipt of a pension not to be thought of, or made the subject from this source. The missions of Asia of argument, as if it either were governed head of the christian converts. For the receive a larger sum (£60,021), which is by the laws, or involved the consequences renewal of this mission, a sum of $\pounds 7,000$ in part spent on the various missions among of a material presence. To the many was invested last year, and a missionary the Oriental Church, in part placed at the questions, therefore, which may be raised at Port Louis, watches for an opportunity disposal of the Vicars Apostolic of Agra, touching the conditions, or mode of this of penetrating to the interior of the island. Patna, Bombay, Calcutta, Dacca, Verapoly presence, our Church gives no answer; In Hindostan the exertions of the In- (Malabar), Pondicherry, Madura, Madras, but protests against their discussion as being dependants fall far short of our own; but Colombo, and Jaffnapatan; the very men- curious and dangerous; as being likely to this Society expends as much as £25,270 tion of which Sees is enough to awaken lead, and as having led those who enterupon its missions there. In China its our anxiety for additional bishoprics in our tained them, into many errors; and as, missions are much older, and much more Indian empire. Disburses follow to the therefore, to be discouraged as attempts to extensive than ours. We have eight mission- Vicar Apostolic of Pegu and Ava, to the be wise above what is written. As to one aries at Fuh-chau, Ningpo, and Shanghae; four Vicars Apostolic of Tong-king, to the of these, indeed, because it specially they have sixteen at Hongkong, Canton, three dioceses of Cochis China, to the threatened the faith of her own children, Shanghae, and Amoy. Our first mission- missions of Malasia, Cambegia, Siam, and the bas pronounced a distinct and emary settled on the coast but ten years back : Thibet; Names utterly unknown to our phatic censure; condemning the Papal Dr. Morrison reached Canton in 1808. In missionary Societies in England. In China solution of the mystery in terms which their South Sea missions the Independents and its dependancies, ten different dioceses apply to it alike in its grosser form of an have equally preceded us; their stations receive aid from the Lyons Society, and undisguised belief in the transformation of are scattered over the islands of the Pacific reckon upwards of 220 priests within their the bread and wine into flesh and blood, from Tahiti to Samoa, and while we ad- limits; as many, that is, as the Church of and in that subtle refinement of the fancy, miringly record the missionary enterprise England employs in the world for the con- whereby-whilst the theory of a material of our own Bishop Selwyn among the version of the heathen. The African change is still preserved-its grossness is Melanesian Islanders, we are bound to re- missions of the Roman Catholic Church veiled, for more educated intellects, by the member-as the bishop ever remembers must be of lesser importance; for they re- declaration that the substances of the bread -that his little Undine did but follow in quire an expenditure of but £14,280, of and wine, in their highest essential being, the wake of the John Williams, and that which the largest items are £2,089 for the are removed, and for them miraculously he is but gathering up the gleanings of a two Guineas and Senegambia, and £1,851 substituted the essential substance of our harvest of which other hands have sown for the Jesuit mission in Madagascar. The Lord's body, whilst the accidents of that the seed, and, in great part, already reaped American missions receive almost as much altered substance, such as taste, color, as those in Asia, viz. £45,392, the far shape, and the like, remain, through God's in eating that bread and drinking of that

have also a station at Lake Boga, outskirts of the world; we must carry the by the confusing and erroneous doctrine of

COMMUNION.

The Baptist Missionary Society, though larger portion of which falls to the different power, unchanged, so as to delude the cup unworthily, they partake not of comelder, is more limited in its operations, and bishops of the United States, and betrays senses. This doctrine of Transubstantiais distinguished more by the well-known the anxiety of Rome to strengthen her tion,-the fruitful source, or apt ally, in the learning of its missionaries than by the hold on so rising a State, and the paucity Papal communion of so many and such extent of their labours. Its total receipts also of the native support which she there dangerous superstitions,-our Church conlast year were £24,764, of which half was receives. The missions in Oceanica re- demns in no faltering accents, as being expended in Hindostan and Ceylon. Their ceive a sum of £17,241, the greater portion unknown to primitive times, incapable of other missions are in the West Indies, and of which is devoted to our Australian proof by the Holy Writ, but repugnant to in the Cameroon country, West Africa. Colonies, the remainder being spread over the plain words of Scripture, as overthrow-The Missions of the Moravians claim the islands of the Pacific, where there are ing the nature of a sacrament, and having

our respect by the loving and simple piety as many as eight bishops settled, two of given occasion to many superstitions. But which has always characterised them ; and them in New Zealand, one at Batavia. this direct condemnation of the teachers of a sum of £7,292 is raised in England for Upon the whole, there seems to be scarcely error is not her common course. Rather, their support. Their entire resources do a s lot upon the earth where Rome has not for the most part, has she guarded the faith not reach £11,000, but they maintain mis- planted her foot. Some of their missions by a simple denial of the erroneous docsions in Greenland and Labrador, among may be but feeble ones. That of the trine, or even by asserting, with authority, the Delaware and Cherokee Indians, and Corea, their own account informs us, hardly the distinct truth, which those who have the negroes of the West Indies; which lives. Those of the late Bishop Pompallier maintained the error she condemns, have latter is their most important station. Their in New Zealand, are feeble we know. But endeavored to disfigure, or deny. Thus in stations at Shiloh and Genadendal, in South still Rome, true to her pretensions of catho-declaring that "to such as rightly, worthily, Africa, have exited the admiration of licity, grasps at all. And in Borneo alone, and with faith, partake of that sacrament, Bishop Gray and Archdeacon Merriman, and in East and West Africa, does our the bread which we break, is a partaking who have mentioned them in their journals; Church work out of the presence of her of the body of Christ; and likewise the and it is pleasant to find this good feeling reciprocated by the brethren, and to meet that Rome addresses herself to the con- of Christ." And again, "that the body in their last "Periodical Accounts," a quest of civilized empires rather than of and blood of Christ are verily and indeed character of the Archdeacon as "our warm savage tribes; and affects the conversion taken and received by the faithful in the friend" and "a cheerful christian, full of of Hindostan and of Burmah, more than of Lord's Supper;" and again, that "the zeal and activity in the Lord's work." the Dyaks or the Negroes. We must wicked do not therein partake of Christ;" Chey have recently despatched two mis- gird ourselves even to this struggle; we and once more, "that the body of Christ sionaries to labour among the Mongols, must not be content with evangelizing the is given, taken, and eaten in the Supper, who are now at Kotghur, waiting for an islanders of New Zealand, or the Negroes only after a heavenly and spiritual manner;" opportunity of penetrating to Ladak. And and Zulus; this will not be conquering the she asserts those truths which are darkened

it was their wisdom and their duty thank- They believe that every person washed with water by a lawful Minister in the fully to feed. Thus, for example, instead of speculating name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,

upon what is received by the unfaithful in the Lord's Supper, or dogmatizing thereon sown in his heart. He has received a as to what may seem to some to be infal- talent, for which he is responsible. He lible inferences with regard to a matter on may fold it up in a napkin, and hide it in matter, to confine ourselves to asserting cxl. sec 66. with our Church that the ungodly are, in partaking of the consecrated elements, "in nowise partakers of Christ," and yet that,

mon food, but, as our Church teaches again, "to their own condemnation do herein eat and drink the sign or sacrament of so great a thing," as the Body of the Lord, and do that, for the doing of which of old many of the Corinthian Christians were "weak and sickly, yea, and many slept." Suffer me before I leave this subject to

sum up all that I would impress upon you in the words of one, whose devotion, sobriety, and learning, stamp him as a fit have consented to revere as judicious.

" The fruit of the Eucharist," says Richard Hooker, " is the participation of the body and blood of Christ. There is no sentence of Holy Scripture which saith that we cannot by this Sacrament be made partakers of His body and blood, except

they be first contained in the Sacrament, or the Sacrament converted into them. and religions in all branches of science and 'This is My body,' and ' this is My blood' literature. being words of promise, since we all agree

that by the Sacrament Christ doth really establishment are to be Protestant Chrisand truly in us perform His promise, why tians. do we vainly trouble ourselves with so tions, whether by consubstan. tion, or else by transubstantiation the Sac- United Church of England and Ireland.

4. The African Bishop of Jerusalem to rament itself he first possessed with Christ or no? A thing which no way can either be always ex officio Visitor of the institu-

5. The Council of Man

which Holy Scripture is well nigh silent, the earth; but he cannot say that he has and as to which, if the presence be, as we not received it. Else in vain would the undoubtedly believe it is, indeed immaterial, Apostle have said, "We then, as workers we have no data for constructing an argu. together with Him, beseech you also that ment, we should remember that, though ye receive not the grace of God in vain." our Lord's promise is sure, and though, --(2 Cor. vi. 1.) St. Paul says (Heb. iv. therefore, where the whole appointed rite 2.), "Unto us was the Gospel preached, is duly performed in all its parts, including as well as unto them; but the word equally the consecration of the elements, preached did not profit them, not being and fireir faithful reception, the presence mixed with faith in them that heard it." of the body and blood of Christ are certain But they all heard it, and were all answerto the faithful receiver, yet that we have able for it. It is precisely the same with regard to the Holy Eucharist. All the cration, or at any other intermediate point Communicants receive the Body and Blood in that which by the Lord's appointment of Christ; but the worthy recipients are s one undivided whole, and to argue that the only persons who are profited thereby; at that time, that Divine Presence must the unworthy receive the grace of God in have been granted, which is promised only vain. "Adducti sunt ad mensam Christi, to the act of duly giving and receiving, and et accipiunt de corpore et sanguine ejus. not to any of its several parts. We shall, sed adorant tantum, non etiam saturantur, therefore, do well, as to this mysterious quia non imitantur."-St. August. Epist.

No. 23

THE HOLY LAND. (Correspondence of the Banner.)

We have been kindly favoured by the

British Consul at Jerusalem, who promises us future similar favours, with the following notices. We are sure that our readers will be pleased with any intelligence which makes them acquainted with the state of things in the Holy City. An account is given of an important Institution lately established, of which the Rev. W. J. Beaumont, M. A., Fellow of Trinity Col-

lege, Cambridge, is Principal. This institution must be sustained by the charity of Christians, and we are permitted to say that the Rev. Mr. Odenheimer, Rector of St. exponent of the views and temper of the Peter's Church, will gladly forward any English Church, and whom all posterity funds placed in his hands for this excellent purpose :---

> JERUSALEM ENGLISH COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

Founded January 18, 1853. (Funda-mental Laws.)

1. The object of this institution is, the liberal education of persons of all nations

2. All officers and instructors of the

3. The principles which govern the in-stitution are those of the 39 Articles of the

further or hinder us howsoever it stand, tion.

we consider how many fields of labour peculiarly our own have been resigned much as £25,133 6s. 8d. In China it has into stranger hands; and how churches, but 8 clergy, and its expenditure is £5,163 whose apostolical commission we discredit, Os. 11d. In New Zealaud it has 24 clergy, display an apostolical zeal that we cannot at an annual expense of £10,200 7s. 10d. question, and have distinguished themselves Inethe North American missions 9 clergyby a boldness of missionary enterprise, a men are supported at an expense of £4,002 profoundness of learning, or a readiness of 7s. 11d. In Guiana they have one mission martyrdom, which we must be content to station. They have none in Melanesia, emulate and admire.

The venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the oldest of our missionary societies, has the first claim upon our notice. The present report shows a total of receipts, including a balance from the previous year, of £142,386 17s. 6d., of which £46,886 6s. 11d. consisted of annual subscriptions and donations for the general purposes of the Society ; being a considerable increase over the previous year, when the total receipts were £131,982 14s. 5d. and the annual subscriptions and donations amounted only to £42,977 19s. 8d. These amounts do not include sums collected in foreign parts, and expended on the spot. They are almost entirely English contributions; our fellow-churchmen in Ireland contributing but £988 5s. 6d. to a Society to which her emigrants are so much in- Missionaoy Society had last year a total debted; while the unendowed Episcopal income of £114,498 14s. 3d., of which Church of Scotland contributes as much as £76,405 arose from actual contributions at Reserve Funds in Canada, enable the as £16,390; and in our North American many as '478 missionaries, of whom the Leone, it almost divides the work with the descent; but sixty-five of the whole num- town of Abbeokuta, and the barbarous ber being employed in direct missionary King of Dahomey has but recently invited emigrants; our first duty is to those of our In the Cape Colony they are most numerown house; and it is by careful instruction ous at Graham's Town, where they spent to our colonists in the Cape and elsewhere, last year £9,200, a far greater sum than that we shall best break ground for more our Bishop has at his disposal. In India direct missionary labours among the native their missions are more limited, being contribes with whom they are brought in con- fined to Ceylon, Madras, and the Canarese satisfaction, when we see so large a portion cently settled three missionaries at Canton. of the funds of this Society absorbed by our Their mission in New Zealand rivals our more settled colonial dioceses; while the own, and is maintained at an annual cost missions of Borneo and Natal are straitened, of funds of the Parent Society, and are preand city upon city in Hindostan has not paring to undertake the charge of the yet heard of the name Christ. We rejoice missions among the Feejee and Friendly to know that the Society for the Propaga- Islanders, of which we find such repeated to establish and sustain fresh missions Selwyn's narratives.

men, and expends from its home funds as

or the islands of the Pacific, in Australia, or the colony of the Cape, which latter form the more natural field of the Societu for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

In a word, the Church of England, by means of these two Societies, (to omit all mention of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Colonial Bishop rics Fund, with other lesser Societies, and private efforts,) is expending upon the propagation of the gospel in our colonial ossessions and heathen lands, upwards of £279,000 annually; and among the heathen alone, employs more than 220 missionary clergymen.

Let us compare the exertions of other christian bodies around us. The Wesleyan £522 17s. 2d. to its funds. These re- home. It has missions throughout the of England were not to be compared sources, augmented considerably by Clergy West Indies, where it expended as much with those of the dissenters." Our mis- Mussulman Theist, who finds a rational Society to maintain, in whole or in part, as province, at a cost of £10,723. At Sierra India-the Calcutta Missionary assures Rome, and the depth of whose devotional many as 418 missionaries, of whom the Leone, it alloss arreaded to be of its than all theirs together. In Sierra Leone, tempore worship of a mere Protestantism, dioceses, amid a population of English agents was the first to reach the inland and Abbeokuta, and on the West Coast of work among the heathen. We would not its missionaries into his country. They But in Melanesia, and the islands of the which we shall venture to return. for a moment undervalue the importance have settlements on the Ashantee coast, Pacific, we are only following in their of providing for the spiritual wants of our and at the Gambia, where we have none. track. China will be ever a name of retact. And yet we own to some degree of dis- country; and in China they have but re-

among the heathen, agreeably to the The London Missionary Society stands original design of its foundation; the grants next in the amount of its resources, which to the older dioceses are being gradually reached last year the sum of £77,482. but vigorously retrenched; and every Upon its West India missions it expends addition that is made to its funds will be £10,091. On the East African coast it so much added to its means for preaching has no settlement, but makes up for this Christ in pagan countries. But last year by its labours at the Cape where it spent we find the funds at its disposal distributed last year £8,978; where its missions are far at follows :- The seven North American in advance of the Church of England's, and ¹ Incorporate 1 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Proceedings of the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East Fifty-fifth year. 1853-1854. Report of the Directors of the Sixtieth General Meeting of the London Missionary Society, on May 11, 1854. Report of the Directors of the Sixtieth General Meeting of the London Missionary Society, for the year ending April, 1854. Annual Report of the Boptist Missionary Society, for the Year ending March 31, 1854. Annual Report of the Boptist Austionary social, for the grang, of the grand, some years past, interrupted by the perse-Annals of the Propagation of the Futh. May 1864.

fuence over savage races :--

"On the 15th of March four natives came the next morning. I took them into the garde and showed them some work. They wheeled sand till noon cheerfully and diligently. I assisted them, and excited thereby their aston-ishment. At length they said, I should only help to load the sand, and they would wheel it in the barrow because I was a white man. I

in the barrow because I was a white man. I replied that it was no shame for any one to labour. Upon this, they exclaimed again and Upon this, they exclaimed again and apostles like Paul, with all his human culagain, with their faces radiant with joy 'You, ture and his superhuman faith.

best fellow-master." In all, the different dissenting bodies by such a review as we have attempted of round us raise an annual sum for mission- the missionary field. We find but little ary purposes of £224,036, while the attempt made on the Mahometan populareceipts of our own two Societies amount tion, and with even less success. Romanto £279,000. The proportion is not what ism and Protestantism are equally at fault we could wish. It argues a far more here. The faith of Persia, of Morocco, lively appreciation of missionary obligations of the Arab, is untouched and unassailed. among the dissenting congregations, than More, it is advancing in our face; it is exists among our own, and a more liberal rapidly travelling over the Indian Archipelago, and anticipating our mission to the support of missionary enterprise, in proportion to their means. But it is sufficiently Dyaks. It has reached the very extremity in our favour to rebut the reproach cast of the African continent, and made comupon us by Mr. Heywood, in the parliaverts in Capetown. It is not propagated mentary debate on Bishop Selwyn's stipend here by the sword, but by zeal and by religion. It must be met by arguments of that "the missionary efforts of the Church religion. And may it not be, that the sionary disburses are the larger. In stumbling-block in the image worship of us-our converts are far more numerous feeling would fail of satisfaction in the exmay rest at last with a natural satisfaction Africa; in Rupert's Land, New Zealand, in the purer creed and the ritual service of and Borneo, our efforts fairly take the lead. our English Church? It is a subject to

ejoicing.

Additional reflections will suggest them-

where their treatment of the Australian struggle into the capitals of heathenism; consubstantiation, and denied by the cold aborigines illustrates the secret of their in- we must plant the Cross in the seats of naturalism of the Zuinglian theory, which ancient civilization, and the centres of resolves the reality of Christ's presence into

political power; in Hindostan, for instance, the quickened apprehension of the devout worshipper; but whilst she has thus authowas alone. They asked for victuals, promising and in China: when those positions are to work for them on the morrow. Accordingly, carried, then the battlefields will be ours, ritatively reasserted the truths which were in peril, she has not stepped aside to cenand ruder tribes be christianized at our ease. But for this our missionaries must sure by name either the one error or the

> This, then, being so, we may, I think, without difficulty, gather what should be quire, even more than money, for our work; our teaching as to this great mystery.

We should first, and above all, in opposition to the un-belief which is so natural There is one more reflection suggested o the heart of man, insist upon the reality and truth of that supernatural presence which our Lord is graciously pleased to vouchsafe in that Sacrament to the worthy receiver. Next, we should discourage, to the utmost of our power, all speculations as to the mode of that presence, the reality of which we inculcate. Further, whilst we should distinctly condemn every specific form of erroneous teaching, concerning the mode of that presence, which our Church has actually censured, we should watch against that dogmatical spirit which would lead us to anathematize all with whose statements ours do not exactly harmonize : remembering the moderation and wisdom which has led our Church to seek to maintain undefiled the purity of the Faith, by an unreserved and uncompromising ressertion of the truth which heresy assails. rather than by a direct condemnation of the holders of error; and being on our guard lest we be rashly led, on the mere strength of our individual judgment, to multiply censures which she has advisedly withheld. Lastly, we should labor to lead our people from curious questions as to that proach to us, Madagascar their crown of THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON THE HOLY which is eminently a mystery, to be received simply by faith, and not argued out We are met at once by a subject of the by the subtlety of reasoning, to an humble elves if we advert to the missionary labours utmost importance, which just now occu- and unquestioning belief in the working of of the Roman Catholic Church, a summary pies a large measure of attention, on which, the Power of God, and to earnest longings f which is annually presented to us in the therefore, you may naturally expect me, for the great spiritual blessings, which, if May number of the Annals of the Propa. and on which some of you have privately they come aright, will be vouchsafed to gation of the Faith. "It was not to be requested me, to give you my judgment- them in thus partaking of Christ. And if expected (the annalist remarks) that the I mean the teaching of our own Church on at any time we are forced to enter further proceeds of the last would equal those of the subject of the Holy Eucharist, and our upon this mystery, we should keep as the preceding year, in which the special own duties with regard to it. As to the closely as possible to the letter of Scripture, favour of the Jubilee increased the sub- circumstances indeed which have given a and to the inculcation of the doctrine as a scriptions to an unusual amount; but the present prominence to this matter, or the revealed fact in its bearing upon practice; sum realized in 1853 being almost equal particulars of the pending controversy, you remembering, what is admitted even by tion of the Gospel are increasingly anxious mention in Captain Erskine's and Bishop to the amount subscribed in preceding will well understand my silence. But the Bellarmine, "that though it is a matter of years, serves to show how much the work doctrine in question, and the mode in faith to believe that Sacraments are instruhas been benefitted by the last blessing which we should treat of it in our instruc- ments whereby God worketh grace in the bestowed by the sovereign Pontiff. We tion to our several parishes, are so impor- souls of men, yet that the manner how He have collected £157,406." Of this-no tant that no private feelings would justify doth it is not a matter of faith (Quoted by very large amount for the Roman Catholic my passing them over without notice. The R. Hooker. See note 22 to "Eccles. population of the world-more than half, teaching of the Church of England, then, Pol.," V. 6 Edit. Oxford, 1836). Surely, viz. £98,519, comes from France; while as to this great mystery, in strict agreement to turn our own minds, or the minds of our Sardinia, Prussia, and Belgium, and North with the Holy Scriptures and primitive people, to such inquiries, instead of seeking America, come next in the amount of con- antiquity, is, I apprehend, simply this. simply that nourishment of our souls which tributions. The British Isles and Colonies First, that there is a peculiar and super. the Lord is then imparting to us, is as if remit $\pounds 8,072$, of which $\pounds 5,976$ come from natural presence of Christ with His people they whose bodies He was graciously Ireland, while our own Church in Ireland, in that Holy Sacrament. That in it He feeding in the wilderness with the broken contributes only £3,931 to our missionary does in and by the due reception of the bread and the distributed fishes, had turned Societies. If we examine how this in- consecrated elements convey to the faithful aside from that provision which He was come is apportioned, we find the missions believer a real partaking of His body and making for their need, in order to ascertain of Europe receive about a fourth of the of His blood, whereby the souls of His whether, at the time of blessing, or in the April, 1864. t of the Boptist Missionary Society, for the past exertions of this Society in the island whole (£39,000), the greater part of this faithful people are nourished and refreshed. breaking, or the giving, or the receiving,

because our participation of Christ in this Sacrament dependeth on the co-operation sist of three members holding office for of His omnipotent power, which maketh life.

t His body and blood to us, whether with change or without alteration of the element, such as they imagine, we need not greatly to care nor inquire.- Charge, 1854.

SAINT AUGUSTINE ON THE HOLY EUCHARIST .-- NO. III. In concluding our remarks upon this

mean the distinctions drawn by the Church is a congregation of faithful men in which substitute being of that communion.the Sacraments be duly (recte) by their wickedness, nor the grace of God's gifts diminished from such as by faith, and rightly (rite) do receive the Sacraments ministered unto them." (Art. 26.) "They that receive Baptism rightly (recte) are grafted into the Church." (Art. 27.) Insomuch that to such as rightly (rite) worthily, and with faith receive the same." (Art. 28.) All these phrases refer to the the Church of England. correct administration of the Sacrament by the Priest, and have nothing whatever to Clergyman of the Church of England. do with the internal qualifications of the recipient. As soon as the Words of Institution are pronounced by the Priest, the Sacrament is then perfect. It then consists of two parts; the outward and visible sign and the inward and spiritual grace. Hence the Church says, " The Body of Christ is

given, taken, and eaten in the Supper only after a heavenly and spiritual manner." (Art. 28.) It is the Body of Christ at the English College and High School Com. (Art. 28.) It is the Body of Christ at the moment that the words of Institution are spoken. It is the body of Christ, when the Priest takes it into his hand and gives it to Christ, when the Communicant takes it 7th of April, 1854. into his hands. " And the mean whereby

in the Supper is faith." (Art. 28.) The offered up prayer. Sacrament is the hand which God stretches Since the opening out to us; faith is the hand which we teen students have been admitted by the stretch out to Him. This, as we have Principal on the recommendation of the shewn before, is the ordinary degree of President. A seventeenth application was faith possessed by all the members of the rejected on the ground of insufficient at-Visible Church, who have not openly tainments. denied Christ. This is sufficient for the

true and lively faith is requisite in those during the present term-of these studies who wish to be meet partakers of the same. English has received the greatest attention

yet we never heard of one of these persons Church History. having been baptized over again, which The English lectures have comprised they ought to have been if they had not the Epistles to the Hebrews, Galatians, received the Sacrament of Baptism at first, Ephesians, and Romans ; which have been -a sure and evident proof that the Evan- carefully read and expounded-portions of gelical party (so called) believe in their the Old Testament, and a few lessons in

inmost hearts (whatever they may say) English Grammar. that a true and lively faith and true repen-tance are necessary, not to the *effectual* by the attention of the students during reception of the Sacraments, but to their tures, and equally so with the regular beneficial reception. This is exactly what some; the attendance of others has n the High Church party (so called) believe. so steady as he could wish, and se

(1.) The President of the Jerusalem Literary Society, so long as that society continues to exist.

(2.) The Chief British Civil Authority in Jerusalem. (3.) One Christian Israelite to be chosen

by the other two members: two of the three to be always laymen. But should the President of the Jerusalem Literary subject, we wish to direct attention to a Society and the Principal British Civil point which is too much neglected; we Officer be one and the same person; he shall have the power of nominating a memwith regard to the Sacraments. When ber instead of a holder of one of these two she means to allude to the correct admin- offices. Further, each member of the istration of them, she uses the words rite Council to be a member of the Church of or recte :--- "The visible Church of Christ England; or if otherwise, shall appoint a

In case of removal by death of any memministered." (Art. 19.) "Neither is the effect of Christ's Ordinance taken away in conformity with these fundamental laws. In case any member of the Council should remove from the Holy Land, he must appoint a substitute during his absence.

In case of protracted illness of any mem. ber, the two others shall choose a substitute who will perform the duties of the invalid member of Council until his recovery.

All substitutes to be always members of

6. The Principal shall always be a

Each branch of this institution, -namely, sist of two main classes,-one gratuitous, the other subject to fees.

8. Israelites shall enjoy the full benefit of every branch of the institution without pay. ment of fees.

mencing April 7th, and ending August 19th, 1854.

The Institution was opened by the Printhe Communicant. It is the Body of cipal in presence of the President on the

The Principal read on the occasion the the Body of Christ is received and eaten VIII. chapter of the Book of Proverbs, and

Since the opening of the Institution six.

The Principal has given instructions in effectual reception of the Sacraments. A English, Latin, Italian, and Church History We have heard a great deal lately of and the greatest number of pupils have persons being baptized and not regenerated: devoted themselves exclusively to it and to

The Principal has been much plear