

Ger Foundations are upon the holy hills."

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

Poetry.

AN ANGEL IN THE WAY.

Pair the downward path is spread,
Love and Light thy coming greet;
Fruit is blushing o'er thy head,
Flowers are springing 'neath thy feet.

Head the heavenly warning, know
Fairer flowers the feet may trip;
Fruit, that like the sunset glow,
Turn to ashes on the lip.

Will thou drown in worldly pleasure?
Will thou have, like him of old,
Length of days and store of treasure,
And riches, power, and gold?

Trustful all on things that perish,
Shall a hopeless faith be thine?
Earthly idol wilt thou cherish?
Bow before an earthly shrine?

When the prophet thought to sin,
Tempted by his heathen guide;
When a prince's grace to win,
Prophecy words would gain hold,

So, when Vice, to lure her slave,
Woo him down the shining track,
Spirit hands are stretched to save,
Spirit voices warn him back.

That is the Protestant Episcopal Church.
While the denominations, zealous for
what they hold to be pure and undefiled
religion, are fierce in their denunciations
of Romanism and strenuous to prevent
its spread in this country, the Anglo-American
Church enjoys the honour of being the chief
object of its hostility. While the denominations
have confounded things which are
scriptural and apostolic in the Roman Church,
with things that are essentially popish,
and thereby struck at the Episcopal Church,
the Romanists instead of making common
cause with us, have notwithstanding aimed
at our protestant communion their bitterest shafts.
Why so? Chateaufort has been comparatively
moderate in their language concerning the
huge papal tyranny over the conscience
of men, and have given little cause to
raise the cry of 'persecution'—have
created very little sympathy for Romanism
as suffering martyrs. It may be, that the
very fact of restricting their amount of
capital for popular influence, has increased
their ire, since Rome works rather by cunning
and circumvention than by open,
straight-forward dealing. Surely, if there
be any legitimate object of sympathy—if any
Christian body has a right to consider itself
as persecuted, and its members as martyrs,
it is our Holy Apostolic Church, as
sailed and slandered as it is by both sides,
the protestant and papal quarters, the extreme
opposites in Christendom. Her situation
is surely an exposed one, since the shafts
sent from the extreme right to the left,
and vice versa, are made oftentimes to
pass through her, and made to pierce her
to her great injury.

But why do Romanists regard her with
supreme hatred? Do they not fear the
Church more, and therefore hate her more?
In the other protestant bodies, they see
changes, declension and disintegration,
and expect no great, prolonged and ultimate
mischiefs from them. But in the Church,
they see the elements of stability, the apostolic
ministry, the might of truly catholic
doctrines, the power of the historical argument,
the calm consciousness of strength
arising from a scriptural organization, and
all the ways and means for meeting their
claims, and resisting their aggressions.
Therefore they fear the Church, and fear
gives violence to their hatred. History
can show no institution which has been
such a bar and conqueror as this Church,
and the annals of the present age reveal
her as making inroads terrific on Romanism.
In this country many of the children of the
Pope are silently falling away, but are
rarely reported in the public journals. Yet
we see it stated in our last English papers,
that ninety seven persons have renounced
the errors of Popery, in St. Paul's, Bermondsey,
since the last published accounts,
dated the 30th of September, 1853. The
work of Protestant Reformation is steadily
progressing in London as well as in Ireland.

What the Church has done in England
and other parts of the world, she will
renew on a larger scale in this Western
hemisphere. The Apostolic Church is
wonderfully increasing in this country;
her principles are sinking deep, if noiselessly,
in many hearts, and in a day of her full
power, the great battle here against Romanism
will be fought by her. This the
adherents of popery foresee, and are now
striving to foment a jealous animosity
against us among themselves, as a
safeguard against the influence of Christians who
reformed in doctrine and practice, hold to
Primitive truth and Apostolic order. But
let them deity us, we can bear persecution,
and if need be, suffer martyrdom in the
holocaust of Christian truth. It is rather
desirable that they should regard the
Church as their chief and most powerful
enemy. Only we hope, that in the mean-
while, our protestant neighbours will not

identify her with the scariet lady, nor stig-
matise as popish every peculiarity of doc-
trine or form in our Church unknown to
them, since it is very possible that what
may strike them as peculiar was once uni-
versally received in the whole Church,
during the first three centuries.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE CHURCH.
[From the London Clerical Journal.]
We have frequently called the attention
of our readers to the proceedings of the indefatigable
Dr. Armstrong among the Romanists at
Bermondsey. With rare skill in dispute, and
extraordinary powers of persuasion, he has won
the hearts as well as convinced the intellects of
his converts; and it appears that they come
over from the Church of Rome in the number
of a goodly multitude; but we find Trinity at
the head of the classical trips, and also carrying
off the first chancellor's medal. The John-
sons, however, may well be content, for they
claim the second and third classes, as is a
fair addition to the senior wranglership.

More-
over, there is a better degree of unanimity than
of a good wrangler, but we find Trinity at
the head of the classical trips, and also carrying
off the first chancellor's medal. The John-
sons, however, may well be content, for they
claim the second and third classes, as is a
fair addition to the senior wranglership.

The
Hulsean lecturer is engaged in delivering
the course of lectures for the year 1854.
According to the terms of
Mr. Hulse's bequest, the lecturer is to show
the evidence for revealed religion, or to explain
some of the most difficult texts or obscure parts
of Holy Scripture. Mr. Cowie is dealing with
the subject of the resurrection of the dead, and
advancing arguments to obviate the objections
against the rising again of our present material
bodies at the last day. He cannot command
those thronged audiences which are to be seen
in Great St. Mary's in term time. The under-
graduate benches present great vacancies, and
the pit has but a desolate aspect, compared with
what it assumed in a better period of the acade-
mic year. Before the former part of his course
it is concluded things will improve; in
May and the early part of June we are usually
full in Cambridge—our courts thronging with
life, and Great St. Mary's crowded on a Sunday
afternoon.

Propos-
of Great St. Mary's, the material
being cut a wretched figure just now. Its
deformity is exposed by the removal of the old
houses which used to interpose a decent veil;
and its burial-ground is threatened by 'impro-
vements,' who want to widen streets and trans-
port the parishioners to the suburbs. What is
going to be done with the church, or whether
we are to have any of the improvements so
often talked about, is more than we can under-
take to say. Certainly, it is now or never, as
far as the present generation is concerned. With
the vast population that have taken place
over the places all around the Church, one
would suppose it quite impossible to let it
remain wholly neglected; something, one may
conclude, will be done with it, and that soon.
There is such a lack of spirit in these times;
or else one might hope that the Church of its
own, worthy of the name of the University Church,
and give up the present hybrid affair to the
exclusive use of the parish. But this is a hope
which has been doomed to disappointment so
many times, that few venture to indulge in it
with the same readiness. The Rev. Dr. Hulse's
will open the subject of Alma Mater
nic Garden, and its use for a beginning.

We
take the subject of University Reform
very quietly here. Very likely we are not quite
free from deformities. It is not quite right, for
instance, that the wealthy foundation of the
College should be so entirely in the hands of
foreigners, even if it were not for the fact,
that when their easy Fellows might employ
themselves with two or three hundred under-
graduates, with advantage to themselves and
to the public. But we fancy ourselves less vul-
nerable upon the whole, than the colleges of
the Continent, which have no such means of
supplying their numbers. The disorganizing
power, however, is, that State interference is
not always restricted to the remedying of defects;
external authority is apt to meddle with matters
that had better be left alone; and it is likely
that the mania for reform will induce the Gov-
ernment to propose measures which would be
conducive to sound and perfect justice. But
sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; let us
not condemn unheard. There is one principle in
the Oxford Bill which we think would meet
with encouragement in Cambridge—namely, that
of allowing the establishment of private halls
for members of the University, and that the
College should be divided into such halls, or
Bill, Lord John Russell took very curious ground.
His argument was, that because in Cambridge
some 600 undergraduates are living in lodgings,
therefore it would be wise to establish private
halls in Oxford. But, in the first place, a
lodging-house system in Cambridge is a blot
which everyone who has eyes can see; and it
would be well to provide accommodation within their
own walls for every one of their members; and,
in the next place, the under-graduates who are in
lodgings are members of colleges, subject to
college discipline as strict as that exercised within
their own walls. Their lodgings are in colleges;
attend sleeping-rooms; they form part of the congrega-
tion in college chapel; and are, in fact, under
college discipline equally with those who have
rooms in college. This is a totally different
state of things from that which is proposed in
Oxford; and, if Lord John Russell cannot sup-
port his proposed independent halls on better
ground, let us remember that the Cambridge
gives them up the better. It cannot be
denied that in Cambridge there are advocates
of the system of independent halls; but the
general feeling of the University is decidedly
opposed to anything so totally opposed to the
idea of collegiate discipline.

But,
without external pressure, we keep doing
along in the way of renovation and adap-
tation in Cambridge. A syndicate has been
working hard of late in the regulation of
studies, and has placed before us extensive
plans, involving considerable changes in various
departments. The great principle involved in
the proposed changes is the dethronement of mathe-
matics. The supremacy of that branch of study,
so intimately connected with the name and
character of Cambridge, has received some
blows, and it is proposed to give it another
harder one, and to displace it by the study of
the Degree, by the way of Honours, is to be vast-
ly widened. Heretofore it has been through mathe-
matics only. The mathematical trips was the
only means of achieving honours, and a degree
at the same time. But the Natural Science now
recommends itself as a more stringent pre-
vious degree, and that which is at present
required, may devote themselves to any one of
the following branches of study, namely, (1)
Natural Science, (2) Theology, (3) Classics, (4)
Mathematics, (5) the Natural Sciences, or (6)
the Moral Sciences, or (7) ten or twelve years;
that candidates for the B.A. degrees should
be allowed to elect a candidate to honours and
ments shall be entitled to a candidate for honours
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is concerned, four other branches of study are
to be elevated to an equal rank with mathe-
matics. Whether the colleges which have heretofore
been given in the disposal of fellowships, and
with an exclusive regard to the mathematical
trips will be enlarged to the range of their vision,
remains to be seen. If the new triposes take
root kindly, it is not too much to expect that
corresponding changes will be made in College

some scheme to substitute for that which is
threatened.
The parish church of Wrexham is to be
restored and renewed, and it is intended
that the work shall be done by voluntary contribu-
tions. The success of this will probably give
rise to further exertions in the same direction.
Three hundred sittings are to be added, and
those who have a legal right to sittings at pre-
sent are to have them secured as nearly as pos-
sible in the same situation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE: ITS SAILINGS
AND DOINGS.
[From the Clerical Journal.]
Trinity maintains its classical prestige this
year. It was held to be almost a seal from that
of a good wrangler; but we find Trinity at
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trips will be enlarged to the range of their vision,
remains to be seen. If the new triposes take
root kindly, it is not too much to expect that
corresponding changes will be made in College

regulations; perhaps, in the course of time the
example of Trinity and St. John will be fol-
lowed, as the text and fitness for fellowships.
We spoke above of a most stringent previous
examination. It is fitting that this examination
should take a wider range than at present; but
the additions which it is proposed to make
are not of a formidable character. To the first
two of the four books of Euclid at present required,
two to be added, and algebra is to extend
as far as simple equations, with a little of what
is called "book work," to wit, proofs of rules.
These are the proposed additions to the perma-
nent subjects; and it is likewise proposed to
add the Acts of the Apostles, and the four Gos-
pels, as the portion of the Greek Testament out
of which a subject of examination may be
selected.

IRELAND.

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL AND UNIVERSITY WORLD:
ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS.
[From the Clerical Journal.]
An occurrence happily unusual in our Uni-
versity annals has lately taken place. Two
students, having made themselves amenable to
the grave displeasure of the college authorities
for gross imprudence or life, the other by rucation
for a year. The scene of the expulsion was
most solemn and impressive. The Provost,
senior and junior Fellows, in full academic
costume, attended by the *procurator* of the
college officers, proceeded from the board-
ing room through a throng of students
were assembled to hear the sentence of the colle-
giate court promulgated. The sentence was
read in Latin by one of the junior Fellows, who
seemed deeply affected while performing the
duties of an official, and his face was pale as
he read the sentence of the college. The
scholar celebrated in his poem on "The Bell."
The assembled students seemed very much im-
pressed with the serious nature of proceedings
which resulted in such deep disgrace to two of
their companions.

The
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
in the most successful meeting within the
College walls. Several exciting speeches were
delivered on the occasion, stating the objects
of the Society—pointing to the various
labour in which the mission was engaged,
and answering some vulgar objections to its
ordinary working. Professor Jellicote's
speech was considered one of the most effective of
the day; while it was cheering to see not only
the "High and dry," and the "Low and slow,"
but "the Broad" Churchman taking part in
the day's proceedings. Thus, if the students
will apply to the representative of any party
in the Church, but to be an exponent of
the Church itself. The *Christian Examiner*
has repeated its injurious allegations against the
venerable Society, calling it Tractarian and
what not; but he has been answered by the
Rev. Mr. Donnell, one of the Provost's sons,
and the Rev. D. H. Erlington, Treasurer of the
Dublin and Kildare diocesan auxiliary of the
Society. The former writer, in a letter which
appears in the April number of the *Irish Church*
Journal, has clearly proved that although there
is some reason to regret that the *Examiner's*
writing, there is throughout "a painful pre-
cipitancy of statement and misconception of facts."
He has, moreover, exhibited the writer in the
*Examiner* as thoroughly ignorant and disingenu-
ous. The Rev. D. H. Erlington has published
his reply in the form of a pamphlet, which is
M'Glashan, Dublin, and bears upon it the many
features of truth and honesty. It refutes seri-
ously five direct charges against the Society,
which are related over and over again by the
*Irish Church* Journal. In the paper such attacks
on the Society are, we think, very unbecom-
ing, and have an opposite effect to that which
those who brought them forward intended them
to have, and we quite agree with him; indeed, we
have been informed that a very liberal subscrip-
tion was paid a few days ago to the Society, in
consequence of the pamphlet, and that the Society
is now better supported than ever. We are glad
to see the pamphlet, and we are glad to see the
Society which has done good service.

The
projected Theological College at Belfast
does not appear to be winning its way to
victory against clerical loyalty. A Belfast millio-
naire is said to have promised £100,000 for the
erection of a new building for the college, and
to the same end, Mr. B. Drummond, an Arrian-
ist, is so dominant in Belfast, that an
episcopal institute is not likely to be much
encouraged by its people. As another discour-
agement to the scheme, we have heard that
in the Low Lieutenant understood that in the
colony the subjects themselves held a prominent
place, he at once refused it his patronage and
support.

The
new "Catholic" University, as it is
called, finds some difficulty in procuring
fellowships. For the first three years lectures will
be given by the Rev. Dr. Doyle, and it is
estimated that the number of students will be
about 100. The college is to be situated in
the city, and it is estimated that the number
of students will be about 100. The college is to
be situated in the city, and it is estimated that
the number of students will be about 100.

The
College of St. Columba has issued an
appeal within the diocese, and most of the
colleges in the diocese of Ireland the advance-
ment of the cause of education for their
children as they had before been accustomed
to seek in the public schools of England; as it
had been generally thought that the prime object
had been to raise a fund for the endowment
of scholarships or exhibitions in the college,
it being calculated that every £1000 would
endow one scholarship or two exhibitions; 2.
To raise a building fund for the erection of a
new dormitory, which might be built for
£2000, and a new chapel, which might be built
for £4000. 3. A sum of £1500 or £2000,
for a library, for the use of the college. In addi-
tion to all this, the fee for the boys' tuition is to
be raised to eight guineas per annum. We
were not a little surprised at observing that
it is stated in this document, "to offer to the
College of St. Columba, a sum of money for the
advancement of the cause of education for their
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The Church.

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THE CHURCH. TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1854. DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren, the clergy of the district of Niagara...

THE CHURCH. The gentlemen composing the managing committee of the Synod are requested to attend a meeting in the Board Room of the Church Society, on Thursday, the eighth day of June next, at 10 A.M., to take into consideration the objects for which they were appointed.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND TOPICS. After plundering his wretched subjects, the impoverished inhabitants of Finland, of the scanty remains of last year's poor harvest, even to their seed corn, which has been seized, the Czar has removed the precious metals from the Finnish bank at Helsingfors to St. Petersburg, thus making the whole country bankrupt at one blow.

THE CHURCH. The Colonial Church Society's School House in Montreal was opened on the 15th inst., by his lordship the Bishop of Montreal. We are indebted to the N. Y. Church Journal for the following statement of the grand Seigneur's late bold and summary proceeding with reference to the Turkish Mosque property.

entertains a doubt; but we cannot see as clearly as others see that, so long as Austria persists in refusing to Hungary and to her Italian territories free political institutions, it is evidently her interest to unite with Great Britain which stands at the head of free governments, and can feel no cordial sympathy with oppression or misgovernment in any shape.

THE CHURCH. The strength and experience of our foe, coming to the aid of our own, and the aid of our own forces gives assurance to the fact, that wherever the red cross flag shall be borne in triumph, it must be carried over waves of death and fields of slain.

THE CHURCH. A liberal layman of this city lately handed us \$10, to furnish the Banner of the Cross for one year to ten of our domestic Missionaries, or other worthy, whose societies are so small that they cannot afford to subscribe for themselves. One of our good Bishops has also done the same thing for a number of his clergy. In every instance, the paper has been gladly received, and we have had several letters of thanks to the unknown donors.

THE CHURCH. The following extract from a catechism taught in the Russian Schools, we find in the Dublin Warder. If the Russian words convey the same ideas to them that the English do to us, we can only characterize the "Catechism" as being blasphemous and idolatrous in the highest degree.

THE CHURCH. The Critic of the Churchman, in a review of that monument of wit and impudence and coarseness combined are capable of doing—i.e., Webster's Dictionary—gives some insight into the manner in which public opinion is manufactured amongst our neighbors. He says, when it was first published there appeared in about twenty newspapers simultaneously recommendations of this book, which from their style and authoritative tone were easily attributed to it and the same hand.

A GOOD CHURCHMAN AND A GOOD ARGUMENT. We hope the following extract will be well read and digested: we can conscientiously commend it. Sincerely do we trust that the generation of "Darrows" will increase and multiply: the Church is at no loss in what quarter to look when such men abound. The College alluded to is Windsor College, Nova Scotia.

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