

to have been con-
to encourage;" as
m the increase of
but if under the
apels were to be
of England, the
such a case the
nce to officiate in
be scandalized by
stock speculations

at, when the legal
rly understood.

p has no authority
pel.† The Chapel
whom the title is
shop's supervision.
ey can revoke the
ut this will not be
l the plea of con-
sewhere, to justify
not agree with
ys, that there may
n, as an adjunct to
Church. It is pos-
yet divulged, may
this should appear
must be considered

o accept the respon-
p him. The answer
ent Bishop of the
Brunswick for all
e burning words of
Hook. His Bishop
meeting of which
prove. The Vicar
he Bishop, outside.
to enter the parish
that the presbyter
"Let no fear," he
the Bishop be our
father injure our
I once heard of
ife. His son inter-

posed, bound his arms, and carried him out of the room, and then
"he immediately loosed him and let him go. The father instantly
"raised his hand to strike his son. The pious son put his hands
"behind him and said, 'You may strike *me* if you will, I will bear
"it all; but you shall *not* strike my mother.' And so we must deal
"by our Bishop when he would damage the Church by violating her
"principles."*

A Bishop is but a fallible man. With the best intentions, he
may yet mistake the Church's rules, or act in a way injurious to her
interests and her work. And in such a case it is the part of the
truly loyal of the clergy and laity in his Diocese, not to bow with
sycophantic adulation to whatever he may suggest, but respectfully,
temperately, and yet with firmness and decision, to assert the
Church's rights.

(2.) The members of the Church of England in New Brunswick
are now united in the Diocesan Synod. They have declared their
desire that the Church in the Diocese shall continue, as it has been,
in full communion with the Mother Church. They recognize the
canon of Holy Scripture, the Book of Common Prayer, and the
thirty-nine Articles of Religion; and have affirmed their resolution
to preserve the doctrines they contain, unimpaired, to their posterity.

Each newly constituted parish, at its organization, comes under
these provisions freely and without reserve. It could not be other-
wise. There cannot be one constitution for one part of the Diocese,
and another for the remainder; one rule for a portion of the par-
ishes, and another for the rest. No conditions for union, beyond
those bound up in the Synod's constitution and incorporation, can
now be asked or exacted. The Diocese acts together, and its several
parts form one harmonious whole. But for the Mission Chapel, it
has been claimed, that it is to be offered "to the church *upon certain
conditions*, to be approved by the Bishop."† It may reasonably be
asked, what is the nature of this donation, and what are the condi-
tions upon which it is proposed to be made. Is it intended that the
property shall be conveyed to the Bishop, or to the Synod; and, if
so, what are the conditions to be claimed? If the conveyance pro-
posed were unconditional, and the Chapel was to be held only for
the purposes of, and in conformity with the laws and rubrics of the
Church of England,‡ it would seem more in accordance with the
practice of the Church to offer it to the Rector and Church Corpo-
ration of the parish as a Chapel of Ease. But "certain conditions"
are to be asserted. What are they? The question is a serious one

* Life of Dean Hook, v. 1, p. 468-9.

† See a pamphlet styled "Mission Chapel," published July, 1881.

‡ It is a serious question whether either the Bishop or the Synod — the one a corporation
sole, the other a corporation aggregate in connection with the Church of England, — can
accept or hold property, in the corporate capacity, upon any other trusts. Special acts have
been thought necessary to enable parochial corporations to assume even charitable trusts.
Nor is it to be supposed that either the Bishop or the Synod would advisedly entertain for a
moment the proposal to put upon them any trust, except in strict connection with the
Church of England.