The Church.

"her Foundations are upon the holp 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."

VOL. XVIII.]

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 15, 1855.

Poetry.

THE WORLD OF CHANGE.

O trustnot, cling not, to the hope Of constancy below, Earth's fagile blossoms smile and droop Her waters ebb and flow. Yon flowerer withers as it springs, You bird is on the ange, Aye; even in life's meanest things This is a world of charge.

The friends of thy secluded youth Who cheered thy happy hours, Will they retain their boasted trust Far from those peaceful bowers: No glittering scenes their faith shakery Their tenderness estrange, And thou in bitterness shall sigh O'er a false world of change

Thou too wilt change in after yers, Thy spirit's noble ken Will share the sordid hopes an fears, Of calculating men, And Nature's charms will faito please, And music's notes seem stange, And poetry's soft spell will ease, To bless a world of chan'.

Yet though stern time soe joys may blight, Some finer feelings chi Yet may'st thou hold on hope of light Unchanged, uncloud still; The hope to win in reans above Of bright and bourdess range, A world of constant and love, A world that can't change.

CLERICL ECONOMICS.

The followingexcellent remarks on the clerical social situs of England and Scotvoluntary østem:

"It is oly between the parochial clergy of the Nath and South that a comparison can be dawn; and it is of them, chiefly in their relation to society, that we have now to speat. If the social clerical position in Englaid may seem too high, in Scotland it no further, give the poorest man real beneis urquestionably too low, though great fit which princes could not command symptoms of amendment in this respect twenty years ago; and the tendency, not are visible, and the lairdocracy have be- of this age only, but of all time, is to enlarge come of late much less exclusive and pre- the privileges of the few for the good of the entious. But it is a settled article of at many. Thus while the actual distance beleast lay Presbyterian faith, that to have a tween the wealthies and poorest is divergpure kirk it must be a puir kirk ; and there ing daily, the amount of enjoyment to be is a great jealousy of the minister being derived from their respective means is beencumbered with too much of this world's ing daily equalized, and the element of goods. That equalisation of income at disaffection to which the former fact gives which short-eyed reformers of the English Church are driving so rapidly and so is a hopeful view of human society, and it rashly, is insisted upon by Dr. Aiton as only requires a fairly contented mind, and one of the greatest evils of his ecclesiastical one ready to take things at their true value, system. The aggregate income of the Kirk to realize it to its full extent. No one has seems indeed small compared with that of more reason to be satisfied with his social the Church of England-in round numbers position and his sphere of action than the £230,000 to £2,650,000-but when divi- English parson. He has a recognized ded among their respective clergy the status. His class is made for him. He average is £230 for Scotland, £250 for has no higher platform ever dancing before England ; while as the house of the North- his eyes, upon which, if he could only make ern pastor is neither built nor repaired at good his standing, he thinks his happiness his own cost, he escapes what is often a most burdensome tax upon his Southern brethren. Considering, therefore, the difference of the general expenses of living in Herbert's rule for the country parson's the two countries, to say nothing of the wife's practice may be extended beyond acknowledged difference of station-and domestic medicine. 'For salves, his wife considering also that in the Scotch estimate seeks not the city, but prefers her garden the value of the glebes and some other and field, before all outlandish gums.' He sources of income were to be omitted, has not a thousand doubts where he shall while the English estimate takes in the settle, and what sized house he shall venwhole revenue, including episcopal and ture on, for the sake of his family. His own capitular estates-it can hardly be affirmed particular home and income are made for that the English clergy as a body are bet- him, and the extent of each being known, ter paid than those of the very poorly en- he is never expected to live above his dowed' Scotch establishment. The utmost means." that has ever been suggested as the stipend ""The pastor,' says George Hebert, 'is of the English clergyman from the improve- the deputy of Christ for the redeeming of ment and redistribution of the whole Church men to the obedience of God.' 'The faithproperty is £300 a year: and under such ful minister.' adds old Fuller, 'endeavours an arrangement would the clergy be better to get the general love and goodwill of his satisfied, or the people better served ? On parish. This he does, not so much to the clerical side it is a curates' question, make a benefit of them, as a benefit for and to their decision it might safely he left them, that his ministry may be more effi--and that, not because, as is sometimes cient; otherwise he may preach his heart urged, a young man looking to holy orders out before he preacheth anything into prefers the professional lottery of blanks theirs.' And in these days more than and prizes to a steady moderate certainty ever, when the authority of the Church as (for the very reverse is found to be, even the living oracle of God's truth has become injuriously, true in all other more mundane so faint, its influence will be maintained callings; and the sin of ambition, if now a more by the lives and character of its minchurchman's vice, runs rather in the line isters than by their office. It has always of the pulpit than of the purse), but be- in a measure been so, but much more so cause the poor clergyman is instinctively now. The really earnest and zealous pas. conscious that by such an equalisation he tor gains ground in time, wherever he is would lose more as a member of a class and whatever his doctrinal views may be. than he would gain as an individual. The But this influence, from its very nature, social status of the English clergy is the cannot be the work of a day, of a lucky acchief worldly attraction that recruits its cident, of a brilliant talent; it is the work orders ; and this cannot be maintained with. of grace, and so of growth, of steady conout gradations of rank and means. It may sistent perseverance, of the single eve and be that, for spiritual purposes, they are now heart, of a judgment that discerns between drafted too exclusively from the higher the sin and the sinner, of an interest shown classes ; but this at least gives the people in many things which are not strictly withrat large a less costly church ; for, under the in the priest's office, of going about doing present system, more than one-half of the good. Nor, though mixing with his people actual income of the elergy, by which so in temporal as well as spiritual things, need many of our charitable institutions are he secularize either his employment or enmainly supported, is derived from the pri- joyments. The State may gain, but the vate fortunes of individuals, who under no Church loses, by clerical magistrates; and other regime would be found to enter holy even in the midland countries the sporting orders. parson is disappearing or in disrepute." "In Scotland the number of ministers with good private fortunes is extremely small ; and the class from which they are ANCIENT BABYLON. drawn would not satisfy the wants of the It may be known to many of our readers English people. The most remote colony, that the French Government has employed the most obscure village, the most upstart a party of gentlemen to explore the site of town, each looks in the pastor for a gentle- ancient Babylon. From reports just reman ; and they must be very extraordinary ceived from them it appears that they have powers that can make up for the want of ascertained, beyond reasonable doubt, that this qualification for pastoral influence. the ruins beneath a tumulus called the This is hardly sufficiently considered by Kasr are those of the marvellous palacethose who in the present day are advocat- citadel of Semiramis and Nebuchadnezzar. ing an inferior order of clergy, and who They are in such a state of confusion and deargue in favor of it from the success of the cay that it is impossible to form from them local preachers among the Methodists and any idea of the extent or character of the other dissenters. Simply as preachers, these men may have a popularity, but as guides and pastors they are without influother dissenters. Simply as preachers, edifice. They appear however, to extend

ence among their people. They are the in the course of the River. In them have developed, and will which may be strength- touching the discipline of the clergy is unsatisslaves, not the shepherds of their flock. Now the efficacy of preaching is not what it once was; and every year its real power in turning the hearts of the disobedient to up in them-the chin touching the knees, the wisdom of the just will become less and the arms being pressed on the breast and less. Books work more conviction by the legs. These sarcophagi have every than sermons, and, more than books, do appearance of having been used for the example, converse, a sense of interest taken in them, insensibly influence the opinions and lives of the masses. The mission of the Church at home is no longer a preaching in the wilderness; it is at the

marriage feast, in the nobleman's sick chamber, at the publican's house, with Martha and with Mary, that it has to make its way. It is as the leavener of the whole mass of human society, more than as the promulgator of unknown truths, that its present path lies. It is more the vice than the that the ruins are those of the palace of ignorance that has to be reached in our Nebuchadnezzar, inasmuch as the ornalarge towns, and the clergy are the moral ments on them appear to be sporting police to detect and correct it. The presubjects, such as are described by Ctesias sent influence of the Church of England is and Diodorus. The foundations having been dug down to in certain parts, it has such as cannot be estimated by the numbeen ascertained that they are formed of ber of the sitters within her walls on any given Sunday. Her services may not be so fascinating to the eye or so tickling to cement, and they are in blocks, as if they the ear as what may be elsewhere obtained ; had been sapped in all directions. In a but to whom does the Irish Romanist en. tumulus called Amran, to the south of Kasr, trust his money in his prosperity, and the interesting discoveries have also been made. English Dissenter confide his cares in his sorrow, but to the Anglican parson? It is the statesman's deepest interest and the cheapest and most effective means for humanizing and civilizing the lower orders."

"Both priest and people of England, if they are wise, may well be content on the whole with their present normal relations. There are shortcomings to be made up, and land respectivy, we extract from the blots to be removed; but it is something, in London Quaerly Review on "Clerical these pushing, marching, money-making Economics:' we particularly recommend times, to have the example of a man who. them to the notice of advocates of the on the humblest means, can hold good his standing in society, and show the world the happiness attainable from the contented and moderate use of those blessings which

the progress of civilization is daily placing more and more within the reach of all." "The railroad and the penny-post, to go

and a reclining figure wearing a Phrygian cap, together with some rings, ear-rings and other articles of jewellery, has been found, as have also numerous statuettes, vases. phials, articles of pottery, black stones, &c., &c., of Greek, Persian or Chaldean workmanship.-Literary Gazette.

been found sarcophagi, of clumsy execu-tion and strange form, and so small that the bodies of the dead must have been packed we are doomed to meet. tion and strange form, and so small that the surely, the real labors and ills of life which bodies of the dead must have been packed we are doomed to meet,

"Claim the full vigor of a mind prepared. Prepared for patient, long, laborious strife."

If the young, then, would have vigor of lowest class of society; but notwithstand- of it, they must cultivate these qualities. ing the place in which they were found, the If instead of walking humbly, patiently, discoverers are inclined to think that they passively in paths that have been traced are of Parthian not Chaldean origin. There out by other minds, they would make vigorhave also been found numerous fragments ous, independent excursions of their own, the manner of such application is taken into of enamelled bricks, containing portions of the figures of men and animals, together the secret of success in any department of life appears impossible to say that such legitimate with cuneiform inscriptions-the latter is, to possess "an unconquerable will, and white in colour on a blue ground. Accor- courage never to submit or yield."ding to M. Fresnel, the chief of the expe- Michigan Journal of Education. dition, these blicks afford a strong proof

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY OF THE PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

On Tuesday morning, the 6th ult., both Houses f Convocation assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, adjacent to Westminster Abbey.— unch I suppose no member of the House will bricks about a foot square, united by strong After prayers the members of the Upper House adjourned to the Bounty office, where their de-liberations were proceeded with.

UPPER HOUSE.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and there were also present the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Llandaff, Exeter, Salisbury, They appear to be the ruins of the dependencies of the palace situated on the left bank Lincoln, Lichfield, and St. David's. of the Euphrates; and they contain numer-ous sarcophagi, in which were found skele-from the clergy of High Rodney, Essex, in the

tons clothed in a sort of armour, and diocese of Rochester, who desired to express crowns of gold on their heads. When crowns of gold on their heads. When touched, the skeletons, with the exception of some parts of the skulls, fell into dust; but the iron, through rusty, and the gold of minster.

but the iron, through rusty, and the gold of the crowns, are in a fair state of preserva-tion. M. Fresnel thinks that the dead in the sarcophagi were some of the soldiers The Archbishop of Canterbury read a report from a committee, recommending several alter-ations in the Church services. The Bishop of London said he would again take the liberty of of Alexander or Seleucus. The crowns suggesting that the present was a bad time to are simple bands, with three leaves in the discuss any of those recommendations, and that are simple bands, with three leaves in the shape of laurel on one side, and three on the other. The leaves are very neatly executed. Beneath the bands are leaves of gold, which it is supposed covered the eyes. From the quantity of iron found in of the recommendations just now would be an some of the coffins it appears that the bodies unnecessary waste of time.

were entirely enveloped in it; and in one word which had fallen from the Bishop of Lonthere is no iron but some ear-rings, a proof don. He thought it would be premature to that it was occupied by a female. The enter at present into a discussion which would sarcophagi are about two and three quarter involve a useless waste of time; not but that the yards in length by between half and three- House of Convocation had a full right to do so. After a lengthened discussion, the Bishop of Oxford moved a resolution, which, after many quarters of a yard wide, and are entirely ormed of bricks united by mortar. In adalterations, stood as follows :-- "That, in any dition to all this, a tomb containing statues modification of the Church's rules as to her sern marble or alabaster, of Juno, Venus, vices, it should be a fundamental principle that the Book of Common Prayer should be retained entire and unaltered, except so far as shall con-cern the rubrics thereof, and allow of the division of the present and the formation of new services by re-combinations from those now exservices by re-combinations from those now ex-isting, with such alterations in the Psalter and Table of Lessons as may be judged needful; and that no division of the services would appear to us desirable which would not insure the use of the whole Order of Morning and Evening Prayer 10n Praver on Sundays and 'holidays." The Bishop of Exeter proposed, as an amendment, to add the words—"Provided that nothing be introduced

false doctrine. Another committee — a joint committee of both Houses—has since been appointed upon the subject. In the face of their public condemnation of the Act 13 & 14 Vic. c. 80, as applied to cases of doctrine by this House understanding, or pleasure in the exercise by its framer, and in Parliament, and, I may add, by any one who has any knowledge of its provisions, it has very lately been applied to such a case. This of itself might nevertheless be fairly allowed not to constitute a legitimate ground of complaint to this House; but, when ground of complaint does not exist, and, more, that it does not become the necessary duty of the person principally affected thereby to lay his complaint before this House, and the neces-sary duty of this House to entertain and to pronote such complaint. Indeed, it would appear that, unless this House is prepared to abdicate ts proper functions, and to endeavor to deal nly with the repairs of the superstructure of the fabric of the Church, without due and con-stant and careful regard to the basis alone upon which that fabric can securely rest, this House much I suppose no member of the House will

refuse to entertain-to promote the complaint which I, as one of its members, now lay before The Rev. H. Vincent rose to order. He

wished to know whether the matter was to be ubmitted as a gravamen, because, if so, it could not be entertained, and if the Ven. Archdeacon wished to lay a statement before them for redress, it was certainly not in the power of the House to assist him. The Prolocutor having given an opinion that it would be injudicious to allow Archdeacon Denison to proceed, the latter said, "If I am forced in this way, I shall be bliged to bring a charge of heresy against this House." After a discussion, Archdeacon Deni-son said—I did not come here for the House to nterfere, but to publish before the House the facts which are in my statement. I will now read the statement, as I am not allowed to make [The Archdeacon read a document, a speech. in which, after referring to the charge of false doctrine made against him, he said that he reserved to himself the right of going into the whole case upon a future occasion.]-Chancellor Martin doubted whether the House could receive the paper.—Archdeacon Denison wished it to be allowed to go on the minutes.—After considerable discussion on the subject the House divided, when the numbers were:—For receiving the document—present, 31; proxies, 2—total, 33. Against it—present, 24; proxies, 12—total, 36. The Ven. Archdeacon Grant said, with regard the special remarks embodied in the report, they were more fully embodied in another re-port which was to be sent down from the Upper use; and, therefore, he begged leave to move that the report be not taken into consideration t the present time. The motion was carried.

The resolutions which had been brought down from the Upper House were then laid before the House. Archdeacon Denison begged to move a negative to the resolution, and his reason for doing so was that the House had already declared itself incompetent as at present constituted to legislate for the Church, and, therefore, it was not fair that they should be called upon to alter the Prayer Book. The Archdeacon of Worcester briefly seconded the motion, when the House adjourned.

UPPER HOUSE.-SECOND DAY.

proxy should be held by the same member, and and extending the ministerial operations of the proxy should be held by the same memoer, and that members of the Lower House alone should be capable of holding them. 3. That the Lower House should be held to be capable of holding them.

5. That the Lower House should be held to possess the right of presenting to the Upper House, through their prolocutor, in the form denominated *articuli cleri*, any gravamina or take place, that 'the Book of Common Prayer, reformanda which may come under their notice, and administration of the sacraments accord and which they think ought to be remedied or to the use of the United Church of England and reformed; and that members of the House Ireland,' be preserved in its integrity. hould be held to possess a similar right of preshould be held to possess a similar right of pre-senting to the Upper House, through the prolo-cutor, their own special gravamina or reforman-da, when not included in such articles of the

uch instructions to them as it may think necessary; and that, as the deliberations of such tion of Dr. Wordsworth's amendment. The Rev.

to possess the right of declining to enter upon the consideration of business committed to it by the Upper House, nor of refusing to appoint ful how they came to a decision of the subject

petition or address.

7. That the president, through the prolocutor, should be held to have the power to direct the Millman (Dean of St. Paul's), having addressed Lower House not only to consider any subject the House, the Prolocutor said, he had been ommitted to it, but also to appoint a committee desired by his Grace the President to name a committed to it, but also to appoint a committee of its members for that purpose; that he should be held to have the power to require the Lower House to appoint a certain number of its mem-bers to meet a certain number of members of the Upper House, either for joint deliberation upon a committee before they had discussed the sub-Upper House, either for joint denoeration upon any subject or by way of conference; and fur-ther to require, as was usually the case, the names of those so appointed to be returned to brought down several reports, and an alteration him for his approval; and that, as has been in the preamble of the resolutions, which he laid usual in such cases, the prolocutor, as soon as he has received the instructions of the president, that there was a difference in the resolutions should proceed to nominate the members of such | which had been sent down from the Upper should proceed to nominate the members of such committee, without asking for the previous leave of the House to do so; but that the names so nominated should be submitted to the House

8. That the Lower House should be held to n the Upper House has been announced by the rolocutor; but that, in conformity with ancient precedent, the prolocutor may exercise a discre-tion in deferring the announcement of the pro-rogation to a later period of the day, un essit the Church's multiple announcement of the pro-tion in deferring the announcement of the pro-rogation to a later period of the day, un essit the Church's multiple announcement of the pro-tion in deferring the announcement of the pro-rogation to a later period of the day, un essit ogation to a later period of the day, un'ess it thall have been declared by the president that the Church's rules appears desirable, to enable e prorogation is immediate.

Finally, we report that we believe that the people of this land, and that these modifications nodifications we have suggested in the constitu-lon of Convocation would make it more perfectly her services and the ministerial agency which represent the clergy of the province; that the she employs. proposed increase in the number and the more 2. That we consider that, in any alteration of

No. 33

The Archdeacon of Worcester, rather than to move, would, with permission, withdraw his 4. That the Lower House should be held to amendment. This led to another animated disossess the right of appointing committees of its cussion between the rev. gentlemen, some being own members for its own purposes, and of giving for, others against the withdrawal of the amendment. The House proceeded to the cons mittees are entirely confined to the regula- Mr. Massingberd seconded the amendment. ion of affairs of the Lower House, and to the The Rev. Mr. Joyce suggested that there be reparation of the business before them, it hould be necessary to request the sanction of jesty's consent to confer." After some further the president to the appointment of such com-mittees, or his approval of the names of those who are appointed to serve upon them. 5. That the Lower House should not be held ommittees when required by the president to that day. It was one of the most importance to the clergy and the people of England that the 6. That the Lower House should not be held Prayer Book should not be touched. He never to possess the right of entering upon the con- felt a greater amount of responsibility than he deration, with a view to a synodical act of did at that moment. They ought not to be hursideration, with a view to a synonical act of business, not previously committed to them by the Upper House; but that they should be held to have the right of suggesting the consideration to have the right of suggesting the consideration of such business to the Upper House by way of Prayer Book, they must take time to consider the matter. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Peel (the Dean of Worcester), and Dr.

for its approval. That all committees of the two Houses, when they meet together, unless for conference merely, should meet upon equal terms, and that the re-sult of their joint deliberations and that the rewithdrawn.

8. That the Lower House should be need to have no right to continue its debate after the schedule of prorogation has been read to the House, or after the fact of its having been read The Ven. Archdeacon Grant would beg to in the Upper House has been announced by the sion, and he thought they would be able to come

her to minister to the spiritual necessities of the

That this House do concur in the resolutions

DECISION AND ENERGY-THE SECRET OF It has been one of the prevailing subjects directed effort, or enfeebling indolence, as to create in later years matter for regret and self reproach. Nothing is more common than to hear hose who have passed the bonds of and which, had they been followed out with alacrity and success, would have rendered their names illustrious, and re-

putations enduring. To be weak in purpose and unstable in pursuit, are the chief sources of failure and infelicity which result from human general knowledge, will be likely to correct or diminish. To those animated by the courage which always inspires the purpose.

of character to carry them out in the actual course of life ? There is much truth in the miserable," and there is grandeur of character expressed in the avowal of the prince of fallen spirits, that he possessed "an un- noting the successful applications, ought not to to the Upper House? conquerable will, and courage never to be annually published; and whether in the case submit or yield." Impelled by such a of augmentation in the incomes of benefices will, and such courage, what difficulties may great and good impulses. The world has seen in the career of Napoleon the power of an indemitable will and iron purpose eastern continent, he conquered armies, over- erable discussion the schedule was received. threw monarchs, and held the entire world in awe, triumphing everywhere that mind could gain the ascendancy.

SUCCESS.

taken war with polar snows, no limits would probably have fixed bounds to his

conquests. conquests. The Russian fires and Russian frosts could not be mastered by mental might, or the framer of the Act, which constituted the that he never contamplated its having to different the two Houses, the members of that he never contamplated its having to different the two Houses, the members of nstead of a desire for universal conquest, and even in the court itself; that diversattempts i. Inat the lower flower flower flower indiguted elections of procwhat might not have been gained to the year after year, had failed; and this seems a tors, but should be held to be competent to inwhat hight hot have been gained to the world by the career of Napoleon! I have made the allusion to illustrate what may be accomplished by a character of immeasur-able strength and invincible will. what hight hot have made the allusion to illustrate what may be accomplished by a character of immeasur-able strength and invincible will. what hight hot have made the allusion to illustrate what may be accomplished by a character of immeasur-able strength and invincible will. what have matter which specially and urgently calls for the deliberation of the Church in her synod, pre-lature." In the spirit of the representation a be been accompliant to the spirit of the representation a the bell decompliant to the spirit of the representation a be held decompliant to the spirit of the representation a be held accompliant to the spirit of the representation a

of regret to the philosopher and moralist, The Bishop of Exeter's amendment was lost, and which is not now in the Book of Common Prayer. that there should be so great a difference the Bishop of Oxford's resolution carried, the between early and mature life ;--that so much of youth should be wasted in mere The Bishop of London moved, and the Bishop of Exeter seconded-" That the resolution on Church services be referred to a committee to consider the heads of an address to her Majesty, and that the committee consist of the Bishops of

London, Bangor, Worcester, Chichester, Exeter, St. David's, Lichfield, Oxford, Llandaff, Lincoln, Salisbury, and Bath and Wells." The Lower youth, regretting the accomplished projects House was then summoned, and the resolution their earlier years, while reviewing plans which had been agreed to, communicated; after life and labor which they have formed, which the House adjourned.

> LOWER HOUSI The Lower House assembled in the Jerusalem

The Very Rev. the Dean of Ely acted as Prolocutor. Among the leading members of Con-vocation were—the Dean of St. Paul's, Dean of archdeaconry. Worcester (Dr. Peel), Dean of Warwick; the Archdeacons of Taunton, Worcester, St. Alban's, Salop, Maidstone; Canons Villiers, Russell, Dr. being licensed by the bishop of the diocese, conduct in the course of life; and they are Thorp, Dr. M'Caull, Rev. J. A. Cox, &c. 'That his Grace the Archbishop and their shall be coëxtensive with the archdeaconries, Lordships the Bishops be humbly requested to the archdeacon or his official should preside at consider whether the demand made for a fee by the election, and possess the ordinary powers of some bishops' secretaries for the bishops' coun- a returning officer. youthful heart, it may seem absurd to at- tersignature to letters testimonial ought not to tribute the ills of life to weakness of be put an end to; and whether one uniform and the constitution, we proceed to make certain re-

Chamber

But youth is always fruitful in great pur-poses and good intentions. Why are these so seldom realized, but for want of strength oved on affidavits, from which it appeared offi- cerns the power of the president in the conduct tial acts, may not be settled and sentiment which Milton puts in the mouth of the apostate angel, "To be weak is sider whether tabular views of the circumstances submit to the Upper House any proposition of the several parishes applying for aid to the made by one or more of its members Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, so far as these circumstances are known to the governors,

3. Has the president a final negative upon all

not be overcome, —what triumphs may not be achieved, —what good may not be ac-compliated by a state and third of these questions. As to the second and third of these questions. As to the second and third of these questions. be achieved,—what good may not be ac-complished by a character animated by then proceeded to say, that at first the matters show that the president does possess these

of an indomitable will and iron purpose. Sweeping like a moral hurricane over the matter before the Upper House.—After considwithout attempting to settle the question of gest, first, that it would be more expedient that Some matters of minor importance having the president should not be at liberty to refuse been transacted, The Ven. Archdeacon Denison said—A general by any of its members; and, secondly, that it

Had he not defied nature, and under-ken war with polar snows, no limits and was referred by order of the House to a power of prorogation, he should in ordinary committee. No. 5 of that representation is as prorogations act with the consent of his brethren follows - "That it has been publicly stated by VII. As to the questions which concern the

could not be mastered by mental might, or Bonaparte's will might have swayed the world. Had he been animated by the sole desire of doing good to his race, of extend-ing the blessings of civilization and religion, rally acknowledged, and in the House of Lords, adopted and declared as rules for the proceed-ing the blessings of civilization and religion, rally acknowledged, and in the House of Lords, and the Lords in the L and even in the court itself; that divers attempts 1. That the Lower House should claim po

The Archbishop of Canterbury again presided, and there were also present the Bishops of Lon-don, Oxford, Llandaff, Salisbury, St. David's, Exeter, and Winchester.

After a discussion as to the meaning of the erm "totus clerus" in the writs for the Lower

The Archbishop of Canterbury then read the eport made to the Convocation of the Province f Canterbury upon the changes required in the present constitution of the Convocation as fol-

I. In the constitution of the Upper House, onsisting of the archbishop and bishops of the ovince, we suggest no alteration.

II. We suggest no alteration as to seats of the cans and archdeacons in Convocation, but suggest that the proctors for the cathedral and colegiate chapters, should be elected by the chap ers, including the non-residentiary and the oporary canons.

III. We deem it expedient that henceforth here should be a proctor for the clergy of every

IV. That all beneficed clergy, and all curates

VI. Having thus made our suggestions as to reasonable charge for fees paid to the bishops' commendations concerning the due working of the body, which we cannot exclude from our published. and close of its deliberations, and may be sum-

2. Has the president a casting vote in case of an equality of votes upon any question submitted

bills which have passed the two houses? The proceedings were then adjourned.

LOWER HOUSE.-SECOND DAY. The House assembled at 12 o'clock in the to sit again. Jerusalem Chamber. There was a very large attendance of clergy present.

Archdeacon of Taunton to make a speech tions which had been sent down from the Upper y the Hon. and Rev. F. Best :the Church of England.

ect election of the proctors of the parochial services, it should be a fundamental prin clergy are due to their increased numbers and that the Book of Common Frayer should be itelligence; and that the rules which we have maintained entire and unaltered, except so far oposed would, with the blessing of Almighty as shall concern the division of services and the od, secure its orderly and harmonious deliberion on such matters as her Majesty may be of those now existing, with only such alterations leased to submit to it for consideration. in the Rubrics, in the Psalter, and in the Table

C. J. LONDON, Chairman. of Lessons, as may be judged expedient and The Bishop of Oxford proposed-

necessary for those purposes. 3. That no alteration would appear to us de-The bishop of Oxford proposed — That this House, having taken into consider-ation the report presented by the Bishop of London, on the 20th July, 1854, on the changes equired in the present constitution of Convoca-on, be it resolved that, in our judgment, it would be inexpedient to propose at this time ations would give satisfaction to all parties, he

ny alteration in the legal constitution of the would propose the following resolution :-vocation of the Province of Canterbury. After a lengthened discussion, in which the ishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Oxford, and the House by his Grace the President, but beg re-Bishop of Lichfield took part, the resolution was spectfully to submit to his Grace's and their altered, and was passed in the following form :

Lordships' consideration the propriety of the That this House, having taken into consider- | following amendments in paragraphs 1 and 2-That this House, having taken into consider-ation the report presented by the Bishop of London, on the 20th July, 1854, on the proposed reforms in Convocation, be it resolved that, in our judgment, it is not expedient at this time to ress her Majesty as to any alterations in the division of services, the formation of new serastitution of the Convocation of the Province vices, by the recombination of those now exist-

f Canterbury. ing, with only such alterations in the Rubrices, The Bishop of Oxford then moved that the in the Psalter, and in the Table of Lessons as onsideration of paragraph six, relating to the onduct of business in that house, be postponed. -The Bishop of Winchester seconded the reso-

The Dean of Norwich briefly seconded the relution, which was unanimously agreed to. The solution, which was put from the chair and remainder of the report was agreed to, and the carried.

Lower House was summoned. Shortly afterward a deputation from the Lower House was ushered in.—The Archbishop read the resolutions which had been passed bearing on the report, and the deputation retired for the Rev. Messrs. Seymour and Gillott. purpose of submitting them to the Lower House. After several notices of motion for the next

The Archbishop of Canterbury then read the session had been handed in the, House broke up. report made to the Convocation of the Province THE UPPER HOUSE-THIRD DAY.

f Canterbury upon "clergy discipline."-The report, with some verbal alterations, was agreed

Their lordships met this morning at eleven to, and the Lower House was again summon o'clock, but no business was transacted, and they The Prolocutor said, the Lower House had adjourned until three o'clock.

not yet decided upon the resolutions previously At the appointed hour their lordships again assembled at the Bounty Office, Dean's-yard, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair. The following bishops were present down, and it would be perfectly impossible to take the Clergy Discipline Bill into full consideration that evening.-The Archbish he should have no objection to allow the Lower sent: London, Oxford, Lichfield, Llandaff, St. David's and Salisbury. House another day, upon the understanding that the time should be exclusively occupied in the discussion of the Clergy Discipline Bill.

The Bishop of Oxford stated that the com-mittee of both Houses of Convention appointed to consider and report to Convention on the subject of church-rates had met and taken the

subject into consideration, and desired leave the Leave was granted.

At five o'clock a message was sent to the After a somewhat warm discussion, owing to Lower House, to inquire if they had come to any the Dean of Ely (Prolocutor) not permitting the determination as the resolutions submitted t them on the subject of church extension and Dr. Russell proceeded to refer to the resolu- clergy discipline.

Shortly afterwards the Prolocutor (the Dean House (as already given). To these resolutions of Ely), the Dean of Worcester, the Archdeacon the Ven. the Archdeacon of Worcester moved of St. Alban's, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, the following amendment, which was seconded the Archdeacon of Taunton, and Mr. George Burchett, actuary of the Lower House, appeared That it is inexpedient for this House to enter at the table.

upon the consideration of any important ques-tion affecting the interests of the Church, until grace and their lordships that the Lower House such a reform of the constitution of Convocation had taken into consideration the resolutions has been effected as will entitle it to the full communicated to them on the subject of church nfidence of the clerical and lay members of extension, and had come to the following resotion :--- "That this House do concur in the resolut Dr. Wordsworth, after some discussion, moved | tions communicated, together with the preamble to the most rev. the president, and to their following amendments in the first and second following amendments House, communicating certain resolutions ; and, the word 'is;' and that paragraph two, after the while this House begs to represent to their Lord- word 'concern,' proceed in the following manner, while this House begs to represent to their Lord-ships that it is not prepared as yet to pledge itself to any specific declaration of opinions on the subject of the said resolutions, it hereby the subject of the said resolutions, the the thereby the subject of the said resolutions of the present services, and the formation of new services by re-combinations from those now existing, with only such alterintimates its readiness to concur with the Upper House in a dutiful address to her Majesty for Table of Lessons, as may be judged expedient license to treat on the question of invigorating and necessary for those purpose.""

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spect to the report and resolution of Convocation, the Lower House felt that, with the pressure of the Lower House felt that, with the pressure of other business, it would be impracticable to give them that ample consideration which their importance demanded, and, therefore, they begged that his grace would give them an oppor-tunity for the future consideration of the subject. As to the resolutions on the subject of clergy discipline, he begged to observe that although they had been engaged upon them with great diligence, they had not agreed to the adoption of any resolutions; and he was requested to "1. That they have had various meetings, anong the energy, report. anong the energy, report. "1. That they have had various meetings, and, in obedience to the commands of the House, humbly represent to his grace the president and the Upper House that they have addressed themselves with all care and diligence to the consideration of the report on the discipline of the clergy which has been sent down to them for considertion this day, and with an earnest desire to come that it needs amendment. to a conclusion within the time prescribed; but that they have not been able to do so with any regard to that full and patient examination of quently to a denial of justice, have not been that they have not been able to do so with any the whole subject which has been justly recommended to them at the conclusion of the same report; and they humbly pray that further op-portunity may be allowed them of considering with suitable deliberation that and the other grave matters submitted to them by their lord-

Mr. Burchett, the actuary to the Lower House, then stated to their lordships that all the clauses had been agreed to, with verbal alterations, with the exception of the 8th, which was :-"That provision should be made for the bishop to hear certain cases in private, if he shall think ft and the accused narty shall consent: and to "7. That it is highly important that these pronounce sentence thereon." That clause they had not agreed on.

The Bishop of Oxford said he should like to The Bishop of Oxford said he should like to hear the grounds for the omission of this clause. The Prolocutor said the point had led to a good deal of discussion in the Lower House, and

it had elicited a variety of opinions as to the in- 2d and 3d William IV., cap. 92, saving as regards quiry being public or private, and there was a division of opinion upon it that had led to its "9. That the Court of Arches should be em-

The deputation from the Lower House were hear and examine witnesses. then requested to retire for a short time.

On the amendment of the Lower House, restricting the alteration of the rubric to the pur- shall think fit, and the accused party shall conposes of the division of services, being proposed, The Bishop of Oxford said he was not prepared "11. That the machinery for conducting the to say that there should be no future alteration of the rubric, as the adoption of this amendment made less cumbr would declare, and, therefore, he should like to have some conservation with the members of the trial of clergymen before the bishop, or his Lower House, and to point out the difficulties to official or commissary, assisted by a council of them, before they decided upon it.

Lower House were again summoned.

to the two amendments, to have a conference with the Lower House, particularly as they did of the diocese, or from a panel of beneficed not seem quite to understand the intent of the clergymen elected in every archdeaconry for this resolutions sent down by them. Those resolu- purpose. tions were not to give any opportunity of making alterations in the rubric, except what was re-due adjustment of the course of final appeals. tired and comprehended in a third service. The Prolocutor said that many were of opinion the greatest moment, whilst we maintain the quired and comprehended in a third service.

further changes.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said if the amendment were adopted, no change whatever, however small, could be introduced.

to introduce many others. The Bishop of Oxford said if the two Houses

of Convocation decided as a fundamental princi ple that every rubric should remain unalterable this subject have been much increased by recent except for the purpose of making a new service, legislation, which almost accidentally transferred no alteration could be made hereafter. He the hearing of these causes from the Queen in wished to know if that was the intention of the Chancery to the Queen in Council. Lower House in proposing the amendment, for, if it was, it would make it a fundamental principle that the House would not consent to any question would not be to restore this jurisdicalteration in the rubric at any future time, tion to the Queen in Chancery; and to enable

members of the Lower House thought the adop-tion of them might open the door too wide for changes that might affect the ordinances of the church at large. There was, however, but one church at large. There was, however, but one member of the Lower House (the Archdeacon of Gloucester) who was of opinion that the adoption of the amendment would preclude them from

resolution from the chair, when the former was

the following report, and he would suggest that each paragraph should be taken seriatim :---"The committee appointed by Convocation to consider of an address to her Majerty, as to a

"2. That they are unanimously of opinion that the present state of the law touching the discipline of the clergy is unsatisfactory, and

"3. That the great expenses and delays atremoved by the recent Acts upon this subject. "4. That the provisions of the last Act, which governs the present administration of the law, are inadequate for their purpose.

"5. That the preliminary inquiry under that Act savours too much of an actual trial, without its safeguard or conclusion; whilst it has

been doubted whether those provisions which were intended to govern the actual trial could safely be used for its conduct. "6. That the present provision for hearing and deciding final appeals is not such as to give

evils should be corrected.

"8. That in the judgment of the committee it is desirable that all causes against clerks, insuch resolution, they would be taking a very wrong step.

powered to receive viva voce evidence, and to

"10. That provision should be made for the bishop to hear certain cases in private, if he

preliminary inquiry by commission should be

"12. That provision should be made for the not less than four members, who shall decide all The prolocutor and other members of the ower House were again summoned. The Archbishop of Canterbury (addressing the prolocutor) said they were anxious, in respect

"13. That the greatest difficulty besets the

that an alteration of the rubric would lead to just supremacy of the Crown, as the ultimate source of justice and redress to every subject

ecurity that ecclesiastical questions shall be The Prolocutor thought that was not the in-tention of the Lower House, as it might be proper o decide thereon. "15. That it appears to your committee that

the acknowledged difficulties which attach to "16. They would suggest the expediency of considering whether the best solution of this

however small it might, because they had pledged themselves by that amendment that there should be no alteration. her Majesty, when any appeals shall be pre-sented from the court of the province in matters ecclesiastical, in which any clerk in holy orders ecclesiastical, in which any clerk in holy orders there should be no alteration. Archdeacon Grant (on being called on) said the difficulty in adopting their lordships' reso-lutions did not occur to his mind, but some

confessed that he did not know what it meant. After some explanations from Chancellor Martin, the clause was agreed to.

On clause 16, Archdeacon Denison moved that the following proviso be added to the resolution :--- "Provided always that the four archbishops and the eight junior. bishops of the dioceses of the Church of England and Ireland be ox officio members of the proposed final court of appeal, and that it be required that no fewer than eight of the

whole number of twelve do sit for the hearing of any case. The Archdeacon of Bath seconded the resolu-

Chancellor Martin proposed as an amendment: -"That a certain number of the archbishops and bishops be necessarily members of such court, and the presence of a certain number of such spiritual members shall be necessary to its proceeding, and that all lay members of such court shall be members of the Church of Eng-M. W., Port Elmsley, rem to July 31, 1855.

land. Dr. Peel seconded the amendment. Archdeacon Denison said that as he had no other object than to call attention to the general

principle, he should be happy to withdraw his proposition in favour of Chancellor Martin's. The Rev. J. H. Randolph thought it would be a very unjustifiable and unauthorized course to dictate to the civil power in matters of this sort. Dr. M'Caul objected to the clause, because, as he had before stated, it tended to overthrow

the Queen's supremacy, and was a denial of justice to those accused, by sending them back that court from which they had appealed. The Rev. Mr. Joyce said that his Majesty's of May next. udges, in 1711, decided that Convocation was a court of heresy for the province of Canterbury, and he contended that if the House set up any

Mr. Chancellor Martin's amendment was then incorporated with the clause, which in that form was received.

The last paragraph of the report was agreed

sent to his Grace the President of the Upper Iouse that they have addressed themselves to the by those causes to which we adverted, it sideration of the reports sent down to them | was still urgently necessary that the spirit to-day with their utmost care and diligence, with an earnest desire to come to a conclusion within the time prescribed; but that they have not been able to do so on the grave matters in- be taught to comprehend more clearly the the parish of which he was incumbent, he

cluded in those papers, with regard to the full and patient examination of the whole subjects which have been justly recommended to them at the conclusion of the report on clergy discipline, and they humbly pray that they may be allowed by their lordships." The Rev. Chandos Pole seconded the motion,

ich as he thought that every member of the House ought to have ample time for the expression of his opinions upon so grave a

The resolution was agreed to. Archdeacon Denison moved that there should be added to clause 8, "That such provision be without prejudice to any question concerning judicial privileges which may belong to the pro-

vincial synod in matters of final appeal." The Rev. Mr. Joyce seconded the resolution. Dr. M'Caul thought that, if the House attempted to make itself a court of heresy, Convocation would soon find itself at an end. Archdeacon Grant thought it very unadvisable that such an addition should be made to the that, with the exception of the Evangelical

clause. There were no powers in Convocation in reference to heresy and false doctrine; therefore for the House to ask a continuance of what it did not possess was simply absurd. By a how this impression became general. late Act of Parliament such cases were trans- Such men as Romain and Venn, Scott and ferred to another court. Archdeacon Denison denied that the existence

of Convocation, or the continuance of its powers, depended upon any Acts of Parliament. Archdeacon Denison's motion was then put to

the vote and negatived. The Prolocutor, accompanied by the Dean of can pronounce their peculiar Shibboleth. Worcester, Archdeacon Harrison, Archdeacon Denison, and others, proceeded to the Upper House, where they had a long conference with and excellence among the ranks of the old the bishops. After the lapse of an hour, they High Church party, they were led by the

The Church.

combined, and at this day we oweour pesition,

in great part, to their self-denying exertions. If the world does not get better fast as we

LETTERS RECEIVED TO MARCH 14.

Mrs. L., Belleville, rem.; W. H. B., Quebec, much obliged); J. G., Woodstock, N. B., rem.,

Vols. 17 and 18 for J. K.; S. J. S., Gagetown,

N. B. rem. (much obliged); J. M., Port Bur-well, rem. (the paper sent); Rev. C. P. R., Sher-

brooke, The Church paid to 31 Jan. 1855, Gazette

to Dec. 11, 1855; Rev. W.B., Scarboro'; Rev. J.

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1855.

NOTICE.

For the Church.

TRUTH.

No. VII.

EVANGELICALISM (SO-CALLED).

" the Evangelical School."

than is popularly supposed.

elevate the character of the American commurudeness, and occasionally with something nity, to advance its education and virtue, to diffuse sound principles of piety, than all other agencies very nearly allied to persecution.

To prove all this we have only to refer to the memoirs of these men, which are to be found in almost any library, where we could wish, there is no sense in carping at them about it. It would be wiser to recollect how much worse it would be buto for their zeal and from the senirit of one of the provided and the product of the product from the spirit of opposition which prevailed around them.

We are told, for instance, by Mr. Simeon mself that on his appointment to Trinity Church, Cambridge, "the people almost universally put locks upon their pews, and would neither come to church themselves nor suffer others to do so. I put in then a number of forms, and erected in vacant places, at my own expense, some open seats, but the churchwardens pulled hem down and cast them out of the church. To visit the parishioners in their own houses was impracticable, for THEY were so embittered against me that there was scarcely one who would admit me into his house. In this state of things I saw no remedy but faith and patience." A little farther on he says, "The opposition thus The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his formed continued for many years. . . . brethren the Clergy of the Home and Simcoe I determined to establish an evening lec-Districts that he intends to Confirm at their several Missions and Stations during the month fore the churchwardens shut the church ture, but scarcely had I established it be-Corsica-The Conduct of the War. doors against me. On one occasion the congregation was assembled, and it was found that the churchwarden had gone away with the key in his pocket. I there-

ON THE UNPOPULARITY OF RELIGIOUS fore got a smith to open the doors for that time, but did not think it expedient to persist under such circumstances."-(Life of Simeon by Carus, Am. Ed. p. 26). The The reformatory movement of the Weseys having been turned aside, and, to a result was, that he was on the week days excluded from his own church; and in great extent, neutralized and rendered order to find an opportunity of instructing indirect in its influence upon the Church, those who were disposed to attend his ministry, he had to hire a small room in

of true religion should be revived within his parish and meet them there. her borders, and that her members should We find that after thirty years labor in

was still exposed to bitter and unfounded complaints which were laid by a consider-In the time of this great need, He who the Church's Head showed that He had able number of laymen before a bishop not forsaken her, notwithstanding all her who appears to have been only too well further opportunity of considering with more provocations; for by the influence of His disposed to second their malignant intendeliberation the other matters submitted to them blessed Spirit He quickened into earnest- tions-and we find at the same period, a strong disposition on the part of "the ness the souls of those men who are claim-Heads of the Houses" at Cambridge, to ed as the fathers of what is now known as fall in with both bishop and parishioners,

It is impossible to consider dispassionin the endeavor to thwart his efforts for ately the state of the Church in those days good. (Simeon's Life, pp. 186-189.) The history of the Venns-both father without feeling acutely how urgently she needed to be awakened from spiritual and son-shows very clearly that they slumber; and this must be conceded, aiwere in a greater or less degree exposed though we may be disposed to contend that to the same trials; and we all remember how the most intimate friends of Joseph the number of worthy and excellent cler-Milner at Hull became so embittered gymen to be found among "old-fashioned against him, when he began to preach dis-High Churchmen" was even then greater tinctly the doctrines of repentance towards The common impression certainly is, God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, that when they met him in public, they would cross the street in order to avoid party, the whole body of the clergy were him, or refuse to return his ordinary salutain spiritual darkness. But it is easy to see

Before Scott was himself awakened to Newton, Simeon and the Milners, adopted real earnestness, we find in his sentiments and conduct towards his neighbor John a system of theology, the tendency of which Newton at Olney, a very remarkable indication of the feeling that prevailed against brethren can be true Christians unless they the reformers of that day, even among the clergy and the ranks of the better informed classes (see his life). He looked When, therefore, they observed diligence upon him as a broacher of novelties-an enthusiast and a bigot, who, though too contemptible to be crushed by logic, was nevertheless, too excellent to be withered

wolves of the earth! that the Divine tinction. husbandman trains up these tendrils of the Another class of quotations is brought

" She is not dead, but sleepeth."

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, GENERAL PURPOSES FUND OF THE CHURCH the Church, om which record the account JANUARY, 1855. Brought forward.....£142 18 6

Yorkville, per Churchwarden £11 5 5 Belleville, per Rev. J. Grier..... Brock, per Reverend R. Garrett..... 1 0 0 St. Peters, Tryconnel, per Rev. H.

Holland, 2 0 11 Baker's School House, Tiner's School House, Red do. 1 3 per Rev. Paul Shirley, .

0 17 6 94 collections, amounting to.....£161 2 5 Warwick, additional, per Rev. J. Smyth £0 2

ANNUAL DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS. Rev. Wm. Ritchie £1 5 0 Rev. Thos. Leech, 1st instalment..... 1 Rev. A. H. R. Mullholland..... 1 1 5 0

T. S. KENNEDY, Secretary.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Church. REV. SIR,-In my last communication opened the subject of the relative position of the clergy and laity in the election of bishops, exhibited some of the differences of opinion on the subject amongst the authorities, gave the opinion of Bingham, who has very fully discussed the subject, and

examined some of his quotations. I proceed in my present letter to bring forward and examine other of his quotations. The next are from the Greek Church ; in which we are told that St. Chrysostom was called to the see of Constantinople by the Emperor Arcadius ψηφίσματι κοίνω όμοῦ πάντωγ, κλήρου τε καl λαοῦ, " on the joint vote of all together, both clergy and laity," and that Eustathius of Antioch, half a century before, was elected they rolvy " by the joint vote" of the bishops, clergy and all the people.

In these instances, and especially at the directs that the election should be an open election of St. Chrysostom, it is not only one, in which the clergy and laity should Here, then, we submit is abundant evievident that the laity had an equally subdence of the soundness of those principles stantive voice with the clergy, but it would which we seek to establish as (in their appear likewise that the clergy and laity appropriate place) criteria of truth. At must have voted as one body duoî màrwy. the time when the leaders of the so called This certainly is quite unlike any plan by evangelical school arose, the faith which which the clergy should decide first and popularly prevailed in the church was most then submit their judgment to the laity, for erroneous and defective. It consisted for their ratification or rejection. In the case the most part in a strong conviction that if of Eusathius nothing is said of their mode a man paid some attention to public wor. of voting, but only that bishops, clergy and ship-partook three times a year in the laity united in voting for the election of Holy Communion-and was guilty of no Eustathius; and as we have already seen very great and scandalous offences, he that by the practice of the Church in those was safe for eternity. Miserably, errodays the function of the bishops was to neous and defective as such views undecide finally on the individual to be questionably were, they were nevertheless chosen, it shows that we cannot conclude from any mere mention of a joint vote of clergy and laity, that they voted as one body. To come to such a decision there must be something else, as in the case of tion by the clergy-viz., from that part St. Chrysostom. Bingham gives three other quotations bearing directly on this subject, and that from writers of the Western Church in each of which rules are laid down for the election of a bishop, by bishops of Rome of secution; and thus they found that unthe 4th and 5th centuries; professedly giving their directions according to the ancient and canonical practice of the Church. The first, which is from Siricius, directs that a person shall be made bishop, "si understood when we consider that this is eum cleri ac plebis vocaverit electio," "if precisely the kind of language which is the choice of the clergy and laity shall have called him forth." The second (from Celes, the clergy are directed to enter the church called him forth." The second (from Celestine) that "cleri, plebis et ordinis consensus first, and then the elected laity. And if et desiderium requiratur," "the consent we take that explanation, which is the and wish of the clergy, the laity and his own only one consistent with the context, we order (i. e., the bishops) should be required." The third (from Leo), that "ipse one place-the clergy entering first, and omnibus praeponatur, quem cleri plebis que the laity afterwards-and that when asconsensus concorditer postulaverit," " that sembled they voted together and in each he should be preferred to all others, whom the consent of the clergy and laity shall have harmoniously demanded." Here again we see that the consent or choice of the W. S. D. laity was equally necessary with that of the clergy and even of the bishops; but FUNERAL OF THE LATE MRS. SANSON. we have no further light as to the manner cation. in which they were consulted : nor does it what have the clergy been about? The clergy have not done everything, it is true— it is true— it is the men went forth and—after their manthese men went forth and-after their man- of the beloved wife of the Rev. A. Sanson. strongly. He says, in a case in which a metropolitan had undertaken to appoint a bishop on his own authority, that "expectarentur vota civium, testimonia propulorum, honoratorum arbitrium, electio clericorum,' " the votes of the citizens should be waited for, the testimony of the populations, the choice of the clergy." Here it is evident that the arrangement is purely accidental, for the mass of the people are introduced Presbyterian, to the effect that the Western after the citizens and before the honourable Powers are to be victorious in the present classes, and the clergy are mentioned last; war, which is also to be the last "before which arrangement certainly could not be the universal peace of the Millenium." The Rev. W. H. Cox protested against it. Ho body, they are here a most laborious, earnest, ligned; and themselves treated often with distressing circumstances in which Death of choice, it would certainly have shown can be no doubt about it.

summonshis victims ! Not the least pain- that the clergy were not consulted until all ful feature in these recent bereavements the rest had given their votes. The passage is, that in either case, a young family is is likewise observable as showing that we left to deplore the loss of her whose parental must not rest on the use of the word testicare cannot be supplied on earth. How monium in the passage from St. Cyprian consoling then is the living assurance which in my first letter, as though it necessarily the devout mourner lays to heart, that these implied the recommendation of the clergy little ones are the Saviour's peculiar charge, prior to the election by the laity : for in the that the good Shepherd himself restrains passage of Leo we evidently have the words gently within the fold these tender lambs " votes, testimony, judgment and choice," of the flock, lest they be devoured by the used promiscuously and without any dis-

vine, shielding them alike from the exceed- forward by Bingham to show the manner ing sunshine and nipping frost of their ex- in which the voting was conducted. The perience in the world! Aye, and while first are from Ambrose, Augustine and the insatiate grave hides from our view the Eusebius, stating particular instances in honored relics of the beloved dead, the ear which the whole assembly joined in acclaof faith recognizes the consoling declaration mations of approbation or disapprobation. of Him who is the resurrection and the life. I have examined the passages; Jut I can find nothing in them which gives any in-

formation as to any separate vote of the The London Quarterly Review for dergy; much less whether they voted January. Contents: Fires and Fire Insu- before or after the laity. The most detailed rance-Life of Dalton-Atomic Chemistry case is that in which St. Augustine pro--Psychological Inquiries-Clerical Eco- cured the election of his successor during nomics-The Open Fireplace-Provident his lifetime, and himself gives the particu-Institutions-Campaign in the Crimea- lars of he meeting. From it we learn that it was joint meeting of clergy and laity ; that he his reasons for wishing to have a padjutor, and proposed one of the clergy for the office; that the name was CHAPELS, AND MISSIONARY STATIONS IN THE OF the assenbly; and that he had a record DIOCESE, TOWARDS THE AUGMENTATION OF THE of the proceedings taken by the notaries of is given. Bigham gives other examples of the same kid, together with a quotation from St. Chrystom on the Priesthood, in which he comprins of the evil temper of the people of mtioch, the disposition to bring forward cadidates for the priestly and episcopal offies from mere private and personal motives, ad the accusations which were brought againt those whose names happened to be metioned as candidates.

I cannot, howeve, perceive that these examples prove anything as to the form of proceeding, excepting's they rather tend to show that both clergyand laity met and voted together; certainlyhey do not afford any evidence of their bing separately. At the end of this brank of the subject Bingham quotes the Ora Romanus, or Roman ordinal, as showing hat the custom had grown up for the clergy ind people of the diocese, after the forma election, to subscribe a document to b forwarded to the metropolitan, in which the fact of the election was attested by the names of the clergy and people: " Ut omium nostrum vota in hanc electionem onvenire noscatis, huic decreto canonico pomptissima voluntate singuli manibus propriis reborantes subscripsimus :" (That yu may know that all our votes united in this election, we have most readily subscribel this canonical decree, confirming it individually with our own hands). This dociment is stated to proceed jointly from the clergy and people. It certainly does not

preclude the possibility of a separate elecion by both clergy and people, nor even the prior nomination by the clergy, and concurrence or rejection on the part of the people ; but it harmonizes better with open voting in the same assembly. Indeed there is a form of ordination, of A. D. 600, in Martem on the Rites of the Church, (not alluded to by Bingham), which is evidently founded on the Ordo Romanus, and which

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making any alteration in the rubric at any form the fitting heads for an address to her future ti The Bishop of Oxford said if any alteration Convocation. was required in the rubric, this amendment

pledged them not to make it.

the amendment as it stood.

The Bishop of Oxford said, if the Lower House upon the table as matter for future considerasent in a protest againt any change that should tion rather than immediate action. affect doctrines, he would instantly adopt it.

The Lower House deputation retired ; and, division.

that, in the event of their lordships not agreeing posed, to the modification proposed, under the peculiar circumstances of the lateness of the hour and in the Upper House had decided upon the folthe diminishing number of the House, they could not agree to the words suggested; and asked leave of their lordships to allow the matter c. 92,' in the eighth paragraph, be inserted the

over for future consideration. Divid's,

The Bishop of Oxford begged leave to move appeal, in all cases of heresy, false doctrine, or that this House disagrees to the amendments of schism, be constituted as is hereinafter proposed;' the Lower House, and gladly accepts the pro-posal respecting the alteration of the rubric, that its consideration shall be deferred to a future session. The first proposition of this amendment was

court.

The resolution was put and unanimously struck out by the Lower House, and the remainagreed to.

Mr. Dyke, receiver-general, then read the schedude of prorogation, and Their lordships adjourned until the 29th of struck out by their lordships, such evidence, by

LOWER HOUSE .- THIRD DAY.

The House assembled in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster.

It was decided, the motion of the Rev. Dr. Peel (the Dean of Worcester), that at the next meeting a scheme should be laid on the table for the guidance of members.

The House then proceeded to discuss the following motion, which was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Seymour:-"1st. That the law of God, as revealed in Holy Scripture, for the Government of his church, and as witnessed by primivive antiquity, while it vests the authority and power to govern primarily in the spirituality, does not forbid—rather does it encourage them—to call ing general scandal. It was only to be adopted to govern primarily in the spirituality, does not and admit faithful laymen also to their counsels in synod, at such times and in such manner as they shall jndge to be best for the welfare of the church. 2nd. That the circumstances of the present times suggest certain and urgent reasons why the church of England, in taking steps for the revival of synodical functions, should take advantage of this liberty, and should provide some more formal and regular oppor-tunities than at present exist, whereat the counsel and co-operation of the faithful laity may be secured to the proceedings of Convoca-

The motion having been seconded.

The Rev. H. A. Woodgate proposed the follow-ing amendment ;—" Whereas, owing to the sus-pension of ecclesiastical discipline as regards the laity, every inhabitant of England, whatever his religious persuasion or manner of life, is re-cognized by the law as a member of the church of England, and admissible to a full participation bishop or his official or commissary, assisted by of England, and admissible to a full participation of its rights and privileges; and whereas dis-senters have contended, both in Parliament and out of it, that dissent ought not to involve the forfeiture of such privileges, or of a vote in the taken by lot from a panel of capitular and benemanagement of the church : it is neither just nor ficed clergymen, elected in every archdeaconry expedient to entertain the question of the ad-mission of laymen to the counsels of the church, The Archdeaco until by the enforcement of ecclesiastical dis-cipline, or by some other method, effectual means be taken to determine what constitutes a

bonâ fide layman of the Church of England." After a short discussion, The Prolocutor put the amendment and the

Majesty, should one now be resolved upon by the "18. But they beg further to report their ledged them not to make it. The Archbishop of Canterbury must demur to adopted without a full and patient examination of the whole subject. And they would, there-

The Bishop of London thought it would not preclude them from alteration at a future time. Clauses 1, 2, and 3 were agreed to without a

after a lapse of an hour, entered. The Prolocutor said he was requested to state heresy, schism, and false doctrine, being pro-

of the alteration of the church rubrics to stand words- 'Provided that every cause of correction of clerks shall be first brought to cognizance of After a few words from the Bishop of St. the bishop; provided also that no appeal shall be made from the decision of the court of final

der, with some modifications, was agreed to. On number 9 being read,

a recent enactment, being now taken by the

On clause 10. Archdeacon Sandford thought it should only apply to cases of gross immorality. He did not think it was right to give to any bishop such large power, for a kind-hearted bishop would gloss over such faults, while another kind of man might do an injustice.

The Rev. W. H. Cox held that private in-quiries enabled tyrants to tyrannize, while weak men would blink at gross immoralities. Private inquiries were opposed to the genius and sound feeling of the English people, and he, for one, would oppose the clause. The Rev. Chandos Pole thought that the

in the case of accused persons consenting to that Dr. M'Caul said that if a clergyman was at-

tacked, and an injury took place in private, the stigma was more likely to remain than it would if the injury was public. He thought that the hushing up of a case would do more damage

The clause was ordered to be expunged.

Clause 11 was agreed to without discussion. On clause 12, Dr. Peel asked the Prolocutor whether he

The Prolocutor replied that he did not.

The Archdeacon of Worcester seconded the amendment. The original clause, after some verbal amend-

ments, was passed. Clauses 13 and 14 were agreed to. On clause 1

to by the Upper House in reference to proposed they had adopted, and set down as "legalchanges in the Prayer Book.

the House should express its concurrence with the resolution come to by their lordships' House. Dr. Peel seconded the resolution. Archdeacon Denison was sorry to be obliged found in the second chapter of Simeon's

long have cause to regret such a course. After a very earnest discussion, Archdeacon Grant's motion was lost.

should request permission to defer any further consideration of the question of rubrical changes until next session, in the event of their lordships still declining to accept the modifications pro-

posed to their resolutions, The Rev. W. H. Cox seconded the resolution,

expressed their regret that any difference should

The proceedings were then adjourned at twenty minutes before seven until the 29th of June.

BLAMING THE CLERGY.

The September number of Frazer's Magazine closes an article on the "Church among the tall everything :--

leaving his heartless frivolities, exclaim with and the force of outward temptation. well-feigned astonishment, on any appropriate occasion, 'What are the clergy doing ?' There not, after refusing his five shilling piece to the ber, and animated with love to the souls of last the death of Mrs. Lett: the no less

The same sort of temper is showing itself ner,-declared these blessed truths, and

crime-until the scene is quite too much for Christ. them, lanch forth heir denunciations upon the elergy for the unarrested growth of these moral responsible for the infidelity and isms of the The opposite extreme censures them for day. exerting too much influence. So they go.

scorn.

ity" and formalism what may in many The Archdeacon of St. Alban's proposed that cases have been the fruit of sound, though perhaps not very fervent, faith-a very remarkable instance of which may be to dissent. He objected to the alteration in the life. Hence, although perhaps there were rubrics, for he was sure the church would ere (so to speak) seven thousand in Israel who had, no more than themselves, bowed the knee to the image of Baal, yet these men, Dr. Wordsworth proposed, that, in conse-quence of the late hour of the evening, and the diminished number of the members, the House the truth ; and the multitude have taken that truth; and the multitude have taken that declaration upon trust.

If all this, however, were fully and freely conceded, it does not alter the fact, that at the time when these men arose the Church when the Reformers of that day arose and, greatly needed reformation. The move- with earnest spirits and unanswerable arwhich was carried unanimously. The Prolocutor then proceeded to the Upper ment of the Wesleys had resulted in the guments, proved the utter groundlessness House, and on his return intimated that their throwing off of a numerous and energetic of such opinions, showing that without a sect, leaving the body from which it sepa-true repentance and a lively faith, leading rated very much as it was before, as to to holiness of life, men could have no hope have sprung up between the two Houses. At the same time their lordships willingly acceded anything like a general and hearty acknow-of salvation, they immediately experienced to the request that the Lower House should ledgment and reception among *individuals* of salvation, they influenteery experiences postpone any further consideration of the ques- of the great doctrines of grace and the viz., misrepresentation, calumny and perduties of a holy life.

While the need of reformation is thus a adulterated truth in the things of God fact confessed, another fact which must be excites the bitterest enmity of the human as readily conceded is, that the men now heart. alluded to were the Reformers of their day. In our next article we propose to con-

They were led by various means to deep sider some of those leading causes which views of the spiritual feebleness and cor- rendered the (so called) Evangelical move-Chimneys," with some sensible remarks on ruption of man's nature-to sincere self- ment less satisfactory in its results than the disposition to hold the clergy responsible for abasement for their own personal sins and could have been desired. And, since the shortcomings-to humble and undivided Church is an organized body instinct with

"The fault of the clergy ! Where are the reliance upon the all-sufficient merits and life, the very law of vitality impels her clergy? How glibly do such expressions come from the lips even of men who, by precept and example, are undoing all that the clergy are attempting to do? There is not a grovelling penny-a-liner who cannot, after rising in the of weakness can make us strong. In this earnest-hearted movement entailed upon morning with a drunken headache, inquire on renunciation of themselves and of their own her the sad necessity of yet further reforany exhibition of popular ignorance, 'Where are the clergy ?' There is not a mob-mouther, as he mounts his tub after thrashing his wife and the clergy for their souls, and a meastarving children, who chanot ask, 'What is the rest and blessing for their souls, and a mea- practice which is the only legitimate fruit use of the clergy?' There is not a graceless, sure of strange and hitherto unknown of sound opinion. apstart member of 'the house,' who cannot, after strength against the power of inbred sin

Aroused into earnestness themselvesis not a lazy, negligent manufacturer, who can- awakened thoroughly from spiritual slum-

in this country. One class of men, looking at to a people in deep spiritual poverty they last at 12 a.m., was attended by a large the evils of society—its ignorance, poverty, and preached the unsearchable riches of number of sorrowing friends of the deceas-

ed, both lay and clerical, some of the latter And what was the consequence? It acting as pall-bearers on the occasion. The deformities. Another class holds the clergy was what under similar circumstances it body was conveyed from the Parsonage to ever has been. The great mass of the laity Trinity Church, where the first part of the judgment of the honourable classes, the (who are now in certain quarters regarded service was read by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Whichever way the pendulum swings it is sure as the bulwarks of the truth), under the B.D., - and from thence to St. James' Whichever way the pendulum swings it is sure to hit the elergy. Now, it might assist the ideas of sundry people to remember, that the elergy have a specific work to do, viz.: to preach the religion of the Bible. They are set apart to

religion of the Bible. They are set apart to this task, and it is foolish to judge them as to what they do or do not, outside of their im- those who were scoffingly spoken of as ministers at the altar, that they should in intended to specify the order in which they There is good news for the millers as well; mediate vocation. If they neglect the offices of "new lights." They were regarded as their turn stand in need of the consolations should be consulted, and only confirms the for according to the same authority "flour the pulpit, let them be condemned; but we ap- enthusiasts-madmen-methodists. Their of religion, who have so abundantly ad- statement I have made, that it does not will be \$15 to \$20 per barrel before it. prehend that no such charge can be substantiated against them in a this country. Taken as a body, they are here a most laborious, earnest,

vote together. The passage is as follows: "Sepulto episcopo, conveniant in unum majores ecclesiae: primum clerici, deinde probabilus laici : et facto scrutinio, invocato Divino Nomine, abjecta personarum acceptione, communi voto parique consensu, quem sanctiorem et utiliorem invenerint, eligant;" which I understand as follows: 'When the late bishop has been buried, let the principal persons of the Church assemble in one body, the clergy first and then the respectable laity, and when they have made a scrutiny and called on the name of God, let them, without respect of persons, by a joint vote and by equal consent, choose that person whom they find most pious and useful.' One might be disposed from this passage to conclude that there was a prior nominawhich speaks of "the clergy first, and then the respectable laity :" but, such a conclusion is forbidden by the direction that the electors, "conveniant in unum," should "meet together in one body," and that the election should be made " by joint vote and equal consent ;" which would seem to exclude any privilege in the election possessed by the clergy above the laity. The language which raises the question, as to a prior meeting of the clergy, will be easily shall see that the two bodies assembled in other's presence, and that each had an equal voice in the election. The "scrutiny," no doubt, was an open investigation of the character and qualifications of those who might be named for the office, the word being a common one in that appli-There can be but little doubt that this

mode of election was the one which generally prevailed in Europe at the date of this form. After the election was made, it was communicated to the metropolitan in the manner above stated, and he proceeded to make arrangements for the consecration of the person then elected.

I purpose, please God, to return to the subject at a future day.

JAMES BEAVEN.

The Christian Guardian quotes a protestant prophet, one Dr. Wilson, a

Colonial.

1855

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Quebec, March 6.

months. Yeas 55, nays 39.

The bill to renew the charter of the Humber that respect our men are equally badly off. mondville, were ordered.—On the motion of Hon. Mr. Cameron, the bill to amend the Registry Viscount O Laws of Upper Canada .- A bill to amend the Temperance Law was read a first time, on the motion of Mr. Laberge. March 9.

The House divided "on Mr. Brown's motion relative to the Clergy Reserves, and the division was as follows:—Yeas 41, nays 62. Remarking on this, the *British Canadian* says—"The mem-bers of the various Protestant denominations are getting daily more and more indebted to Mr. George Brown and the Globe. Not only are they indebted to them for originating the commutation clause, by which some source of income in perpetuity is secured to religious uses, but now, under the friendly mask of reöpening the agitation on the question, Mr. Brown has had a special vote of the legislature carried by a majority of 21, in a house of 104 members, affirming the principle of commutation, and fully sustaining the Government in their intention of carrying out the commutation project. The *Globe* of yesterday makes a great show of anger at the vote, and says that if John Nokes, Peter Stiles, and other ten or a dozen of so-called traitors to the cause of faction, had voted the other way, They have received supplies of new clothing and ministers would have been in a minority. Of course "if" they did, and of course "if" the sky fall, the *Globe* may catch "larks" even in this Canada. The *Globe* must now be convinced that there is a limit to Clergy Reserve humbug, so long played off by the demagogues."

The first locomotive, the "London," crossed the Niagara suspension bridge at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th amid a concourse of spectators. A great many more would have been there had it not been kept quiet. The engine was driven by Mr. Harrison, of Elgin, nd among those who rode on the engine were Messrs. Rubling, Fisher, Buchan, Zimmerman, Shears, and a great many others. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were displayed. The engine was stopped in the centre of the bridge to give three hearty cheers, and then friend of the Premier. Mr. Hope, however, crossed to the American side and back.

Not a single vote was recorded in St. Catharines against the proposed grant of £250 by the Corporation of that town to the Patriotic Fund.

PARIS EXHIBITION .- We learn it has been decided to send all the articles selected by the Toronto Local Committee to Paris, except the model of Brock's monument. The articles are to be sent by way of New York immediately. We are not informed whether the decision in regard to the monument is final, but trust there may yet be space afforded to it if possible.

The Galt and Guelph Railway Company, it appears, have got into difficulty, for want of funds, and the Guelph Advertiser predicts that the road will not be completed this year. The contract was originally taken for £112,500: £35,000 to be paid in Municipal debentures, and £87,500 in Railroad Bonds. Nearly half of the amount in Debentures has already been paid, while only £20,393 of work has been done.

is looked upon as an error of the Directors, and as risking the completion of the Road, to have manœuvered together. paid away so large a proportional amount of the best securities, with so little of the work done.

according to Russian accounts, the total forces of Russia now in the field amount to 695,000 men, and that before the lapse of six months a The Committee of the Guelph Bible Society in presenting their Report for the year which has just closed, states that there has been reserve force of 200,000 bayonets will be established. These troops are distributed over a vast raised by subscriptions the sum of £40 2s 71d, space of territory in Europe and Asia. To this being an increase on the previous year of £22s Ord, that there has been realized by sales at no less redoubtable. The first Austrian army is the Depository, £12 Os 6d; during the same composed of 144 cannon and 67,600 bayonets period there have been issued 67 copies of the the second of 186 cannon and 121,000 men; the

that efficiency in their hospital service which has been the theme of so much praise in Eng-

"On the contrary, they relate cases of neglect and suffering not to be exceeded in the annals of our own mismanaged department. The sick The Hon. Mr. Cauchon moved an amendment in the Crimea had, they say, for some time, only to Mr. Darche's bill, to compel educational insti- pails to drink out of, and each man put his head tutions receiving parliamentary grants to report, down and lapped up his drink of water like an that the bill be read a second time this day six months. Yeas 55, nays 39. animal. They complain that their sick in the Crimea have only tents for hospitals, though in

Harbor Co. was read the second time .- On the the hospital of Gulhane, it is impossible to obtain motion of Mr. Dorion, of Drummend, papers relative to the school commissioners of Gran-zero centigrade, while the smells at Daoud Pasha tham, with respect to the school lot in Drum- are described as causing a great mortality among

Viscount Goderich has declined to join the ministry as Secretary to the Indian Board. Rear Admiral Richard Dundas has been appinted to the command of the Baltic fleet, with

Rear Admiral Michael Seymour as second in command. As Admiral Dundas is only 54, and Admiral Seymour still younger, this is some improvement. It is reported that Lord Raglan, Lord Lucan

and General Airy have been recalled from the Crimea, and that Colonel Chesney's appointment to the Foreign Legion has not been confirmed. The name of Mr. Forbes, M.P. for Stirlingshire, has to be included in the obituary.

The French army has received an important reinforcement. The Eighth Division has arrived at Kamiesch ; it consists of 10,000 good troops. The Ninth Division, under General Brunet, is expected to arrive very shortly. Our allies will then muster upwards of 75,000 bayonets. The Turks in the Chersonese do not seem to

amount to more than 5,000 or 6,000.judging from the size of their encampments. These unfortunate troops are becoming a little less unhealthy. uniforms, and are assuming a respectable appear-They crowd too much together, and their want of personal cleanliness, combined with the quantities of filth and offal left to accumulate in

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.-The late Miss Mary the immediate vicinity of their encampments, Anna Billington, of Davidge-terrace, Lambeth, generates and fosters disease. has bequeathed the whole of her property, after making provision for her relations and domestics,

Lord Charles Wellesley has been obliged to retire from the representation of Windsor on laboring under almost a total deprivation of to the following public institutions: The Female Orphan Asylum, Westminister sight. Mr. G. W. Hope, formerly M. P. for Weymouth, immediately announced himself as a road, £2,500 Consols; to the Rector of Lambeth, £1,000 Consols, the income to be applied for candidate on the Liberal-Conservative interest, aged persons not receiving parochial relief, or but Mr. Mortimer Ricardo was soon in the field the Incumbents of St. Mary's District Church, claims to have the influence of the Court. A severe contest is anticpated.

The Treasurer of the Rotterdam fund for the widows and orphans of seamen has decamped, taking with him about £5,000 of the fund. He is somewhere in England.

The health of Sir James Graham is slowly nproving, but it will be some days before the ight hon. baronet will be able to resume his active duties. He has been suffering from a carouncle in the groin. The Thames above Greenwich is much covered

with ice: the navigation is completely stopped. In many parts of the river below the bridge, the ice has set in so firm between the shore and the vessels moored near mid-stream, that the crews walk to and from the shore. Sir James Graham has made the announcement

o Parliament that next year the naval expedition to the Baltic will consist of 20 steam line-of-battle ships, with the addition of 20 steam gun EXHUMATION OF BISHOPBOSSUET. --- Last month oats, and ten floating batteries ; as experience shows that sail and steam vessels cannot be well

RUSSIA .- The Gazette d'Augsbourg states that,

Lambeth, £1,000 Consols, the income to be applied for fuel and clothing in the winter months for the poor of his district; the residue of her property, amounting to about £7,000 to be divid. d among the following institutions :- The Blind School, St. Ceorge's-fields; the Aged Deaf and Dumb Institution ; the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Children; the Charing-cross Hospital; the Society for Distressed Widows; the National Benevolent Institution; King's College Hospital; the Samaritan Institution; the Philantropic Society's Farm School; Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseoses of the Chest; the Free Cancer Hospital; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead ; the Lambeth Boys' Parochial School the School of the District; the Inucumbent of St. Jude's, Southwalk, in aid of the expenses of Divine worship and of the schools attached to the Church : and the Incumbent of St. Michael's, Burleigh-street, Strand, in aid of the Endowment Fund. The property of the deceased was sworn under £25,000.

pients of the Lambeth Pension, Society; to

Cardinal Wiseman has given another instance

has so graciously bestowed upon his Church so

for their Mother in Heaven greatly increased."

In glancing over our European files we find

its new head is that of augmenting the Crimean army,—a very necessary business, as things

ion for soldiers. The 10th Hussars are now on

their way to the Crimea, and other draughts from

India have received orders to move towards

uthern Russia.-Hamilton Gazette

-Clerical Journal.

Lestant England than such documents appear beyond the Alps. As his Holiness has dived into

nitates him by giving his opinion of matters that he has abandoned his determination.

gain we say rejoice. Rejoice in the Lord, who well as the remainder of the English army.

cribe here, will be speedily carried out. Our Indian empire is also to be laid under contribu-great uncle.

the leaden coffin that contained the corpse of Bishop Bossuet was discovered in the cathedral Bishop Bossuet was discovered in the cathedral at Meaux, and by order of the present bishop was opened on Tuesday, the 14th. The head was found covered with four folds of linen, and, these being cut away with a pair of scissors, the features were then shown. They were much less changed than might been expected, considering that a century and a half has elapsed since the interment. The head was leaping a little to the Interment. The head was leaning a little to the right, like that of a person sleeping; and the left side of the face was in an exceedingly well-preserved condition, at once reminding the lookers-on of Rigaud's portrait of the descendent.

Her Majesty is about to found an Order of military merit, open to the lower as well as the higher ranks of the army.

A letter from Paris speaks of the Emperor Trinity College, Toronto. the little connection there is between sound Napoleon's talked of visit to the Crimea, says: of the little connection there is between sound good sense on ordinary topics and religious faith, by sending a letter to be read in London on the Pope's stereotyping the dogma of the Immacu-late Conception of the Virgin. It is a most pitiable production, and seems far worse in Pro-ter to the dogma of the Immacu-late Conception of the Virgin. It is a most pitiable production, and seems far worse in Pro-ter to the dogma of the Immacu-late Conception of the Virgin. It is a most pitiable production, and seems far worse in Pro-ter to the dogma of the Immacu-late Conception of the Virgin. It is a most pitiable production, and seems far worse in Pro-ter to the dogma of the Immacu-late Conception of the Virgin. It is a most pitiable production, and seems far worse in Pro-ter to the dogma of the Immacu-late Conception of the Virgin. It is a most to the time the voyage out and back would occupy. It appears that even now it is not certain that to the time the voyage out and back would occupy.

The Church.

THE SHRINE OF HENRY V. IN WESTMINSTER

ABBEY.—Beautiful as are the various aisles chapels and other portions of the Abbey Church

of Westminster, there is perhaps no other part

of light and shadow, as the shrine of Henry

tectural monument to a great king. Most visitors

are struck by the excellence of the carving, both in design and execution. The figures, which

are carried along the screen, in niches, have a

over them ; others represent ecclesiastics, and several of them have books. The coronation, in

square compartments, is supposed by Gough to represent the coronation of Henry V, in this

The water of Lake Ontario, as shown by the

which we have any record. It is now 3 9-12 feet

lower than in June last, and 5 1-2 inches lower than on the 1st of November.

DIED.

the swan and antelope alternately.

-The Builder.

their subsistence.

We have before noticed this fine archi-

which combines such picturesque appearance, variety of well distributed ornament, and effect

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION Matriculation and for Scholarships WILL COMMENCE ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1sr, 1855.

the abyss of Divine mysteries, so the Cardinal approved of it, the Emperor has not yet intimated HE following SCHOLARSHIPS will be open to competition :

utterly beyond human ken. For instance, he a diplomatic dinner given yesterday by M. Five Divinity Scholarships, tenable for four years, viz: one of £30 currency per annum, two of £25, and two of £20. The holders of these at was sublime; and came nearer to the reali-ation of what St. John heard of heavenly music than anything may be expected now that the dorma

years, of the annual value of £25 currency, appropriated to the sons of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in British North America, with Another letter says :- The rumors which has a preference, cæteris paribus, to candidates in-tending to receive Holy Orders in the Church of signal a blessing, whereby the piety of her child-ren has been wonderfully excited, and their love tented most of those who heard it, and which England. The holder of this Scholarship is required to graduate in Arts. All persons presenting themselves for examihas produced so great a fall in the public secu-

rities, is still presisted in. I allude to the departure of the Emperor to the Crimea. It nation must produce testimonials of good con-continues to be the topic of conversation, and duct. Candidates for matriculation must have that one of the first acts of the War-office under though there are a few who still disbelieve it, entered on their sixteenth, and for Scholarships, yet several who were yestesday and the day on their seventeenth year. before amongst the most incredulous, now begin

One Wellington Scholarship of the annual value stand. All the regiments are to have their strength raised to 2000, with twelve companies of rank and file in the field, and four companies at the depot at Malta or the Ionian Islands. Several companies of the Dragoon Guards, the will be awarded to Students commencing their College course in October next, according to the Hussars, and the Lancers, are to be raised to the glory of his name and the nation he extent of seventy-five men per troop. The Sap-pers and Miners are to be increased 500 men, and other augumentations, which is needless to des-the sevent the glory of his name and the nation he rules over, and that the capture of Sebastopol under his own eye, and perhaps under his com-mand, would give his reign a *prestige* far beyond result of the yearly examination in the following For further particulars application may be

made to the Provost of Trinity College. TRINITY COLLEGE, March 1st, 1855. 32-7 in

> NEW BOOKS. Just received from New York.

MERICAN Girls' Book, enlarged-cloth 6s. 3d. The complete Works of George Herbert and the Satires and Psalms of Bishop Hall-cloth 5s.

The Neighbours of Russia and History of the

present War to Siege of Sebastopol cloth 3s. 9d.

considerable resemblance to each other, and are mostly habited in long gowns, fastened by a buckled belt, and reaching to the feet, with a cloak Cousin Cicely—cloth 6s. 3d. Ups and Downs, or Silver Lake Sketching by Cousin Cicely—cloth 6s. 3d. Frank Lesslie's New York Journal of Romance,

General Literature, Science and Art, published monthly-price 1s. per number. HENRY ROWSELL.

church, by Thomas Arundel, Archbishop o Canterbury, and Henry Beaufort, the King' Bookseller, Stationer and Printer, King Street. Toronto, March 6th, 1855. uncle. The canopies over the coronation, and nine small figures, are surmounted by devices of

SUPERIOR RESIDENT GOVERNESS. The large A N ENGLISH LADY is desirous of meeting with a RE-ENGAGEMENT as Governess. cornices under the figures are likewise ornament ed with swans and antelopes, collared and chain ed to a tree, on which is a flaming cresset light. She imparts all that relates to the higher branches of English, French (acquired in Paris), Cattle are said to be dying of starvation in some parts of Ohio, the drought last summer having cut off the usual supplies necessary for Address (post-paid) B.B., care of Mr. Rowsell,

Address (post-paid) B.B., care of Mr. Rowsell King Street, Toronto. 31-tf

U. S. Government record kept by Captain Mal-colm, is eight inches above the lowest mark of 130 and 132 KING STREET WEST. (ESTABLISHED 1832.)

OWEN & WOOD,

FROM LONDON. Toronto, January 10, 1855.

HERBERT MORTIMER,

BROKER, House, Land and General Agent,

ALSO, AGENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance

Company, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, (Opposite St. James's Church.)

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EDUCATION.

M R. WINDEAT wishes to engage a limited number of DAY PUPILS, whom he will instruct with his own Sons. Terms, &c., made known upon application at No. 1, St. George's Square. Nov. 22nd, 1854. 17 A Pew for Sale, or to Let. DEW No. 44, in the Gallery of St. James' Cathedral.

Paul's, Toronto, Rev. R. J. McGeorge, of Streetsville, and the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary of the Church Society. THE TORONTO LADIES' SCHOOL. Toronto, 3rd January, 1855.

This Institution is conducted by MRS. POETTER, the Lady Principal,

> tants: 1st English Teacher,

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TER's charge, assisted by the best Masters. The studies for this class combine a knowledge of our standard works in Poetry and Prose, with Essays on given subjects, and Extracts from

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MRS. POETTER. Toronto, 20th December, 1854

N dend has been declared on the Paid up Stock of this Company, for the half-year ending the payable on and after the 10th of January next. The Dividends are payable either at the office

of the Company in Toronto, or at its various Br order of the Board of Directors, E. G. O'BRIEN, Secret

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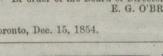
different authors, to improve the style in writing. More time is also devoted to complete the educa-

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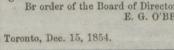
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Review-or any two Reviews, \$5. The four the regular receipt of the above publications, and

Toronto.

August 2, 1854.

1-tf



Bible, and 121 copies of the New Testament. The stock on hand is 130 volumes of Bibles and Testaments, the aggregate value of which bayonets and 686 cannon, without counting the amounts to £11 0s 9d.

The County Council of Grey, on 27th ult. granted £100 towards the extension of the Northern Railroad to Owen Sound.

European Mews.

From the Colonist Extra. BY TELEGRAPH. Via the Grand Trunk Line.

Montreal, March 14-9.30, A.M. Simer reported below New York. Will not

be upefore half-past ten o'clock. Wester cold: Thermometer 6 above zero. Wind by About six inches of snow fell last About six inches of snow fell last night-ill snowing.

Halifax, March, 15-9, A.M. No signof the Cunard steamer.

B. Montreal Company's Line.

Arrial of the "Pacific."

Nov York, 14th March—12 noon. The Pacific hs just arrived, bringing London dates to the 271 February. The Pacific arved out February 27th.

The Africa and Sarah Sands had not arrived. In Parliament loebuck's motion of enquiry into the conduct of the war was carried.

Metsrs. Gladstone, Herbert and Graham have resigned

A battle had taken place between the Turks under 6mar Pasha and a Russian force under General Liprandi.

The fussians were repulsed.

Lord ohn Russell has been appointed Colonial

Secretar Lord Eglan is reported to have resigned. Lord Lugan has been re-called.

COMMERIAL. — Cotton quiet.' Breadstuffs slightly decined. Consols unchanged.

men, has been oplying to the 'authorities' in the town for thelast three weeks for medicines, all simple and esential, and cannot get one of them." The list was for simple remedies—for fever, rheumatish, and diarrhœa! Another he had 'come, by command of the King of Ava, story is that the nedical officer of the Charity to seek restitution of the whole of the captured screw steamer made an application to the officer provinces in Burmah !'

in charge of the Covernment stoves for two or three to put on boad the ship to warm the men : ree to put on boad the ship to warm the men: "Three of my men,' said he, 'died last night seen explosion, the Governor-General stood calm and collected, and at once desired Mayor Phayre from choleraic symptoms, brought on in their present state from the extreme cold of the ship; and I fear more will follow them from the same cause.' 'Oh!' said the guardian of the stoves, you must make your equisition in due form, send it up to head quarters, and get it signed properly, and returned, and then I will let you have the stoves.' 'But my men may die mean-'But my men may die mean time.' 'I can't help that; I must have the requisition.' 'It is my firm belief that there are men now in a dangerous state whom another hight will certainly kill.' 'I really can do be the best answer which he could have made.' nothing; I must have a requisition properly signed before I can give one of these stoves way.' 'For God's sake, then, lend me some; I'll be responsible for their safety.' 'I really can do nothing of the kind.' 'But, consider, this requisition will take time to be filled up and signed, and meantime these poor fellows will go.' anything you do.' 'Oh, no, that can't be done !' with drawn by film from the leaders of that army the prestige of Great Britian had been destroyed that if the warfare of the allies were to be suc-Will a requisition signed by the P. M. O. of this place be of any use?' 'No.' 'Will it an-swer if he takes on himself the responsibility?' Certainly not.' The surgeon went off in sorrow which the State had committed against God in and disgust.

French doctors are by no means willing to admit tion.

third of 252 cannon and 286,000 men; the fourth of 54 cannon and 119,800 men : together 594,000 reserve, which in two months, including the frontier regiments, will exceed 200,000 men. An account from Warsaw, under date Feb. 5,

says: -- "The Government has dissolved the British Association for the Conversion of the Jews. The missionaries attached to this establishment have been sent out of the country, and their property sold.'

THE SKELETON OF A REGIMENT.-The 63rd Regiment, or rather the remains of it, marched on the 21st to Balaklava, there to embark either for Scutari or Malta It left the Fourth Division 80 strong, every office, regimental staff, and all nands included (scarcely a sufficient escort for the colors), after landing in the Crimea about 970 strong, and having since received a draft of 30 men. There was one sergeant to represent the grenadier company remaining ont of 120.

THE WOUNDED AT PORTSMOUTH. -The sick and wounded landed from various ships lately at Portsmouth, and quartered in the new garrison hospital, are all doing well under the skilful and unremitting attention of Dr. Lawson, Ordnance Medical Cfficer, and Assistant-Surgeon Henry Bishop, of the Royal Wilts Militia (a volunteer. who considers himself amply rewarded by the thanks and smiles of the gallant patients for any-teing he does for them). Lady Smith, and Sir Frederick Smith, acting Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, go repeatedly, and with their own hands dispense liberally such delicate luxuries asjellies, custards, blancmanges, rusks, biscuits,

ins, spunge-cakes, and such like refreshing confectures. Lady Smith also gives those who can write memorandum books, pencils, postage-stamps, and paper to write to their friends.-Times.

Miscellaneous.

INDIA-The first mail of the new year brings us the intelligence that the Burmese Embassy, from which so much was expected, has ended in The Times Crimean correspondent reports a deficiency of nedicine at Balaclava. "A sur-geon of a regnent stationed at the cliffs above Balaclava, which as about forty sick out of 200 their only object was to cultivate friendly rela-tions. A Calcutta paper tells the tale:-

language had passed that is sterotyped for State

"We are informed that, despite this unforeto make the following reply, or words to this effect—' Tell them that as long as the sun shines in the heavens the British flag shall wave over those possessions.' The Envoy, it is said scarcely expected any other answer ; but having been intrusted with the mission, he was of course compelled to perform it to the very letter.

The Governor-General will no doubt be considered by some to partake a little too much of the 'Cambyses' vein,' but those acquainted with the character of Orientals well pronounce it to

At a late meeting of the Dublin Protestant Association a petition was carried on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Gregg, which recited that an army of 40,000 men had perished at the seat of war by famine and pestilence; that wisdom foresight,

ad disgust." It is only fair to say that the Constantinople the education of which the Word of God formed lent of the same paper tells us that the no part-and permitting ecclesiastical usurpa-

okers-on of Rigaud's portrait of the deceased. The mouth was open, the eyes closed, the nose was somewhat fallen in, the hair white, and the noustaches and the imperial visible. The skull had been sawed across to allow removal of the brain, and the placing in lieu thereof of aromatic substances. An artist, who was present, took a sketch of the face as it appeared on opening of the coffin. When it became known that the features

of their formerlycelebrated bishop could be seen, a great number of persons hastened to the cathedral: everal ecclesiastics also arrived from Paris, and smong them were noticed the cures of Saint Roche and St. Louis d'Antin. During the night of the 14th a glass was placed over the

face to preserve it from the contact of the external air, and at ten in the morning of the following day a funeral service was performed, at which the bishop officiated. Pontifical ornaments covered the coffin. a crosier was placed close beside it. Bossuet appeared once more as bishop in his own cathedral. All the function-

aries of the town were also present 'on the occasion, in addition to a large number of other After mass had been performed, the persons. rowd walked round to view the features of the eceased prelate, and in the evening the coffin was replaced in the vault, possibly never again to be disturbed.

The Christian Times states that a most atrocious act of cruelty is alleged to have been perpetrated by the Russian authorities in the Crimea. For a long period a colony of Mora-vians has been established in that country, who first settled there when partial religious toler-

by the Society of. Friends, and, by the aid of some influential Quakers in this country, obtained, many years since, from the Russian Government, the privilege of exemption from military service. Of late, however, they have been subjected to the most harassing persecutions for their refusal to carry arms and still persisting in that refusal, 300 have been put to death!

THE RUSSIAN MAJOR AT INKERMAN.-It will be recollected that, after the battle of Inkerman.

a Russlan Major was taken prisoner in the act of stabbing the wounded men in the field. It was said at the time that an opportunity would

barous conduct which this officer as well as many others of his countrymen, had exhibited, and that he would be brought to public execution. His fate, however, has not been recorded in any of the correspondence from the seat of war we have yet seen published. We now learn form a letter of Dr. Devid Greig, one of the three youth-ful surgeons who left Edinburgh in October last for Scutari, that the expected victim has dis-*Singing Music*

appointed public vengeance. When captured he had a severe wound in his shoulder, and was sent to the hospital at Kulalee, noar Scutari, which is set apart for wounded Russian prison-ers, and where he died a short time ago. Dr.

Greig, who attended him, says he has preserved the wounded joint "as a memorial of the monster."-Edinburgh Courant.

Letters from Washington state that the Committee on Commerce in the house of Representatives will in a few days report in favor of a grant of land to the Niagara Ship canal. "This is regarded as a work of not only national importance, but of vast importance to the nation. The shipping trade of the St. Lawrence is confined entirely to the Canada side of the river, and through a canal requiring several days to make the passage. When the contemplated canal is complete on the American side of the river, the same trips will be accomplished in ten hours. It is estimated that the canal will cost ten millions of dollars, and Congress is asked to make a grant of land in aid of its construction. The grant is not expected to be made at the present session: but a report is desirable, that it may be submitted for the action of the people in primary meetings."-Globe.

eth, wife of Rev. Alex: daughter of James Dallas, Esq., Orillia, aged 29 year

Instant, Elizabeth, wife of Rev. Alexander Sanson, and daughter of James Dallas, Esq., Orillia, aged 29 years.
 At Niagara on the 6th March instant, of fever. AuGUSTA MARLA, wile of the Hon. Walter Hamilton Dickson, aged 40 years. Deceased was second daughter of the late Lieut. Benjamin Geale, of the 41st regiment, which served in this province during the late American War, and grand-daughter of the late Colouel the Hon. William Clans, superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.
 The deceased gave birth to her ninth child on the 1st inst., and was apparently recovering her usual health until fever appeared, mastering all human efforts of her attending physicians and eventuating in death.
 A blank is left in the community; a friend, a neighbor, has been snatched from our mids, -a friend and neighbor in the most comprehensive and christian signification of those terms. The poor and the afflicted will miss one who found out their wants, and took pleasure, will be long held in remembrance. Her patience and aubmission to the will of her Maker, and firm reliance upon the interession of a Redeemer, more especially resplendent on a death bed during the last as chort and trying scenes, afford much solace to the wounded and mourning parent, husband and children who survive, and who hare assurance in the midst of their earthly affliction and begeavement that the happiness and love and domestic blessings and ties (now severed) enjoyed in this world hare been exchanged for world way be for word of Giory in another.

nother. The ways of Providence are inscrutable. The fairest lower is the first to fade: and let such visitations be a warning to the unreflecting and wayward and worldly-ninded to be at all times watching—to have their lamps ourning, as they know not at what hour the Son of Man someth. "In the midst of life we are in death"—*Com*. which for some years has secured to this Establishment so large a portion of business.

TORONTO MARKETS. TORONTA, March 13th, 1855.

Flour-Millers' extra sup. per barrel 37 6 a nrst settled there when partial religious toler-ation was the law of Russia. These brethren have always acted upon principles, in respect to the unlawfulness of war, similar to those held by the Society of, Friends, and by the seid of Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs..... new Peas, per bushel, Potatoes, per bushel, rass Seed, per bushe lover Seed, per bushel aw, per ton, tter-Tub, per it Butt Fresh, per lb,... Beef, per 100 lbs,..... Pork, per 100lbs,

Eggs per dozen Fire wood per cord, .. 20 0 a 25 0 New Advertisements.

be afforded by his capture of testifying the dis-gust and horror of the Allied armies at the bar-116 Queen Street West, Toronto.

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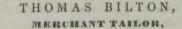
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Toronto, 21st February, 1855.

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Toronto, March 28th, 1854 6-tt

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Printers of newspapers who choose to publish this advertisement, including this note, three times before the 1st of July, 1855, and forward me one of the papers, will be allowed their bills at the time of purchasing five times the amount of mt manufactures.

Addresss-GEORGE BRUCE, 13 Chamber-street,

New York. New York, Feb. 12, 1855. 80

GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY, lately arrived from England, wishes a Situation as GOVER-

NESS, to instruct Children under 12 years of age. Salary not so much a consideration as a comfortable situation in town or country. R. P., box 60, Post Office, Toronto. 29 Toronto, Feb. 14th, 1855.

H secure the assistance of a Lady long accustomed to tuition, who will devote herself especially to ALL THE TORONTO HOUSE 9日60日3 2 OODS J.CHARLESWORTH. 44

the Junior Class. Pinehurst, St. George's Square, Toronto, Jan. 15, 1855. 26-tf EMPLOYMENT WANTED. YOUNG MAN, respectably connected

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THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

21

MARCH 18. 4TH SUNDAY IN LENT. l. Go again, buy us a little food. Gen. xliii. 2. God had declared to Abraham that his cuted him that was born after the Spirit. Gal. children should be strangers in a land iv. 29. that was not theirs: they were therethe continued famine in Canaan, together only after the flesh in each of us thwarts with the abundance of corn in Egypt, was and hinders, and would expel from our faith of his people in all ages. And so not him who chooses to live after the the world.

brought into Joseph's house. Gen. xliii. 13.

upon their consciences, of which they had my own soul. never thoroughly repented ; and because, in any difficulty, they were apprehensive that this sin was about to be visited upon them. So sure and irresistible is the power of conscience. Would I be without fear? Let me learn to keep a conscience void of offence. Would I not be afraid of any evil tidings ? Let my heart stand fast and believe in the Lord. Let me fear Him continually, and have delight in His commandments.

MARCH 19. 1. And Joseph made haste; for his bowels did yearn upon his brother. Gen. xliii. 13.

Thus did he feel in his heart ; although he durst not yet show it in his conduct; although afterwards he had his golden cup concealed in Benjamin's sack, and had him brought back under a charge of theft. How little could Benjamin have conceived the affectionate brother in the deceitful, unjust tyrant! Let us then be careful how we judge others. We know not the ciple of Christ, and especially of each of motives which influence them. We know His ministers, to obtain with cost and not what may constrain them to hide feel-ings they strongly entertain. We know the spiritual bread for the souls of others: not but apparent hardship and injustice for therein we are workers together with may be the only means left them of doing Jesus, whose work it ever is, and in and us real kindness.

for they were sore troubled at his presence. desire for the soul's good of others be more Gen. xlv. 3.

Their conscience doubtless rebuked them now, when they saw his undisputed power and remembered all the passages of their cruelty to him; when they saw his dreams in part fulfilled in their seeking to him for sustenance, and standing before him as their judge; when they had experienced in part his apparent unrelenting severity. Would we avoid shrinking at the presence of men, let us strive to keep our consciences pure and void of offence towards them, by uprightness, by purity, by love self, but often to use for that end the minunfeigned.

MARCH 20.

Gen. xly. 5. How well is it where we can acknowledge the hand of God in all things! How many, when exalted by outward prosperity, would have forgotten the Hand that revenge came round, would have indulged The smallest thing that comes from God

TS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY divine life: may it endure to everlasting ROMAN CATHOLICS REFUSING A PRIEST." life. God be praised for the promises o eternal life in Christ: may I never, by have recently shown great opposition to

unbelief, forfeit his promises. 2. He that was born after the flesh, perse ed the following significant resolutions:

That which was true of Ishmael and fore to be brought into that land. And Isaac is true still. That which is born to bring them there; that by bringing them out again, in spite of Pharoah and his And so, correspondently, the man who hosts, God might lay a foundation for the chooses to live only after the flesh loves does he now bring his people into inter- spirit, is averse to his spirit and temper, course with the ungodly, that, by the favour of his grace in them, he may shew that has opportunity, and would gladly hinder there is a Spirit mightier than the spirit of his temper from spreading to others. But let me remember that I have been born 2. The men were afraid, because they were after the spirit : and let me not be such a traitor as to side with the flesh, either in

They feared, because they had a sin the world at large or in the little world of

MARCH 23.

1. Jerusalem which is above is free, which is the mother of us all. Gal. iv. 26.

The Church is above, because her origin is from above-because her Head, Christ Jesus, is now above-because her home is above. She is free, because it is the privilege of her children to serve in the freedom of the spirit and not in the bondage of the letter, and to be delivered from the bondage of corruption into liberty from its chain. She is the mother of us all, because it is in and by her that we are born again, and thus made children of God. Grant me, Lord, to have my lot for ever in thy heavenly Jerusalem. Grant me in her, even on earth, the true liberty-the freedom from sin.

2. Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat? John vi. 5.

This should be the desire of every dis be lost :through whom alone we have ourselves 2. And his brethren could not answer him, obtained the bread from heaven. May this and more the habit of my life.

MARCH 24.

1. And Jesus took the loaves, and when he

on back to the beginning of the world. Every power of doing good to others comes from our Heavenly Father, and we That this is no idle theory, we may gather from the Roman Breviary itself. In the sanctify and bless that power by yielding Octave of the Assumption of the B. V. M., Him thanks for the possession or use of it we find the Feast of St. Joachim, Confess-And it is His custom not always to comor, the father of St. Mary, in which he municate His benefits directly from Himand Anna, his wife are solemnly invoked :---

istry of others. Let me then be thankful to those whom He employs to bless me. God did send me before you to preserve life. Let me honour and love them for their work's sake, and as His instruments. Yet

let me never forget that from Him all comes, and to Him is due all the glory. 2. Gather up the fragments that remain, that nothing be lost. John vi. 12.

them." their revenge, and cloaked it under the is valuable, and, if not applied by us to semblance of a righteous retribution ! And some useful purpose, it is lost, so far as we present developed :--if Joseph did not, it was because he ac- are concerned. Time, especially, is of knowledged God in all his ways. And this character, and so are the smallest opwhich is the happier within? Which portunities and means of grace and doing the parents of the immaculate Mary ! if they are not watched and carefully gato the time of Adam, and how many millions thered up. Let me remember that thou. will have to be excepted from the com-O Lord, hast provided me with every pormon stain of sin? tion of my time, and hast provided a fitting Joseph knew what grounds of discord time for every thing thou wouldst have BISHOP RESE OF DETROIT .- This Roman Catholic prelate, having offended the

The Church.

THE DATE LEAVES: A Historical Game of Forfeits.

The German Catholics of New Haven

them. They united in a body, and express-

Resolved, that we, Roman Catholics, ear-

best belief and conscience. Resolved, that

these resolutions be sent to the Right Rev.

Bishop .- New York Observer.

ordinem opera esse occensendam,"

The decree bears date Oct. 17, 1854.

benefit of the dogma to the parents of St.

Mary, and again to their parents, and so

" O beatum par Joachim et Anna! Ac

profecto exventris vestri fructu IMMACU-

LATI AGNOSCIMINI, quemadmodum Christ-

us quodam loco dixit; EX FRUCTIBUS EORUH

Pope, was summoned to Rome, where he

has long been kept a prisoner, and without

geon for the rest of his days! And the

Catholics of Detroit quietly submit to this

flagrant outrage upon them and render

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Fort Malden, known as

COGNOSCETIS EOS."

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BY C. A. BLOSS, the Bishop of that Diocese, and have utterly refused to accept a Priest whom he sent to them. They united in a body, and express-Heroines of the Crusades, &c. &c.

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21-tf

John B. Warren, B. W. Smith,

J. RAINS, Secretary

1855

more glorious without, in the sight of good | good : yet their smallness and broken apmen, of the angels and of God? Lord, pearance will cause them to lie unimproved grant me to look not at the evil intentions of men, but at thy good providence.

2. See that ye fall not out by the way. Gen.

his discovery would give. Now Reuben me do. would learn for the first time the fraud which had been practised upon him, when and would forget his own. His caution therefore was well-timed; and coming from him, would have an authority and constraining force which no other could give it. And we are taught by one who, like Joseph, once suffered for us, and now reigns, to love one another. Let me enmeet again in heavenly joys.

MARCH 21.

1. And Jacob's heart fainted ; for he believed them not. Gen. xlv. 26.

He had so long bewailed Joseph as dead. that it seemed impossible that he could still be alive. He had received so little good from them. Nay, his whole life had been so full of disappointments, that he des- a decent livelihood, which their ministerial paired, it may be, of seeing good on this sphere seems unable to yield them." side the grave. And yet it was in store for him in rich abundance, when God saw NATURAL CONSEQUENCE OF THE DENIAL it to be good. So let me wait in patience OF BAPTISMAL REGENERATION .- In our all the days of my appointed time, until Congregational churches we fear that there my change come. It may be in this is considerable indifference and neglect in world : it may be in the next. In either reference to infant baptism. In one of our case, that time which my Father chooses oldest churches in this State, there had not will be best.

eth to bondage. Gal. iv. 24.

The dispensations of God are suited to could rightly value and seek a spiritual re- one-half in the State, report none. If this demption, they must learn the nature of indifference continues, the ordinance will bespiritual bondage. They might learn this come extinct in the Congregational Church. by having a law placed upon them, which -Boston Cor. of Journal of Commerce. they could not choose but approve after

their members constrained them to go hope that the light of Divine Truth is becontrary to it. Have I so used God's holy Jaw, as to be made sensible that there is the movement now going on among themno bondage so much to be dreaded as that of sin?

MARCH 22.

1. We brethren, as Isaac was, are children of him to be; that an efficacy will be attripromise. Gal. iv. 28.

buted to his work of atonement beyond Isaac was born naturally, yet out of the what we have usually assigned to it; that ordinary course of nature, in fulfilment of more affecting views will be held of the God's promise to Abraham; and we are weakness of nature and of the sinfulness born inwardly, beyond the power of nature, of the human character; that there will be according to the same promise. Isaac in- more heartfelt dependance upon the help herited the promises of blessing in Christ, of the Holy Spirit, and more earnest prayand transmitted them to his children : we | ing for its aid, and that the necessity of inherit the same promises through Christ conversion will be more clearly seen, and our head. God be praised for this spir- more urgently set forth, as the pivot and itual birth, by which I have received a turning-point of life.

J. B.

hope of restoration of liberty. The De-N. B. These Texts and Thoughts, with others they had taken him out of the pit in his to fill up the whole course of the Church year, troit Tribune says ;--- " It would seem that absence, and sold him into slavery; and will be published in a cheap form suitable fo an act worthy of the darkest days of the every one would blame the other for his share in the cruelty and injustice to Joseph, and would forget his own. His caution His caution Inquisition, a man who has committed no of his sacred office to the entire satisfaction acceptable. of the Diocese, has been immured in a dun-

Romanism and Dissent.

DECLINE OF UNITARIANISM .- The reli deavour to be united in heart and affection gious census of England gives 229 with those on earth, whom I desire to Unitarian congregations, with 29,612 hearers-about 120 each. The Secretary of the "Britsh Unitarian Association" reports: -"Not only are there upwards of thirty of our congregations of some standing now in want of ministers, but the number of such vacancies is rapidly becoming greater, from the removal of our brethren by death, and the secession from the pastoral office at the hands of his sons, that he could of others who seek in other professions scarcely believe in any good as coming and pursuits for employment more congenial with their taste, or for the means of

resort, on account of its remarkable salubrity. offer in compliance with the urgent advice and repeated solicitations of his friends. For years past, the virtues of the above spring have been been, a few years since, an instance of 2. The one from Mount Sinai, which gender- infant baptism for the seven preceding years. Last year there were seventy

Congregational churches in New Hampthe condition of those for whom he ap-points them. Before the minds of men this year, ninety-six churches, or about

The Christian Register of Boston, a the inward man, whilst the law of sin in leading organ of this sect, gives pleasing ginning to dawn upon them. It says of We expect, we desire, we believe, that

Christ will be regarded as a higher being than we have generally hitherto viewed

Her Majesty's forces, at different times stationed at Fort Malden, have given their opinion, that it was entitled to rank with Chittenham and other places of like character; in proof of which, several testimonials might be procured from respectable individuals who have tested its effi-A further advantage in favour of the under-

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