The Church.

principally in connection with the tower and its center and Briefol, Bath and Wells, Lincoln, and foundation, delayed its completion. The Bishop St. Asaph.

put his shoulder to the wheel, and the Bermu
The Bishop of London brought up the follow dians and Churchmen of the mother country ing report from a committee appointed last rallied around him. The Rev. Dr. Haight, of session:—

this city, who is an intimate friend of his Lordship, was requested to assist in getting the cation appointed to consider and report on an Chancel Furniture made in New York. To Mr. address to Her Majesty on the subject of Church

THE CHURCH IN CALIFORNIA.

The Rev. Mr. Hill, in a latter to the Gospel Messenger, thus describes the present position of the church in California:— We have here, too, the most heterogeneous

We have Chinese idolators, Sandwich Island and native Indian heathens, German atheists, (the notorious band of "Turners,") thousands of Jews, who are the greatest opponents of all laws intended to effects religious or moral improvement, and thousands of comigrants from the Atlantic States, who seem to have left behind them all care for God and hely things.

Still, I repeat, notwithstanding all these address.

verse influences, and there are many more besides, the progress of San Francisco (and for contine my remarks to it,) is mental, moral and religious improvement has been very rapid, I may say comparatively, astonishing so. There are many, very many, most devoted, self-denying hard-working soldiers of the cross, and on Sundays the "sound of the church-going bell" is sweet music to the ear, and the thousands seen wending to their respective houses of worship attest that the Most High is not without witnesses for His word and worship. Aside from the two Episcopal churches, of which more presently, I find in a recent number of the Pacific, (a religious paper published in San Francisco,) a list of the various places of public worship, and from it I gather the following statistics: Baptists, 3, including one for colored people; Congregational, 2; Preshyterian, 3; Methodiat 2, one for colored people; Roman Catholic, "Spring Valley Chapel," Seamen's Bethel, and Chinese Chapel, (Presbyterian) each one. There is also a small Swedenborgian congregation. Most, if not all of these congregations, are, I believe well at-tended and well supported. Some of them have very handsome and costly edifices. The Homan-ists are creeting a large and splendld cathedral, which will be completed this year. The funds as usual come from abroad.

But your readers, I doubt not, as was the case with myself, will be more interested in the in-What has our church done, and what is she now doing to relieve the spiritual destitution still so prevalent on every side?" I am most happy to reply, "Much every way," although here, as also, everywhere else, must be said, not as much as she should or might. We have now two organized, well attended and liberally supported parishes, "Trinity" and "Grace" churches. In a city of 60,000 inhabitants, the metropolis of the l'acific coast, whose influence is to tell for weal or wee upon unnum bered millions in the future, we ought to have more than twice two churches. We might have, would but churchmen here and at the east, do their whole and admitted duty. Let me, however, speak of the present, hoping and praying that the good and holy cause of our beloved church may grow and prosper, in the future, far more than has been the case in the past. Considering the many obstacles which the church has encountered from the very outset, and look ing at even her present position, we have every reason to thank God and take courage.

Trinity Church, the mother church of this

Diocess, owes its existence and fine establish-

ment to the presquing, self-denving, realous 8. Mines. He died in the business, and his remains roposo honeath the chancel of the church of his love, until they shall awake in the resur-rection of the just. Oh! could a dozen of men like him have been sent to California when he came, how differently would church matters have now appeared from what they do! But have now appeared the water they do? Interests are unavailie, save as they may prevent a like remiseness and mistake in the future. a like remiseness and mistake in the future. Mr. M. was all beloved by the host which he mathered, and oncoured and respected by those extered, and gathered, after his death, a vacancy existed months, but it was most happily for sothe choice and acceptance of the present filled, the Rev. C. B. Wyatt, a worthy son of a FM worthy sire, the Rev. Dr. Wyatt of Balti-lore. Under his judicious, wealous and most acceptable supervision, Trinity Church has a large and influential congregation. Their iron church sent from Now York, and erected by Mr. M., is already too straitened for their accom dation, and as soon as the present financial depression and orisis shall have passed away, and a healthy prosperity succeeded, as it doubtless will, a new, large and handsome church will be errected, which will be an honour to the congregation and to the city. Mr. Wyatt is a thorough and living churchman. During Lent he had prayers in church twice a day, with a third or Litany service on Wednesdays and Fridays. The nttendance on these would shame many an older and larger congregation in the Atlantic cities And what was most gratifying to me was the fact that these wook day congregations were not composed almost exclusively of ladies, but that many (more than I ever saw in any such gathering in the east,) of my own sex, could and did find time to turn aside an hour from their lusi-

I had the pleasure of preaching for Mr. W., on the Sunday evening that I spent in San Francisco, and from the numbers, appearance and devout attention of the congregation, the earnest responses to the service, and mos superior music, I had little to remind me that was thousands of miles from home and old friends, and was preaching in a city and Church that only six years before, had an existence only in name. It was my first Sunday in a strange land, and it will never be forgotten by me while memory lasts.

ness to pray and give thanks to God in his holy

Grace Church, although organized not long after Trinity, did not meet with a like success Owing to a variety of obstacles well known to all in San Francisco, but to which I will make no plainer or other allusion, the parish dwindled away, until, at the same Bishop Kip arrived in California, it was as near absolute dissolution as it well could be. And had it not been for his arrival and favourable answer to the urgent appeals made by him to assume its pastoral charge, I have no doubt, but that ere this, the edifice would have been sold by the Sheriff, and the parish itself numbered among the things that were. But a brighter day for Grace Church immediately dawned when the Bishop became its Rector. And although his necessary supervision of and visits to other parts of his extensive though full diocese, (and let your readers remember that in area, California is four times as large as the State of New York), interfere greatly with his parochial duties, yet have his labours been greatly blessed. Grace Church has not only revived. blessed. Grace Church has not only revived, but has become a prosperous parish. Its debts have been paid, the building every way improved, and I believe enlarged, and it is now filled with as intelligent and Church-like a congregation as I ever saw at the East. Should I but name some of the constant attendants, your readers would acknowledge that I but make the schar truth. The attendance have moke the sober truth. The attendance too, on prayer days, is most gratifying.

CONVOCATION OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

On Thursday, June 28th, the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury assembled at West-minster, in pursuance of adjournment from last session.

UPPER HOUSE-Thursday. The Upper House met in Queen Ann's Bounty
Cffice, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding.
There were present the Bishops of London,
Winchester, Oxford, Exeter, Salisbury, Glouwith a request that he would submit them for

Chancel Furniture made in New York.

To Mr.

Frank Wills, whom the Bishop knew as the architect of Predericton Cathedral, was entrusted the making of the design and superintending the execution of the work. He has done so, we believe, with a view of making his efforts in accordance with the general design of efforts in accordance with the general design of M.P., pointing out a mode which, with the sanction of the Crown, would be both safe and highest satisfaction. easy for removing the anomalies at present existing in the representation of the Clergy in the Lower House of Convocation. That it appears to them most important that those anomalies should be corrected, in order that the House may address themselves to the consideration of

> by the Bishop of London, and seconded by the Bishop of Oxford, a discussion ensued, in the comes of which the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Bishop of Winchester objected to the report, while the Bishops of Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Salisbury, and Bath and Wells, spoke in favor of it, and the Bishop of Oxford, n answer to the objection that the report was in direct opposition to that agreed upon last session, explained that the circumstances were changed, because then they had no reliable information as to the practiculility of the change proposed to be made in the elerical representa ion, whereas now they had a high legal opinio n answer to a care submitted to Sir Richard Bethell and Dr. Robert Phillimore, and which s to the following effect:-

Convocation is summoned by a Writ from the From to the Archbishop. See Trevor's Two

Convocations, pp. 172-3,

The Archbishop issues his Mandate to the
Dean of the Province. See Trevor, pp. 175-6.

The Dean of the Province issues a Citation to the Bishops of the Province. See Trevor, pp.

Having regard to the expression, "The whol Corgy," to the Royal Writ, You are requested to advise-

I. Whether it is connectent to the Archbishop upon a petition to that effect from both Bous f Convocation, by virtue of his own authority Province to summon the Bishops and Clergy of his province, to give special directions respec ing the number of the Proctors for the Clergy to be returned from each diocese, the mode their election, and the qualifications of the electors, being Spiritual persons, varying and enlarging the directions now contained in the

Mandate of the Archbishop.

And whether such directions given by the relibishop in his Mandate would be sufficient warrant to the Bishops, and all returning officers, to conduct the elections in conformity with such directions,—the customs now existing in the everal dioceses (which are neither uniform nor invariable) with regard to the election of Proc ors notwithstanding.

H. And if you think the Archbishop's author rity insufficient to effect, the object proposed, you are requested further to state what course you would suggest for the purpose of giving the necessary validity to the Archbishop's direc-

"History of Convocation" by ...lathbury....... accompant Travor, OPINION.

1. The Writ to the Archbishop, respecting the semblage of Convocation, orders his Grace to summon "the Clergy" (Clerum), and is silent as to the manner and made of their representation. It would seem that the mode of representation as varied at different times in different ways, and among them, by the omission and addition

of Proctors.

Novertheless, it appears to us that it would not now be competent to Convocation to put a construction upon the word Clerus, or Clergy, so as thereby to enlarge the constituency beyond the limits assigned to it by usage, without the

II. We are of opinion that it would be con petent to Convocation, having obtained the license of the Crown, to discuss the question of the alteration of their representative buly, and to make a Canon cularging it; and that suc anon, if it subsequently obtained the approba tion of the Crown, would be sufficient legally a new representation of the Clergy i RICHARD BETHELL

ROBERT PHILLIMORE Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn. April 30, 1856. At the close of the discussion a division took ace, when there appeared, for the adoption of the report, 6-the Bishops of London, Oxford, Exetor, Salisbury, Gloucester and Bristol, and Bath and Wells; against it, 3—the Dishops of

linghester, Lincoln, and St. Asaph. The report being entried, the following address

to her Majesty was agreed to :—
" We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the
Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the province Canterbury, assembled in Convecation umbly represent to your Majesty that con mittees of Convocation have ant and after exreful consideration have reported to Convoca tion on various subjects deeply concerning th spiritual welfare of this realm-viz., on the measures needful for enforcing discipling smonget the Clergy, the extension of the Church the modification of her services, and the reform of the representation of the Clergy in the vincial synod of Canterbury. We are convince that the full consideration of those subjects is a great moment to the well-being of our Church but, in order that our deliberations on these, of such other matters as your Majesty shall see fi to submit for our consideration, may be so conducted as to give to the Church the fulles satisfaction that in them the mind of the Clerc will be tairly expressed, we humbly subyour Majesty that the representation of the Clergy in the Lower House of Convocation ought to be amended. On consulting very high legal authorities, we are informed that s amendment may lawfully be carried into effect, if your Majesty shall be pleased to grant us your Royal license to consider with a view to agreeing on any such amendments, and shall afterwards approve of the same when submitted

to your Royal consideration.

"We venture, therefore, humbly to pray your Majesty to grant us your Royal lices sider of a constitution hereupon; and in order that these deliberations may include the Clergy of the northern province, we further pray you Majesty to grant a similar license to the Convo cation of the Province of York, and to sanction our communicating with that body, with a view to uniting, under your Majesty's approval, our deliberations hereon.'

The Bishop of Oxford then moved the follow ing resolution, which was likewiso agreed to :-"That since the last meeting of this House, the House having received an opinion of Her Majesty's Solicitor-General and Dr. Robert ere, pointing out a safe and easy mode if it should be sauctioned by Her Majesty, of amending the representation of the Clergy in the Lower House, it appears to this House that the reasons which led them, at the last session, o postpone the consideration of this subject, ne longer exist, and that they can most effectually seeking in the first instance, an amendment of esentation of the Clergy in the Lower

consideration to the Lower House, and report ipon them, if possible, the next day. Their Lordships then adjourned.

CIPER HOUSE.—Freday. Their Lordships having re-assembled on Fri day morning, the proceedings were for some time conducted with closed doors, and eventually their Lordships adjourned till two o'clock, when the Prologator with his assessors attended to present the following amended address: --

We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the province Archbishop, Inshops, and Ciergy of the province of Canterbury, assembled in Convocation, hum-bly represent to your Majesty.

"That committees of Convocation have sat, and after careful consideration, have reported

and after careful consideration, have represented to Convocation on various subjects deeply concerning the spiritual welfare of this realimmanely, on the measures needful for enforcing discipline amongst the Clergy, the extension of the Church, the modification of the services, and the reform of the representation of the Clergy in the provincial synod of Canterbury. We are convinced that the full consideration of these subjects is of great moment to the well-being of our Church. But in order that our deliberaour Church. But in order that our dealbera-tions on these, or any matters which your Majesty shall see fit to sub-mit for our consider-ation, may be so conducted as to give to the Church the fullest satisfaction that, in the mind of the Clergy, wid be firly expressed, we humbly submit to your Majesty that the represen-tation of the Clergy in the Lower House of our

Convocation ought to be amended. · We venture, therefore, hambly to pray you Majesty to grant as your Royal license to consider and agree of a constitution hereupon, to be afterwards submitted to your Majesty.

The amendments were, after considerable liscussion, agreed to.

The Prolocutor afterwards brought up the report on the Fees of Bishops' Secretaries, on the Maintenance of Parsonage Houses, which were ordered to lie on the table for consideration next session.

LOWER HOUSE - Thursday.

In the Lower House, which met in the Jerusalem Chumber, the Prolocutor having nominated the Deans of Norwich and Worces-tor, the Archdeacons of Nottingham and St. Alban's, Dr. Russell and Chancellor Martin as his nesessors, and some formal business having leen disposed of, the Probentor had before the House a report of the committee on Gravanina m the subject of church rates, presented in the schedule of the Rev. Cannon Wordsworth.

The report, after declaring it to be desirable that church rates should be limited to charges strictly necessary for maintaining the fabric of the church and the churchyard in decent order and repair, proceeds to recommend the adoption of the course pointed out by the Royal Commission in 1830, making it imperative on the com in 1966, making it imperative on the churchwardens, within a certain period after their appointment, to submit to the vestry an estimate of the expenses to be incurred in th ensuing year, together with a detailed statement of the items, when, if the vestry refuses to make a sufficient rate, the Quarter Sessions are to be appealed to, and in either case, the Quarter Sessions having made or affirmed the rate, it is to be enforced in the same way as the poor rate. The report further suggests the adoption of the recommendation of the commis-sion for the determination of pew rights and the reservation of free sittings. Lastly, the re-port proposes the suspension of the church rate law by order in council on the report of the bishop, in any case in which the church is cer and the clergy and churchwardens certify that it is likely to be so kept; and suggests the

adoption of some provision for the commutation or redemption of church rates.

Notices of amendments to this report were given by the Roys, Chancellor Martin, Massingberd and Woodgate. The Prolocutor next rend a report from the committee of Gravamina, on the subject of fees

schedule of Archdencon Atlen. The report recommends that these fees, at present varying in amount, and mounthorized, should be made uniform and moderate, and that the archbishop and bishops should be requested

to regulate them.

Another report from the Committee of Gravamina was then read by the Prolocutor, touching the present state of the law of dilapidations. The report recommends that a competent arroyer should be appointed in every diocese,

to advise the elergy, and to not as umpire in cases of dispute, and that the archbishop and bishops should be requested to take the matter into consideration. At this stage of the proceedings the Prolocutor

red to the Upper House, and on his return rend the resolution and address agreed o by the Upper House, for which see the report of the Upper House. After considerable discussion, in the course of which the question of the admission of the bity to Convocation was incidentally introduced, the House adjourned without coming to a conclusion, on the ground that from some mistake in the notice of ad journment some members were not aware of their meeting on Thursday, and that it was desirable they should have an opportunity the next day of expressing their opinion.

LOWER ROUSE-Friday. The members having assembled in larger numbers than on the previous day, the Prolo cutor said the first business before the House would be to proceed to the consideration of the address which had been brought down from the Upper House. He would read the address

paragraph by paragraph.

The Archdencon of Bristol here interposed with a gravemen, relative to the late prorogation, which was at the time thought to be merely formal, and to the notice, which was eroneou as to date, as well as to the inconvenience of meeting on so late a day in the week, and that day a festival in the Church.

The Rev. O. Hills, Canon of Norwich, then presented a resolution having for its object the stablishment of a uniform system of collections

for Church purposes.

The Rev. Mr. Massingberd gave notice of a motion relative to the division of the services.

with the sanction of the bishop.

The adoption of the address having been moved by the Archdencon of Nottingham, and seconded by the Doan of Norwich, a long discussion ensued, in the course of which the Archdescon of Taunton professed himself uns-ble to vote for the address as it stood, and proposed an amendment which upon a division was lost, by 27 to 13. In the course of the dis introduced (for which see the amended address in the report of the Upper House), and the address, as amended, was carried by 83 to 9.

The Key Dr. M'Call then proposed the following resolution :-"That masmuch as the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury represents only a por-tion of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, does not represent the Colonial Church at all, nor the laity, no addition to the number of its members or its constituency can make it competent to legislate for the whole Church, and as the appearance alters its constitution with a view to further changes of the very gravest character, such as the alteration of our common praver and national worship without first consulting the laity, would, in the present circumstances of the times, be most injurious to the best interests of the Church, the Upper House be respectfully requested to join in an address to our most gracious Sovereign, praying that Her Mijesty would appoint a commission, composed of Clergy and laity, to consider the necessities of the Church in the may by God's blessing be most likely to promote the spiritual weltare of the whole British em-

At the suggestion of several members, Dr. M'Call agreed to let the motion stand as a

notice for next session.

A motion by the Rev. Chancellor Martin, requesting the Upper House, in the event of Province of York, was carried unanimously.

on the subject of fees to lish ps Secretaries, and on the present state of the law of dilapidations, were likewise agreed to, and sent up to regard. They are the Secremental and Selections.

and would take into consideration the other reports.

The Rev. R. Seymour then gave notice of the

following motion for the next ses-ion:-That, in adopting the address to Her Majesty the Queen, which has been submitted to us by your Grace and their Lordships the Bishops of the Upper House, we beg to remind address on the reform of the constitution of the ower House, calls attention to the question of representation of the laity with a view to ne co-operation on their part with the Clergy in their deliberations; and inasmuch as any express reference to that question is omitted in he Address to Her Majesty, we respectfully pray your Grace so to order the adjournments of this House as to enable us on some early oc-casion to deliberate on this question." The House then adjourned

Romanism and Dissent.

PRESERVERIAN UNITY IN SCOTLAND.-Preshyterianism has done, on the whole, better in Scotland than anywhere else, both as to foctrine and discipline. Let us look at it

In the reign of Charles II. there were two parties of Presbyterians, called Resolutionists and Remonstrants. The first received a license from the King: the second would accept of no compromise, and religiously, they answered in general to Mountes and Evangelicals. At he Revolution, they for the most part conferced, but some Remonstrants would accept of no settlement not embodying the solemn lengue and ovenant, and formed a separate society, called he Reformed Presbytery. Thus they were-A. 1690-1. Establishmentarians.

2. Reformed Presbyterians. In 1733, a dispute arose at Kinross, about the placing of a preacher; a controversy succeeded, and, in 1740, eight preachers were deposed by the General Assembly, and formed the first

B. 1710,-1. Establishmentarians.

 Seceders.
 Reformed Presbyterians. In 1717, the Seceders divided on this point admission as a Burgher, an oath was to be aken to this effect - ' I do profess the religion presently established in the realm." Some hought this to be generally against Romanism and others to be positively in favor of the Esta-dishment. The first became Burghers and blishment.

nd Anti-Burghers. C. 1817-1. Establishmentarians.

3. Anti-Burghers.

4. Reformed Presbyterians. In 1755 a difference arose at Jedburgh, xactly similar to that at Kinross. Two prenchers were deposed by the General Assembly, and rmed the Relief Presbyterians. D. 1755-1. Establishmentarians.

2. Burghers.

3. Anti-Burghers. 4. Relief Presbyterians.

5. Reformed Presbyterians. In 1800, some Burghers wished a declaration to be signed in favor of the union of civil and celesiastical authority; but others differed, and formed a new society, called the Associate

Synod of Original Seceders, E. 1806—1. Establishmentarianism. Burghers.

3. Anti-Burghyran or original

Secoders.
5. Relief Presbyterians. 6. Reformed Presbyterians

In 1821, the Burghers' Oath was generally isused, and the Burghers and Anti-Burghers prepared to re-unite; but some Burghers would of confesce, and formed the Original Burghers ssociate Synod, and the other Burghers, with the Anti-Burchers, formed the Union Associate

iynod. F. 1821—1. Establishmentarians.

United Associate Synod. 3. Associate Synod of Original

Secoders.
4. Original Burgher's Associate.

5. Relief Presbyterians.

6. Reformed Presbyterians. In 1834, the General Assembly passed the Veto Act, which gave an absolute veto on the placing of a preacher to the majority of male communicants, being heads of houses. This by law was declared to be illegal, first by the preme Scotch Court, afterwards by the House It was then formally repealed by the leneral Assembly in 1843, and formed the Free

Presbytery; and now the Presbyterians stand

G. 1842-1. Establishmentarians. 2. United Associate Synod.

3. Associate Synod of Original.

Seceders. 4. Original Burghers' Associate

5. Relief Presbyteriaus.

6. Free Presbyterians.7. Reformed Presbyterians. On the whole, it will be seen that the Establishment divided thrice—in 1740, 1755 and 1843—and that one of those subsecessions divided in 1806. Each body has its own Presbyteries and Synods, and believes itself to be the true representative of John Knox's opin Such are the terrible results of the Scottish Schism, to say nothing of some minor offshoots, such as Sandemanians and a number of ites

States of America .- Hamilton Gazette. AMERICAN INFLUENCE ON PARISTS.-This is illustrated in the history of religion in the extensive territories which have been annexed to the Union. On this subject, we give a few statistics from a sermon by Rev. Mr. Henderon, New Orleans:--

and isms, which are to be found in the United

with what success have papists met in our land? Maryland was originally settled by them. Until the year 1820, Florida was as completely theirs as Cuba is at present. In Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and all the territory west of the Mississippi, they held the ground and held. the Mississippi, they held the ground, and had a golden opportunity of laying broad and deep their foundations. But in which of these states have they now a predominant control? In Mary-land there are but 65 Papal churches, while there are 800 Protestant. Of 162 in Forida, only five belong to the Pope. Of 278 in Louisiada, only 55. O: 184 in Texas, only 13. Fo the last 50 years Papal emigrants have landed ing list. on our shores by millions. There have also been monthly importations of ecclesiastics, who now number 7 archbishops, 83 bishops, and 1,761 priests. These have started, and kept operation, 20 colleges, 29 theological seminarie, 120 female academies, and 22 weekly, 1 month ly, I quarterly, and 2 annual periodicals. Who blow a trumpet before them, and proclain the vast scale of their accessions and acencies we instinctively tremble. But when the bia has ceased, we take breath, and ask, what hav these alieus and their portentious appliance accomplished! How much have they gained or the Protestants! What is their comparativ strength in numbers! The Protestant houses of worship, compared with the Roman, are 82 to present times, and to devise such measures to be submitted to Parliament and Convecation as And the actual sittings in Protestant churches are as 22 to 1. Unless we misinterpret the signs of the times, the Jesuits are on the wane They have been sowing their seed in an uncon genial soil. They are multiplying their reap ers, but are gathering no harvest .- Barner.

ITALY .- The Piedmont Convents Bill ha received the Royal assent, and has thus become their agreeing to the amended address, to the law of the land. The provisions of the ac anicate it to the Convecation of the will be immediately put in force to a number of con of York, was carried unanimously.

The amended address was then taken by the the Royal decree designating the various religion Friday Prolocutor to the Upper House.

The reports of the Committee of Gravamina with the provisions of the act: "From this list there are two orders of nun-

the Upper House. ennes. Of the latter there are only two of the Prolocutor having been summoned to the three houses, and of the former but one, which Upper House, upon his return announced that | was founded by the late Queen Bowager. The Bishops had adopted the amended address, Sacramentini are not recognized as a corporate body, and the house in which they reside is the property of the Duke of Gemos. They possess no real property, but each member must bring a portion of 20,000 france, which is invested in

the purchase of an annuity.

"The clerical papers assert that many monks and nuns have decided to reject the terms offered by the Sardinian Government of an your Grace that the report alluded to in the annuity, and that they will seek refuge rather in convents of their order in some land where religion and justice are held in more esteem than

> The correspondence of a morning paper gives n account of a curious trial which has been oing on before the civil tribunal at Grenoble. An action was brought by a certain Mille, de Lamerliere against the Abbé Deleon, a priest of the diocese of Grenoble, for having published two works-one entitled An address to the Pope, published by the Abbé Deleon, although it was proved to have been written by the Abbe Cartelier, one of the curates of Grenoble; and another work called La Sallette Fallavaux; or, The Valley of Lies, in both of which Midle. de Lamerliere was reported as having got up the airacles of the Apparition of the Virgin to the Shenherds on Mount Salette; and, in fact, for having published strong evidence to show that she was the person who impersonated the Virgin on that occasion. For the injury done to her character by the two prelates in question this lady demanded 20,000 francs fine, and the utmost penalty of the law. After a careful investigation of the evidence, the Court has mblished its sentence, which is extremely

> erbose. It says—
> "That, whereas the object of the reverend authors of these books was to prove that this event had nothing supernatural in it; that they vere actuated by a sincere love of truth in aid of religion, and by no means by malace prepense; that, as priests of the Roman Catholic Church they felt bound to denounce error and oppose its propagation; that they had published evidence to show that Mddlle, de Lamerlière actually was on the mountain of La Salette on the 19th September, 1846, and in giving this evidence they were compelled to drag into publicity cer-tain circumstances in the life of Madlle, di Lamerlière, which served as connecting links in the chain of demonstration; that whereas the niracles of a La Salette had assumed the proportions of an historical event, and it is believed at all such events should be fully scrutinised: hat as Madlle, Lamerliere could not have sus ained any material or moral prejudice, by the writings of two respectable ciergymen in question, the Court declared her nonsuited, and condemned her to the expenses of the prose

A correspondent of the London Guardian writes from Constantinople as follows: Ramazan has commenced with its usual idennities. The Turks, instead of showing my aversion to foreigners entering their mosque during the celebration of their religious rites, are evineing towards all visitors a spirit of courtesy and kindness that would do honor to the most Christian people on earth. As far as their knowledge of our language goes, they exert themselves to the utmost in explaining to all inquirers the constitution of their religious system. Many of the priests or Ulemas are not behind the Mohammedan party in satisfying the curiosity of strangers. The increased ntercourse which we are now having with the Turks has dispelled the old idea, that they were a jenlous, suspicious minded race. We cannot avoid admitting that in their nature there are elements of candour and confidence which, if

al, and religious results. The immense military influence which French have acquired here has inspired the atholics with the hope that sooner or later St. Sophia may be handed over to them by the Sultan. The possession of the ancient and favourite abode of Christianity and the church of the great Patriarchs of the East by the representatives of the Western Church, would be little else than a recognition by ruling powers of the supremncy of the Pope of Rome, and such a measure would be a severe blow to the Greek Church. The conversion of a large portion of the Turks, which is contemplated, and certainly will be attempted by the French pretend to exalt the Church of Rome in this important part of the world. The consecration of the British burying ground here took place last week. The Bishop of Gibraltar, attended by six of the chaplains of the army and hospitals, officiated. The services of the day were gratifying to the feelings of those who had relatives and friends now resting there. The hallowed regard paid to the place will tend to neutralise he reluctance with which they will think of their friends being buried in a foreign land.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO JULY 22. Rev. W. G., Kingston, rem. Vol. 18; F. G., Montreal, rem. Vol. 19; R. H. L., Dorchester, i. B., rem.; D. B. S., Picton, rem. Vol. 18; E. Y., St. Thomas, add. sub. and rem. : Rev W. M., Buckingham, rem.; J. D. C., Grafton, rem. for Vol. 19; Mrs. W., Hamilton, rem. for Vol. 19; T. S., Guelph, rem. for Vol. 17 and 18; Rev. R. W., St. Arnand West, rem. for Vol. 18: ., Lennoxville: Rev. J. P., Murray, rem.: T. Vol. 18: J. B., Port Burwell, rem. Vol. 18.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT. Situation wanted. Illustrated magazines for children and vouns

Departmental notice-Public school libraries Departmental notice-Maps and school apa-

University of Bishop's College. Private Education for Young Ladies.

The Church.

TORONIO, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1855.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Toronto, June 27, 1855.

My Dear Brethren residing between Toronto and Kingston,-It is my intention to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several Parishes, in accordance with the follow I remain, &c.,

John Toronto.

114	, <u> </u>			
'n	Jerr.		_	
٠.	Friday	27.	Annwooder Trenton	11 a.m.
h-		••	Frankford	3 p.m.
rn.	Saturday	28.	Rawdon	10 a.m.
m		••	Hungerford	3 p.m.
٠,	Sunday	59.	Belleville	II a.m.
s١	Tuesday	31,	Shannonville	11 s.m.
ve	•• `	••	Northport	3 p.m.
es.	Argret.			
m			Mohawk Village	10
re	· · ·	•,	Napanee	10 a.m.
135	Thursday		Clarke's Mills	8 p.m.
1. 1.	Laursday		Bath.	lita.m.
	Friday		Adoiphustown	3 p.m.
64			Fre lerieksburgh	II a.m.
ie i	Saturday		Amberst Island	3 p.m.
e.	Sunday	٠٠. ئ.		II a.m.
11-		"	Kingston St. George St. James	11 s m.
p-	Monday	6.	Barriefield	å p.m.
	Monday	.,	St. John's, Portsmouth	11 a.m.
15	Tuesday	7.	Waterloo	3 p.m.
ie !	Wednesda		St. James, Pittsburgh	11 a.m.
	or Cancera		South Lake Station	11 s.m.
of	Thursday	•		3 p.m.
	Labrainy	.,	Gananoque	10 a.m.
		•	St. John's front, Lansd.	2 p.m.

Saturday Monday Tuesday Lausiowa 12 noon 10, Perth Fitzroy ... 4 p.m. Monday 21. Pembroke, Renfrew Wednesday 22. county 11 a.m. Thursday 23. Saturday 25, Ninth line, Fitzroy 11 a.m. Hon. Mr. Pinkey's ... 3 p.m. Bytown 3 p.m. Tuesday Richmond 10 a.m. Merrickville 1, Osnabruck 10 a.m. Saturday

The Clergy Trust Committee of the Diocese of Toronto meet at the Society's Board Room, on the 2nd Wednesday in August, at 11 a.m.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE GORE AND WELLINGTON

DISTRICTS. The clergy of the Gore and Wellington Districts are particularly requested to attend a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Gore and Wellington District Branch of the Church Society, on Thursday the 7th of August, in the Sunday School room of Christ's Church, Hamilton, at 12 o'clock, noon; " for the purpose of taking into consideration a very important proposition made by the Bishop in reference to supplying the destitute portion of the diocese within the limits of the association with travelling missionaries. The committee will also have to consider a motion made by Mr. Shade at the last meeting, relative to the promotion of travelling missions, and which was ordered to lie over for further consideration." Please notify your churchwardens, who are

ex oficio members of the committee.

Very truly yours, T. J. M. W. BLACKMAN, Acting Secretary.

OUR REMOVAL. The present number of . The Church is the last which will be issued in Toronto, as arrangements have been made to transfer its management and publication to Mr. H. B. Bull, of

Hamilton. The pecuniary difficulties with which this ionrnal has had to contend for some time back, are we believe, well known to the majority of our readers. They have already entailed heavy sacrifices upon our presentdisinterested publisher, Mr. Rowsell; while the want of resources to remunerate an editor has deprived the journal of that undivided attention and supervision, on the part of some one responsible party, which are mgagements, have given such superintendence to it as time stolen from the hours of needful rest would permit, have perhaps some reason to complain of a want of sympathy and aid which, had they been given by those who profess to feel and think with us, might have rendered the paper almost all that under

the circumstances we could desire. We do not however wish to dwell rejoiced that the care which has hitherto rested upon us is about to pass into other hands, who we trust will be able to do more for the efficiency of the journal than our engagements would ever permit us to attempt.

Mr. Bull will henceforth assume the general arrangement and management of the paper. In the Ecclesiastical recent and satisfactory as possible—an facilities afforded by his office, we succeed.

We need scarcely add that the change

the principles of the paper. The doctrines of holy scripture as ness becoming christian gentlemen.

With our best wishes for the success

been our readers a hearty farewell. matter of importance.

10. Brockville II a.m. ing to continue the risk of publication, allowing the publication to pass into

We complained last week of the New York Churchman for its use of the above phrase, as not being a very reverential method of speaking of the Anglo-Catholic Church,-we do so still: nevertheless we accept it as not undescriptive of the suffer-Carlton Place 3 p.m. accept it as not undescriptive of the suffer-Lanark, St. John's 11 a.m. ing condition in which our beloved Mother, Ramsay 3 p.m. the Bride of Christ in England, is at this Pakingham 11 a.m. time placed by the tyranny, or the selfseeking timidity, of a half unchristianized Government. The conclusions which we draw, however, respecting Her duty under these circumstances are vasily different from those indicated by our American brethren, and even some of her own sons. The resistance to Convocation, the

tampering with Doctrine, the political character of appointments to the Episcopate, the scornful efforts which influential parties, often connected with the Government, are continually making, not only to permit, but to sanction and uphold, any Kemptville 10 a.m. and every form of heresy and schism, &c.

Mountain 3 p.m. are all, we readily admit, so many proof. are all, we readily admit, so many proofs 31. Edwardsburgh 10 a.m. are all, we readily admit, so many proofs
Watilda 1 p.m. of that sore bondage in which the State is Williamsburgh 4 p.m. at present endeavoring to keep the Church. But the conclusion which we draw from these facts is very different from that which Moulinette 2 p.m. the able editor of the Churchman seems to adopt. It is the misfortune of our brethren on the other side of the line to dwell in a democratic atmosphere so thoroughly unchristian in its very first principles as to be in danger of leading even sincere Churchmen to feel as though the vindication of our rights against all. whosoever they may be, that oppose them, were the necessary consequence of noble and generous impulses! forgetful of those nfinitely more elevating and god-like princinles which cause the christian, regardless of what is due to himself, to + look rather upon the things of another," insomuch that he is literally ready to "do good to those that despitefully use him." But in the case before us there is another positive law of God directly applicable,-and one which, we verily believe, it would have been well for our American friends, as a nation, had they always reverenced; -we mean that law which requires us to "submit to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake," and that not only to "the good and gentle, but also to the froward," -a principle so strikingly enforced by our blessed Lord's own example, that one would suppose that, with a reverentminded Christian, its application could admit of no controversy. The divine Jesus had just instructed his Apostles to provide themselves with swords, doubtless,-now that the constant miraculous protection which He had hitherto afforded them as the consequence of His earthly residence amongst them was about to be withdrawn, -that they might serve to defend them against the lawless banditti at that time nfesting the land of Judea;-yet when St. Peter drew one of these very swords - bi. Master's defence, he was sharply reproved by Him; unquestionably, because awfully iniquitous as was the arrest of the Saviour, it was yet done according to law. Never can the entire history of the human race afford another so apparently justifiable ground of violent resistance to the existing authorities. When the Incarnate Son of Gol, therefore, so sternly forbad it even in this instance, at the same time denouncessentially necessary to secure for it the in this instance, at the same time denounce character and influence which are reining a fearful judgment upon all those who quisite for its success. We, who amidst a muliplicity of other and imperative engagements, have given such superever, a sin, at the thought of which, His faithful and rightly-instructed members, to the end of time, must tremble. Here then is our first defence of the submissive course pursued by the Church

of England under the persecutions to which, for they really amount to that, she s subjected by the state. She protests; she even uses constitutional reasons as upon the fact. We are too sincerely opportunity serves, to bring about such changes in the advisers of the crown as may tend to produce holier treatment on the part of the state of the Bride of Christ; she diligently and vigorously petitions, and endeavours to rouse all Britain to aid her herein—as for instance in the matter of convocation, the means of affording the ordinances of the church to the thronging masses of our large towns, the facilities for department he will receive, we under- giving religio-secular instruction to all her stand, the assistance of several of the youth, &c., &c. What could she do clergy, while it will be his aim to render more, as the bride of the determinately the civil and local intelligence as full, submissive suffering sufferer of Gethsamane? Of course we have no wish to undertaking in which, considering the deny or apologise for the indifference, or worse, of a multitude of her sons, and have little doubt that he will be able to the too ready, and it may be worldly, compliances, of some individuals amongst her rulers; but we speak of the Angloin the place of publication and in the Catholic Church as one, and as vindi-management will involve no change in cated and witnessed for by the host of her faithful sons, clergy and laity. Where is her equal in patient endurance, received and interpreted by the church, and yet earnest, fearless remonstrance? will be fearlessly set forth, and the most To attribute the former to a sordid fear of perfect and entire independence will bising her endowments, is surely unworthy mark the course which will be persued of a Churchman. Why the very numbers -at the same time, there will, we be- from amongst the various classes of her lieve, be every care and effort to utter endowed c'ergy, who, at the loss of all even the most unpleasant truths with their ecclesiastical emoluments, have fallen the charity and moderation of a christian away to the Church of Rome, might save spirit, and with the courtesy and frank- her from this charge; for it is surely a case in which, from many we may judge all!

And now, if before we proceed we inof The Church under the new arrange- vite attention to "our sister church in her ment, we bid those who have hitherto chains," they must not be offended; she has forced the comparison; and we would Mr. Rowsell has in the last numbers do so in no spirit of retaliation: it is a of the paper, enclosed bills to those sub- subject concerning which we have long scribers who were in his debt. (except- mourned, and indeed wished for an opporting to those in places where the list of tunity of raising our humble voice in tones dues had been previously sent to a local of kindly warning. The church in the agent for collection.) He trusts that. United States is bitterly suffering, both in after reading the above announcement, efficiency and extent of operation, for want they will remit to him immediately, and of the funds adequately and in sufficient so enable him to close his accounts con- numbers to support her clergy; but has nected with this publication. The sum she dared the unpopularity which would due by each subscriber is comparatively result from authoritatively (and she has small, and does not warrant any outlay the power of synodical action) declaring in the collecting, yet the aggregate is so to her people their unalterable obligation large as to make its early collection a to pay to God the tenth of their increase for the support of his priesthood? She To many of his subscribers he has mourns over the auful exclusion (we reason to be thankful for the regular were about to use a deeper word!) of and prompt remittance of their sub- the poor from her churches; but has scriptions, but so large a proportion she ventured with the authority that bewere in arrears, as to make him unwill-cometh the Bride of the King of Saints