

Correspondence.

FOR THE "CHURCH-TIMES."

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of the South Eastern part of the Township of Wilmot, held in the School House of the district on the 11th current, Rev. Dr. Robertson in the chair:

It was Resolved and passed unanimously—that that portion of the Township from the line, which separates it on the west from the Township of Annapolis and district of Nictaux, along the Canaan mountain road, including the road at its base on the north, to King's County line on the East, be now called and henceforth known by the name of "Torbrook."

(Halifax papers please copy.)

ADDRESS.

TO THE REV. S. DUTTON GREEN.

Middle Musquodobit, 7th June, 1856.

DEAR AND REV. SIR,

We cannot allow you to depart from amongst us, without expressing our regret at the loss of your services from this Mission. During your Ministry for these two years, (though you have been under great disadvantages,) we have every reason to be satisfied and thankful for the zealous manner in which you have discharged the duties of your sacred office.

We trust that on your return to your native country you will be placed in a situation where you will have more scope for your exertions, than in this small congregation, which is so scattered as to give little encouragement to a Minister.

We beg that you will express to Mrs. Green our best wishes for the health and happiness of herself and family, that you may have a safe and pleasant voyage home, and a happy meeting with all your friends.

We remain,

Dear and Rev. Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) H. A. GLADWIN, Justice of Peace.

By request and on account of the Congregation,

THOS. JAMESON, } Church
WM. SCOTT, } Wardens.

ANSWER.

TO H. A. GLADWIN, ESQ., the Churchwardens and Congregation of Trinity Church, Musquodobit—

MY DEAR BRETHREN,—My sincere thanks are due to you for the kind Address with which you have been pleased to favor me. I trust I fully appreciate the views you are so good as to express concerning my ministrations among you; I only wish I could feel more deserving of them; I am grateful, however, I have been able to give any degree of satisfaction.

I shall always consider it as an honor that I have been permitted by our blessed Master to devote the first years of my ministry to the services of a newly-planted and struggling Church, in the distant regions of the West. I shall ever feel thankful that I can understand and sympathize with the trials and difficulties peculiar to the Church in the Colonies. If I have had any slight share in them I am proud on account of it; I glory in the Cross which must be borne in the wilderness.

During the short time I have been permitted to labor among you, I have endeavored to lay before you the great doctrines of the Gospel. Desirous of seeing you practical Christians, I have avoided all merely speculative views of truth, and questions which do not profit. "What shall I do to be saved?" must be the all-absorbing question of every awakened soul of man.—The answer is contained in the Gospel, and woe unto that Minister thereof, who, instead of constantly and earnestly endeavoring to set forth the truth on this point, seeks to please his hearer's fancy, and to satisfy them with vain and unsubstantial imaginations. If notwithstanding the weakness and imperfections of my labors—if any good has resulted from my connexion with you as your Pastor—if one heart has been softened—one spirit cheered—one soul awakened to the importance of its priceless worth—then I would be devoutly thankful, and give unto God all honor and praise. I have not labored in my own strength, for it is weakness: I have not preached my own Gospel, for there is but one: I have not administered the blessed Sacraments on mine own authority, for Christ, and the successors of those commissioned by Him, can alone rightly impart them; and therefore, my brethren, I am sure I cannot have labored altogether in vain. Had I been a self-appointed teacher, what painful doubts would now fill my mind at leaving you! But, assured as I am, that I have been simply the duly appointed instrument in the Lord's hands, I know results must follow, otherwise the Lord worketh in vain. And this view, beloved, excludes all empty self-gratulation; it is the Lord that worketh, all in all! But, God knows, there is much room for self-abasement and humility. Blessed be His name there is the same Advocate, the same Mediator, the same High Priest for the Pastor, as there is for the people.

Though my official connexion with you now ceases, I shall ever continue united to you in the bonds of Christian sympathy and love; and God forbid I should cease to pray for you all, though broad seas and distant time may separate us, until we finally arrive in the mansions of the bliss, through the merits of Christ Jesus.

Mrs. GREEN cordially thanks you for your kind wishes for herself and family; she desires me to assure you that you will ever have hers on your behalf.—When in our native land—should God permit us to reach its shores—we shall refer with pleasure to the many instances of unfeigned kindness and hospitality, we have received at your hands.

Wherever it may please the Head of the Church to appoint my future labors, I shall derive satisfaction and pleasure in knowing I have the sincere desires of my first flock for my success in the glorious cause to which I pray to be more and more devoted.

Finally, Brethren, farewell! Be perfect; be of good comfort; be of one mind; live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you!

With kind regards to my successor, whom I commend to your obedience and love in the faith of Christ, and with fervent prayers for your temporal and spiritual welfare,

Believe me, My Dear Brethren,

Your faithful and attached

friend in the bonds of the Gospel,

SAMUEL DUTTON GREEN,

Musquodobit, 8th June, 1856.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer America, June 7.

ENGLAND.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Friday night (May 30) the Lord Chancellor finally abandoned the Wenloyle case, and introduced a bill founded on the recommendations of the committee; their chief recommendation being, that, for the purpose of improving the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, the crown should have power to grant life peerages to two lawyers, who, at a salary of £5,000 or £6,000 a year, should fill the office of deputy Speakers, and assist the Lord Chancellor in the discharge of judicial business. There will then, with the Lord Chancellor, be always that quorum of three required by the orders of the house. They are also to have power of sitting for judicial business when Parliament is prorogued. Some minor details, such as noble Lords to wear robes when sitting as judges, and the lessening of the expenses of printing, are to be provided for by the regulations of the house:

The Earl of Malmesbury wished to know whether, if one of these life peers were removed for misconduct, he would still be able to sit and vote in the house as a peer? Lord Redesdale said that if there were to be life peers they should be exactly in the same position as hereditary ones. If one were removed from office for misconduct, the house could proceed to deprive him of his legislative functions by enactment. Earl Grey said the bill did not deal with the subject of life peerages in a proper manner. He still retained his opinion, that in refusing to permit a person on whom the Crown had conferred a life peerage to sit and vote among them, the House of Lords had assumed a power and authority that did not belong to it. This bill virtually affirms the propriety of the decision of the committee of privileges. The Crown, however, as he believed, has the power, which it is very desirable it should have, of creating life peerages. They are called upon to limit the prerogative in that respect; and when the house was called upon to pass a bill limiting the prerogative, they ought to have been formally assured that the Crown consented to that limitation. Lord Campbell, on the other hand, contended that the bill would add to the power of the Crown. The question of the power of the crown to create life peerages is *res judicata*. Earl Fitzwilliam was surprised to hear such an opinion. Why, the decision of the house in the matter might, as in the case of Mr. Wilkes, be rescinded. Lord Campbell explained that he did not rely on resolutions of the House of Lords, but on the law of the land. Earl Granville concurred with Lord Fitzwilliam. In reply to Earl Grey, he said that it would be quite sufficient if the consent of the crown were intimated by one of the Ministers at some stage of the bill.

The bill was read a second time.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.—SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS.

The project of Mr. Miall for confiscating the revenues of the Church of Ireland, and applying them in the improvement and construction of harbours, dockyards, and other useful and national works, has just been defeated in the House of Commons, only by a majority of seventy. Lord Palmerston took pains, however, to assure the house that he did not preclude himself, by his present vote, from hereafter giving the opinion, which he entertained, that all ecclesiastical property belongs to the State, and Parliament may deal with it according to its own discretion, absolutely.

Not without apprehension, therefore, will the Church receive another announcement of the noble Lord, made on the occasion of the Marquis of Blandford's enquiry about the restoration of suffragan bishoprics. Four of the English prelates, it was said, and one archbishop, appeared to be disabled by age, overwork, and sickness: "was anything," (asked the Marquis,) "to be done to provide for this calamity?"—And Lord Palmerston intimated that the subject was under the consideration of Government. Perhaps his Lordship holds the "view" (put forth lately for another object,) "that we had better have nothing to do with the old canon law." The Church will, however, be on her guard against his Lordship. The principle of *solus episcopus* in every diocese, and *unicus sacerdos* in every parish, must be carefully watched in all our reforms. When, as now, "suffragans" are asked for, be it remembered that they have, and can have, none but a derived and delegated jurisdiction, received from the Diocesan alone; just as the stipendiary clergy, in assisting in the "cure of souls," are delegates of the *parochus*, in whom alone is the "cure" of each parish.

We understand that the Rev. H. J. C. Harper, M. A., vicar of Mortimer, Berks, has, on the nomination of the clergy and laity in public meeting assembled, accepted the Bishopric of Christchurch, in the settlement of Canterbury, New Zealand, and will be consecrated in England towards the end of July. Mr. Harper was educated at Hyde Abbey, Winchester, and Queen's College, Oxford. The early portion of his subsequent career was spent at Eton, where he officiated for many years as "conduct," or chaplain to the College, having previously held the office of private tutor to the sons of Sir Charles Coote. In 1840 Mr. Harper accepted from Eton College the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, a benefice of small value, where he has resided ever since. In every position of life Mr. Harper has won the esteem and admiration of all who have known him by the singleness of his character and the purity of his conduct; and, while his parishioners will sustain a severe loss by his promotion to the Episcopal chair, the Colonial Church in New Zealand will gain a wise and faithful pastor, well qualified to enlarge its borders and secure the attachment of its members.—*Times*.

Two bands were supplied by the League last Sunday for the Regent's and Victoria Parks, the Government continuing. During the previous week workmen had been employed, under the direction of Sir B. Hall, as Chief Commissioner of Public Works, in erecting the stages, in order that military bands might play in Victoria-park on Wednesday and in Regent-park on Friday afternoon; and Sir John Shelley took upon himself the responsibility of directing that the "People's Band" should avail themselves of the stages thus erected on Sunday. The programme comprised several pieces of dance music. No disturbance among the spectators is reported.

Reductions consequent upon peace are being gradually carried into effect by the military and naval authorities. Twelve more of the gun-boats and twelve of the mortar vessels were last week ordered to be dismantled. The camp at Colchester is to be broken up, and the militia regiments composing it to be disbanded.

Within the last few days warrants have been issued, for the disembodiment of 20 militia regiments in England and Scotland.

It is usually considered beneath the dignity of ships of the line to be employed in the transport of troops; hence the engagement of a large fleet of merchantmen for the purpose of bringing home troops from the Crimea. There being, however, some fear that a prolongation of the stay of the troops may expose them to a return of cholera with the hot weather, this point of etiquette has been got over, and the *Royal George* and *Colossus* have been ordered to assist in completing the evacuation. The *Colossus* sailed for the Crimea on Wednesday; the *Royal George* on Thursday; the *Cressy*, *James Watt*, *Exmouth*, and *Brunswick*, have followed since. The *Medea* has arrived from the West Indies, bringing, amongst the passengers, the Rev. Mr. Gordon, chaplain to the *Eurydice*. Three of the gunboats ordered in anticipation of further war have just been launched, the *Quail*, *Ripple*, and *Pickle*.

A new planet was discovered, on Thursday, at the Radcliffe Observatory by Mr. Posson, first assistant.—It is described as a little brighter than a star of the tenth magnitude.

It is stated by the official manager engaged in winding up the affairs of the Tipperary Bank, that the late Mr. John Sadler was responsible for £300,000.