MUNIFICENCE OF BISHOPS AND CHURCHMEN. From " The Court of King James I." by Dr. Goodman, Bishop of Gloncester.

In my life I did never know more honest, more virtuous, more pious, or wiser men than I have known bishops and Churchmen. God hath committed his church into their charge, and to expose them to scorn and contempt is to overthrow God's Church. But I will now instance in the two archbishops, Laud and Williams. There was not a man in England that kept a more orderly house than Land did, or bred up his servants better. But I will join these two archbishops together for the great hospitality which they kept, inviting and entertaining strangers; for the many charitable works which they did, Laud to the University of Oxford, to St. John's College in particular; Williams for his magnificent building of the library in St. John's College, Cambridge, placing some fellows and scholars there; for his library in Westminster, for his library at Lincoln, for his repairing Westminster Church, for his care of the young Scholars, even in the time of his greatness, when he was lord keeper. Take all the enemies of the church throughout the whole kingdom, and I dare undertake that all of them put together have not done so many good works as those two archbishops have done in their time. And so I may truly say for the former archbishops,-Archbishop Abbot at Guilford and Canterbury, Whitgift at Croydon. Or show me any archbishop that left any great estate behind him. How many bishops have I heard protest that they spent all that they had, and, as they thought, to the best uses! One bishop told me, who had but a very poor bishopric, that he did every day constantly relieve one hundred of his poor neighbours. If I might but see the enemies of bishops and churchmen do but half so much, I should think they had some religion in them. I dare boldly say, that one Londoner did leave behind him more wealth than all the bishops, all the deans, all the archdeacons, all the canons and prebendaries-that is, all the dignities of the church-throughout all England left behind them. It is well known that a Londoner died worth three hundred thousand pounds; which I do verily believe is more than all the dignified men in the church have; and therefore they were not much to be envied, if those who now have the posessions of the church shall spend the means and revenues better than Churchmen did. God knows, I am very heartily glad they have them.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840.

In a previous column will be found the opinions of an eminent divine and father of our Reformed Church, Bishop Jewel, on what we may term the contrasted merits of the Holy Scripture and Tradition. To view them as thus contrasted, will very materially affect the judgment that is to be formed of the legitimate respect due to Tradition. As Bishop Jewel argues, in opposition to Scripture, or as an authority separate from Scripture, it can have no weight whatever. In matters of faith, strictly so termed, it can only be adduced as collateral testimony, proposing nothing and framing nothing anew; and even in things indifferent, such as involve not any Christian doctrine, our respect for Tradition as manifesting the current sense of the Church must, in a great measure, be qualified by circumstances: there must be apparent, for example, a spirit of accommodation-if we may use the words-to the precepts of Divine truth, and nothing discernible which even by implication may lead to a contradiction of the Word of God.

We do not design to enter into all the bearings of an argument which would involve so lengthened a discussion; but we shall be content to say that the great value of Tradition is, -not its assertion of what the Rule of Faith is, for in the Word of God alone we are to look for that,-but its declaration of what may be deemed the sense of the Church, in its earliest and purest ages, on points where doubts may exist as to the exact meaning of Scripture, or where, from the interjectional or incidental notice of peculiar doctrines or usages, there may be a hesitation in admitting for them the sanction of divine authority. In this sense Tradition-and we mean by tradition the sense of the united Church in the ages nearest the Apostolic times-furnishes a testimony of undoubted value and importance; one which, assumed only as collateral evidence, must possess a weight and lic Church. authority which no candid or judicious person can dis-

We find, for example, no positive or direct comm fact of this change; and as well from occasional asserthat it was made by Apostolical and therefore by Divine authority. From the absence, however, of direct authority or of a positive command, this, possibly, may be doubted by some. In this case, therefore, after appealing to what we regard as the obvious testimony of Scripture, we call upon the early Church for evidence, through her apologists, historians and other writers; and if, after an appeal to them, we find the fact clearly and unequivocally admitted, -if we discover it to be the current ral sense of the Church implies.

The same remarks apply to the Baptism of Infants. cidental, authority in the Word of God, -without, per- specific command should have been given on the subject :

to bring conviction to any reasonable and impartial positively promulgated, naturally be assumed as the ba-

Bishop Beveridge :-

"Both the separate works of individual fathers, and the acts and monuments of synods, as well provincial as universal, which exist at this day, are, in the first place, of this very great and remarkable use to us, in that from them we may consider as certainly proved, what the universal Church hath ever believed and openly aught on necessary articles of faith and rites ecclesiastical, and therefore what is to be ever believed and taught in the Church. For no one can doubt, but that it is both most safe and supremely necessary in all things, as far as is possible, religiously to walk in the steps of the faith and customs of the universal Church. perhaps some one may say, "that the fathers, both separately as dependency of the Empire where they are to be found.

of religion; and that they at times disagree among themselves, and that, indeed, sometimes on matters of great moment.' These objections, I confess, against the ancient fathers of the Church, religions, I confess, against the ancient fathers of the Church, and that they at times disagree among themselves, and others, in the month of September, 1838, we used these very words: "Dr. Black concludes with religions the Imperial Government for an appual grant and their authority in the settlement of ecclesiastical controversies, have been of late introduced. But whether they be true or false, is a point which we need not now discuss. For, even if we grant hem true to the fullest extent, yet can no argument be dra from them against our judgment concerning the right use of the fathers. Inasmuch as we are speaking of the fathers, not as indiriduals taken separately, but as taken all conjointly. fore how many errors soever may have been detected in one or re, and how much soever in some things, possibly of great moment, they may even disagree with one another, or at least may ppear to disagree, yet our position remains firm enough, and sta-le, since there are certainly, after allowance made for them, many hings on which an agreement prevails among all the fathers uni-ersally, and very many to which a majority of them have given their united assent. But all the dissensions which have been raised among them on certain subjects take nothing from their su-preme authority on those points in which they agree, but rather in n eminent degree confirm it. For the fact that in other things they have differed, most plainly manifests that those things on which they have agreed, they have handed down, not from any ompact or agreement, not from any party formed, not from any ommunication of design, nor, finally, from their own private opinns, but naked and unedulterated, as derived from the c and general interpretation and tradition of the universal Church. And, indeed, although on certain less necessary points, as well of aith as of discipline, the ancient fathers do, in some little degree, differ one from another, yet that very many things have been re-ceived with the fullest agreement by all, is so clear, that we may udge of it with our own eyes. For there are many things which we see have been defined by the universal Church in councils truly we see have been defined by the con-occumenical; many things which have been approved by the con-sent of several; many things, again, by the consent of all the wri-ters of the Church; many things, finally, concerning which there was in ancient times no controversy moved. Some of this class have been mentioned by us above, to which very many others may be added: those especially which, although not definitively prescribed in holy Scripture, have yet been retained by our very pious and prudent reformers of the English Church.

"For when this our English Church, through long communion with the Roman Church, had contracted like stains with her, from which it was necessary that it should be cleansed, they who took that excellent and very necessary work in hand, fearing that they, like others, might rush from one extreme to the other, rem indeed those things, as well doctrines as eeremonies, which the Roman Church bad newly and insensibly superinduced, and, as was fit, abrogated them utterly. Yet, notwithstanding, whatso-ever things had been at all times believed and observed, by all ever things had been at all times believed and observed, by all Churches, in all places, those things they most religiously took care not so to abolish with them. For they well knew, that all particular Churches are to be formed on the model of the universal Church, if indeed, according to that general and received rule in ethics, 'every part which agreeth not with its whole is therein base.' Hence, therefore, these first reformers of this particular Church directed the whole line of that reformation which they un-dertook according to the rule of the whole or universal Church, casting away those things only which had been either unheard of or the universal Church, but most religiously retaining those which they saw, on the other side, corroborated by the uni Whence it hath been brought to piss, that al hough we have not communion with the Roman, norwith certain ther particular Churches, as at this day constituted, get have w communion with the universal and catholic Church, of which evidently ours, as by the aid of God first constituted, and by his pity still preserved, is the perfect image and representation.

"But that we digress no further from our proposed object, when we are speaking of the universal Church and its agreement, with out any doubt, regard is to be had especially to the primitive Church; inasmuch as, although it be only a part of the whole, yet is it universally agreed that it was the more pure and genuine part. For the same hath happened to the Church, which hath happened to the commonwealth, namely, that ancient customs passing by degrees into disuse, new institutions are devised by the wanton imanations of men's minds, which very fault is above all others to be eschewed in religion. For it is agreed among all Christians, that the apostolic Church as constituted by the apostles of our Lord in person, under the guidance of Divine inspiration, and by them whilst yet living administered, was of all Churches the purest and most perfect. Furthermore, nothing seems more at variance with the common faith of Christians than that the doctrine or discipline instituted by the apostles should have been corrupted or any way changed by their immediate successors. For all confess, that the apostles were most faithful men, and of consequence willed to orapostles were most faithful men, and of consequence shall do in-dain none as their successors, except those whose faith and integri-ty were fully approved by themselves personally. Therefore, the first successors of the apostles doubtless kept inviolate and uncor-rupted the Church, whose government had been entrusted to them d in like manner handed it down to their own successors, and these again to others, and so on; insomuch that there can exist no oubt, but that at least during two or three ages from the apostles, the Church flourished in her primitive vigour, and, so to say, in her virgin estate, that is, in the same condition in which she had ocen left by the apostles themselves; except that from time to ime new heresies burst forth even in those days, by which the Church was indeed harassed, but in no way corrupted; clearly no more than the Church, strictly apostolic, was perverted by those errors which arose whilst the apostles were yet living. For they and scarcely time to rise up, before they were rejected by the catholic Church. Which things therefore notwithstanding, the universal Church which followed ever held that primitive Church to be most pure, and, in refuting all heresies which afterwards arose, appealed to her as the rule of other Churches. For if any one enin the New Testament for the keeping of the first day of the week, instead of the seventh, as the sabbath day of the week, instead of the seventh, as the sabbath day of the church, those fathers who opposed themselves to him, whether in the Church, those fathers who opposed themselves to him, whether ments, as out of the holy Scriptures, so also out of the doctrines and traditions of the Church of the first ages. For this is observed to bring any thing law into the doctrine and deavored to bring any thing law into the doctrine and deavored to bring any thing law into the doctrine of the Church, those fathers who opposed themselves to him, whether individually or assembled together in a body, sought their arguments, as out of the holy Scriptures, so also out of the doctrine of the Church, those fathers who opposed themselves to him, whether individually or assembled together in a body, sought their arguments, as out of the holy Scriptures, so also out of the doctrines and traditions of the Church of the first ages. able in nearly all acts of councils, and commentaries of individual tions of the fact itself as from incidental reference to the fathers, wherever, that is, ecclesiastical controversies are discussed. cause of the change, we easily arrive at the conclusion | And, indeed, nothing still is more rational, nothing certainly more desirable, than that all particular Churches at this day, wherever constituted, were reformed after the model of the primitive Church. For this measure would immediately east forth whatever corrup-tions have crept in during later ages, and would restore to their ancient original, on the other hand, all things which are required or the true constitution of a Christian Church.'

We shall subjoin but a few remarks of our own after this judicious exposition of the right use of Tradition; and these are, simply to account for the apparently incidental manner in which important tenets are conveyed in opinion of the Church, at that pure and early age, that the New Testament, and from which manner of allusion such was an Apostolical and therefore Divine injunction, the inference is often so unjustly made that the sacred we could not, without a most culpable incredulity or writers laid no peculiar stress upon them, but regarded disingenuousness, reject the conclusion which that gene- them as unessential things which succeeding Christians might adopt or reject at will. For instance, whosoever faithfully consults the history of Infant Baptism, will at There is for this usage the same undeniable, though in- once discover that it was wholly unnecessary that any haps, what may be termed a specific command, specially the previous usage of the Church of God was such that, including by name the mention of infants; but where in- under the Christian dispensation, the Baptism of Infants dividuals are not satisfied with this testimony, well sup- would necessarily form a part of Christian practice. So, ported and satisfactory as we conceive it to be, a refe- too, in respect to Episcopacy, or a government of the rence to the sense of the Church in the earliest times | Church which involved three orders and a principle of succeeding the days of the Apostles, ought with all par- succession. The specific revelations of Almighty God upon this point, and the practice of His recognized And so, too, with Episcopacy. Scripture warrant is Church up to the period of our Lord's appearance upon strong, strong enough, as has often been demonstrated, carth, would, unless some command to the contrary were mind; but the testimony of the Church is decisive. sis upon which, in the new dispensation, the government Without a solitary voice of dissent, it pronounces this to of the Church was to be framed. It is impossible to be the Apostolical form of Church government, and as- suppose that, in this particular, the Apostles would have serts that Bishops alone have the power of ordination. | thought of devising a new system, or that they would de-All this, we would beg to remind our readers, is a very part, substantially at least, from the old, without some different thing from gathering a new doctrine from these positive authority. So that, if we discover no such carly witnesses of the Church of God, -a doctrine for command amongst the precepts of our Lord, and if, which neither authority nor sanction is to be found in moreover, we recognize in the Christian form of Church His holy Word, -or a doctrine which, directly or by im- government a general resemblance to the Jewish, we at plication, contradicts that Word. Such a doctrine we once infer that it was the design of the great Head of must reject, as adding to what has been revealed; and the Church to accommodate, as far as its more spiritual the sanction of the best names of antiquity must not de- and universal character would permit, its polity under ter us from scattering it to the winds. It is as bearing the New dispensation with what had been so solemnly upon this point that we adduce the earnest testimony of established under the Old. The absence of such a pro-Bishop Jewel: on the other,—the value of tradition as hibition, and the discovery of such a resemblance would collateral evidence,—we shall now bring forward the help to verify that, in every possible particular, it was as that it is inconsistent with any state our opinion to be colonial Leopinions of another luminary of our Reformed Church, the design of our blessed Lord that the Law was not to pass away, but to be FULFILLED.

Our contemporary of the Montreal Gazette, in animadverting upon some opinions of the Press, is manifestly im error when he says that we have advanced a new po sition in stating, as we did a few weeks ago, that whatever might be the decision of the Judges on the Clergy Reserves, we felt that a proper religious provision should be made for members of the Church of Scotland in every

individuals, and many of them conjointly, erred in various points In our remarks upon the published Correspondence of petitioning the Imperial Government for an annual grant of £100 Sterling to every clergyman of their communion in either Province: this, we affirm, is little enough; and we repeat that we should rejoice to see it bestowed." But we said then, as we persevered in saying and should continue still to say, until a valid judicial decision induced us to change our opinion,- elet them not point to the property of the Church of England as the source from which that revenue is to be drawn." We were conscientious in believing that the Reserves were exclusively the property of the Church of England; and we are as conscientious now in yielding our opinion to the award of the Judges of the Empire. But pending such a decision, from some competent and authorized source, we were not to be moved from our opinion by opposing assertions on the one hand, or by the loudest threats on the other. We look with a tearful eye, as often as it is forced upon our contemplation, upon the melancholy abandonment of public principle by which the past year of our colonial history has been narked; and we should convict ourselves of surrendering the sacredness of truth and uniting with those who respect or despise it as interest may sway, if we should surrender our opinion on a great constitutional and religious question, because the icious were annoyed at its advocacy, and the traitor made it a plea for prosecuting his criminal attempts. Most distinctly, then, do we repeat that in the maintenance of any great public principle, the clamors and outcries which have been sometimes allowed to pass as the ligitimate expression of public opirion, shall never have the slightest weight with us. Never shall we, by scattering incense upon the fire which popular violence and popular unreasonableness have kindled, be a party to the dolatrous worship of any Belial or any Moloch which may be set up for the adoration of a misjudging world. Neither courtly frowns or favor, any more than the "madness of the people," shall cause is to swerve from what, in these days, may prove the nirrow and self-denying path of public duty.

In our last, we gave merely hat abridged account of the late decision of the Judges which was found in the papers that had then come to hand; we now insert it at full length, and give it that proninency which is demanded for a document of so much importance :-

CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA) ACT. OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES ON THE QUESTIONS PRO-POUNDED TO THEM ON THE 13TH APRIL LAST.

Delivered by the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. My Lords,—On the part of er Majesty's judges I have the honour to represent to your lordsips, that all the judges of En-gland, with the exception of Lrd Denman and Lord Abinger, have met together at Serjeants'-in for the purpose of taking into consideration the several questions which your lordships have been pleased to propose to us; and that, after discussion upon the subject, and deliberation, we have agreed, unanimously, upon th answers to be returned to those sveral questions, as follo

In answer to the first question we are all of opinion that the words 'a Protestant Clergy' in the statute 31 Geo. III, c. 31, are large enough to include other clegy than those of the Church of England, and Protestant bishop, priests, and deacons, who have

eccived episcopal ordination.

For those words which are firs to be met with in the statute 14 For those words which are first to be met with in the statute 14 George III, c. 83 (recited in the act now under consideration), appear to us, both in their natual force and meaning, and still more from the context of the clases in which they are found, to be there used to designate and itend a clergy opposed in doctrine and discipline to the clergy of he church of Rome, and rather to aim at the encouragement of the Protestant religion in opposition to the Romish church, than topoint exclusively to the clergy of the Church of England. Analyticage the Legislature, in pasthe Church of England. Analthough the Legislature, in pas sing the statute 31st George II, appears to have had in its view the establishment of the churclof England, primarily, and in a more especial and immediate mnner, as is evident from this that the only detailed provisions for arrying the object of the act into effect are confined to the erectin and endowment of and rectories according to theestablishment of the Church o England, the presenting theres incumbents or ministers of the Church of England, duly ordened according to the rites of the said church, and the subjecting of them to all spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and authority according to the laws and canons of the church of Englan which are lawfully made and received in England (coding 18, 20, 40, 41), and the church of the said of the church of the said of the s ceived in England (sections 34 39, 40 of the said act); yet does t appear to us that the Legisleure, by employing the more gene ral and comprehensive term 'Irotestant clergy' in the same tute in which they also use th expression 'incumbents or minis ters of the church of England must be intended to have included within the former and larger apression other clergy besides those who are comprised within the atter.

And when your lordships dsire the judges to state if any other included, what other? we answer, that it appears t as that the clergy of the estalished church of Scotland do con stitute one instance of such cher Protestant clergy.

For by the Act of Union of the two kingdoms of England and

cotland, it is made a fundamental article of such Union, 'that the true Protestant religion a then professed within the kin of Scotland, with the worshp, discipline, and government of the church, should be effectually and unalterably secured within the enures, should be electually and unalterably secured within the kingdom of Scotlaud.' Ant when a subsequent act of the British legislature, relating to the government, law, and religion of a British colony, acquired by conquest since the Union, and forming part of the dominions of the British crown, employs with rence to that colony, the terms 'a Protestant Clergy,' there be ng no words in the statute which necessarily restrain and limit the meaning of the expression, we think it must be held to in lude the clergy of the Protestant church established in Scotland and we feel ourselves confirmed in this opinion by observing that and we leel ourselves confirmed in this opinion by observing that on several occasions the precise expression is to be found in the Statute Book, 'the Clergy of the established Church of Scotland.' The 48 Geo. III.c. 138, in its very title mentions 'the Clergy of Scotland.' In the 50 Geo. III.c. 84, 'the rights and interests of the clergy of Scotland' are repeatedly spoken of; and in the 5 George IV. c. 72, s. 7, a reference will be found to several acts of Parliament which make mention of the 'poor clergy of the stablished church of Scotland.'

And although in answering your lordships' question we specify no other church than the Protestaus church of Scotland, we do not thereby intend that besides that church, the ministers of other nurches may not be included under the term ' Protestant Clergy. churches may not be included under the term 'Protestant Clergy.' At the same time, as we do not find on the Statute Book the acknowledgement by the Legislature of any other clergy answering that description, and as we are not furnished by your lordships with any information as to the doctrine or discipline of any other denominations of Protestants to which the statute of the 31st George III, can by possibility apply, we are unable to specify any other to your lordships, as falling within the statute.

My Lords, -In answer to the question secondly put to us, we are all of opinion that the effect of the forty-first section of the statute is prospective only, and that the power thereby given to the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the Provinces cannot be extended to affect lands which have been already allotted and appropriated under former grants; for the manifest import of the forty-first section appears to us to be limited to this, viz 'the varying or repealing the provisions respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands,' and not to comprehend 'the varying or repealing allotments or appropriations which have been already made under provisions of the act whilst such provisions continued unrepealed and in full force.' The provisions of the Statute of Wills might be varied or repealed without affecting the devises of

and already made under it My Lords-In answer to the question lastly proposed, we all agree in the opinion that the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada have exceeded their authority in passing the act 'to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof,' in respect of both the enactments specified in your lordships' question. As to the enactment, 'that it should be lawful for the governor, by and with the advice of the executive council, to sell, alienate, and convey in fee simple all or any of the Clerg Reserves,' we have, in answer to the second question, already tated our opinion to be such, as that it is inconsistent with any sen power in the constant against ure; and as to the enactment that the proceeds of all past sales of such reserves, which have been or may be invested under the authority of the act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the 7th and 8th George IV. for authorising the sale of part of the clergy reserves in the provinces of Uper and Lower Canada, shall e subject to such orders and directions as the Governor in Con cil shall make and establish for investing in any securities within the province of Upper Canada the amount now funded in England, together with the proceeds hereafter to be received from the sales of all or any of the said reserves,' we think such an enactment is in its terms inconsistent with and contradictory to the provisions of the Imperial Parliament 7 and 8 Geo. IV, and therefore void, there being no express authority reserved by that act to the Colonial Legislature to repeal the provisions of such latter statute.

on which occasion, Mr. J. Flood, late a Theological Stu- and the meeting separated .- Ib. dent and Assistant in a Classical School at Waterloo, L. C., was admitted to the holy order of Deacon. Mr. the former Incumbent.

On Sunday last, the 14th inst., a Collection was made in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at Toronto, after an excellent Sermon by the Lord Bishop,—the result of which was nearly £30 in aid of the funds attached to the Sunday School of that Church. We are happy to learn that this School is in a very flourishing condition, there being an average attendance of more than 250 children, and the Teachers numerous and efficient.

We have just received the following list of the appointments for Confirmation, &c. by the Lord Bishop of Toonto, and are requested by his Lordship to intimate to our brethren of the Clergy his desire that, for the saving of expense and trouble, they would be pleased to regard the present as an official notification of his proposed vi-

sits :-

1840, July 9, Thursday, Bowmanville, at 11 A. M. 10, Friday, Cavan, 2d Church, 3 P. M. 11, Saturday, do. 1st Church, 10 A. M. 12, Sunday, Peterboro', 11 A. M. 14, Tuesday, Cobourg, 11 A. M. Port Hope, 31 P. M. 16, Thursday, Carrying Place, 11 A. M. 17, Friday, Belleville, 11 A. M. 18, Saturday, Mohawk Church, 11 A. M. Napanee, 3½ P. M. 19, Sunday, Bath, 11 A. M. 20, Monday, Adolphustown, 10 A. M. 21, Tuesday, Picton, 11 A. M. Marysburgh, 3 P. M. 23, Thursday, Kingston, 11 A. M. 25, Saturday, Brockville, 11 A. M. Maitland, 3 P. M. 26, Sunday, Prescott, 11 A. M. 28, Tuesday, Kemptville, 11 A. M. ... Marlboro', 3 P. M. 30, Thursday, Williamsburgh, 11 A. M. 31, Friday, Osnabruck, 11 A. M. August 2, Sunday, Cornwall, 11 A. M. 4, Tuesday, Bytown, 11 A. M. 6, Thursday, Mr. Pinhey's Church, March, 11 A. M. General Lloyd's Church, March, 3 P. M. 7, Friday, Huntley, 11 A. M. 9, Sunday, Richmond, 11 A. M. 10, Monday, Franktown, 11 A. M. Carleton Place, 3 P. M. 12, Wednesday, Perth, 11 A. M.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

14, Friday, New Dublin, 11 A. M.

PREFERMENTS .- The Rev. R. Milner, B.A., to the Perpet ual Curacy of St. Michael-le-Gile, alias Barnoldswick, in Craven. Yorkshire, void by the resignation of the Rev. M. Barnard M.A.—The Rev. W. Sargent, has been presented to the new chapel, Hinckley, by Mrs. Frewen Turner, of Cold Overton Hall,-Rev. F. Cox, to be Head Master of the Aylesbury Grammar School, in the room of the Rev. I. Lawford, resigned .- St.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY .- We are happy to learn that the Exeter Diocesan Church Building Association is pursuing its valuable labours with great judgment and activity. At the quarterly meeting held on the 15th April, the following grants were made, viz., £110 towards the erection of a chapel of case, to contain 227 persons, all free sittings, at Portreath, in the parish of Illogan, Cornwall; £105 towards a chapel of ease at Revelstoke, Devon, to contain 310 persons: of the sittings thus obtained 216 are free .- Ib.

ADDRESS TO THE BISHOP OF EXETER .- On Thursday, April 30th, Archdeacon Barnes and a deputation of clergy, at the Palace, Exeter, presented to the Lord Bishop, from the lergy of the Archdeaconary of Barnstable, an address assuring his lordship of their unfeigned sentiments of admiration and gratitude for the uniform zeal and distinguished ability with which his lordship has supported the interests of the Church in parliament: and more particularly in calling the attention of her Majesty's government to the necessity of stemming that torrent of ungodliness and infidelity which has manifested itself in various parts of the kingdom under the name of Socialism; and also, more recently, in ascertaining and defending the rights which the ministers of our Church in Canada have to the property settled for their maintenance by a solemn act of the legislature .- Ib.

The labours of the Bishop of Exeter during the past week have been of unusual interest and importance; not less cheering and satisfactory, we are assured, to his lordship's mind, than beneficial to the best interests of the people at large. The right rev. prelate has been called, in the discharge of his episcopal duty, to consecrate three new churches, erected within a very few miles of each other, in this county-a circumstance, we believe, unprecedented in the annals of the diocese .- Western Lu-

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. G. GRANTHAM, Oxford, May 12 .- This morning, about six o'clock, the body of the Rev. George Grantham, one of the Senior Fellows, and Bursar of Magdalen College, was discovered lying on the ground at the back of the new buildings of that college. It is supposed that the deceased fell out of the window on the second story, as he was in the habit of throwing up the sash before going to rest, to do which he was obliged to stand on a chair, in order to reach it. The wood work having been lately varnished it required considerable force to move the sash, and, probably, it went up suddenly, and, consequently, he lost his balance, and fell out, and was killed on the spot. The deceased has resided long in college, and his loss will be much lamented. By the death of this gentleman a fellowship becomes vacant, which is open to any native of Lincolnshire who has taken the degree of B.A. at Oxford, as there are no Scholars of Magdalen of sufficient standing .- St. James's CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY .- The anniversary meet-

ing of this society was held on Tuesday, May 12th, in the large oom in Exeter Hall, when there was a numerous and most respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Among other supporters of the institution on the platform were the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Lord Ashley, M.P., the Right Revs. the Lord Bishops of Chester, Ripon, Norwich, and Lichfield, the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce, Mr. Chancellor Raikes, &c. Lord Ashton took the chair, and, in an appropriate speech, expressed his gratification at the progress the society had made, and the amount of benefit of which, although only five years in existence, it had already been productive. The secretary then read the report of the committee, from which it appeared that the receipts during the past year were £16,176, being an increase of £5753 upon the year preceding. To the list of clergy subscribing, 200 names had been added, and 37 auxiliary associations had been formed, to which 22 clergymen had given their services as corresponding members. Grants had been made to 76 incumestimated at as many as 2,000,000. The Bishop of Chester moved the adoption of the report, which, being seconded by the hens, 6s. dozen for eggs, 8s. a dozen for oranges. Indeed the

We omitted to state at the proper time, that on the Bishop of Lichfield, was carried unanimously. The Rev. Hugh 24th May last, his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto held Stowell and the Rev. Mr. Sinclair next addressed the meeting, an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of that city; after which a vote of thanks was given to the noble chairman,

STOKE CHURCH .- The retirement of the Rev. Mr. Cork having left the evening lecturship at our parish church vacant, Flood has been appointed to the temporary charge of the clergymen residing in the town have addressed a letter to the Richmond in this Province, vacant since November last Rev. W. J. St. Aubyn, offering to perform the service in turn by the removal to Kingston of the Rev. R. V. Rogers, gratuitously, the parishioners merely paying the necessary expenses, which very liberal offer has been accepted by the Rector .-Devonport Telegraph.

W. S. Smith, Esq., has subscribed £100 towards constructing an additional gallery and increased accommodation in the parish church of Bena, Herts., being one-half of the the proposed outlay .- St. James's Chronicle.

CHURCH BELLS AND THE FREEHOLD OF THE CHURCH. As we are anxious to set at rest any misapprehension that may have arisen on this important subject in consequence of the misreported decision of the Chancellor of Lichfield, in the Darlaston case, we again refer to it, for the purpose of observing that the letter addressed to Chancellor Law, by the Rev. Dr. Rudge, of Hawkchurch, has been answered by the Chancellor, who confirms the version of the decision, gave by the Rev. Mr. Kyle, and which we copied in our last; and he adds:-"I have never questioned the sole right of the parson to the church and churchyard; but I drew a broad line of distinction between the rights and duties of a clergyman, as the rector or vicar of a parish, from his power over a private freehold house or land. In fact, I consider the clergyman, practically, as a trustee for the parish, holding the church for the offices of prayer, and the church-yard for the burial of the dead."-Dorset Chronicle.

RECANTATION .- We discover by the Charleston Observer, that the Rev. John Fielding, a Roman Catholic priest stationed at Savannah, Ga., is about to unite with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has taken the necessary steps before Bishop Ives, to be introduced to the ministry of said church. It is said that he will be an ornament to the Church, and that Bishop England, notwithstanding Mr. F. is about to renounce the "Mother Church," has given testimonials of his high standing among them, and many of his Roman Catholic brethren have entreated him to return to the former field of his labours .- Baptist Record.

Civil Antelligence.

FURTHER ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE BY THE

Sir George Robinson, Bart., who unfortunately sustained a compound fracture of the leg by the overturning of the Exeter mail at Salisbury, on Sunday night, is going on well. Mrs. Peel and her two daughters, who were also sufferers, had just disembarked from Swan River, where Mr. Peel is one of the principal settlers.—St. James's Chronicle.

Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart., M.P., the new member for Fermanagh, in the room of Lord Enniskillen, has sent 100 guineas to the Hon. and Rev. H. Maude, to be distributed among the poor of the parishes in the county of Fermanagh.—Ib.

The late Viscountess Charles de Mentque died at Brighton on

Wednesday last, in her 43d year, the deceased, who was daughter of the late Hon. John and Lady Elizabeth Spencer, having been born in September 1797. In January, 1837, her ladyship was united to Viscount Charles de Mentque. The deceased was collaterally related to the Duke of Marlborough, the Hon. John Spencer having been the eldest son of Lord Charles Spencer, so ond son of Charles, the third Duke of Marlborough.—Ib.

It is now said that a Col. Rawdon, the husband of the Lady

Cremorne, is to be the Liberal candidate for Armagh,—started under the auspices of Daniel O'Connell, Leonard Dobbin and the Earl of Charlemont. Mr. R. Moore has abandoned—if he ever seriously entertained—the intention of offering himself to the conservative will be in the field, and redeem the primate and his see from the disgrace of being misrepresented.—Dublin Evening Mail. Borough of Dungannon .- Some of our contemporaries have

fallen into an error in stating that the representation of Dungan-non has become vacant by the death of the late Earl of Ranfurey, supposing that the present member succeeded to that title.
The member is the Hon. Thomas Knox, whose father, and not nimself, inherits the earldom of Ranfurley .- Londonderry Sen The on dit is that Capt. Raitt, of Anniston, is to start on the

Conservative side for the county at the next election, in opposition to Lord Hallyburton, and that Mr. Gladstone will contest the Angus Burghs .- Arbroath Journal.

A Berlin correspondent of the Hamburg Correspondent gives the following account of another success obtained by the Circassians:—"A very sad impression is said, in letters from St. Petersburg, to have been produced by the unfavorable news from Circassia. In previous letters reason had been given to expect that the Circassians would be able to assume the offensive. prediction is verified. The fort of Sudscha, although defended by a formidable park of artillery, has been taken. Amongst the garrison were several young volunteers of distinguished families, and two of them belonging to families of the highest rank. These young men have been sold as slaves."

EW ZEALAND .- By favor of Capt. Leslie, from New Zealar yesterday, we learn the following account of an outbreak of the natives about 8 miles from Capati. On the 16th of October, he Notowrowkow attacked the Nottyarber tribe at 3 A. M., while asleep in their huts. The alarm being given, the Nottyarber tribe immediately rose, and a dreadful conflict ensued, which lasted till 9 A.M. About 150 of the Notorowkow tribe were killed, and nearly twice that number wounded, while on the other side scarcely one fourth of that number were hurt. A native missionary from the Bay of Islands headed the Nottvarber tribe.

The country for some distance round was in a very unsettled state, and there is every probability that the natives will have a general war. At present a complete stoppage of trade has taken place. The Land Company who went out in the Tory had purchased the whole of Port Nicholson, and appointed a harbour master and a pilot — St. Lower's Che.

master and a pilot .- St. James's Chron. A disastrous fire broke out in London, on the morning of Msy
14, in Mary-le-bone Street, which was attended with the loss of
one or two lives, and great hazard of the lives of several other
persons, who was a small rith along the persons, who were saved with difficulty. A lad was saved by forcing a hole, by crow bars, through a solid wall. On the day after the fire, the firemen succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of one of the succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of one of the succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of one of the succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of the succeeded in discovering the mutilated remains of the succeeded in th lated remains of one of the sufferers, whose body is supposed to be that of Mr. Marr, the chief clerk at the United Kingdom ble at present to speak positively as to the indentity. Another conveyed to the workhouse in Vine Street, Piccadilly. conveyed to the workhouse in Vine Street, Piccadilly. body was supposed to be covered by the ruins.

We understand that General Evans left town, on Thursday

evening, for the Spanish capital. The gallant officer undertake this journey for the purpose of pressing upon the Queen's Government the long neglected claims of the Auxiliary Legion. The situation of these unfortunate men is, as we have often them to be a situation of the second of the se taken occasion to describe it, the most wretched that can be possibly conceived, many of them being absolutely in a state of starvation. We need not add, therefore, that we sincerely hope the mission of Sir De Lacy Evans may be attended with a goo result .- Morning Post.

The Supreme Court of Calcutta has decided that the script issued by Captain Elliott, for the opium surrendered to him, was issued by Captain Elliott, for the opium surrendered to him, were, issued under constrant of a foreign Power—that his acts were therefore, invalid, and that his certificates were good for nothing-Several ships were ready at Calcutta and Madras, to sail for Several ships were ready at Calcutta and Madras, to sail for China with troops. Three Regiments were to embark from Calcutta, viz. the Queen's 49th, and a Regiment of Volunteer Sepoys. They were to rendevous at Singapore. The Cameronians, 921 in number, and 32 officers, were to embark about the 20th of March, in five ships.

EMIGRATION.—There have no fewer than 4,800 persons taken their departure for America, during the last the from the

their departure for America, during the last six weeks, from It is supposed that each per port of Drogheda, via Liverpool.

n, on an average, takes with him twenty sovereigns.

The Gibraltar Chronicle, of the 10th March, records a dreadful casualty to a very fine young man, the nephew of Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., R. N. an Ensign in the 46th, who had just joine his Regiment, arising from the dangerous amusement of a steeple chase. He was thrown from his horse, and died a few days af-

terwards, from concussion of the brain.

Australia.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman connected with Glasgow who went out in the Glens-willey from the Clyde. The letter is dated Port Adelaide, 20th. September, 1839:—We arrived here in less than four months, after a very pleasant reasons. after a very pleasant passage. I have seen the whole of the city of Adelaide, and I believe it to be a mere bubble speculation that will soon find it please. of Adelaide, and I believe it to be a mere bubble speculation will soon find its place. The climate is good; but from the port (seven miles) up to the city, it is almost nothing but sand. Advise nobody to come here. Hundreds are here already rueing the of £470 had been made towards the building of churches and chapels. The aggregate amount of population benefited was estimated at as making 15s. a day; bullock drivers 42s. a week, with two glasses estimated at as a second of collections. Meal a

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