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TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1882
[No. 45.

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## THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1882

$A^{1}$
RETURN made for the House of Lords sets down the amount spent on church fabric 1840 and 1876, only taking into acooun those churches jon which more than $\$ 2,500$ have been expended, at the immense total of $\$ 180,000$, 000 (one hundred and thirty million dollars). Similarly, the gross annual incomes of the clergy have risen from sixteen million dollars in 1830, to twenty-two millions in 1880. The Church Mis sionary and other similar Church Societies have a revenue of more than $\$ 2,000,000$

We quote the above for the especial benefit of some of our friends who are apt to get down heart ed about the slow progress the Church is making in Canada. It is well to remember that the Churc here is but a very small corner of her heritage, so that we may not be distressed when our little sky is overcast. "Comfort ye, my people," by culti vating a habit of looking on her grandeur as Catho lic, and fret not yourselves because of evil doers whose power in this regard is so insignificant.
At a temperance meeting held at Southhampton last week, the Earl of Liehfield stated, that havin been a total abstainer for twelve months, he woul now join the blue ribbon army, and he was forth with decorated with the badge of that association by Canon Basil Wilberforce. The Earl of Lich field has for many years worked hard for the socia welfare of the working classes. We ever found him full of sympathy, genial courtesy, and liberal both with his means and his time, when holp was need ed for encouraging adult night schools, and ever glad to give assistance and advice in working those admirable benefit societies which provide medicine and food for siek workmen, ete. This true noble man, like a thorough Churchmen, is always busy not in dousing the light of those who differ with him, but in letting his own light cheer and illu mine the path of the sorrowing and lowly.

The Church Congress at Derby recalls an inci dent in the life of Bishop Wilberforce. One of the

## labourer

 Midand Ralway heard hin im to come and preach to the to write and ask at Derby, which the good Bishop did way workmen delight. The example being thus set, it became quite a custom for bishops and our eminent preach ers to stay over at Derby Station Midland workshops of mechanics engaged in th Midland workshops.At a meeting at Victoria, B.C., Bishóp Cridge of the Reformed Episcopal body, and Senato Macdonald gave an account of the visits to the Indian Missions. The following resolution was then passed :- "That while passing no opinion on the respective merits of church organizations, this meeting is strongly of opinion that the endea vour to establish a rival church at Metlakahtla, contrary to the expressed will of a large majortt of the natives, is not only inimical to the peac and harmony of the village, but also the spread o the gospel among the surrounding tribes." Carried.
We have no means of knowing whether Satan is ever moved to langhter, but if so, he must hav been convulsed on hearing the above resolution. Only fancy Bishop Cridge, who was one of the establishers of a rival Church to that one established by Jesus Christ, obtaining the passing of esolution condemning rival Churches as ininical o the spread of the Gospel! Physician, heal thyself.
That rivalry in Churches does hinder the Gospe is old enough news ; St. Paul found that out. But now-a-days rivalry is all the rage, and men meet to gush over their Evangelical Alliances, Y.M.C.A.'s and so on, and part to go to their party committee organize building churches right under the which they mean still further to empty while professin so much brotherly love towards the half-starved pastors thereof. Satan has cause to laugh at al pastors, but only he sees it without grief and shame for, for one soul saved by sectarian agencies, thousand are left unsaved, or ruined by the scanda of Church divisions and weakness from lack o unity.
Mr. John Motley, editor of the Fortnightly Review, has resigned. This elever and notorious serial acquired a certain amonnt of transient popularity, by its being recognized as the organ o Agnosticism. How high the writers of its infidel papers held their scornful noses over Christianity, which they choose to speak of as "dead and awaiting burial, we all know. How some poor timid souls shook in their orthordox shoes at the potent too, we know. But Lucifer is fallen. The Son of the morning seems as usual to have been wrong in his reckoning, and we are told by Mr. Ex-Fort nightly-Review-Editor that Agnosticism was after all a mere evanescent fashion,-- a sort of metaphysical comet which is losing its tail very fast and the tiny fraction of solid nucleus is fast rushing to that place from whence no travellers return We do not speed this parting guest with a kiek o contempt, for even that is more than Agnosticism is worth.
It is one of the tricks of this school of sophists $t$ alk of Science, Science until like "Gospel, Gospel" n certain sects, the word becomes "cant," They would fain persuade the people-alas! they have so persuaded many young ones, and more who are aturally opposed one to the other. Among abun dant proofs of this not being so, one is found in Bsihop Hurd's Dialcgues. In our copy, dated 1788, we read, "I may be allowed to boast of a readiness n the learned languages, and am not without meture of such other studies as the successfu prosecation of pHysios, and still more of divinity equires." Evidently these late in the 19th cen tury patrons of science are a century behind the
good Bishop of Worcester, who thus linked physies good Bishop of Worcester, wh
and divinity as co-ordinates.

In a paper read before the Richmond, Va. Church Congress, the Rev. William R. Hunting Church Congress, the Rev. William R. Hunting
ton, D.D., Worcester, Mass., said :-"A prophet is ton, D.D., Worcester, Mass., said:-"A prophet is
one who speaks for God to man, and a priest is one who speaks for God to man, and a priest is
one who speaks for man to God. The prophet must antedate the priest. Accordingly, prophets there have been from the outset-alas for us if there had not been. In the deepest sense of all, there is but one prophet ; in the like deepest sense here is but one Priest. Jesus Christ stands a the centre of history, the articulate Word of God to man. He is the standard divine. His, and His only, is the authentic message from heaven to earth. Then as to the priest. What is it that makes sacerdotalism the bagbear it unquestionably is to the race over which once swept that grea wave of change known as the Reformation? Is it that these people have grown weary of the very idea of priesthood? I think not. I believe that priesthood will prove itself as perma nent a thing as religion itself. There is an absolute necessity for the emphasizing of the principle of representation in all matters of a collective charac ter. So it is in a free State, so it must be in free Church. The only sacrificial rite known to the Christian religion is the Eucharist. The Erch aristic service is not only an act of worship, but o collective worship, in which the priest, in the name of the people, pleads the merits of the sacrifice made once for all. Whence then all this sensitiveness?
But, asked Dr. Huntington in this paper, need a eal for prophecy necessarily carry with it a dise gard of priestly duties, of attention to worship? Let us take care how we commit ourselves. Let us beware of believing that eloquence can make up for irreverence. Heartiness, dignity and reverence there must be always; sometimes majesty and grandeur. The writer then turned his attention to the oncoming revolution-the tendency toward ehurchly ways. The Puritan looks at it with dis may. The mere art student watches the same phenomenon with a smile of interested attention Meanwhile the Catholic Christian is glad at heart suspecting, hoping, believing as he does, that be hind the movement is the guiding hand of the Father of us all.
A remarkable illustration of this tendeney we gather from the address of the chairman of the Onngregational Union of Ontario and Quebec:"I may say, however, that many times having worshipped in an Episcopal Ohuroh in the morning, and a Congregational or Presbyterian Church in the evening-and having heard, especially in England, on the same day, the best of both-my judgment invariably gave its verdict in this direction-that for purposes of solid edification, the service of the English Church was as superior to that of the Nonconformist Church a the preaching of the later was superior to the for mer. And the superiority I believe largely consists in the great quantity and variety of the divine word which is introduced. For " the entrance of God's word giveth light."
But the Chairman of the $\mathbf{O}$. U. is not consistent. He boasts of their superior preaching, and justly.
But why? Surely it is because his body makes But why? Surely it is because his body make tors. Such being the fact, he ought not to have said in his address :-"It is one of the most de plorable symptoms among us, that in large cities the pastoral function is in danger of falling altogether into disuse. The minister may become a mere lecturer. He does not feel responsibility for his congregation. Where this peetiloab horesy creeps in there is no cure of sonis; no watening, therefore, for souls; no shepherding, guiding or governing, except as it can be done by talking to a for souls in that way is an absurdity." Without this pestilent heresy nearly every "ism" Ohurch would break up as their very existence depends upon popular preachers.
" Let unappealk not in a apirit ot defance, bat in a apirit of love, let me eachew all neediless exprousions which
man give offence; above all tet ue rrmember that the many give offence; above all tet ue remember that the grand object which we have in view in the di-covery of the firmer colhesion of the members of the Bedy. By this conrwe our very differencen will serve to bring on more clearly the unity of onr taith, and our diveratite of thought will be at once a anfegunard and protea agnimit any marrewing of the Hmita which define the memberohip of our branch of the Catholic Church. BIBRUP MACLAGAN.
the opening of wycliffe college

THE numerous secessions from the ranks the early supporters of this avowedly "party" institution, secessions of both individuals and con gragations, has excited the few who still cling t ts fortunes, to extraordinary, and let us frankly say, to munificent efforts to avert the college from extinction : a fate fast coming when this energy o lesperation was roused. The age, however, wit all its rising tide of forces, is against all such at tempts to make a so-called college education a mere conspiracy against the scientific study of the ology. A struggle to force young minds to grow and harden into mere party shape like oucumbers trained to run into glass moulds, enlists only those who are mentally too timid to trust them selves outside a lagoon, and therefore care only to learn enough navigation to manage a very smal boat in the sheltered waters of a narrow party.
We now can only hope that the staff and its small circle of party enthusiasts will rise to a high er sense of their responsibilities by purging them selves of the bitterness, the baseless prejudices the sectional passions upon which, as corner stones, Wyaliffe Oollege is built. Being thus freed they can consecrate their labors to building up the unity of the Body of Chriss, in sweet charity and whole some breadth. The new Dean, with his gentle and loving spirit, will no doubt try to exorcise th unclean demon of strife. This young dignitary wears a name which should conveỹ a seriou warning, as one who bears it was driven into Ro manism, two others into dissent, another into scepticism by one of these "party" clergymen wh never trained his young flock to love the Church by grounding them well in her glorious history doctrines and claims. By the very policy which seems to be the chief motive for erecting Wycliff Hall, this party pastor and hundreds of his part associates literally emptied their parish churches the unshepherded sheep by thousands and th lambs by tens of thousands being gathered int the folds of Methodism, Congregationalism, Uni tarianism, Romanism, and indifferentism. W feel justified in saying the very policy of Wycliffe is this, because at this time an elaborate, relent lessly cruel, utterly godless persecution is being carried on to crush a clergyman in Toronto by the most active friends of this College, against whom the chief accusation is that he has been laborin to make his flock intelligently attached to the Church. "To make them Churchmen and no Christians," are the words of the indictment, a though a man could be a Churchman without be ing a Christian! The truth being that a Church man is the highest type of Christian ; and to speal of a Churchman as not a Christian necessarily is like speaking of gold as not being a metal, simpl becanse iron and lead also are metals!

Of the young Dean of Wycliffe we have great hopes, his heart is too large to be cramped, and his head too clear to become clouled by the party rack and party strong bitters. Only a few days before his appointment he introduced to us one of the students of Wycliffe Hall, asking our advic
and belp to enable him to provide for his entering Trinity College as a Divinity student, and seeking information from us as to the expenses of the course and the probability of this young Wyoliftian winning a scholarship to assist him through the terms of Trinity. There is before us as we write the reply of the Dean of Trinity which was sent to the now Dean of Wycliffe in regard to thas pro posed transfer of a student. There also awaits letter of introduction to the very estimable, gifted and highly evangelical Provost of Trinity Colleg containing an offer of assistance to enable thi friend of the Dean of and student of Wyoliffe Col lege to enter Trinity College as a student in divin ty. These facts are the bright aurora of a bette day, when Ephraim shall not vex Judah, as wit such a correspondence before us the contentio that there exists now any ground for conscientiou objections to the present teachings of Trinity Col lege, is as diaphanous as moonshine. Of the Rev Dyson Hagur, M.A., Dean of Wycliffe Hall, .wh has thus nobly and manfully stepped out of the party lines in the interests of peace, may it neve be said,
he narrowed his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.
But we have grave fears, the plastic clay of hi oung soul has in this yielded to the finger of the Spirit of God, but the party furnace is hot and it flames fierce, and continuance therein involves uch a hardening as will render the oceupant im pervious to such gentle and sacred influences. W have grave fears to, for the address of the Prin ciple at the opening of Wycliffe was so completel non-Church that the Rev. Dr. Castle, principa of the Baptist College, assured the audience tha very word of it met with his hearty approval Manifestly, therefore, one of these principals is superfluity, or is holding an office which has du ies alien to his convictions. For, if Wycliffe Col lege and the Baptist College are so at one in doc trinal teaching, surely, as has been suggested the best course would be to amalgamate them, ar save establishment charges. If the teaching of the Principal of Wyoliffe is truly that of the Uhurch of England, then the Principal of the Baptist College, he being in harmony with such teaching, must be a Churchman at heart, although n name a Baptist. If, however, the Principal of the Baptist College is true to the principles of the Baptist body, then the Principal of Wycliffe, being in harmony with him, must be a Baptist, al though a priest of the Church. Things equal to the same thing are equal to one another.

There is a hitch somewhere, except on the supposition that the Church and the Baptists hold identioally the same doctrinal standards, of which we have not yet heard. There is another hypo hesis, which is, that both these Principals hav concluded to ignore history and creeds and formu laries and establish another Gospel, out of whioh are eliminated those distinctive principles and dog mas which differentiate the Church of England from the Baptist body, and the latter from the former. The problem is as mysterious as a Dundreary puzzle. Much was said by several speak ers upon the special advantages of Wycliffe, in giving the students a wider range of society than those had who were cooped up in a mere Divinity college. The fling was ungenerous, and is open to the obvious retort that it is Wyoliffe which is Divinity Hall. The other place, not named but understood, has students under its, roof who are other secular callings.

Another sarcastic fling was made at the same nnamed Oollege and University by a sneer a "imported education." We should like to know rom what source the Principal of Wyeliffe would get educators and matured educational systems if he objects to importing them? The sneer cam with singular bad grace in an institution of which the name was imported, and the principles it is to nculeate are imported, and the system of its dis ipline imported, and the staff it employs is im ported, and its party watchwords imported. I imported goods are to be thus made contraband, the Bible, the Prayer Book and the Church mus be put out of Wychffe; nay, indeed every form and trace of civilization! Patriotism is not suel bigotry, nor is it patriotic to forget the pricelese benefits this Dominion has imported from other lands, among which not the least have ranked aod to this day do rank the noble, self-denying men who have left the charms of the old world to labor or God and His Church amid strangers, in a land which has not yet learnt to set a true value upon the services of learning, norto pay due honour to an example of godly devotion to the great work of drawing the young manhood of the country into the paths of a Christ following life. The true, the wise Canadian has not the narrow brain which would shut in this land like a second China, but is he whose heart is large enough, and mental sympathies generous enough to weloome with open rms both men and systems from abroad by whom and by which the life of Canada may be enriched. Wycliffe College is dedicated to the work of preparing men to minister at the Altar of the Church of England, men who therefore should be heart and soul and mind loyally and truly devoted to her historic standards in doctrine, ritual, discipline, and constitation.
May He Whose they are by Baptism and self. consecration, He Whose Church, Whose Body they are in preparation to serve, give the students of Wychffe His Spirit to protect them from and to lift them out of the withering, palsying, unholy strife of party, so that they may realize the gloririous liberty of that grand vocation and sphere which he only fills who knows no horizon of daty or privilege narrower than he recognizes when say. ing "I believe in one Oatholic and Apostolio Church."

## AN IDEAL MINISTRY.

THE following splendid pieture of an ideal ministry is from "Holland's Logio and Life."
"I want you to consider whether wa of the Ang lican ministry have been loyal to the full ideal of this double-sided character of Crrist. One side, indeed, we probably have already, by prayer and aspiration, set before our souls, to be desired of God. The ideal of the leaven has never, in spite of all our terrible falls, failed to work and to gath$r$ in examples of its wondrons loveliness, in our English Church. Always there have been those whose ministry was found to possess that hidden force which works from within the seeret chambers of the soul, and subtly penetrates on the right hand and on the left, in the dark night when no eye sees; that foree which creeps like a tide, with noiseless motion, with unceasing advance, until men wake up astonished to find themselves encom. passed by the wide waters of Divine and mysterious love. Meek, holy, pure, gentle, saored souls, whose patience has had its reward, whose labour has hallowed the earth in GoD's Name, blessed are
your lives, your services, your prayers! Blessed nunciations? Do they feel her victorious spear are ye, the salt of the Church! the light of all our day, the comfort of our eyes through dark hours, and dusty ways, and weary years of distress ! good, so true, so enticing has their high example
been, that I need not stay to express what they have so richly taught. But we have still to ask ourselves the further question, we have yet to re member the counter-side of the Christian paradox Have we, as a Ministry-have we, as individua ministers-had enough of the spirit of St. Michael in our moral life? in our moral ideal? you to ask yourselves this question, each in the way he knows best. Have we, as a priesthood in the history behind us, shone in upon the dark and cruel habitations of this world with the sudden glory of deliverance? Have we flashed in, with the splendour of the warrior angel, to succour the oppressed? to bid the captive go free? We have spoken of peace-well enough; but have we sold our coat to buy a sword? Have we avenged the heathen, and rebuked tho people? Have we bound their kings in chains, or their nobles with links of iron? The praises of God have been in our mouths ; but has there been a two -edged sword $\delta$ the Spirit in our hands? Where has been the helm of salvation? where the spear of St. Mice ABL? We have toiled for the relief of the 'poo and the unhappy ; but have we toiled for their re lease, for their deliverance, for their enfranchisemont? We have comforted; but have we set free? Have we broken bonds in sunder; Have we thrown open the cruel gates of brass? have pleaded ; but have we denounced? We have listened in the secret chambers; but have we proclaimed upon the housetops? We have moved with the still secrecy of the wind; but have we leaped with the power of the flame? We have re freshed with cool waters; but have we run and kindled, as a fire? And yet, if not, why not? Has there been no need? Is there no need now Ah, my friends, we know too well to our bitter shame what it is in the midst of which we stand 1we who have seen and touched, however briefly, the wild life that rages up and down the crowded and reeking streets of our vast cities-the cruel ties, the brutalities that rend and tear ; the wicked selfishness, the heartless indifference, that deaden and corrupt, and blind: the sensuality that de vours; the gambling that maddens; the pride that tramples; the ambition that slaughters; the vo lence that tyrannizes; the covetousness that feed on blood; the loathsome diseases of the soul, that sicken, and debase, and kill. We know it but too well. . . . No need for S. Mrohard $\mid$ Oh, when was the need more sore? when was the cry fo help more loud and dreadful ? The Church has her task clear and decisive before her-the task not only to work within the heart of all this trouble in the gracious activities of consolation; but more than this-in complete consistency with this in ward work - to come down from above as a deliver er; to break in as the dayspring from on high Men who lie, bound with chains, between sol dies, ought to feel her shine in their prison as a angel, as she smites them on the side, and raises them up, bidding them rise up quickly, so that the chains fall off from their hands. The Church ha her high task of emancipation. But how has she fulfilled it? Do men, who lie in sore need, in oppression, in social degradation, look to the Church -look to us, her priests, to be to them a their S. Mrohasi-to save and deliver? Do men in the pride of selfish power-in the lust of reckless suceess-fear the Church or fear her priests ?
as Satan feels the onset of S. Michael? Doe her sword smite? Are the vast sins of society en, and detected, and condemned by the glory or wrath?
My brethren, these are no idle questions. They search, they pierce; they may not be gainsaid. know not whether, at this hour of England's life, there are to be found for us ministers of the Church questions more urgent or more impers

## A GUIDING STAR.

THE movement of the British forces before Arabi's stronghold, which took place in the "darkest hour before the dawn," must have puzzled mme as to the method of keeping together and in line so large and so extended a force. From a letter by a distinguished oilier in which we have been privileged to hear read, appears that each division was led by the officer whose place is at the head or front of his men. To each of these was pointed out by the General a star upon which they were to fix their gaze until they reached a position to be indicated. Thus led, the troops in silence moved their serried ranks, wondering what this night march might end in, and how amid the dense gloom the army could be kept together. When the position was reached, marvellous to relate, the extended line had been maintained within a few feet as when the soldier started. The leaders had kept their eyes true to the star. There is a beautiful lesson in this. Are not the divisions, the broken line, the facing o Church battalions so as to fire on each other in stead of the enemy, all owing to the eyes of the leaders being diverted from the Star of Bethlehem, and fixed, some on Lather, some on Calvin, some n Wesley, some on this man-made lantern, and others on this farthing rushlight of a sect founder?

## TIMELY WORDS.

$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{N}}$N eloquent rebuke was administered by the preacher at the last Presbyterian Synod of milton and London, to those who are so fond of using the word "Gospel" in a narrow sense. He said, "Christ and Him crucified," has become cant phrase, many small men through their pro eased zeal for the Gospel, would squeeze everybody and everything into their own little mould. Did S. Paul mean that he would utter the same truth day by day like a parrot cry? No; the Cross was o were to proceed. In that very letter in which S Part says, "We preach Crisis," he discusses marriage, eating meat, going to law, contributions marriage, eating meat, going the saints, divisions in the Church and public worship. S. Paul, in a word, regarded nothing foreign to the pulpit affecting the life of a man here or hereafter. He gave detailed commands to all classes, even as to their dress. When ministers now a days do this, when they are thus specific on moral duties, a class of hearers of the weaker sort charge them with preaching Works instead of the Gospel. One ancient divine was wont to say that pome would change our Lord's sermon on the Mount as lacking in evangelical truth if they hear t preached in ignorance of Whose it was. All this arises from a false view as to what preaching Christ, means. Surely Christ requires us not only to believe, but also to be a truthful, honest diligent, temperate, good husbands, wives, dutitu children, and worthy citizens. We have no more right to conceal the will of God concerning duty than the same will concerning doctrine. Because of false sentiments on this whole subject, there are many who would make moor pagans who pass fo very good Christians. "We preacid Christ Jesus the Lord, whose rule covers all human interests,
whose authority touches all human duty." The words of S. Paul, "Christ and Him crucified," have become not only " a cant phrase," as the
brave, outspoken preacher declares in the Presbybrave, outspoken preacher declares in the Presbyphrase has suffered a like degradation in the phrase has suffered a like degradation in the
Church; and worse, it has come to be used as a Church; and worse, it has come to be used as a party shibboleth and watchword for marking of
brethren into party divisions. If nought else will each Churchmen how mischievous a party is itself, inherently and essentially, surely they might learn to see its ungcriptural character by the fort that a party cannot be maintained without making the most solemn, most spiritual without making Divine Word weapons wherewith to annoy and insult their brethren in Christ. Nor can a party express itself save by debasing the brightest word jewels of inspiration into " cant

## SELECTIONS FROM A SERMON,

PREAGHED by his lordship the bishop of toronto

It came even to pass as the trumpeters and singers were as one, to make one sound to be heard in praising and thanking the Lord: . . that the house was filled with a cloud, even the house of the Lord, so that the priests could not stand to minister by reason of the cloud: for the glory of the Lord had filled the house of God."-2 Chron. 11-14.
It might seem almost superfluous at this date o undertake any apology for a musical service. All denominations of Christians are now gladly turning to the aid of the organ and the choir to inspire life into their worship, and seeking by the improvement of their church music to promote the heartiness and spirituality of their prayers and praises. The Psalms of the Royal Musician are filled with incitations to the praise of God, whether in private or in the public worship of the great congregation, with the voice of song and the sound of trumpets and cymbals, stringed instruments and organs, psaltery and harp.

To come to the Christian dispensation; while the notices in the New Testament of the conduct of public worship in apostolic times are necessarily very scanty, we cannot reasonably doubt that the singing of sacred songs formed an integral part of it. We recall that scene of infinite interest and touching tenderness for us Christians, that passed in the upper chamber when the Lord Jesus took his last earthly meal with his chosen twelve, and his last earthly meal with his chosen instituted the heavenly feast which was to be to His future Church the perpetual memorial of His sacrifice and death. Every incident of that
He future Church the perpetual memorial
End night of betrayal is full of pathory the holy converse, the Master's lowly but symbolic act of washing the disciples' feet, the Sacramental love feast, the last tender words of comfort and promise. It seems to us an inexpressibly solemn religious service that closed the Saviour's earthly ministry, and inaugurated what was to be forever after the highest act of worship to His Church. And our human hearts are drawn into closer sympathy with the scene, we feel the tie that knits all true worshippers in communion of spirit, we come as it were nearer into the blessed and privileged circle of the disciples whom Jesus loved, when they are pictured to our eyes blending their voices in the sweet and holy evening song, in that simple suavemont, "and when they had sun

## at into the Mount of Olives.

An in the Worship, St. Paul administered to the Corinthians for the confusion which their strife and rivalry, in the display of fusion which their strife and rivalry, in the display of
spiritual gifts, introduced into their worship. "What is it then, brethren? When ye come together every one of you hath a psalm, hath a doctrine, hath a revelation, hath a tongue, hath an interpretation. Let all things be done unto edifying." And twice in his Epistles to the Ephesians and the Colossians, he exhorts this as the true Christian incitement to fervor and exaltation of spirit. "Be not drank with wine wherein is excess; but be filled with the spirit, speaking to yourselves (or one to another) in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and mans always for Il things in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, to God even the Father"
Accordingly, with this sanction from the two Testamints, we find that as the worship of the Church by degrees shaped itself into ;a more and more complete
liturgical form, embracing the five great elements of confession of sin, prayer, acknowledgement of the Church grew in importance, in perfection, in uni versal use, and the choral service of the cathedral, grand, solemn and impressive, with pealing organ or to be the embodiment of what pious devotion deeme to be the embodiment of what pious devotion
Our own Oburch of England has retained this pattern of a service largely enriched with the aid of provided at every morning and evening prayer where an anthem may be sung where there is a choir, but it is undoubtedly contemplated that the Canticles and the Psalms of David should be chanted as they were of old, with musical accompaniment; and if you loo oarefally through the rubrics, you will observe ho often the alternative is offered in various parts of the service of saying or singing, such as the creeds and the Ter Sanctus and Gloria in Excelsis in the Communion office. The Church of England, during the last three hundred years, has been, and is still, with in creasing copioasness, accumulating rich and va treasures of sacred music, the product of her own pare and scriptural services, unequalled for its lofty beanty and its intuess worthily to express the praise of tod. Nor is this recourse to the aid of music in relgos Paserant It is oar own Church amonh.
 has thein plas, as poplor is to spiritnal thing fervent and hearty singing has had much to do with itven the heaty singing the last centary which resulted in the separation of the Methodist body, you are aware how great a power was exercised by its two first leaders, John and Charles Wesley, through their great gifts in music and hymnology. The beautiful, scriptural and fervent hymns of Wesley to this day hold a moving power that it is difficult to estimate over the reingions feelings of men, past few years by the two evangelists who are so well known on this continent and in Europe, it is as much the sweet singing of his inspiriting sacred songs by the one, as the fervid and practical appeals of the other, that has laid hold on men's souls, and drawn them in tens of thousands to listen to the message of of a state of apathy into new spiritual life, and the largely increased and improved use of music in their services, which are characteristic of to-day, seem to be essentially connected as matually operating one on the other as caase and effect.
The spirit aronsed to devotional emotions yearns to find expression in the uplifting of the voice in song and hymn of paise; and the hearty uniting in this joyous exercise by the great congregation has the electric effect of kindling and lighting up the flame of
devotion in the heart.

[^0]Thus it is we find that church which has longes disallowed what they deemed the profane introduc tion of sonndiug instruments into their precise and grave worship, now contending for the liberty to use congregations of the Methodist body around us im. porting into their worship services taken out of our matchless Liturgy, music composed for the canticles and anthems of the Church, chanting that venerable triumph song of the ancient Church, the $T e$ Deum Laudamus, and vieing with us in the attr
and elaborateness of their musical services.
The same process is going on in our own Churck. The undeniable quickening into new spiritual lif Which is taking place among us is marked by a new music. Services which were cold and dreary and formal are assuming a new and bright garb, render ing then cheerifl, joyons, and attractive, by intro ducing hearty, inspiring singing. The orestest mu sical composers of the day are devoting their talent to enrich our store of Church music, as though they ha discovered a new field, the grandest and noblest o all, for the exercise of their sacred art. And on the other hand, I must avow the ressllt of my own expe. it a very singing, bright, earnest, hearty, there will be a large congregation, interested, responsive, devout.
And is it not natural and right that it should be onjoy insic, the gieconize as one of the power of God, given to us to make life joyous, capable of be ing largely employed to promote His glory.
Music is the universal language with which man has been endowed. To all who have ears to hear, its sounds speak with the same voice to all alike, in all lands, of all tongues, in all ages, to sll sorts and ing or emotion of the human heart which its sound are not cupable of expressing; the fiercest passions and most turbulent desiies; the gloomiest despond

The gladdest joy and sweetest repose, tho martial
riumph of conquest and inspiriting oall to battle, as
and well as the soft alluring to love; the saduess of the nest, pleading of entreaty; the whispering of devo
tion; the exaltation of praise and victory ; eveu the umore exuld hases of human feeling find their richest expression n music.
It follows from what has been said that the music of our churches to be all this, must be both oongregational and rendered from a sincere affection
of the heart, in that worship which is in spirit and in rath.
It is not the chastest music most exquisitely render ed by swelling organ and surpliced ohoir, listened to
with delight by a oritioal audience, that will embody the ideal of the fitting homage of God-that will cause the glory of the Lord to fill the House of co Hime congregation with the zeal ol crue devotion o Him, but that which spontaneously rises from the no one and roices of tro of pose. Aim bipper in one consenting chorus of praise. Aim, brethren, t congregational singing, led worthily by your most efticient choir
Asplay of er your services may not be merely isplay of superior talent or a seasuous delight tha anisters to the gry of man andich pride or pleasure fully recommends to Christians, the singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord.
But, finally, the supreme fitness of the service of ong for the worship of the earthly courts of God's hoose, is that it is the medium through which Hi less ages, in the temple not made with hands, eter nal in the heavens.

From our oucn Correspondents.

## DOMINION

## MONTREAL

Iron Hill.-A successfal entertainment was latel held in this mission to raise funds for the seating of ing frach. There was a large gathering, many com ing from a distance, inclading representations from most of the adjacent parishes. Adaresses were give y the present incumbent and two of the former in umbens,-Rev. Messrs. Fyles and Nye. Over $\$ 200$ was realised, which, with some funds already at thei interior of the church.

Wgst Sherford,-A new charch is in course rection in this mission, and the work of building pro resses rapidly. When finished, the incumbent wil save reason to feel proud of his ondertaking. It will rank as one of the finest church buildings in this ection of the Eastern Townships.
Drankry of Bedpord.-The usual fall missionary meetings in this Deanery were very successful this year. The collections were above the, average, and he attendance uniformly good. With few exceptions he clergy falfilled their appointments, and stirric, ppeals were made to the laily to support the mission nnd of the Diocese. Holding the missionary meet iogs in the church builings is on the increase in thi loes it nat 1 well that is is. Bat when in churo oes it not seem incongruous that the ciergy shoul ppear wid Ct this precodectised in tw orre Suls yould be pros to harely g peo or the litay, or inlead oren he holy eucharist, where the appointment is mad or the morning.

Eardigy,-A children's entertainment was latel ,eld in this parish in connection with the Sunday ing to each scholar, and Mr. McFarlane addressed the school in a very earnest and practical speech.
ONTARIO.
Franktown. - The Lord Bishop of Ontario held a conirmation in St. James' Church, Franktown, o ector, the 21st. The clergy present besiaes the G. J. Low, F. L. Stephenison, and C. T. Denroche. and the altar with suitable symbols and monograms.

The service was a full choral one, led by St. Jamee
Church Choral Guild. Twenty -six male Church Choral Guild. Twenty six males and twenty.
are females were confirmed, nearly all adolts fire females were confirmed, nearly all adalts, and
some advanoed in life. Holy Communion wa and ministered to about one hundred and eighty parsod. ministered to about one hundred and eighty persons,
The Bishop's address was very impressive. Dores. the incumbency of the present rector, great improve. ments have been made in all the churehes in the par. sh, and is manifest among thy rising generation, which inch, hibits itself in a constant attendance upon all as. servioes of the Church, as well as in the general good conduct of the young people of the parish.

Almonte.-At Almonte, the ineumbent, the Rev. F. S. Stephenson, B.A., is most successfully paying of the heavy mortgage of $\$ 8,000$, which he found on the
parsonage on his appointment to this parish four parsonage on his appointment to this parish form
vears since. This debt was payable by half-yearly years since. This debt was payable by half-yearly
instalments with interest at eight per cent. During astalments with interest at eight per cent. During
the five years of his incumbency, Mr. Stephenson hat the five years of his incumbency, Mr. Stephenson has
paid $\$ 1,500$ principal, and $\$ 930$ interest, and has enough on hand to meet payments to May, 1888, when the total paid on principal will be 81800 , and interest 1,044. This redaction of indebtedness is due mainly his energy in organizing excursions by O.P.R By Almonte to some point in the United States By the last excursion from Almonte to Ogdensbargh,
the parish cleared 8730 ; as in the parish of Frank. the parish cleared s730; as in the parish of Frank
town, here too, the Chareh's work is being dooe in the Charch's way, with the usual good results.

Lanark. - This extensive mission has been again sub-divided. Innisville, an out station of the rectory of Carleton Place, has been added, and the township, of S. Sherbrooke, Osa and Olden have been groupe o form a new mission, with the vilage of yaberie as headquarters. The passage of the Ontario anc Quebec, and the Toronto and Ottawa hines of railmay hrough these townships, necessitates his arrag. ment, ass of laty by the indefatigable and hard. working mission. ary, the Rev. D. V. Gwillyn.

Merrickville ard Burattr's Rapids.-The Bishof isited this parish to hold conifmation services C the 25th and 26th October. At Trinity Church Merrickville, fifty-seven candidates presented them selves. At Christ Church, Burritt's Rapias, thirty. The number of communicants at the two services wi. wo hundred and twelve. One hundred and twent The Bishop during his adyreso at Burritt's Rapias The Bishop during his adaresses, kept the attention nl organ fromgregations riveted. A new and powe Guelph, Ont., has been placed in Christ Ohuroh: natting has., has loid placon the siagist and not chandeliers hung, making this one of the neetest charches in the diocese. Funds are being raised lor enovating Trinity Church, Merriokvillo, The next anty will be the erection of a new parsonage, the pre parish.

## TORONTO.

St. James' Rectory Surplus.-There wat a meet ing of the committee representing the rectors of Tor onto and the authorities of St. James' Cathear some time since, when Rev. Messrs. John Langtry.
J. P. Lewis, T. Patterson, and Hor. Chief Juitioe J. P. Lewis, T. Patterson, and Hor. Chief Juatioe Spragge were appointed a committee to meet the as
thorities of St. James' Cathedral, in order to see it it were possible to have the endowment fund settiled without litigation. The above named gentiemen he 27 th nit. met Messrs. Clark Gamble, J. K . no maintained that in the event of litigation the pro. bability was that St. James' wonld reocive vary main when could號 not, as a matter of justice to tiemsel The authorities
successors accept any compromise. Then of St. James' take this stand, that while they monid be glad indeed to have this matter amicably settled, still there is no legal way of releasing them from their obligation to keep these funds in the interests of St. James', and as trustees they cannot of their own will make any arrangement for compromise. What is done must be done under direetion of a special Act, or the decision of a competent Court of the The result was that they unanimously came to the conclusion that there was no way to settle the mam. ter but by appealing to the Courts, which all prow ised to do in the most kindly spirit possible. will be beis now being prepared, and in a short time said, is somewhere in the neighbourhood of $\$ 23,000$. and will be very much more in a few years. Probably it
third.

Ohurch of the Asconsion.- We are happy to find that Mr. Jessett, the new organist of this church, has suc coeded in drawing together a very large and efficient
ohoir. By discarding fanaiful services, too elaborate ohoir. By discard keping strictly to masic suitable tor amateurs, sand singing, the choir effect is enhancer and the people are beginning to take their share is and the people are

Church of the Redeemer.-The same improyement also going on here as noted above, the new organist Mr. Fisher, being a thoroughly accomplished choi like in devotional solemnity, rather than concert like in tickling the ears of those who come to church to stare and not to worship.

St. Anne's.-A parents' meeting in connection with the Sunday-school in this parish was held on Tues day, the 24th Oct. The idea of holding such a meec ing was suggested to the energetic superintendent Mr. Kirkpatrick, by an article in the last number of the Church S. S. Magazine. And in this case it proved most interesting and useful. Invitations were sent ind refreshments were provided by the teachers, who end reireshments were provided by the teachers, who the intervals between the speeches, which were made by the rector. The speeches were evidently appreci ated by the goodly number of guests present. little singing and music enlivened the proceedings All were pleased with the interest taken in their little ones, and many expressed a hope that they would again have an opportunity of spending so
plessant an evening. Such meetings cannot fail to pleasant an evening. Such meetings cannot fall to increase the parents' interest in the work of
school, and thus encourage and help the teachers.

West Mono Mission.-On Tuesday, Oct. 31st, Miss A. Oulp, of this mission, was presented with a purse accompanied by the following addres
To Miss A. Culp, Organist, -The members of the xpress their appreciation of your valuable desire as organist of the Church, and as a slight token of their gratitude beg of you to accept the accompany ing purse.-Signed, on bebalf of the congregation obert Jackson, Hugh Bracken.
Mono, Oct. 81st, 1882.
Stouprimik.-On Thursday, Oct. 26th, Ohris Church was opened for Divine worship. It is situ ted near the centre of the village, on a valuble site nember of Grace Church, Markham. The church is brick-encased, with solid stone foundation, and consists of nave 84 ft . $x 22 \mathrm{ft}$., chancel 10 ft . 16 ft . vestry 10 ft . $x 8 \mathrm{ft}$., porch 5 ft . $x 8 \mathrm{ft}$. The roof is high pitched; there are three Gothic windows on each side of the nave, and triplets in the chancel, colored glass borders and enamelled glass in the centre, with
rose window over the entrance. All the inside wood rose window over the entrance. All the inside wood work is oiled and varnished. It is seated for 100 per150 people were accommodated. The service was pened at 3 p.m., by singing the hymn, Rev. A Hart, read the first part of the evening, the Rev. A Hart, read the first part of the evening ser
vice to the end of the Psalms ; the Rev. B. Rynr of vice to the end of the Psalms ; the Rev. B. Rync, o her, the concluding service including some specia prayers. The Ven. Archdeacon Boddy, M.A., was the preacher, his text being Rev. xxi. $222^{\prime}$ from which he preached a very impressive sermon which was listened to with the greatest interest. After ser vice tea was served in Daley's Hall, where the congregation have worshipped for the past three years. The ladies deserve the greatest oredit for their exer tions, the table being prettily adorned with flowers, and the spread of provisions bountifal and excellent After tea the incumbent gave a short retirospect of the efforts of the congregation to build their church, who spokse of the Church of England as affording a basis for the reunion of Christians ; the Rev. J. Carry B.D., who gave a soholarly and interesting account of church building from the earliest ages to the present and the Rev. B. Ryan, who spoke of the motive to building religions edifices-the constraining love of Christ. The choir of Grace Ohurch, Markham, sang inging anthems
On Sunday 29th, the Rev. Dyson Hague, M. A, preached with great acceptance to crowded congrega tions, and assisted as deacon in the administration of the Holy Communion. The offertory on Thursday and Sunday amounted to $\$ 60$, and proceeds of the ae to \$40. The church has cost upwards of $\$ 1,400$ of which about $\$ 300$ is unpaid. A font, Communion service, organ, seats for chancel, and furniture for vestry, besides the fencing and planting of the ground,
are still needed.
S. Luke's--On Sunday, the 5th, at morning service
the rite of confirmation was adminstered by the Bishop to a number of candidates. The address of e Bishop was especially impressive. He eloquently oncilable with the opinion of those who taugbt tha that they bronght the soul into sach direct contact with God as to be, if received in the right spirit, rich and the service hearty. The congregation was large S. Luke's be provided with a better organ? The pre-draw-back in the musical services.

## NIAGARA.

Stampord-St. John's Church.-A very handsome ram, and the work of the Wantage Sisterhood wa substituted on the 8th ult. in this Church, for on which has been in use half a century, and which bore Lhe initials of the late Lady Mai
On the 23rd ult., a harvest festival service was held are, when the church was appropriately decorate with flowers and fruit. The Rev. E. J. Fessende preached a stirring sermon, and praised the congre-
gation for contribating to the Synod a sum over their assessment. We are to the Synod a sum over thei was inent. We are glad to note that in this churc was inaugurated the pious custom of the people risin when the offertory was presented, as a sign of their
sharing in the act. The offertory was a liberal one.

Hamilton.-The Bishop of Saskatchewan preached twice on Sunday, the 29th ult., at St. Thomas'Church
and collections were taken up in aid of the missions o and collections were taken up in aid

Missionary meetings have been held in the parishe Thorold, Port Dalhousie and Chippewa. Th deputation consisted of Rev. C. H. Mockridge and
Rev. C. E. Whitcombe, who advocated the cause o missions and diocesan work in the above places and their outstations, finishing their labors Friday even ing, 27th ult.
Sourh $W_{\text {alpole. }}$-On the 24 th and 25th ult. two missionary services were held in the churches at Nanticoke and Cheapside. The preacher was the Rev.
F. Mellish of Caledonia. The congregations wer large, and were most deeply interested in the subjec of the text, Acts ii. 47, "The Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved." Rev. Rura Dean Bull availed himself of the opportunity of speak ed zeal in the canse of missions. The want increas church building in Nanticoke to accommodate abont 250 people was also dwelt pon A subscription lis of $\$ 16.50$ is already secured for the purpose, requiring but a little more to enable the committee to begin the erection of a suitable and commodious church. As a meeting of the committee was at once called, we may fully expect soon to hear of active operationa in a new church building at Nanticoke. The Rev. P. W. Smith of Dunnville, warmly encouraged the people to pro ceed with vigour, as they had done not long since in the building of a good parsonage house. The Rev Mr, Smith was formerly incambent of Nanticoke, and is greatly esteemed by his old parishioners.

DUnNyILLE.- We hope to learn very soon af active operations in church building. Church accommoda tion at present
Smith is rector.

## HURON

Princerion, -Thanksgiving services for the harves were held at Princeton, on the 15th alt. Appropriat incumbent, and Rev. Mr. Sage, of London. The church was arowded, and looked prettier thain eve before, being decorated with flowers and fruit an banners. Much oredit for these services is due to our energetic warden, Mr. Cooper.

London.-Ordination at St. Paul's-October 29th matins at $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m} . ;$ Rev. Canon Innes read mornin prayers. At 11 a.m. an ordination service was held when there were presented by the Rev. Dean Boome to be admitted:deacon; and to be ordained priests Rev. H. D. Steele, of St. George's parish, Belmont Rev. T. Fisher, St. Stephen's, Gorrie; and Rev. John Hale, Church of Ascension, Paisley. Innes preached from Eph. iv. 11, 12, 18.
At evensong the preacher was the lately ordained
deacon, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton. The labourers are few, very few. Mr. Hamilton. The labourers are few, very
diocese.

London Township.- On Saturday morning, Oct.
28th, the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese held a nfirmation Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese held ates were presented by the rector, Rev. Robert Wilson. The congregation was large for a country church on a working day, numbering two hundred and ifty people. All were deeply impressed with the solem te address of the Bishop. London township main ains it character of fidelity to the Apostolic Church here being five churches within its limits

The Bishop of Huron is to leave on another visit to England on Saturday, the 4th instant.
Chatham.-Almost all the clergymen of the old familiar faces are no longer seen labours. Their once ynod. One of the few still spared to the dioceve is he Venerable Archdeacon Sandys, rector of Christ Church, Chatham. On Sunday, 29th Oct., he off. Trinity. at matins twice at the Church of the Holy Trinity. At matins he preached a most impressive rom the text Heb. vi. 45. At evensong, taking as his ext Luke ii. 28, he dwelt on the necessity of peace the birthright of every believer in Christ, which all may have by salvation through faith in the crucified Saviour.

Galt.-The Bishop of the Diocese held a Confirma tion service in Trinity Church, Galt, on Tuesday, the happinss to present a large class of candidates.

Berlin.-On the same day the Bishop proceeded to Berlin, and confirmed a class of candidates, presented by Rev. Dr. Beaumont, incumbent of St. John the

Hamburg.-Tuesday afternoon, the Bishop proceed. ed to Hamburg, where he confirmed a class preeented
to him by Rev. F. Harding, of St. George's Church.

Wilmot.-Wednesday morning, His Lordship was conducted to St. James' Church, Wilmot, also in Mr. Harding's mission parish, where he admited to full communion with the Church another large class of candidates, In every instance the Bishop delivered addresses, as is his wont, earnest and affectionate.

## ALGOMA:

Notes of the first visit of the Bishop to Lake Sluperior.
1882 - Continued.
To resume, however, the thread of our narrative. Thanks, to the, sinewy thews of the Indians, we acourney the padding and portaging ong with the arty we here left behind, sailed down for several ailes before a freshening breese, little dreaming that While we were gliding along in perfect peace and afety, a terrible catastrophe was taking place on the akes a few hundred miles away, for it was on this very forenoon (Thursday, September 14th), that close
on one hundred precious lives went down to a watary on one hundred precious lives went down to a watery
grave in the ill fated Asia. By 7.30 p.m., we reached Red Rock, ready for our. evening repast, and the wel. ome sleep which would follow, but most of all, dewhile others had been suddenly extinunished in the seething waters, had watched over us through all our wanderings, and shielded us from hurt or accident,
The next problem to be solved was the question how the Bishop was to reach Prince Arthur's Land. ng in time to keep his promises for Sunday, the 17th. The distance was close on 100 miles. There was no till Sunday evening, too late to accomplish the objeots of the proposed visit, except at the sacrifice of a whole
veek. So, after due deliberation, we decided to atmpt the journey in a canoe manned by four stont Indians, in hopes of reaching the Landing by sunday was made on Fride y morning, between five and six 'clock, the party including our two lay friends (Mr.
Wilson remaining at the Rock to take the Manitobs on her return); and by dint of hard paddling and rowing, all hands taking their part in turn, forty miles vere accomplished over a rough sea, and against a ound darkness, and a silence broken only by the swish of the oars as they bent to each sturdy stroke, nd broke on the rock-bound shore. Our intention was, of course, to camp for the night on one of the inoast line with their endless varieties of form and scenery; but just as we were rounding a point, preparatory to landing, a most welcome light gleamed
out from a fishing shanty close by, and we found our

DOMINION OHUROHMAN.
selves most unexpecteily alonside a tug boat lying at anchor in a sheltered nook in readiness, we hoped, for an early start for our destination next morning. Gur hopes were not disappointed. The captain w roused from his slumbers, and cross-examined as to his intentions, which, fortunately for us, lay in the same direetion with our wishes. The cabin floor wa kindly placed at our disposal for the night, and thankcully accepted. A hasty supper was taken, and our fatigues in deep, before long we had all forgotten our fatigues in deep, unbroken slumbers, despite the adamantine hariness of our conches, and the presence of an overpowering fish flavour, which greeted us in
every corner, and was, of course, strongest in the every corner, atd was, of co
Saturday ( $\mathbf{1 6 t h}$ ) dawned bright and clear. During the forenoon, Oshkopikeda took the opportunity of describing to us a strange vision which he had had several years ago, in connection with the opening of black cost who asked him if he were a Christisn. noon stoam was up, and we started, reaching the Landing safely by 8 p.m. A message sent to the resident clergyman, the Rev. J. K. NoMorim, soon brought him to the hotel, and in a few minutes the Bishop was spirited away to the comfortable parsonage, to forget, amid the refinements and pleasant social intercourse of a Christian home, the toilsome. ness of the journey accomplished in reaching it.
The Mission at the Landing sustained a most serions loss in the destruction of the charch and parsonage last year by fire, the blow being all the heavier for the fact that tae policy for the insurance of both had expired a short time eforore, and through some oversight had not been renewed. But clergyman and people, andore long the the calamity, set to work again, and before long the parsonage was rebuilt at a cost of $\$ 1500$, and puid for, laeking only $\$ 100$. The church has not Synod of Toronto, who hild the the refasal of the synedion for the sale who hold the deed, to give perMission, without which four acres belonging to the be accomplished. This difficulty enterprise cannot be socomplised, we hope, and then the however, will soon be soived, we hope, and then the people stand ready build their charch edifice, in more durable form the before; and ander the leadership of their wise and indefatigable clergyman, to restore their parochial life and organization to more than its former vigour and efficiency. The old church seated abont one hundred and twenty; but the probability indeed, the all bat certainty of the erection before long of the terminus of the C. P. R. at the Landing, and the rapid growth of its business and manufacturing industries that is sure to follow, will abundantly warrant a provision for the near fatare, of accommodation for not less than 800 persons. At present the congregation worships in a most inconreaient upstairs hall, altogether too small for the purpose, where it is next to
impossible to provide that the thing shall be done
impossible to provide that the thing shall be done the 17th, the Bishop proached three times, twice in the hall, and once in a school house about five miles distant. He also confirmed five persons, addressing
them afterwards on the duties, difficulties, and pri. vileges of the life on which they were entering, and then administered the Holy Communion. So ended the duties of the Bishop of Algoma for this year at least, in Iake Superior. Not, indeed, that all was done that will ever be possible, for Pic and Michistill to be explored; one or two other points remain to attempt at so advanced a season of the year. Noth ing now remained save to effect our retuear. NothSte. Marie, which was successfully scomplished to the Manitoba, without any drawback, savp a del by thirty-six hours in a little corner of Michipicoten Bay, Captain MOGregor preferring, with the avfol warnin, of the lsia before his eyes, to lose a day and a haif rather than risk his ship in the heary ses that running outside. Advantage was taken of the per fect quite that prevailed on board during the delay to hold a service in the saloon on Friday evening, at which there was a goodly congregation of passengers, officers and erew, who joined heartily in the hymns sung, and listaned attentively while the Bishop illus. trated from St. John v. 17, the methods of God's working in the three kingdoms of nature, providence, and grace. Another service was held on board on Sundsy moraing, at which the Bishop preached from Romans i. 16. Scarcely had it concluded, when the steamer entered the canal at Sault Ste. Marie ; and within hair an hour the members of our little party had reached their respective homes, to the great relief of wives and chuldren who for two days had been anziously expecting their return, and with hearts, we good, who had lept them safely through all the good, who had kept them safely through all their journeyings.

## BRITISH.

St. James's, Clerkenwell, which has been restored Duck worth.
Dast Holborn Viadul A luncheon was afterwards held at the The Miles Platting Case.-We rejoice to hear that the Rev. Mr. Greeu, who has so long suffered The cable message reads that he has resigned his benefioe, but that oan hardly be so. We await cor rect details as to how this ugly knot has been out. he can legally do so, Sir Percival Heywood, who i patron of the living, will re-appoint Mr. Green, an it was when Mr. Green was first prosecuted, and he will conduct his services as before the trial, unless again cast into prison.
A near relative of the late Dr. Pusey, in a bio So far from Dr. Puse writes of the sainted dead his opponents, either in Oxford or olsewhere his ore able and gentle character gained him their nivere oodwill, and Evangelicals and Preatyterians larsan is loss with High Churchmen and Ritaslists. Evan gelicals peculiarly so, for both he and they united in making one Saviour the beginning and end of al hings." We commend this to the charitable reflec ot what is due to clergy in Toronto, who so far for to him in abusive terms as being ignorant of the Gospel !
The fortv-third annual meeting of the "Congrega ional Union of England and Wales," was held at Bristol on Tuesday. A sign of the times was the ting the uniformity and adoption of an authorised Liturgy. He also remarked that " the word pries could be most fittingly applied to a Christian minister at the time when he offered to God, on his congregapraise and pris own behal, the heartfer sacruragin o those whose daily prayer for re-union rises accept ably to the Throne of Grace.
At a meeting of the executive committee of the new cathedral at Truro, held at Penzance on Wednesday paid reported that the subscriptions promised and The up to the present time amounted to $\$ 270,000$ rdered spent on the work accomplished and on work vised that the building of Pearson, the architect, ad be at once proceeded with. This will entail an addi-
tional outlay of over $\$ 25,000$ to complete the first por ion of the cathedral, including the north transep and the soath porch

## Correspandente.

4llLetters will appear with the names of the writers in ful
and we do not hold ourselves responsible and we do not hold ourselves responsible for thei opinioms.

## THE HURON OANON.

Dear Sir.-In reference to the Rev. R. F. Dixon's etters upon the legislation at the last Synod, I think he is slightly mistaken in saying that he alone anreport of the Synod meeting in the C. Ohronicle states re "Canon was carried by a unanimous vote of both would not have been unammous although I migh have been alone. When the Canon was introduced was present, and moved tho following amendment, whe was seconded by George Whiles, Esq.: That f proposed amendment to Canon 20, on the diepline on lergy, be not received for the following rea-

## 1. That the existing Canon is sufficient for the pur

 oses of discipline.2. That the amendments submitted would provoke itigation in the civil courts, being an interference with the rights of British subjects.
3. That such amenaments tend to the subversion of Protestant principles, and are opposed to the genius 4. The Angican Church.
4. That such amendments would be productive o continual strife in the Church, and tend to repel use I then thougtoring the Anglican ministry.
$f$ the it would be panon would be productive of harm. stitution or Cunse firmation by the following Synod, as in the case of roronto Diocese, and which was practically exempli its constitution tynod's rejection of a crude onslanght on wise man Provost Whitaker ears of men, not "to throw down in a moment what had taken years of mental toil to |build up." Those were honourable men who, whilst differing from the

Provost so widely, openly and publicly bore witness
to his worth though your columus,
Mr. Dixon states that the 8rd clause struck at a England Synod, consisting of one thundred a Charoh of clergymen and some two hundred and thirty haymenty ald ex exerised over one individua rd clause of the Canon abortive, by saying "l legn the best, it can never be any more than a dead "latter and is not worth the paper it in written on." If so, it speaks but little for the intelligence of the Synod in giving a worthless matter so much consideration
Many will think Mr. Dixon orrect Many will think Mr. Dixon correct in his statement. nevertheless it may have an inspiring awe over the minds of weak people, and prove troablesome to ner.
vous men, who lack sufficient calibre to maint vous men, who lack sufficient calibre to maintain their just rights. I am satistied, upon legal authority, that
all the lagislation of last Huron Synod was Does it not appear strange than whnod was illegal. being considered, and the Synod had to Oadjourn for want of a quorum, that only twenty-nine laymen were present out of some turo hundred and thirty on the rollt Also, that the largest number of laymen presentai any tume was seventy.two, of which it took fifty-ight or a quorum. I believe also that eighty new lay dele gates were on the roll. What does this lethargy of he laity mean?
1 regret having been absent from the Synod on the last day, when action was taken on the Widow and paid annually by the clergy respectively five dollass paid annually by the clergy respectively to enable is to widows and orphans to participate in that fund, This will be the result of Mr. E. B. Reedision Fand repeal the zud clanse of the Canon on the motion to Fund. For the last eight years the clergy , and 0 their anpuals payments of tive dollars onf have hat applied to the payment of the Mission Fund debt, and have thereby contribated as much to the liquidation of that debt as the hundreds and thousands of wealthy laymen in the diocese. Now that the debtii paid it would be but rensonable to pay back to the Widow and Orphans' Fund the amount which wa alievated on account of it. It could be no great bur den on a diocese, which the Bishop officially declared to be so financially and spiritually prosperons. More over Ithere is this anomaly, that every clergiman receiving aid from the Mission Fund will prectically be contributing five dollars per annum to his ow ittle stipend, not by way of choice, because the pay ment is not voluntary but conpulsory. Could the members have anderstood the question, or was i hastily legislated upon after the pathetic ordea through which the Synod passed ? The singing of the Doxology should certainly have so calmed anymenta perturbation, that a fund so sacred, as the Widow an Orphans' Fund, which yields to the widow bat asma annuity of two hundred dollars at best, and whio may red coa, sho la have zeoved anamun thoughtful consideration not generally given to the closing act of a legislative body.
The Parsonage, St. Mary's,
J. T. Wagin

Oct. 30th, 1882.

## \%. \$. Tearber's Assistant <br> TO THE INSTITUTE LEAFLETS.

## The Catechisl.

Q. What further do we believe respecting Jesus A. That $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{e}}$ is our Lord.
Q. By whom is this Divine name given unto Him? A. By St. Thomas, "MyLLord and my God." (John xx . 28); and by the angel after the resurreotion xxviii. 6 ; see Luke i. 16, 17.) Q. Of what in the
ard the translation
A. In what oh-the supreme name for God. Christ?
A. The sovereign rule to which He has attained in His humanity. "God hath made that same Jesic whom ye have crucified both Lord and Christ." (Acts whom
ii. ${ }^{\text {Q }}$.
Q. Is it needful to confess this Lordship of Christ?
A. It is entirely necessary; for every tongue mas confess that Jesus Christ is Lord to the glory of God the Father. (Phil. ii. 11.
Q. How are we to acknowledge this Lordship of Christ?
A. By ever remembering and confessing His abso. lute property in us. (Rom. xiv, 8, 9.) "Whether we live, we live unto the Lord, or whether we die, we die unto the Lord: Whether we live, therefore, or die, we are the Lord's. For to this end, Christ both died and rose and revived, that he might be Lord both of the
dead and living." See also, Acts $\mathrm{Xx}, 28 ;$ Rev, xix, 16 a

## Childrents' 有epartment

the peace of god. The child leans on its mother's brean The chindere its cares,
Leaves ther tells alond He trusts in God, and so is

He bas no store-he sows no seed Yet sings aloud, and doth not heed
By lowing stream or grassy mead By flowing stream or grassy mead
He sings to shame
Men who forget, in fear of need
Father's name
The heart that trusts forever sings, And feels as light as it had wings A well Come good or ill,
What'er to day, to-
It is His will.

THE THINGS OF CEESAR AND THE THINGS OF GOD.
$Y_{\text {conflicting daties. }}^{0 \text { m may some day of }}$ nsed from time to time, bat wrongly Ourduty is simply what is due from us to God, and he is so just and merciful that we mag feel sure He never gives us
contradictory orders, never expects from contradictory orders, never expects from
us more than one thing at a time, whatus more than one thing at a time, what
ever we poor erring oreatures expec from one another. And if a Christian man has accustomed himself to listen to
his Master's voice, to say in every diff. his Master's voice, to say in every diff.
culty, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me culty, "" Lord, what wilt Thou have me
to do ?" he will not be left in doubt as to to do ?" he will not be left in doubt as to
his duty. If we have confused ourselves through our own wilfulnes or folly, the case is different. We may then find our. selves in circumstances in which it is not easy to see and know the thing we ought the past Ye even then if we truly repent indication from above which way we ought to take, we cannot doubt such help will be vouchsafed us.
Among duties which in soms ages of
the world have been thought to clash are those to God and to the king, queen or other ruler of the land. Oar Lord's enemies believed He would not be able to discriminate between what was due to God and what Ho Uasar, winhoul of fending the more ro so they put subtle question to Him abont the tribute mon quencen to in His answer on which they could ac cuse Him to the governor. But He re plied to them with divine wisdom, avoiding their snare, and at the same time laying down for the guidance of His Church a clear rule about duty to God and to earthly potentates, "Rende unto Comsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's:' so that we may never do anything con trary to the rights of God in obeyin earthly princes, or again, violate the rights of princes under pretence of doing service to God.
On reading the life of Bishop Ken, the good man who wrote our Morning and Evening Hymis, we cannot help noticing how often he was called on to bear this rule in mind, to discriminate betwee the things of Cessar and the things on God, so that we may had ark com mentary on to day Gope is some in idents of to istory. horouguly to and ation in life butwe shall find it in this case wel worth our while to try to do so
More than two hundred years have
passed since Thomas Ken was born at the troublons times of the great Rebel. the troublous times of the great Rebel oeiving a carefal Ohristian education and was ordainéd soin after Charles II was restored to the throne. We find man, then chaplain in Holland to th Princess Mary, the tring's sister, then a
living in the Close. Ken had now to de.
termine what had to decide for himself in a difftermine what was due to Cwasar and
what to Gool. The king came to spend matter. ni lime at Winchester, partly that he the presence of God that James was in Two little brothers were looking at might overlook the building of a new trightful king, and that he would keep old, had never seen it before. The next palace which he had in band there, and
nlso for the sake of hunting in the New
true faith with him and his heirs.
soon as Forest. Kings always travel with a
train of attendants, and unhappil train of attendants, and unhappily many
of those who came with Charles II. were profigate and ongodly people. The king
went to lodge at the deanery, and de. manded Dr. Ken's house for one of his
evil companions, but to the evil companions, but to the astonish.
ment of the courtiers it was refused. Dr. Ken said that such a person was not
to be endured in the house of a clergy.
man, especially of the king's chaplain. man, especially of the king's chaplain
and Charles, who though not good him self could appreciate goodness in others, did not take offence at his boldness. He chose him almost immediately to be chaplain of the fleet which was going out to Tangiers, and the next year ap.
pointed him Bishop of Bath and Wells. A very solemn duty devolved upon consecration. His royal master was seized with a fatal illness, and for three whole nights did Bishop Ken sit by his
bedside watching for the proper momeuts to urge him to repentance, and to suggest holy thoughts. We are told that ning of the king's conscience, and chat he was so earnest that he spoke like a man inspired. What success at certainly the king did confess his past sins, and gave some signs of repentance before he breathed his last.
The next king, James II., was a Ro man Catholic, and soon showed his in tention of putting down the Church England, and bringing in his own re ligion. Against this Bishop Ken and some of his brethren made a resolute stand. They would render to Cæsar whatever pertained to Cæssar, but they would not uphold him when he inter fered with the things of God. So when the king put forth a declaration of indulgence which was contrary to the in terests of the Church of England, and ordered it to be read in every church or chapel throughout the kingdom, Bishop Ken, with other bishops and clergymen, found it against their conscience to do Lambeth, and having prayed to God and consulted together, they to God petition to the king, in which they re speetfully told him that conscience would not allow them to publish that declaration, and besought him not to insist on it.
It was now ten o'clock on Fridey night; the paper was to have been read the next Sunday, so there was no time to lose; and seven bishops having signed the petition, set out at once in the arch bishop's barge for Lambeth Palace They landed, were admitted to see the king that night in the room next his bed hamber fell on their knees and gave the petitiou into his hands. It surprised him ery much, and he called it rebellious, on which Bishop Ken said, "We are bound o fear God and honour the king. We esire to do both. We
A few days later the seven bishops were sent to the Tower of London a rial, but to the great jos of the people they were acquitted. Eyen the king' oldiers broke out into a loud shout o oy, and the Archbishop of Canterbury ting back to Lambeth on account of the multitudes who crowded around them asking their blessing and rejoicing in their deliverance
Meanwhile the king continued threaten the Church of England and the iberties of his people. His son-in-law he Prince of Orange came to England King James fled before him into France and finally the Prince and Princess o or England became William III. and Mai King James' side when he was in dan ger, and had given him the best advice
but to no purpose. The good bishohrone, he was required to forego thiswonld hold allegiance to William andMary. Could he ao so ? The questionKen, with the archbishop and sevennot
$\qquad$
heir homes and their people, and Bis apor ken was left at the age of fifty-fon
a poor man, without any shelter. Hi riend, Lord Weymouth, however, open Leat. There for twenty years the Loon bishop led a Christian life, and there he
Much might have keen said about Bis
Mop Ken's charity to the poor, his de hop Ken's charity to the poor, his de Church music, but we have only had time to tell you with what care he renCæsar's, and to God the things tha are God's.

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