

sion for the determination of pew rights and the reservation of free sittings. Lastly, the report 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 certified by the archdeacon to be in good repair, 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 Revs. Chancellor Martin, Massingberd and Woodgate.

The Prolocutor next read a report from the committee of Gravamina, on the subject of fees paid to Bishops' secretaries, presented in the schedule of Archdeacon Allen.

The report recommends that these fees, at present varying in amount, and unauthorized, 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 surveyor should be appointed in every diocese, to advise the clergy, and to act 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 was summoned to the Upper House, and on his return read the resolution and address agreed to 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 laity to Convocation was incidentally introduced, the House adjourned without coming to a conclusion, on the ground that from some mistake in the notice of adjournment 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 HOUSE.—Friday.

The members having assembled in larger numbers than on the previous day, the Prolocutor 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 Archdeacon of Bristol here interposed with a *gratamen*, relative to the late prorogation, which was at the time thought to be merely formal, and to the notice, which was erroneous 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. G. Hills, Canon of Norwich, then presented a resolution having for its object the establishment 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 Archdeacon of Nottingham, and seconded by the Dean of Norwich, a long discussion ensued, in the course of which the Archdeacon of Taunton professed himself unable 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 discussion which followed various amendments were introduced (for which see the amended address in the report of the Upper House), and the address, as amended, was carried by 33 to 9.

The Rev. Dr. McCall then proposed the following resolution:—

"That inasmuch as the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury represents only a portion 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 prayer 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 Majesty would appoint a commission, composed of Clergy and laity, to consider the necessities of the Church in the present times, and to devise such measures to be submitted to Parliament and Convocation as may by God's blessing be most likely to promote the spiritual welfare of the whole British Empire."

At the suggestion of several members, Dr. McCall 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 their agreeing to the amended address, to communicate it to the Convocation of the Province of York, was carried unanimously.

The amended address was then taken by the Prolocutor to the Upper House.

The reports of the Committee of Gravamina on the subject of fees to Bishops' Secretaries, and on the present state of the law of dilapidations, were likewise agreed to, and sent up to the Upper House.

The Prolocutor having been summoned to the Upper House, upon his return announced that the Bishops had adopted the amended address, and would take into consideration the other reports.

The Rev. R. Seymour then gave notice of the following motion for the next session:—

"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 your Grace that the report alluded to in the address on the reform of the constitution of the Lower House, calls attention to the question of a representation of the laity with a view to some co-operation on their part with the Clergy in their deliberations; and inasmuch as any express reference to that question is omitted in the Address to Her Majesty, we respectfully pray your Grace so to order the adjournments of this House as to enable us on some early occasion to deliberate on this question."

The House then adjourned.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—The 15th Anniversary Sermon of this society was preached by the Bishop of Hereford (from Rev. vii. 9 and 10), at St. Pauls Cathedral, on Thursday. In the evening the Archbishop, the Bishops, and a numerous body of nobility, clergy and gentry were, as usual, entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. On Friday a public meeting was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The first resolution was moved by the Bishop of London, seconded by Mr. Thomson Hankey, M. P.—The Bishop of Melbourne, in supporting, said, a large proportion of the wealth of Australia flowed into the City of London, and England, which had

poured out its thousands to the colonies, received back the wealth of the colonies. It was but just, then, that England and London, should contribute largely to providing for the spiritual necessities of the colonies. It had been remarked this society, and others of a kindred nature, were not as well supported by the wealth and nobility of England as they were by the middle and poorer classes. He trusted that this remark would be no longer made, although he could not avoid regretting that more of the merchants of London did not feel it to be their duty to be present that day. The remaining resolutions were moved and seconded by the Rev. Daniel Moore, Mr. Hubbard, the Bishop of Oxford, Alderman Wire, and Mr. Cocks. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, as Chairman, was moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury, seconded by Wm. Cotton, Esq., and carried, after which the meeting broke up.

Among the company entertained at the Mansion House, we observe the name of our respected Chief Justice, Sir John Beveridge, Robinson, Bart., who seconded one of the resolutions, and in so doing took the opportunity of giving a comprehensive view of the position and prospects of the Church of Canada. He said, "the labours of this society had served well in the place of our Episcopacy. The Church of England was spreading wide, and America was most energetic in the promotion of the missionary cause. He was himself a descendant of one of the missionaries in Upper Canada. In 1791, the year in which he was born, the population of Upper Canada was 10,000, with only one missionary. They were now seeking to divide the bishopric of Toronto into three dioceses, and holding diocesan synods. But the aid of this society was required. There were in Upper Canada only 170 clergymen to 350 townships, whereas, taking the calculation according to the population of England, they would require six clergymen for each township. The honorable gentleman, after entering into further statistical details, concluded by seconding the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

In the House of Commons, on June 22nd, the Marquis of Blandford moved the second reading of his Formation of Parishes Bill. He said that the object of the measure was three-fold; first, to establish the independence of existing Ecclesiastical districts; secondly, to afford increased facilities for the formation of new ones; and thirdly to provide means for the endowment of puro cures. Sir G. Grey, for the Government, said that as the bill could not be referred to a select committee this session, it would be better not to read it a second time. After a short debate, the bill was withdrawn, on the understanding that it should be brought forward next session. The adjourned debate on Maynooth was resumed, and was again adjourned.—*Guardian*.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO AUG. 17.

Rev. E. M. R. S., Brantford; Rev. W. S., Toronto; Rev. T. B., Wolfe Island; Rev. J. H., Hamilton; J. S. M., Prescott; Rev. R. B., Prescott; Rev. G. S. H., Markham.

THE Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette

IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY,
BY HENRY ROWSELL, TORONTO.

The day of publication will be as nearly as possible the middle of the month.

HENRY ROWSELL, PRINTER, TORONTO.