

European Intelligence

THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

From the Times.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, May 8.

The French army continues to embark daily, and we, with more dignity and greater leisure, follow their example. The French speak confidently of a great campaign in Africa, and even in another quarter of the Globe, and they predict that peace will not last for two years. The Russians are equally hopeful that they will have a chance of war in a short time, and they do not disguise their earnest burning lust to phlebotomize Austria, "Autriche lache et ingrate."

Colonel M'Murdo returned from Trebizond on Thursday night, and has had the rare good fortune to find near the city a good market for his horses and mules. It appears that the main road to Persia passes from Trebizond through a small town, the name of which I do not know, where the great horse fair for Asia Minor to supply the merchants with pack and saddle horses is held, and we have just been lucky enough to meet the demand for transport which has arisen, now that peace is proclaimed.

Colonel M'Murdo has received very fair prices for all the animals he could sell, and in some instances he got more than the original cost price. Our excursions into the Crimea are becoming rarer as curiosity becomes satisfied, and leave more difficult to be obtained for lengthened absence. General Codrington has paid a visit to the Alma, and most of us who could go have performed a pilgrimage to the same place. The graves are scrupulously respected, and are marked with large stones. The Russians are returning our visits now, and some unfortunate officers who, in the height of good-fellowship and amid flowing bumpers, gave their name and invitation to their boon companions to "come and stop a week with me, and bring your friends and family," have been horrified by the vision of a couple of droskies at their tent doors, a whole bevy of fair Muscovites and their attendant lasses.

Lieutenant-General Lord Rokeby, commanding the First Division, and Lieut. General Barnard, commanding the Second Division, are to be made Knight's Commander of the Bath, and the latter will go to Corfu as soon as his division will be broken up. It is believed that Major General Garrett will be made K. C. B., at the same time Sir Colin Campbell will shortly return home, and the officers of the Highland Division, by whom he is generally beloved, intend to give the gallant general a farewell banquet on Saturday next, for admission to which there is eager competition. Every one wishes the gallant general well, and the army feels that Sir Colin Campbell will not fail to justify the judgment which may select him for any post where the real qualities of a soldier, such as decision, promptitude of execution, self-devotion, bravery, and personal action of our allies; but it is felt that in consequence would have been the last man to yield to claims of the reasonableness of which he was not perfectly convinced, and that he is jealous of the honor and reputation of the British army.

There have been some discredit transactions in the camp lately, which have led to the retirement of two officers from the army, as notified by general orders. In one instance an officer was detected in the act of reading a private letter addressed to a brother officer; in the other a gentleman forgot how to write his name. General Codrington has a gentler touch in such matters than General Simpson. The latter had three officers cashiered by court-martial in as many weeks after he was appointed Commander-in-Chief; in the present cases the punishment is the same for each offence, and is therefore unequal, for the magnitude of these offences is not the same.

My diary extends from the 6th to the 10th of the month.

ties of every country but our own, between the officer and the private in the distribution of honorary rewards and decorations is to be maintained and insisted upon. No officer is to receive a war medal—it will only be given to non-commissioned officers and privates, and if it is seen on the breast of an officer hereafter, it will be a badge of his service in the ranks, and will prove to all the world that he has been a private soldier. Now, what the soldier would like to see given him would be a decoration worn by his officers and open to the ranks. If an Englishman wishes to be cured of a little national vanity he will talk to his late adversaries. They respect the courage of our soldiers, our endurance, and our fighting qualities, but they speak with scarcely concealed contempt of our military organization and of the characteristics of our generals; and they are always taking as their standard in military matters, the French.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was a frightful accident at Woolwich Arsenal, an explosion of some of the composition for the peace fireworks. A foreman, named Flack, and four men, named Root, Green Taylor, and Richardson, were killed on the spot; pieces were found of another man, name unknown; and five others were seriously injured. The number of serious injuries is from ten to twenty. Windows were shattered all over the yard. This is the third explosion in connection with the peace fireworks; one man who had been injured in a previous one died only last Friday.

An iron firm at Llandaff recently bought a lot of old iron, among which were about a dozen old and unexploded bomb-shells, said to have been brought in a ship to Cardiff as ballast from the Crimea. Two of them were fired and burnt without any explosion. A young lad of the name of Thomas Howard fired the third, which instantly exploded, the boy was cut across the bowels in a dreadful manner, and the same evening.

Sir S. V. Shelley presided at a public meeting of inhabitants of Westminster, held in the great Hall, Broadway, for the purpose of taking into consideration the discontinuance of the music in the Parks on Sundays. A resolution expressing regret and indignation at the withdrawal of the bands was adopted; and a second, in favor of a proper organization to carry the wishes of the meeting into effect.

The immense ship building at Millwall, to be called the Great Eastern, more like a town than a ship, destined to carry 500 first-class, 2,000 second-class, and 1,200 third-class passengers, making a total of 4,000 guests, independent of the crew. The total length of the vessel will be 692 feet. Neither Grosvenor nor Belgrave-square could take the Great Eastern in; Berkeley-square would barely admit her, and when rigged, her mizen-boom would project some distance up Davis-street, whilst her bowsprit, if she had one, would hang a long way over the Marquis of Lansdown's garden. Four turns up and down her deck will afford the passengers a walk of a mile. Her width is 83 feet, the width of Pall-mall; if she had to steam up Portland-place she would scrape the houses on each side. This floating town will be propelled by four engines. For wind she is prepared with seven masts and 6,500 square yards of canvas. As speaking trumpets would be useless aboard such a vessel, a semaphore will be used to signal to the helmsman by day, and a system of coloured lights by night. The engine will be communicated with by the electric telegraph. Gas will be manufactured on board, and laid on to all parts of this ship; and the electric light will be fixed at the masthead.

Sir Henry Barkly is to be the new Governor of Victoria. After having passed seven years in the West Indies, and conducted the government of two important colonies with eminent success at a critical period, he will almost immediately return to England and receive his appointment to the charge of a new and wealthy society which has lately sprung into existence on the shores of Australia.—Times.

ECCLIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From the London Guardian, May 21. In consequence of the illness of the Archbishop of York, who was suddenly seized with indisposition at his town residence of the 20th ult., and who has not sufficiently recovered to be able to resume his Episcopal duties, the Right Rev. Dr. Spencer, late Bishop of Madras, has been appointed to officiate at the Confirmations, &c., in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Bishop of London, in improved health, is still staying at the Marquis of Bristol's town residence in Kemp Town.

The committee of the Incorporated Church Building Society have had for some time under consideration their by-law which has for some years excluded from assistance, in building new churches, all parishes the patronage of which is in the hands of laymen, and they have at length finally rescinded it. This restriction being removed, it is to be hoped that Churchmen will cordially unite in enabling the society to carry on the important work of providing for the spiritual destitution which prevails to so lamentable an extent in many parts of the country.

It ought to be known that the withdrawal of the Queen's letter has inflicted a serious loss upon the funds of the society—a loss which must fall ultimately upon the poorer inhabitants of our overgrown parishes, for whose benefit the society was instituted, and whose claims are mainly considered in the allotment of its grants.

Considerable improvements appear to be in contemplation in the church of Great St. Mary, Cambridge. It is, we believe, intended to remove entirely the gallery known as the throns, long regarded by the Cantab as an ecclesiastical eyecore, and to provide for the Doctors and Professors by stalls in the chancel; also to reseat the floor of the church in a better style. These changes are likely to be carried out in connection with a great improvement of the chancel by Trinity College. In addition to other advantages, the University accommodation will be much increased.

A commission has been named by the Bishop of Exeter in reference to the charge of "brawling" preferred against the Rev. G. C. Gorham. It is thus composed:—Rev. Chancellor Martin, Rev. Archdeacon Bartholomew, Rev. P. L. D. Acland, Rev. C. F. Smith, and Rev. H. Sanders.

There was a collection at Bocking Church for raising a fund to recast the bells. The liberal sum of £155 16s. 6d. was contributed.

The friends and committee of the Patagonian mission held a meeting at the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, to bid farewell to the Rev. G. P. Despard and his party before setting out for their labors in Patagonia. The Right Rev. Bishop Carr, who presided, opened the meeting by a long address, descriptive of the errand on which the missionary party were going; after which the Rev. E. G. March, vicar of Aylesford, Kent, read the committee's parting address and instructions. The party consists of the Rev. G. P. Despard, the Rev. J. F. Ogle, A. W. Gardner, Esq., B.A., and Mr. Charles Turpin. The Rev. G. P. Despard is invested with the sole superintendence and direction of the mission, while the Rev. J. F. Ogle will act as his colleague, and Mr. Gardner will undertake the duties of catechist.

There has been a fierce church-rate contest at Mangotsfield. The rate was declared carried in vestry, when an opponent demanded a poll. Both parties exerted themselves as though it were a trial of strength between them—fists and other conveyances having been procured for voters. At the close of Wednesday the anti-raters had a majority of eighteen; but the next day the tables were turned, and the rate carried by a majority of nine. At St. Petroch, Exeter, a rate has been refused by a majority of nine in a vestry of fifteen. On the numbers being announced, Mr. Harris, the junior churchwarden, said he would call a meeting every week till a rate was granted; and Mr. Mortimore, the Dissenter who led the opposition, retorted by declaring his intention of being there every week to oppose it.

The foundation stones of the new schools and rectory at Lindfield, Sussex, were laid by the Bishop of Chichester. The day commenced with confirmation at the parish church, after which the candidates and children, to the number of nearly 200, were regaled on roast beef and plum pudding in the present inconvenient school. At two o'clock a procession, headed by a banner inscribed with a large white cross and appropriate mottoes, wended its way up the quiet and pretty town of Lindfield: all the shops were closed, the day being observed as a general holiday. At the church the children sang a hymn composed in the village, and the following order of procession was formed:—First, the police, then the builder and clerk of works, followed by the architect with the trowel; then the school children and confirmation candidates, and lastly the Bishop in his Episcopal robes, accompanied by his chaplains in surplices, followed by a large number of the neighboring clergy in their gowns. The procession moved to the site, under an arch of evergreens; first to that of the schools, where the Rev. F. H. Sewell, vicar of the vicarage, offered to his parishioners, in a kind and affectionate address, this token of his great good-will. The Bishop also addressed the large assembly present. After prayers, the stone, gaily decorated with festoons, was properly set and laid by the Bishop. On the completion of the ceremony of the schools, a similar ceremony took place at the schoolmaster's house. The procession then re-formed, and wended its way across the Rectory field to the house, where the Rector again addressed the assembly, and offered the new rectory and fifteen acres of land to the parish, on certain conditions. After his blessing, the Bishop, with the whole of the clergy and a large party, adjourned to spacious tents erected for the occasion, where a handsome collation was served. After this the health of the Bishop was proposed by the Rector, who took occasion to name that his lordship had made the munificent donation of £500 towards the works they had that day met to celebrate. The Bishop said a few kind words in reply, when the Rector's health was drunk with the heartiest enthusiasm. Soon after the party adjourned to the meadow, where the children in high glee enjoyed the fine day, playing at bat-and-ball, flying kites, and indulging in the harmless merriment of their age. A happy day was spent, and all went home feeling that a parish which had been left so many years without means for the proper ministrations of the Church had at length met with a benefactor such as of old founded and endowed so many of our village churches. The buildings are from the designs, and being carried out under the direction of Mr. Joseph Clarke, of Stratford Place. The schools will, it is hoped, ultimately become a small collegiate establishment, comprising, in addition to the boys', girls', and infant schools, and master's house; now building, an industrial school for training up servants. The schools are in the Decorated style, whilst the rectory is later, partaking more of the character of some of the fifteenth century manor houses remaining in Somersetshire. The cost of these offerings will amount to nearly £5,000, independently of the industrial schools and laying out of the grounds.

The Morning Post relates that on Sunday morning, during the service, the congregation of St. Barnabas Church, Plinico, was considerably excited in consequence of the following circumstances:—It appears that some of the dissenters from the form of worship at St. Barnabas had decided that on Sunday morning they would attend for the purpose of endeavoring to prevent certain portions of the service being considered their right as parishioners to sit in the chancel of the church, which was usually filled with choristers employed to intone various parts of the service, and always devoted to the form of worship adopted at St. Barnabas attended, and, being Trinity Sunday, it was supposed more than the usual ceremonies would be gone into, and their principal object was to drown the singing of the service by their voices. Before, however, the intonation commenced Mr. Collett (late M.P. for Athlone) and

other persons proceeded into the chancel, for the purpose of demanding a seat in that portion of the church. No sooner, however, had they made their way into the forbidden part than they were followed by some of the officials, who caught hold of them and insisted that they should immediately leave their places. The eyes of all the congregation were turned towards the chancel and considerable commotion prevailed, the intruders into the chancel being ultimately ejected from the church.

The Ven. G. A. Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, has just held his Visitation in Taunton. The Archdeacon invited his hearers to meet him elsewhere for conference and consultation. With regard to Lord John Russell's scheme, the Archdeacon contented himself with expressing his satisfaction at the very decided veto placed by the House of Commons upon the resolutions. At the Convocation, he congratulated the clergy on the advantages which had resulted from the revival of its sittings during the last four years, but he pointed out as a great hindrance to those advantages that the time allowed for deliberation was limited. He glanced at the proposed revision of the Prayer Book and of the authorized version of the Scriptures, and stated that he should refuse to be a party to any alteration whatsoever. In reference to Church discipline, he invited his hearers to join with him in a petition to Parliament, praying that the bill now under consideration might be divided into three, one applying to doctrine only, another to doctrine and discipline, and the third to offences against morals. The third matter upon which he invited consideration was the present aspect of the church rate question, with a view to petition against Sir William Clay's bill, and against the amendments proposed to be introduced into it by her Majesty's Government. At the conclusion of the routine business of the Visitation, the Archdeacon, accompanied by the clergy, churchwardens and a large number of laity, adjourned to the Castle Hotel, where petitions on the subjects referred to in the Charge were discussed and adopted.

The members of the congregation of the Rev. E. East, wishing to prove to him that his exertions were not lost sight of by them, and no time better adapted to mark their esteem than at the present—the church being nearly finished, and the Visitation and Confirmation close at hand—presented the worthy Vicar, on Saturday last, with a complete set of robes, and the following letter:

To the Rev. Edward East, Incumbent. HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX, May, 1856. We, the undersigned, being members of your congregation, beg your acceptance of the enclosed robes, as a sincere mark of our regard and esteem, for the untiring zeal you have never ceased to manifest for the good, both moral and spiritual, of the flock you have been called to watch over, as well as the anxious care you have exhibited in providing for the instruction and wants of this district. May the Almighty God give you all good blessing and protect your household, and grant you health and strength to continue your pastoral superintendence among us for some years to come.—We remain, Rev. Sir, with great respect and esteem, Yours truly, &c.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE WOODS. SEVERAL FAMILIES BURNT OUT. We gave a short account of the destructive fire around Pembroke, and take the full details from the Observer:

It is with feelings of extreme regret we announce to our readers the most lamentable occurrence it has ever been our lot to chronicle. We mentioned in our last an accidental detention of the mail by the destruction of a bridge by fire, near Beachburg, and little thought our columns this day would contain such a heart-rending description of the devastation caused by fire since then. For the past two or three weeks, portions of the Allumetta Island have been on fire, but not to such a degree as to excite fears for the safety of life and property. A considerable portion of the country for miles round Pembroke has, during the past ten days, been burning, but it was not till Thursday night and Friday that our worst fears were realized. We have been speaking to several parties who have been witnesses and sufferers by the fire of this time three years, and these all agree that the extent and rapidity of the devouring element, and the consequent loss of property, that occurred on Friday last far exceeded the destruction in 1853; suffice it to say, that several families have been completely beggared, the most of them not even having been able to save a full suit of clothing. Of course the full extent of the loss sustained cannot be accurately ascertained yet, but every day we have heard of new losses and additional details of heart-rending misery.

On Friday, the smoky state of the air in Pembroke prevented persons seeing to read even a newspaper in the street at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the lurid glare of the sky as far as the eye could reach showed that the fire was almost universal; portions of trees, lumed leaves, and charred pieces of wood fell thickly in our streets; business was suspended, and every possible preparation was made to resist the destruction which for two or three seemed inevitable, but fortunately about seven o'clock the wind changed and moderated, and the whole village was provisionally saved. We have endeavored to collect as much information as we could under the circumstances, and proceed to lay it before our readers, premising that the account given is undoubtedly far short of the actual loss, which can only be ascertained by a visit to, and examination of the localities which have suffered.

On the Petewawa river, the new saw mill of the Messrs. Bell was completely destroyed, with a large amount of sawed lumber and all the saw logs; Mr. Wm. Bell's house, out-offices, furniture and clothing were consumed. The fire next attacked Mr. Montgomery's tavern at the mouth of that river, completely leveling his dwelling house, store house, barn and stables, all his furniture, provisions and one cow; in fact, dogs, fowls and everything about the premises suffered the same fate; his family had to jump into the river, and remain the greater part of the day and night under the

boom across the mouth. Proceeding downwards, the fences, barns and outhouses of Messrs. McGregor, Pat. O'Brien, and Mrs. Jardine were consumed, the dwelling houses being with difficulty saved; Mrs. Jardine lost all her provisions; the house, barn and outhouses of James Brindley, with all they contained, were also destroyed; and one of the most pitiable cases was that of Mr. George Dixon, a most industrious man, who had resided in Pembroke for a number of years, and in the winter sold out, bought a farm on the Petewawa road a few months ago, put up a house and barn, and with his family went to reside there; in two hours he lost all his effects, and was left without as much as a full suit of clothing.

In the township of Alice, Thomas Carmichael with difficulty saved his house and part of his furniture; his barn, stable and a large quantity of seed potatoes and grain with all his farming implements were destroyed. Geo. Atcheson lost everything! Thomas Heenan lost his house and furniture. Thomas McKinnon lost a quantity of hay and oats and all his provisions and some sheds. Mr. McClelland, who had by his industry made a comfortable place for himself and family, was stripped of everything, including his farm produce, provisions and seed. Wm. Miller with difficulty saved his place, but had to bury all his furniture and moveables. Robert Martin by great exertions saved the most of his property, although his new saw mill was once or twice in imminent danger. Between twenty and thirty persons were obliged to remain all Friday night on a small island in the Ottawa, whither they had fled for safety.

In the township of Wilberforce, Matthew Libby, Miles Clarke, Thomas and Widow Sweeney, and some others whose names we cannot now call to mind, were burned out completely. Geo. Clarke lost a barn and all its contents. Mr. Davis had great difficulty in saving his place, but escaped with very trifling injury.

We have given above as much as we could gather of the losses sustained in the respective localities mentioned, but we have to record a still further and most calamitous destruction of property in the township of Stafford. Here the fire seemed to have raged with almost incredible fury, entailing complete destruction on the unfortunate parties concerned. A new house and barn which had been erected recently by Charles Young, Esq., were totally consumed with all their contents, he and his family barely escaping with their lives and scarcely any clothing. Joseph Young lost everything he possessed; house, barn, stable, storehouse, grain, potatoes, hay, provisions, furniture and clothing were all destroyed; and, melancholy to relate, his wife was confined on Friday night in a field whither he had removed her for safety, and where she was obliged to remain all night under the inclemency of the weather. Andrew Young, sen., who is, we believe, over ninety years of age, was very nearly consumed; he and his wife were rescued by a neighbor at the greatest peril of life, when surrounded by fire and the house burning over him. Richard Young was completely burned out, as was the widow Young, and Mrs. Thomas Childerhouse has lost his house and barn, with all their contents, and the fences on all the lands belonging to the above unfortunate families were utterly consumed, leaving their corn fields, pastures and meadows one universal common. Mr. Robert Childerhouse lost a splendid barn and its contents. Towards the Muskrat river, the fences of Messrs. Wm. Kennedy and Joseph Rowan are completely destroyed; the latter with difficulty succeeded in saving his barn and outhouses, and the latter has above 75 acres of tilled land laid waste and open. P. White, Esq., has lost considerably by the destruction of standing timber and fences, and several others in this vicinity have suffered severely. Below Pembroke the fire continued its onward progress, burning bridges, fences and out-houses in the direction of Beachburg and Westmeath. We heard at one time that the splendid house, mills and machinery of C. S. Bellows, Esq., fell a prey to the fire, but we learned since that they were fortunately saved.

We have not, we are sure, given half the names of the sufferers, nor the amount of their losses; it was impossible to get full particulars of the destruction which occurred over so large a tract of country in so short a space of time, but we have heard an estimate guessed at of the probable loss sustained within an area of fifteen miles, and it amounts to over £5,600; the loss of the mill and property of the Messrs. Bell, on the Petewawa, alone is estimated at over £500.

We must pay a just tribute to the praiseworthy exertions of the Rev. E. H. M. Baker, incumbent of Pembroke, for his prompt exertions to relieve the sufferers; he got up a requisition to the Reeve of Stafford, to call a public meeting of the united townships which have suffered, to devise means to alleviate the distress, and we are glad to learn that Thursday (this day) has been appointed by the Reeve, W. Kennedy, Esq., for this purpose. The requisition and notice will be found elsewhere in our columns, and sincerely do we hope to see the meeting numerously attended; the general distress is fearful, and of such a nature as to call for immediate and decisive action in the way of relief.

It may not be considered premature in us to recommend a course to be pursued in this matter which would be attended with benefit, and which has been found to work well when tried in Montreal on a similar occasion, namely, the appointment of a Relief Committee, whose duty it would be to collect information of the destruction and losses, and where practicable visit the localities, with power and means at their disposal to relieve immediate want;—that a general Relief Committee be appointed, and requested to act forthwith with vigor in collecting funds, clothing and provisions to be dispensed in accordance with the report and recommendation of the sub-committee first named; it would also be advisable to forward a petition to the Legislature and Government, praying for immediate aid, and without it several families now totally unprovided for will die for want of the common necessities of life. We do trust to see a general and full attendance of all classes at the meeting this day, and hope the sympa-

thy there evinced will prove the gratitude of those saved by generous and immediate contributions of money, or provisions or clothing.

DREADFUL DISASTER AT MONTREAL.

TWENTY LIVES LOST—FORTY INJURED. MONTREAL, June 10.

About one o'clock to-day, the ferry boat of the Grand Trunk Railroad exploded at Longueuil. She is a complete wreck. Her boiler was blown an immense distance on the wharf, and everything in the neighborhood completely shattered. The works of the boat were completely new, and were under the charge of the builder's engineer. At the time of the accident, the train had just arrived filled with passengers, who had been all transferred to the boat. The scene of the explosion was fearful. The steam rushed to the back part of the boat, so as to completely blind those that were there. All rushed lither and thither, shrieking most loudly, while others jumped into the river, where many were doubtless drowned. A woman who was near the boiler had her child, five months old, blown out of her arms and carried up into the air, coming down on the top of the freight shed. She herself was dreadfully injured, and has since died. Immediately after the explosion, the boat sank. It is thought not less than 20 persons have perished, and 30 or 40 have been injured.

The following are known to be killed:—Two engineers, Mr. Madden, mail conductor, the pilot of the boat, a boy named Hunter, two firemen, a woman from St. Hyacinthe, Mr. Schofield, engineer Brockville section; G. T. R. Ballera, belonging to the American line of steamers, was so badly injured that he expired while being carried across the river. Injured:—Mr. Pierce, express messenger, one leg broken and badly scalded; the captain of the boat not expected to live; Mr. K. McQuain, of Glengarry, seriously injured; Marcesse Perrault, from Warwick Eastern township, badly scalded; Major Johnston and lady were thrown into the river, and escaped with slight injuries. To-morrow we shall give further particulars.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to remind those of our Subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions to this paper, for the past year, that the volume is now drawing near completion, and as we have many demands to meet we trust that each will forward their small amount at once. We would also refer them to our long established terms, fifteen shillings, per annum, if not paid within six months.



The Church.

Our Foundations are upon the holy hills. Hamilton, Friday, June 13. 1856.

THE CHRISTIAN PRIESTHOOD.

We regret to see the respectable Rector of Guelph committing himself, in his letter in our last number to a declaration so Scripturally incorrect, and so professionally suicidal as the following:—"Now, Sir, I feel bound to express my opinion that for any human being to arrogate to himself that he 'SHARES THE SACRED PRIESTHOOD WITH THE SON OF GOD HIMSELF,' is nothing less than blasphemous."

Our Brother must forgive us for presuming to correct his theologically inaccurate use of this last severe word. Says Ayliffe, "Blasphemy, strictly and properly, is an offering of some indignity, or injury to God Himself." Says Dr. Hook, "now used almost exclusively to designate that which derogates from the honor of God." Hence as our observation had reference to the humanity of Christ, were it as incorrect as the Reverend Rector supposes, it could scarcely be "blasphemy"! And still less so since it derogates in no respect from the glory and dignity of that humanity. All the elect are "members of this body, of His flesh and of His bones"; all are "joint heirs" with Him of His Father's glory; surely then it can be no derogation to the exalted Jesus for His appointed ambassadors to claim a "share in His personal labors and official dignity; it is simply a question of fact as to what He has been pleased to institute in the matter. Thus again it is plain that were our assertion ever so incorrect, it has at least no relation to "blasphemy."

But to pass from Mr. P's mistaken etymology to our infinitely more important matter, "the truth as it is in Jesus"; and here we sorrow to have to charge the Rev. A. Palmer, and those who think with him, not with "blasphemy,"—but still with a very sad dishonoring of Christ; inasmuch as instead of "magnifying their office," they do, by their "voluntary humility," deny much of that honor which it hath pleased the Father to put upon the humanity of His Son; doing thereby also a grievous wrong to the flock of Christ, by greatly underrating the abundant provision which His loving care hath made for their growth in grace. While at the same time we cannot but fear that by their mistaken, though we question not sincere, undermining of these Scriptural, Catholic, and Anglican verities, they are doing more to cause earnest-minded Romanists to cleave to the Papacy, with all its monstrous corruptions, rather than sacrifice

such important channels of grace, than all the Newmans, Wards, Iveses, or even Mannings of the age could effect.

Our opponents appear to forget that the Christian Dispensation is the reality of which the Jewish was the shadow. Now did the ordinary priests "share" the priesthood with their High Priests? Then do our Bishops and Presbyters also share that of our Great High Priest. Thus also St. Paul does not fail to claim the high dignity of being a co—(though by no means equal) founder with Christ of the Church saying that the saints are built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone." Strange, most strange, that such honor should be put upon fallen man, but not more strange than true.

Again, our friends become confused by supposing that the offering of a present proprietary sacrifice is necessary to the very existence of a priesthood. But not so; or the blessed Jesus Himself were no longer a priest. There has been but one proper evangelical sacrifice offered in the history of the world; this was done, once and for ever on Calvary, hence it is written, "But this man, after He had offered one sacrifice for sins for ever, sat down on the right hand of God." In what then does the present Priesthood of Christ consist? We answer;—In offering the constant memorial sacrifice, of Himself, "as a lamb newly slain;" in pleading for His people;—in forgiving, as the Priest of His Father, the repentant and believing;—in sending the Holy Ghost to purify, strengthen and comfort His people, especially His elect—in presenting his chosen to His Father. That these are the present functions of our Great High Priest, we suppose all will admit; and be it remembered that they are those, not of His Divine but of His human nature; and therefore, if He sees fit so to condescend, may be shared with His ministering servants; that they have been so, we unhesitatingly declare our firm conviction; for so we understand the Holy Scriptures, and so unquestionably our own Prayer-Book teaches. Nor will we, nor indeed dare we consent,—because Rome has grievously abused it, and Geneva has unhappily trampled upon it,—to relinquish a boon so graciously given by our adorable saviour to his beloved Church; one too in which the honor of His own humanity is so deeply concerned.

Mr. Palmer seems to have fallen into the somewhat singular error of imagining that because we claim for the Christian Priesthood official unity with its Divine Lord, that it is not so even in the Aaronic Priesthood; but such an assumption something like equality; much less in the Christian. But we believe that as He condescended to make the Apostles and Prophets, in a subordinate sense, co-founders with Himself of the Church; so in like manner has He seen fit to "share" His priestly office, in a measure, with His "ambassadors" in the Church.

We may observe, in passing, that it would perhaps be policy to substitute the term ministers more frequently for that of priest; as papal corruption has caused many of our readers to look with suspicion upon the latter word. We like, however, to be plain and straight-forward, and we think priest, in its Christian import, more distinctly conveys the meaning of the Holy Spirit and the Church with respect to the sacred office in question. And then we confess to another feeling; our blessed Lord is called our "Great High Priest;" why then, if He has so strangely condescended, at to permit us actually to share, for His elect sake, the functions of His office; why may we not also share its name? It seems to unite us more closely to Him, and when ready to cry with the great Apostle, "Who is sufficient for these things," it is no small consolation to feel that we are laden with the awful responsibility pertaining to the priesthood of the evangelical covenant, it is in union with Him, Who is the "Great High Priest of our profession." It is also deeply satisfactory to be continually reminded, by this our very name, of the humbling, yet endearing truth, that all our acts derive their blessed validity only from this our intimate connection with Himself. Wherefore then should we, because of the sins or the ignorances of others, be deprived of that name which is thus, as it were, the very evidence that we are not left to bear the burdens of our dread office alone?

It is impossible within the compass of a mere editorial to enter upon an elaborate vindication of the correctness, as a fact, of the position we have assumed; nor is, even an ecclesiastical hebdomadal the most desirable vehicle for doing so; but seeing that it is one of those "principles of the doctrine of Christ," concerning which there is very sore error amongst us,—error alike injurious to the honor of Christ, and to the growth in grace of His people, we submit to the necessity that it is put upon us and will endeavor in few words,—grieving, nevertheless, that in our pure and reformed branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, any need should exist for so doing,—to "lay again the foundation" in this matter, and show why we confidently state that a rightly constituted ministry, such as that of the Anglican Church, "shares the sacred Priesthood with the Son of God Himself."

The grounds then, upon which we have stated this Scriptural, Catholic, and Anglican doctrine are these:—