

# The Church.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF MR. BALSTON COX.

On the afternoon of the fourth Sunday after Easter, after uniting in the solemn worship of the Sanctuary, the hand which makes this record, grasped, in parting the warm hand which now is cold in death. Mr. Cox, full of hope and spirits, left the next morning, with a large party, for Wisconsin. He was going to complete the beautiful sanctuary, which he had been erecting, at his own expense, in Delafield, and he bore with him some of the appropriate furniture which he had procured from abroad, to adorn this house of God. On Friday night he parted from his friends to retire, and soon after, that fearful cry "A man overboard!" was heard. As he was very near-sighted, it is presumed he missed his foothold on the narrow guard of the steamer. Though his voice was heard for some time, the darkness of the night, and it is to be feared the too slight search of those who little value human life, prevented a rescue. The name of the lost one was not known, until his vacant place in the morning revealed the sad truth to his sorrowing friends. And even then, strong hopes were entertained that he might have reached the shore, or that some other boat might have rescued him. These hopes were vain. The waters have only given back to his sorrowing friends the lifeless remains.—*Banner of the Cross.*

## CHURCH UNION.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Richmond.

On Thursday, the 29th instant, a meeting was held in the Village of Richmond, and County of Carleton, of the members of the United Church of England and Ireland, who reside in the village and its vicinity, for the purpose of forming a Branch of the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto. The meeting was large, and some persons had come a distance of eight miles to attend it. The Rev. John Flood began the proceedings of the day with the Morning Service, and subsequently addressed the meeting concerning the attempt which is being made to deprive religion of the support arising from the Clergy Reserves. He commented on the evils which must follow if this wicked attempt be successful, and then put one of the questions which the Lord Bishop had proposed to the Lay Delegates in Toronto, viz., "should we take any steps to protect the property and endowments of the Church?" This was immediately answered by an unanimous exclamation of "Yes; we will take all steps!"

The Rev. John Flood then explained the objects rules and declaration of the the Church Union.—A Chairman was appointed, *pro tem.*; and the following resolution was moved by the Rev. J. Flood, and seconded by Joseph Hinton, Esq.,

That in the present exigency of the Church, we the laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Rectory of Richmond, do conceive it to be our duty to form ourselves into a branch Union of the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto." Carried unanimously.

It was then moved Mr. Thomas Miller, and seconded by Mr. Wm. Hall,

That we fully concur in the rules of the Union, laid down for the observance of the Branch Unions, and do agree to the declaration of members appended to the said rules. Carried unanimously.

It was moved by John Sumner, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Robert Betch, jun.,

That Joseph Hinton, Esq., be Chairman for the present year; Mr. Thomas Miller, Deputy Chairman; Rev. John Flood, Chaplain; Mr. Edward Mills, Secretary; Col. Ormsby, Treasurer; and that Messrs. James McLean, Alex. Brownlee, James Mills, Wm. Eastman, and Constantine McGuire, be the Committee. Carried unanimously.

Several other resolutions were then put and carried and the Meeting separated.

North Gower.

On the same day, another numerous meeting took place in the township of North Gower. Another Branch of the Church Union was formed and similar resolutions were passed.

Grantham.

On the 30th May, a meeting took place on the 9th line of Grantham, at which a Branch of the Church Union was formed. Similar proceedings took place, and resolutions adopted. This meeting was even more numerous than either of the two former ones.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Beckwith.

At a meeting convened by public notice, and held in the Church of Franktown, on Thursday, the 22nd day of May, 1851, for the purpose of forming a Branch Union of the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto, several resolutions were submitted and carried unanimously. Amongst others, it was

Resolved.—That in the present exigency of the Church in this province, we, the laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto, inhabitants of the second Rectory of the Township of Beckwith, do conceive it to be our duty to form ourselves into a Branch Union of the Church Union of the diocese of Toronto.

A Branch Union was then duly formed.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Hillier.

CLERGY RESERVES.—Proceedings of a Public Meeting, held in the Church, Hillier, the 2nd day of June, 1851, pursuant to public notice, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to secure the Clergy Reserves for religious uses, as provided for by the settlement of 1840.

Captain Young was called to the Chair and Mr. D. G. Leslie was requested to act as Secretary.

Proposed by Mr. George Jones, seconded by Mr. Henry Babbit, and

Resolved.—1. That by the act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 1840, the Clergy Reserves were declared to be the property of all denominations of Christians in this province, for the maintenance of Religion, and the diffusion of Christian knowledge, according to their respective religious views.

Proposed by Mr. James Jones, sen., seconded by Mr. Samuel Jones, and

Resolved.—2. That we shall oppose to the uttermost of our power any attempt to disturb the principle of that settlement, or the appropriation of the funds arising from these reserves, to any other than religious purposes.

Proposed by Mr. John Gerow, seconded by Mr. Seth Thorn, and

Resolved.—1. That Petitions to his Excellency the Governor-General, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly be adopted, and that the undernamed gentlemen be appointed a committee to obtain signatures to the same.

Committee—Mr. James Jones, Mr. John Gerow, Mr. D. G. Leslie, and Mr. S. Jones.—*Pictou Gazette.*

## ARRIVAL OF THE "ASIA."

New York, June 4.

The *Asia* arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, in ten days and sixteen hours from Liverpool.

English political news is unimportant. It was firmly believed that the Government would be beaten on the Ceylon question, and would resign. Government has determined to aid the proposed Railroad between Halifax, Quebec and Montreal.

M. Lamartine recommends the repeal of the present election law and a return to universal suffrage.

The Dresden Conference had closed without any result, and the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and King of Prussia, were holding a private conference at Craoov.

The Pope had sent for a large force of Austrians, to supply the place of the French troops who were about to vacate Rome.

Advices from Paris of the 22nd, however, state a French battalion of infantry had been ordered to leave that city for Rome.

A Court Martial at Rome had condemned to death three Roman citizens for stabbing French soldiers.

The latest telegraphic reports brought by the *Asia* from Paris, represent a growing feeling of confidence in the minds of the public on the question of revision of the Constitution. The Legitimists and Democrats show a disposition to compromise, which backed by the general feeling of the country, will probably lead to the renewal of the President's powers.

It is said that the Cabinet at Vienna, in compliance with the reiterated requests of England, has finally concluded to set at liberty Kossuth and the other refugees, however, that they shall immediately vacate Europe, and engage not to return without the formal consent of the Austrian Government.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER "PACIFIC."

New York, June 7.

The Steamer *Pacific* arrived at her wharf to-day, making the run in ten days and two hours—by far the fastest passage on record.

The British steamer *Niagara* had arrived from Boston at Liverpool.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular of the 27th says:—More loing in corn market at last week's prices.

150 Hungarian refugees had embarked at Havre for New York.

The report that the Austrian Government had consented to the liberation of Kossuth is not confirmed.

The meeting of the King of Prussia and the Emperors of Austria and Russia, was to take place on the 27th.

The Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, to the number of forty-four, entered their formal protest against the Synod to be held by the Bishop in June. The protest may thus be briefly summed up:—"That the said Synod is opposed to the spirit of the Constitution of the Church, that the declaration to be issued is uncalled for; that the Synod would not be one of free discussion; that, having no power of itself, it would be futile, and have the appearance of schism.

At the Great Exhibition on the first day of admission at one shilling, to the great astonishment of every one, the entire of the Chrystal Palace was not so crowded as usual. A rush was anticipated and the consequence was that but a comparatively small number came.

In the French Chambers there have been very violent debates. On Friday the 23rd ult., the Minister of the Interior was assailed for the exercise of undue influence in a recent election, in the department of the Landes.—M. Faucher pleaded that his policy had been in the main neutral, but that he had expressed a firm opposition in the Cabinet to the electoral law of May 31st The defence failed. The Assembly would have been better pleased if the Ministry had boldly declared that the Government had influenced electors in its favour. Government is using all its influence to procure petitions to the Assembly for a revision of the constitution. All the English Conservative papers in the interest of President Bonaparte, and in opposition to the Republican Constitution, say that those petitions are numerous.

## Further Extracts from our English Files.

### Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 16.

The Bishop of SALISBURY presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Chichester against the Bill for the Management of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates.

The Duke of ARGYLL presented a petition from the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, against the assumption of the title of Bishop of any place in Scotland by the Clergy of any denomination of Christians whatever, as no man was entitled by law to be called Bishop in Scotland.

The Bishop of SALISBURY said a few words on behalf of the Bishops of the Church of England and Scotland, but we could not make out their purport; but his remarks called forth a distinct assertion from

Lord CAMPBELL, that the Supreme Court of Scotland had solemnly determined that the assumption of the title of Bishop by any member of the Episcopal Church in that country was decidedly contrary to law.

The Bishop of SALISBURY was understood to say that, though it might be illegal, no offence was committed against the law of Scotland in assuming the title of Bishop in that country.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE rose to present a petition relating to a transaction which had occurred in the Diocese of Salisbury, in the presence of the Right Rev. Prelate, who presided over it with so much credit to himself and so much benefit to the community. He had no knowledge of the accuracy of the contents of the petition, but, as it was respectfully worded, he considered it to be his duty to present it. The petition came from the gentry and other parishioners in the parish of Wool, in Dorsetshire. Up to the year 1844 Wool had been a Chapel of Ease to the Mother Church of Combe Keynes, and had enjoyed the benefit of a Curate. In that year it was made a separate district, and had two parishes (we could not catch their names) attached to it. The prayer of the petitioners was that, as they received no benefit and no increased spiritual

attention since their formation into a separate district Church, provision might be made for the due administration of the rites of religion among them. The duties of the three parishes were now performed by a single clergyman, who was thus compelled to undertake the care of three parishes. After some other observations from the noble Marquis, which were quite inaudible in the gallery, he concluded by stating that the petitioners humbly prayed their Lordships to relieve them from their present painful situation in respect to the performance of Divine Worship.

The Bishop of SALISBURY thanked the noble Marquis for the courtesy with which he had given notice of his intention to present this petition to-day, and for the kindness with which he had mentioned the discharge of his duties in the Diocese over which he presided.—He wished that he could say that the facts mentioned in the petition were incorrect, but, unfortunately, he could not do so. He had tried to obtain parties to communicate spiritual instruction to the district Church of Wool, and still hoped that he should be able to do so. But there were 800 persons in the district of Wool, and the provision for the Incumbent was only £118 a-year. The hamlet of Wool contained 500 of those 800 persons, and it was two miles distant from the parish Church. Before the year 1844 there was a resident Curate at Wool; but he had since found it difficult to procure one. He had given his assent to the formation of Wool and two other parishes into a separate district Church, in the hope that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would be able, out of the funds which came into their hands, to provide for its endowment. In that hope he had been disappointed, as the funds of the Commission had fallen short of the demands made upon them. He was afraid that, until those funds should be forthcoming, his hopes would be disappointed. He had endeavoured to gain the services of a Curate in the parish, and still hoped to be able to do so. He had himself offered to contribute to that purpose, and would be willing to bear half the expense of a Curate, provided others interested in the matter would bear the other half, until the Ecclesiastical Commissioners found the necessary funds.

Monday, May 19.

After several petitions complaining of agricultural distress had been presented,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE rose and moved the second reading of the Income-tax Bill, and proceeded to state the reasons why he thought the House should allow the Bill to pass. He had always been aware of the inconveniences attending such a measure, and of the many objections which might be made to it on the score of the unequal way in which it pressed on various classes of the community; but, in spite of all those objections, he thought that when the House considered how far, by continuing the income-tax, they would, in the first place, facilitate the importation of raw produce, and in the second to what an extent they would be able to take off other taxes which pressed more heavily on the community, they would find that these objections were met and answered. The noble Marquis then mentioned the taxes which the Government proposed to repeal and modify as a set-off against the income-tax, and concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

Lord STANLEY agreed with the Marquis of Lansdowne as to the necessity for maintaining the public credit, for which reason it was, perhaps, impossible to dispense with it this year, but he utterly dissented with him as to the expediency of continuing the income-tax as a means of extending and developing free trade, and of facilitating the importation of foreign produce, which had already brought such distress on the country.—The noble Lord then enumerated several propositions which had been made for getting rid of this tax by degrees, and of which the Government ought to have availed itself, but concluded by stating that in the position in which the question stood he should be very sorry to take upon himself the responsibility of advising the House to reject a Bill which they were unable to amend, but the passing of which was necessary for securing the credit of the country.

Lord BERNERS considered it a duty to endeavour to make the law as little objectionable as possible, and would, therefore, inquire whether the Government contemplated any check upon frivolous and vexatious surcharges.

Lord MONTEAGLE had no objection to the income-tax on occasions of great emergency, but thought the country ought not to be led blindfold into a system of perpetuation under the pretext of a periodical renewal.

Earl GREY, in reply to Lord Berners, said that he was afraid that no further check could be put upon surcharges than those employed at present, unless the secrecy which it was necessary to throw over the levying of the tax were interfered with. He agreed, to a considerable extent, with Lord Monteaule in his objections to the income-tax as a peace-tax, and he had expressed very strongly in 1842 those objections, which he still continued to entertain; but, he was bound to say, experience had convinced him that the immense advantages to the country which had been procured by means of the income-tax were well worth the sacrifice they had made.

After a few words in explanation from Lord BERNERS,

The Bill was read a second time; and their Lordships then adjourned.

Tuesday, May 20.

No business of importance was transacted.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL.—SCOTTISH CHURCH.

Thursday, May 22.

The debate on the motion that the House go into Committee upon the Bill was resumed, but the discussion was of so desultory a character as not to need recording in our columns, and the debate was again adjourned.

In the course of his speech, the LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND said—He would reply that there was a very great difference between what was done by a voluntary association within the kingdom, and what was done by the word and at the command of a foreign potentate out of the kingdom. (Hear.) In the next place, no Dissenting denomination that he was aware of ever had done, or ever had attempted to do, what the Pope had done by his rescript, and never had claimed the power which Cardinal Wiseman arrogated to himself in his pastoral letter. Neither the Wesleyan Methodists nor the Free Church of Scotland, nor any other dissenting body, so far as he knew, had ever claimed the slightest power over any other persons than those who belonged to their own persuasion. Reference had been made to the Scottish Episcopal Church, and to the case of Bishop Skinner, of Aberdeen, who, it seemed, had excommunicated one of his Clergy for some Ecclesiastical offence. (Hear.) Now, he (the Lord Advocate) thought that case was very strongly illustrative of his argument. The case was this:—Bishop

Skinner had published a sentence of excommunication. The Clergyman did not choose to lay under that sentence, and, conceiving that the Bishop had no right to publish it, he brought an action against Bishop Skinner in the Courts of Scotland. The Bishop came into Court, but he did not plead as Bishop of Aberdeen. He designated himself, most appropriately, as "Dr. William Skinner, exercising Episcopal functions within the Diocese of Aberdeen." [An hon. Member.—] "Adopting the words of the Act of Parliament." The question arose whether Bishop Skinner was privileged in the statements he made—whether he was in the exercise of a known and recognized public function, or was in the position in which any other person would have been; and, as far as the case went, the Court certainly found that there was no privilege. The case was eventually terminated by compromise.

PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL.

Friday, May 23.

The debate on going into Committee upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, which stood adjourned until this day, was not resumed, but, upon the question that the Speaker leave the chair, a division immediately took place, when the question was carried by 116 against 35, and the House went into Committee upon the Bill.

The first proposition put by the CHAIRMAN, that the preamble be postponed, was met by a motion from Mr. Keogh, that it be taken first, which led to a discussion of some length, embracing the object of the measure, its provisions, and the proposed amendments of the Bill.

Mr. DISRAELI, declared that under no circumstances would he consent to apply legislation upon this subject to England which was not applied to Ireland, adding that he objected to the bill as it stood, which did not assert a principle, but contained a clause of petty penal legislation, and that he should support any amendment which would attempt to cope with the difficulties requiring this legislation, and the reasons for it, making the Bill a retaliatory act, to vindicate the national honour, baffle conspiracy, and assert the cause of civil and religious liberty.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL concurred in some of the remarks of Mr. Disraeli, and, signifying the views of the Government, with respect to the proposed amendments, suggested that the Bill should be committed *pro forma*, to be recommended on Monday, in order that the Bill might be in the mean time re-printed in the form to which the Government intended to adhere.

The suggestion was ultimately adopted.

PAPAL AGGRESSION BILL.

Monday, May 26.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved that the Chairman report progress, observing that this was not the first or second Bill which had been laid upon the table; that notices had been given of amendments which did not apply to the bill in its present shape; and that time should be given for considering its new provisions.

Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. GLADSTONE suggested that one of the law-officers of the Crown, or some member of the Government, should explain the legal effect of the Bill as it now stood, which appeared to Mr. Gladstone full of perplexities.

Lord J. RUSSELL did not think this an unreasonable request when they came to the first clause; but Mr. Reynold's must be first disposed of.

A good deal of discussion followed respecting the understanding of Friday, and an alleged arrangement between the Government and Mr. Walpole; ultimately the motion for reporting progress was negatived on a division by 252 against 46.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL then explained the legal effect of the Bill as it stood, which he denied to be a new Bill. After an exposition of the preamble, he observed, with respect to the first clause, now added to the Bill—"that the said brief, &c., and all jurisdiction, authority, or title conferred thereby, was unlawful and void"—that it was declaratory, embodying the rectal void in the preamble, and he had first thought it to be superfluous. The second clause, which forbade the assumption of titles to pretended Sees or Dioceses, &c., in the United Kingdom, under a penalty of £100, merely extended the Act of 1829 (10 George IV. c. 7); and the simple answer to the objection that it would interfere with charitable bequests and trusts of Roman Catholics was that the Act of 1829 had not had that effect in Ireland.

This explanation was much canvassed, and led to further elucidations of the scope and operation of the Bill.

The question that the preamble be postponed underwent a long debate, or rather conversation, in the course of which Mr. Reynolds moved that the Chairman report progress, which was negatived on a division.

The other questions were affirmed upon a division. Lord ARUNDEL and SURREY then renewed the motion that the Chairman report progress, which was supported by Mr. Reynolds, who declared that, no matter how many divisions took place, the clause should not pass that night.

Mr. ROEBUCK and Sir F. THESIGER recommended the Government to concede this delay, the latter observing that, after the opinion expressed by the Solicitor-General, it would be proper to amend the first clause, applying it not only to the particular brief, but to all similar briefs and rescripts in the United Kingdom.

Sir G. GREY, on the part of the Government assented to the Chairman leaving the chair, to sit again on Friday.

## BANQUET TO THE FOREIGN COMMISSIONERS.

The grand Banquet to the Foreign Commissioners of the World's Fair in London (referred to in our summary) is said to have been one of the most magnificent fetes ever witnessed in London. The dinner took place at the Castle Hotel, Richmond. *The Times* says:

"Triumphal arches spanned the streets, and flags of all nations fluttered with surpassing profusion from balcony and house top. Inscriptions conveying a hearty welcome were displayed on every side, and high did the general enthusiasm run, that repeated cheers broke forth from the crowd when the strangers made their appearance. Arrived in the grounds of the hotel, an agreeable mode of passing the time till dinner was announced had been provided; a series of rowing matches took place on the river, each being well contested with great spirit, and by experienced oarsmen. During this interval, also, Mr. Chapman presented to Lord Ashburton, his Lordship of the day, a congratulatory address, which his Lordship acknowledged in suitable terms. Shortly after nine o'clock the company assembled in the large hall of the hotel, and the following, among other persons, were present on the occasion.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashburton, his Excellency the Turkish Minister, M. le Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sar-