No. 7

"Ger Foundations are upon the holn hills."

"Stand pe in the ways and see, and ask for the Did Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and pe shall find rest for pour souls."

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 14, 1854.

Vol. XVIII.]

Doetry.

[For the Church.]
THE FIRST SABBATH. BY CHRIS.

Six days the Lord of Heaven had wrought; The world into existence brought; And by his mighty power Had formed all things out of nought-From man, endowed with life and thought, Down to the simplest flower.

The Sun he made to rule the day; The Moon oe'r night held gentle sway, And cast her soft pale light, On fragrant herbs and flowers rare-Planted with heaven's tenderest care, To cheer man's grateful sight.

The mighty river and the murmuring rill; The aspiring mount and lowly hill, At his command appeared; All living things came at his call-While man their monarch last of all, His God-like form upreared.

The work was done, and all was still, While God o'erlooked the products of his will, And called them good; And then the seventh day he blest, Henceforth to be a day of rest, While earth and Heaven stood.

The seventh from all other days He singled out for prayer and praise, And rest from work and toil; That day should man from labour cease, And o'er his soul should Heaven's peace Serenely smile.

This word his works with rapture hailed, And e'er the Sun the horizon scaled, On this first Sabbath morn, The morning stars together sang, And Heaven's bright arch with praises rang Of God the great unborn.

The Sun its brighest radiance wore, And o'er the earth from shore to shore, Its cheerful beams it spread. A ray fell on the glassy wave, And charged with praise to God who gave, Was back to Heaven shed.

The dark dense forest's deafening roar Of joy was by the whirlwinds bore To God on high. The fragrant flowers their odours lent To zephyrs soft, who upwards sent

Their incense to the sky. The eagle soared above the cloud, And with a voice, harsh, shrill and loud, Its anthem screamed. And sweeter birds of humbler birth, Though warbling nearer to the earth,

With thrilling praises teemed.

Nor in this universal heavenward shout, Was man's adoring voice left out. In Paradise he walked With him, whom countless worlds adored, Who formed all things by his word,

With God the Lord he talked. Angels in wonder from above, Upon this scene of Heavenly love, With deep affection gazed, Till God ascending to his throne,

With golden harps of sweetest tone,

Their evening song they raised. O soon may that blest time have birth, When all our days upon this earth, Shall like this Sabbath fly. When Jew and Christian, black and white, In peace and friendship shall unite To praise the Lord most high.

Brantford, Sep. 1, 1854.

From the Canadian Journal. OBSERVTIONS ON A TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA. BY L. TURNBULL, M.D.*

The magnificent idea of connecting Atlantic is proved. Great Britain and the United States by telegraph, which has long been a favorite Lieut, Maury's to the Secretary of the partial neutrality. Navy, dated February 22, 1854, Lieut. Berryman availed himself of this opportu-

The result is highly interesting, as it bears directly, in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned, upon the question of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic, and I therefore beg leave to make it the subject of a special report.

This line of deep-sea soundings seems to be decisive of the question as to the practicability of a submarine telegraphbetween the two continents., in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned.

From Newfoundland to Ireland, the distance between the nearest point is about 1600 miles;† and the bottom of the sea for the purpose of holding the wires of a submarine telegraph, and of keeping them observations of Lieut. Berryman were out of harm's way. It is neither too deep made, if times of calm are found for such nor too shallow; yet it is so deep that the careful observations as he has made, by

from any point of Ireland to the nearest point of Newfoundland.

But whether it would be better to lead the wires from Newfoundland or Labrador, is not now the question; nor do I pretend to consider the question as to the possibility of finding a time calm enough, the sea smooth enough, a wire long enough, a ship n length; though I have no fear but that the enterprise and ingenuity of the ag., whenever called on with these problems, cal solutions of them.

I simply address myself at this time to the question in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned, and as far as that, the greatest practical difficulties will, I apprehend, be found after reaching soundings at either end of the line, and not in the deep

I submit herewith a chart showing the depth of the Atlantic, according to the authority of the Department, and according to instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. This chart is plate XIV. of the sixth edition of Maury's Sailing Directions.

By an examination of it, it will be perdepression below the sea-level of that portion of the solid crust of our planet which underlies the Atlantic Ocean, and constitutes the basin that holds its waters.

A wire laid across from either of the above-named places on this side will pass to the north of the Grand Banks, and rest on that beautiful plateau to which I have alluded, and where the waters of the sea appear to be as quiet and as completely at rest as it is at the bottom of a mill-pond.

It is proper that the reasons should be stated for the inference that there are no perceptible currents, and no abrading agents at work at the bottom of the sea ipon this telegraphic plateau.

physical fact, which I little deemed, when sought it, had any such bearings.

It is unnecessary to speak on this occasion of the germs which physical facts, even apparently the most trifling, are often ound to contain.

Lieut. Berryman brought up with cimens of the bottom from this plateau.

these specimens of deep sea soundings are for every 100 miles, making about 480 neers, and its completion will be one of the filled with microscopic shells; to use his cups, or 240 each side. I think this wonders of the age. I have been recently own words, " not a particle of sand or gravel exists in them !"

These little shells, therefore, suggest the fact that there are no currents at the bottom of the sea whence they came—that Brook's lead found them where they were deposited in their burial place after they had lived and died on the surface, and by gradually sinking were lodged on the bot-

Had there been currents at the bottom, these would have swept and abraded and mingled with these microscopic remains the debris of the bottom of the sea, such as ouse, sand, gravel, and other matter; but not a particle of sand or gravel was found among them. Hence the inference that these depths of the sea are not disturbed either by waves or currents.

Consequently, a telegraphic wire once laid there, there it would remain as completely beyond the reach of accident, as it would be if buried in air-tight cases. Therefore, so far as the bottom of the deep sea between Newfoud and or the North Cape, at the mouth of the St. Law ence, and Ireland is concerned, the practicability of a submarine telegraph across the

The present state of Europe invests the subject of a line of telegraph wire across one with me, has been again revived in the Atlantic with a high degree of interest this country, and received much strength to the government and people of the United and encouragement from the investigations Sta es. A general European war seems of the depths and condition of the bottom now almost inevitable; the attitude which of the ocean, along the route of the mer- this government will assume with regard chantmen between Europe and the United to all the belligerent powers that may be States. According to a recent letter of involved in that war, is that of strict im-

The better to enable this government to maintain this position, and the people of nity to carry a line of deep-sea soundings the United States to avail themselves of all from the shores of Newfoundland to those the advantages of such a position, a line of daily telegraph communication with Europe would be of inca culable service.

In this view of the subject, and for the purpose of hastening the completion of such a line, I take the liberty of suggesting for your consideration the propriety of an offer, from the proper source, of a prize to the company through whose telegraphic wire the first message shall be passed across the Atlantic.

From the above interesting and instructive letter, the following points are to be decided by the telegraph engineer:-

1st. "To find a time calm enough, and between the two places is a plateau, which a sea smooth enough to lay down a teleseems to have been placed there especially graphic cable " In my own mind, this first difficulty can be overcome as easily as the wires, but once laid, will remain for ever means of a twine string so as to let down beyond the reach of vessels' anchors, a cannon ball of sixty-four pounds, and icebergs, and drifts of any kind; and so then raise a tube filled with the shells and shallow, that the wires may be readily earth of the depths of the ocean, we are

Works in Durham.

enough." This can be no difficulty, for into play. What is the objection to sending it by trips or in pieces? Could it not be attached, This, according to Faraday, is in perfect deep sea soundings, made from time to as it was laid down, to a buoy? A vessel accordance with the principles and with to be sanctioned, by which the order for Morntime on board of vessels of the navy, by of 1000 tons could surely carry 400 tons the definite character of the electric force, ing Prayer, the Littany, the Communion Office,

mined is, to what extent a galvanic current wire, connected at the further extremity can be sent on an insulated wire. This with the earth, part of the force is in the has also been determined, for in favorable first instance occupied in raising a lateral ceived that we have acquired by these states of the atmosphere, lines in this induction round the wire, ultimately equalsimple means, a pretty good idea as to the country have been so insulated as to work in intensity at the near end to the intensity

In my work on the Telegraph, p. 152, gradually to the earth end. I there state that the greatest distance that In the report of Professor Faraday any of the lines had worked in one circuit, which is given in the London Philosophical was from Boston to Montreal, via New Magazine for M rch, he here, in conclu-York, Baffalo, and Toronto, a distance sion, relers to the terms intensity and the earth was frozen, and the lines insulated equivalents for them, cannot be dispen ed

been worked as one circuit by the aid of has more or less of the dynamic element an instrument termed a connector, the and conduct on; and we have seen that effect of which is to cau e one circuit to the same voltage source, the same current I derive this inference from a study of work the other through the entire series, in the same I ngth of the same wire gives

being cold and the earth frozen. In doing to steam in a boiler, or to air passing B ook's deep-sea sounding apparatus spe- so, the only connector or repeater used through apertures or tubes; and we must was an insul t d screw on the back of the have language competent to express these I sent them to Professor Bally, of West regist r, invented by a distinguished tele- conditions and these ideas. be much more easily insulated.

He first determines by actual experiment, that when copper wire is perfectly cover d with gutta percha, so high is the insulation that in 100 miles of such wire, when fully charged by an intensity battery of 350 pairs of plates and submerged in water, the deflexion of a delicate galvanometer was not more than 5 degrees. The great perfection in the covering of the wire nay be judged of this fact alone. The 100 miles of wire was 1-16th of an inch effect; the guita percha on the metal was 0.1 of an inch in thickness. There could not be which fact I have before stated in my work on the Telegraph. He experimented with the subterraneous wires which exist between London and Manchester, and as to make one series, they made almost the distance as determined by Lieuenant Berryman and Maury between the Irish intervals of about 400 miles, he found that when the whole 1500 miles were included, it required two seconds for the electric stream to reach the last instrument, which was placed at the end. In this instance the insulation was not as perfect, still the result shows that it will require a little over two seconds to cross the Atlantic by telein a second, which result is far below those obtained by the London and Brussels telegraph, which is stated at only 2700 miles
in a second over with a correct tire of the love of Christ, or devoting to a relaxing power with regard to the rules as to while it will be remembered that Whent-

data to follow. The cable from Calais to current. "The production of a polarized time to time, be delivered.

to Dover is 24 miles long, and consists of state of the particles of neighboring matters St. Charles, or Cape St. Lewis, in Labra- four copper wires, through which the by an excited body, constitutes induction, St. Charles, or Cape St. Lewis, in Labrador, is somewhat less than the distance from any point of Ireland to the nearest into a strand, and bound found with spun which again act upon those contiguous to have been already mentioned. varn, forming a core or centre, around them, and thus the forces are transferred benefit if, in our cities, sermons, with or without which are laid ten iron galvanized wires to a distance. If the induction remain of 5-16ths of an inch in diameter, each undiminished, then perfect insulation is the welded into one length of 241 miles, and cons quence; and the higher the polarized dious parts of the cathedrals. weighing about 15 tons per mlle. The condition which the particles can acquire rope weighs altogether about 180 tons. or maintain, the higher is the intensity nig enough, to lay a coil of wire 1000 miles | It formed a coil of 30 feet diameter outside, | which may be given to the acting forces. 15 feet inside, and 5 feet high, and was In a word, insulators may be said to be made in the short space of 20 days by a bodies whose particles can retain the England and Wales has become doubled in the machine invented by Mr. George Fenwick, polarized state; whilst conductors are those last half century, and scarcely any increase will be ready with satisfactory and practi- an engineer of the Leaham Harbor Iron whose particles cannot be perminently polarized." And in regard to long cir-The transatlantic cable, if the machinery cuits, such as those described, their con- the work of the Church, especially in our large multiplied, and sixteen machines are ducting power cannot be understood, towns and extensive dioceses, it be not very deemployed, could, we have little doubt, whilst no reference is made to their lateral mplete the cable in six or seven months. static induction or to the conditions of in-The third difficulty is, "a ship big tensity and quantity which then comes

f one would not do, surely twenty would. The conducting power of the air and sition state. When a voltaic current of a Another important matter to be deter- certain intensity is sent into a long water in one circuit from 800 to 1000 miles. of the battery stream, and decreasing

of about 1500 miles. This was done when quantity. These terms, he remarks, or with by those who study both the static The entire length of the telegraph line and dynamic relations of electricity. from New York to New Orleans, via Every current where there is resistance, Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile, is has the static element and induction in-1966 miles, and even this distance has volved in it, whilst every case of insulation hus producing a result similar to working a different result, as the intensity is made through the entire line in one circuit. to vary with variations of the induction Aslate as December 3, 1853, despatches around the wire. The idea of intensity, were written direct through from New or the power of overcoming resistance, is he National Telegraph line, the weather static or current, as the idea of pressure is

number of the battery of Mr. C. T. Chester informed that a company has been orwould be amply sufficient. If a copper ganized, styled the New York, Newfound- Providence, the operations of the Church might and zinc battery were employed, the num. land, and London Telegraph Company, be so extended as not only to carry the minis ber would have to be increased to about whose object is the establishment of a submarine telegraph, to connect Newfound submarine telegraph, to connect Newfound with Ire and Peter Cooper Esq. with this large battery, the expenses would land with Ire and. Peter Cooper, Esq., with this large battery, the expenses would land with Ire and. Peter Cooper, Esq., becare the sympathies and hearts of others who be less than with the Grove's battery. In a relegraph wire merchant of New York, are not now in communion with her—an object preparing the hatteries, it is even possible is the President, and Professor S. F. B. well deserving the Christian solicitude and to determine mathematically beforehand Morse is the Vic - Pres dent, with a number earnest prayers of all the members of our the amount of resistance and the force of Directors. One of the most active is Church than small ones. Copper is a much better language in regard to the enterprise in the conductor than iron; and as a thinner wire first number of a Journal of which he is the answers the purpose of conductor, it may editor:-"Tides may ebb and flow; the billows may surge with mighty power; the The several conditions may be all cal- icebergs may t wer their white mant ed culated from the beautiful formula of Ohm. forms high in the skies, and sink deep in In some recent experiments of Professor the briny sea; the heavens may let loose Faraday, that distinguished pholosopher, by the loud rolling thunder, and the earth some of the results he obtained, has thrown much light upon the action of voltaic electricity in the submerged wire of the electric revolve, America and Europe will be con ected by an electric cord."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND. MEETING OF CONVOCATION.

[Concluded.] The Prolocutor said he had another report to present to the house. It was from the committee of gravamina, and was to the following

n diameter; the covered wire was 4-16ths; Report of the Committee of "Gravamina" of the Lower House of Convocation.

"This committee having had their attention a better proof than this, that gutta percha especially directed to certain representations is one of the best insulating agents we have, to the Lower House of Convocation, wherein it is stated, on the authority of a recent official report on religious worship in England and

'That more than five millions of persons are when they were all connected together so absent from public worship of Almighty God on the Lord's Day;' and wherein it is prayed that Measures may be devised by this synod for remedy of the evil aforesaid;' "They have taken the same into considera-

coast and Newfoundland, being 1500 miles, tion; and without entering into the question of and having introduced galvanometers at the accuracy of the statement above referred to, but fully admitting and deeply deploring the fact that large masses of our population are strangers to the sacred ordinances of religion, the impression that it should be signed by the members of the committee, and he, therefore asked the committee, and he,

graph, which is about the rate of 750 miles whether this additional ministry should consist to have appended to his signature a note intia second, even with a copper wire, it a portion of their time, without forsaking the appeal to the archbishop. Dr. Coleridge wished to make an exception in reference to the their usual secular avocations.

shallow, that the wires may be readily lodged upon the bottom.

The depth of this plateau is quite regular, gradually increasing from the shores of Newfundland to the depth of from 1500 to 2000 fathoms, as you approach the other side.

The caple from Calais to the depths of the ocean, we are almost certain a time calm enough and a smooth sea can be found to stretch a wire smooth sea can be found to stretch a wire of this population is such as, in some degree, requires to be dealt with in the same manner as understing the velocity of the electric current 288 000 miles per second—a considerable difference.

The whole of this difference, according that stations should be appointed in populous to the signing the report of the committee and condition of this population is such as, in some degree, requires to be dealt with in the same manner as that which is adopted by our might be desirable difference.

The whole of this difference, according that stations should be appointed in populous to the signing the report of the committee that which is adopted by our might be desirable difference.

The whole of this difference, according that stations should be appointed in populous to the steps he proposed to take with respect to towns, parishes, and districts, at which serving the lateral induction of the wire carrying the lateral induction of the wire carrying the lateral induction of a polarized time to time be delivered.

"That it might conduce to the religious

preceding service and psalmody, were preached at suitable hours in the naves or other commo-

"But they are impressed with a sense of the necessity that all such subsidiary agency should be employed in complete harmony with the dio-

cesan and parochial system.
"III. That inasmuch as the population of has been made in the number of our bishops for three hundred years, it deserves attentive consideration whether, for the due performance of sirable to add to the Episcopate, whether by the creation of new sees, or by the appointment of Bishops Suffragan under the authority of the existing statute law.

"IV. That it might conduce to the end proposed, as well as tend to render the existing services in our churches more available to the different classes of worshippers who attend them, were a division of the offices on Sunday morning of coil, for our cable would not exceed whether in the static, or current, or tranthe course of the forenoon, except it be in churches where, from peculiar circumstances,

there is now no morning service.
"V. It might also be desirable that in churches in which there may be two evening services, the clergyman, with the approval of the Bishop, should be at liberty to substitute or one of them a different form, consisting of the Litany, with a lesson or lessons from Scrip-

"VI. That it might further tend to the object view if a shorter form of daily morning and vening prayer were compiled from the Prayer Book, which might be used on all days, except on Sundays and holidays; and if a short service were also compiled from the Prayer Book for the use of schools, and a series of short services for such purposes as the following,

"For the deprecation of God's judgments; "For thanksgiving; "For a blessing on the missionary work of

" For the reunion of the divided portions of Christ's body;
"And for other similar objects.

"VII. That with the view of extending the fluence of Christian example in the community and of training the younger members of the Church, after confirmation, in habits of piety and order, it might be advisable that measures should be taken for bringing them together from time to time for mutual and religious instruc-Orleans to Philadelphia and New York, on as necessary to that of electricity, either tion and improvement, under the direction of

the parochial minister.
"VIII. That in order to make the existing amount of Church accommodation available or the largest possible numbers of the people, t is desirable that, in addition to the mulation of services in the way above proposed, Point, for examination under his micro-scope. This he kindly gave, and that the exclusive allotment of sittings in our eminent microscopist was quite as much played; but this distance would require happy to find the matter taken hold of by be made free for at least one service in the surprised to find, as I was to learn, that all at least 30 Grove's cups, of a pint each, intelligent and scientific telegraph engi-

"IX. The committee indulge the hope that by such measures, under the blessing of Divine

"X. And, lastly, the committee recommend necessary to overcome it; and thus to proportion the number and size of the has had considerable experience in sub- be humbly presented to his grace and their lordlates to the distance to which the wires marine telegraph lines during the past five ships of the Upper House of Convocation, with extend. Large wires are better conductors year, and who em loyed the following a view to their taking it into their consideration. "GEORGE PEACOCK, Prolocutor."

The Prolocutor wished to know whether it was the pleasure of the house that the reports should lie upon the table.

Archdeacon Allen said he had a few remarks to offer on some of the points contained in the

The Prolocutor thought that any debate upon the subject at the present time was very much o be deprecated. The provisions had come

thoroughly grasped the subject.

The Dean of Bristol moved that at the next session of Convocation the report of the committee of privileges be taken into consideration

Archdeacon Harrison seconded the resolution, which was agreed to.

Archdeacon Grant moved that at the next session of Convocation the report of the committee of gravamina be taken into consideration. Archdeacon Wilkens seconded the resolution.

Archdeacon Allen considered that it was very undesirable that those reports should be drawn up, presented, and not discussed there, for the lic discussion of them throughout the country would elicit criticism which might not be beneficial. A discussion of reports in that house would prepare the minds of the public for the reception of the ultimate conclusions of Convocation. However wisely and carefully their reports were drawn up, if the public mind were not in some degree prepared for their reception, the seed would fall upon ground ill prepared for it, and they could not expect it to fructify. He almost regretted, if he was not out of order in cut off the signatures which were originally attached to the report of the committee of gravuthis remark, that the names of the committee were originally appended to the report, but that when it was presented to the house it bore the

signature of the Prolocutor alone.] The Prolocutor said that in preparing the therefore asked the committee to append their "They report as follows:—
"I. That, in order to reach effectually these names. He received permission to append the masses of the population, it may be necessary names of the different members; but there were to call to our aid the agency of a more multi- two who wished their signatures to be accomolied and varied ministry than has hitherto panied with reservations. One of these gentlebeen brought to bear upon them; and that it is a subject deserving the most careful deliberation the Rev. Dr. Coleridge. The archdeacon wished of deacons specially ordained for this duty, or mating that he should prefer, if it were practiof other agents acting under a license from the cable, in sections four, five, and six, that there II. That since the character and condition of drawing up of a short form of morning and impression he could do; but on meeting the ing resolution :-

committee of privileges on Wednesday, it appeared to be the general opinion that by much the safer and most desirable course would be that the report should be signed by the chairman, and not by individual members, as there man, and not by individual members, as there were some points of great difficulty on which in the county of Cornwall, with the view to the

na, and of vital interest to the Church. the Prolocutor be requested to commu t was hardly likely that any number of persons | same to his grace." ntering upon the consideration of so many and The rev. doctor remarked that the offer grave subjects should come to the same con- alluded to in the resolution was originally made

ion to the consideration of the report at the diocese, it was Dr. Walker's request that the present time was, that it had come upon mem- consent of the diocesan should be obtained, and bers of Convocation without affording them any time to judge of it; but that objection did not apply to members of the committee, who might be expected to have fully considered the sub or the diocess should be obtained, and the sub considered to the diocess and be obtained, and the sub considered to the diocess and t ects under discussion. He thought it very undesirable that any person who had fully considered the subject should be silenced, for he house to be taken upon it. Dr. Walker thought elieved that in adopting sections four, five, and such consent was necessary for the canonical six they would be embarking upon a sea of difficulties, and that they would be opening the might, with God's blessing, lead to similar acts loor to numberless evils.

and it was, he thought, advisable to take advantage of such an opportunity as the present.

He bowed with implicit obedience to the decision (Loud cheers.) of the Prolocutor-his very reverend tutor-but

the report should be discussed then or at some

Archdeacon Harrison thought it would prove ighly inconvenient if Archdeacon Allen persted in saying that members of the committee night discuss the report, and not the whole house. If members of the committee were

and the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, Archdeacon Allen again addressed the house. Archdeacon Allen again addressed the house. He said he felt very strongly that they would be embarking in a sea of difficulties if they attempted to meddle with the Prayer Book. Every serious man would take a different view ject on which he had been called upon to name Every serious man would take a different view of the matter, and he trusted that nothing would be done in that direction. But the question of the Rubric was an entirely different thing. The Rubric was not adhered to; and he thought the Church had placed too much faith in Rubrics, Acts of Parliament, and pledges, and had too little faith in men auxtous to up their Master's work. He desired that the Bishop should be trusted with the regulation of the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Rev. E. Gi'llett, the Rev. Frederick Vincent, and Mr. Chanscheller, and hould be trusted with the regulation of the clergy and Church, because in these days, although there might not be amongst the clergy ndividuals so learned as they were at the time of the Reformation, the great body of the clergy were far more learned than they were at that time, and far more intent on doing their duty.

Some the Rev. Dr. Spry, the Rev. Dr. Russell, Archdeacon Sinclair, and the Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, to be a committee to ascertain what From the facilities of communication, and from the effective oversight the clergy were all under, o one could go far wrong without being brought inder the notice of the ecclesiastical authorities. He (the Archdeacon) must express his deep thankfulness that this question of agency was put prominently forward. He had heard some

ntimations that it was intended to have a semipermanent diaconate. He did not think that was what the Church wanted; but that what was most required was, that they should raise the attainments and the standing of the clergy rather than lower them-not to introduce a ody of deacons who possibly might not rise to the priesthood, and who would be distasteful to the great body of the clergy and laity. He earnestly wished that the bishops, as being the guides-the chief captains in the conflictcould call up the laymen to join with their brethren of the ministry in fighting against the ommon enemy; and this for many reasons, ecause he thought that, from circumstances to which it might not be wise to advert, the course of events for the last sixteen years had, in a great measure, separated the clergy from the laity, causing the laity to look upon the clergy as ecclesiastics rather than pastors, intent upon interests of a clique rather than upon that which was the object of all Christian people. By such a union between clergy and laity as he had suggested, the laity would be brought to act in brotherly relation to the clergy. Although little fruit might result from such an appeal as he desired to see the bishops issue or years to come, yet he thought that, in the course of time, some person of excellent piety and high station would come forward and realise what the Church had a right to expect from our earnest minded Christian laty. (Loud

The motion was then put and agreed to. onsideration of the committee of gravamina, it might perhaps be as well to make some addition

The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth approved of the proposed addition, as it would be highly desira-ble that there should be good attendance of members at the various times of meeting. Some grave questions were involved, and it was indisensable that the committee should possess the full confidence of the house. The Prolocutor, at the request of the house,

added some names to the committee, which was made to consist of the following gentlemen: The Venerable Anthony Grant, D. C. L., Archdencon of St. Alban's; the Rev. F. C. Massingberd, M. A., Rector of South Ormsby Hubbard, a site having been given by Lord Leigh. At Limehouse a church is to be built, Very Rev. George Pellew, D. D., Dean of Norwich; the Ven J. Sandtord, D. D., Archdeacon of Coventry; the Ven. W. E. Hony, D. D., offered to build and endow a Church in any part Archdeacon of Sarum; the Ven. Joseph Wigram, of London the Bishop of the Diocese may point Archdeacon of Sarum; the Ven. Joseph Wightin, M. A.. Archdeacon of Winchester; the Rev. Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College, London; the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Professor of Theology in King's College, London; the Hon. and Rev. Heury Montague Villiers, M. A., Rector of St. Heury Montague Villiers, M. A., Rector of St. Cappage's Bloomshury and Cappa Residentiary. George's, Bloomsbury, and Canon Residentiary, consisting of Earl Nelson, Earl Grosvenor, M.P., of Winchester; the Ven. G. Wilkens, D. D., Lord Haddo, Lord R. Grosvenor, M. P., Sir W. Archdeacon of Nottingham; and the Rev. R. Farquhar, bart., Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Henry Caswall, M. A., Vicar of Figheldean. Page Wood, Sir Thomas Phillips, the Lord

ocutor and his assessors in the upper chamber. On their return, the Prolocutor read the two reports of committees agreed to by their lordships in the Upper House (for which see the report of that assembly).

The Prolocutor read the terms of the

Rev. Dr. Walker's proposition for founding a bishopric in Cornwall, together with tye resolution come to thereupon by the Bishops

"That this house having received a message members might not approve of the conclusions at which the committee as a body had not arrived. Individuals, while they agreed with the general principle of the measures proposed, might reserve, and very properly, their opinion on some points of detail. These were most important points in the report of the committee of portant points in the report of the committee of the church, the Proposety of Cornwall, with the view to the erection of an episcopal see in that county, do hereby unanimously concur in the resolution of an episcopal see in that county, do hereby unanimously concur in the resolution of arrived. Individuals, while they agreed with their lordships on that subject, and express their devout thankfulness to Almighty God for having put it into the heart of the offerer to make a proposal which promises to be so conducive to the spiritual welfare of the Church; and that county, do hereby unanimously concur in the resolution of arrived. Individuals, while they agreed with their lordships on that subject, and express their devout thankfulness to Almighty God for having put it into the heart of the offerer to make a proposal which promises to be so conducive to the spiritual welfare of the Church; and the proposal which promises to be so conducive to the spiritual welfare of the Church; and the proposal which promises to be so conducive to the spiritual welfare of the Church.

clusions on minor points, and though they might approve of the report as a whole, yet they might wish to reserve to themselves the liberty of individual opinion on any special point.

Archdeacon Allen understood that the objection to the consideration of the resport at the diocese. With regard to the division of the resolution was originally made to the commission of which he was a member. It was desirable for the house to know that the proposition was made, not only with the cognisance but with the approval of the Bishop of the diocese. With regard to the division of the for to numberless evils.

The Prolocutor again deprecated any discuswas one of restoration of an ancient see, for on upon the subject.

Archdeacon Allen contended that without disussion they had no means of eliciting contemant and an episcopal see of its own in ancient times. He could not help regarding it as an auspicious circumstance that a bishopric orary criticism, and knowing the minds of the ablic. They had not so many opportunities of discussing such subjects as they could wish,

The Rev. Canon Selwyn, proctor for the the thought he was perfectly in order in speaking chapter of Ely, seconded the resolution, and to the question whether the report should or hoped this might be an auspicious beginning of should not be discussed at the present time.

The Rev. Dr. Russell remarked that it would The Prolocutor put the resolution to the

meeting, and it was unanimously adopted.

The Prolocutor announced that the Upper House had appointed a committee to consider and report on what might be expedient for the better enforcement of discipline amongst the clergy, to consist of ten members, and had reuested him to name ten members of the Lower allowed to speak on the subjects, then of course other members would claim a similar privilege. House to act with them. He should name the Prolocutor, the Archdeacon of London, the After some remarks from the Rev. J. Fendall Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, the Archdeacon of Coventry, Mr. Chancellor Martin, the Rev. Dr. Russell, the

eight members to meet a committee of the same number of the Upper House, to consider a re-

cellor Martin. Agreed to.
On the motion of the Dean of Bristol, seconded by the Archdeacon of Barnstaple. The Prolocutor named the Rev. Dr. Words-

expenses had been incurred by the meetings of Convocation, and how they were to be met, and

In reference to Dr. Wordsworth's schedule, it was agreed that the committee of gravamina should not be summoned to consider it until further notice, a special committee on the subject of Church-rates having been nominated since the matter was under consideration.

The Prolocutor then formerly adjourned the proceedings until Thursday, August 24.

1. To consider and report on what may be expedient to recommend for the better enforcement of Discipline amongst the Glergy.

Upper House.—The Lord Bishops of London,

Exeter, St. David's, Litchfield, Chichester, Oxford, St. Asaph, Lincoln, Salisbury, Llandaff.

Lower House.—The Prolocutor, the Archdencon of Maidstone, the Archdencon of Coventry, the Archdeacon of London, Rev. Chancellor Martin, Rev. Dr. Russell, Rev. Dr. Spry, Rev. Rev. H. Magendie, Rev. J. Fendall, The Archdeacon of Middlesex.

2. To consider and report to Convocation on the subject of Church Rates Upper House .- Same Committee as above. wer House .- The Dean of Norwich, the Archdeacon of Barnstaple, the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, the Archdeacon of Nottingham, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, Rev. Chancellor Martin, Rev. G. E. Gillett, Rev. F. Vincent.

CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY .- Out of 800 persons confirmed by the Bishop of Cashel during his recent confirmation tour, 200 were converts from Popery, at Doon and in the neighbouring parishes .- John Bull.

Several new churches are about being com-The Dean of Norwich said that, as some immenced in the metropolitan districts, and some are so far advanced as to be nearly ready for consecration. In Paddington three new churches are to be at once commenced, the Bishop of London having subscribed £1000 towards that object. In Coventry street, Haymarket, between Rupert street and Princess street, a church is to be erected, her Majesty the Queen having subscribed £500; the Bishop of London, £1000; Viscount Sidney £25; and Mr. W. T. Egerton, M. P., £25 for that purpose. Three churches are to be erected in Cierkenwell, an influential committee, of which Lord Shaftesbury is at the head, having been formed for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. In the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, a large church is to be erected, at the sole expense of Mr. J. Gellibrand at the sole expense of Mr. William Cotton. "A Some discussion arose as to the propriety of Mayor, Sir R. H. Inglis, bart., Lord Radstock, having fixed days for the meeting of the com- &c. Among the new churches which are apmittee, in the midst of which
Mr. F. H. Dyke announced to the house that
his grace the President wished to see the ProNotting Hill; St. Andrew's, Westminster; Trinity Church, Newington; and one near Limehouse, built at the sole expense of Alderman Cubitt, M. P.

We have great pleasure in adding to the above, that "a first gift" of £9000 has been placed at the sole disposal of the Rev. George Nugee, late senior curate of St. Paul's, Knights bridge, from a party previously unknown to the the Upper House.

The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth moved the follow-