THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1844.

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The intelligence from England by the last Steam Packet, which, both civil and ecclesiastical, has already been laid before our readers, is of a varied and interesting character; and although the most immediately exciting may be the result of the long protracted trial of Mr. O'Connell, and the verdict of guilty which, almost against hope, the cause of good order has gained against that master-spirit of insubordination, the most important unquestionably is the debate upon Irish affairs in the Imperial Parliament. If this debate, as competent and impartial judges have pro nounced it, has been as able and splendid as any that are recorded in the forensic annals of the empire, its interest and importance have been mainly derived, we can understand, from the high and solemn points which have come under discussion; questions affecting not the interests of the passing generation only, but of millions yet unborn, -touching not merely upon the physical energies or temporal advantages of our mighty empire, but upon the eternal interests of its people, -involving not theories or doctrines which the people, involving the circumstances of another generation may sweep away, out asserting principles or immutable strength and unchangeable obligation,points of belief and grounds of action which man cannot despise or cast aside, without infringing upon divine prerogatives and trampling upon laws and rules that have been revealed from heaven.

The debate, in short, derived its main interest and importance from the sentiments elicited in reference of the Church of Christ, to be devoted to educational to the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland, and the conflicting views which were started as to the best means of causing Protestant efficiency to conciliate with Romanist content, -how the unadulterated truth of God's holy Word was to be maintained in that | truths of Christianity. convulsed and unfortunate country, without prejudice or offence to the abettors of superstition and the advocates of error. The hopelessness of such conciliation was distinctly enough hinted at by many a speaker on the occasion; and while some rash spirits, to whom the eternal truths of pure religion are matters, it is to little understood, that it may be advisable to return be feared, of comparatively slight concern, were for to it again. In the mean time, we must firmly prorending away the alleged causes of discontent by a test, on every moral and religious ground, against the partial or complete sacrifice of the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland, it was gratifying to behold the Protestant Church of Ireland to purposes of Gethe Ministers of the Crown resolute in the expression of their determination to yield to no compromise which would affect the integrity of the Church of the Empire planted in that portion of the dominions of Her Majesty. Lord STANLEY, once a Whig, but ever consistent in his maintenance of the principle which he so eloquently advocated now, emphatically declared. -" To any proposition to exterminate the Established Church, I cannot consent .- Against the confiscation of the property of the Church, I shall raise my voice as long as I have a voice to raise. - While I believe the bulk of the people of England is fully determined to do full and substantial justice to the civil rights of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, this, I believe. I share in common with a vast majority of the people of England, -a fixed and an unalterable determination to maintain and uphold in every portion of this empire the Protestant Established Church." And in answer to various propositions for the appropriation of the revenues of the Church of Ireland, so as to conciliate the Romanist and give content to the Dissenter, Sir ROBERT PEEL declared, "The conviction of my own mind is, that the best course which could be pursued Establishment. When I say, 'in its integrity,' I don't mean to exclude all such reforms as may be necessary to ensure the efficiency of the Church for the purposes of that Church, but I do mean that I shall never consent to the overthrow of the Protestant Church, and have its revenues transferred for the maintenance of three different forms of religion in Ireland,-to have its revenues divided between the Protestant, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic Churches, I never will be found to consent; nor to any similar devices that were suggested, meaning nothing if they do not mean the ultimate destruction of the Protestant Church in Ireland."

These are sentiments worthy of a Conservative Ministry, and powerfully in unison with the great principles which have placed that ministry in their present position of strength and honour. If clung to and acted upon without compromise, they are sentiments which will maintain Sir Robert Peel in the possession of patronage and power; but if madly flung away, through indifference or fear,-if there be any receding from the determination to uphold the Protestant ascendancy, and to preserve the Protestant Establishment, in Ireland,-if there be a moment's parleying with propositions for sequestering her revenues, or appropriating to secular education what was solemnly set apart for the dissemination of the truths of religion, Sir Robert Peel would be deserted, at that instant, by the might and virtue of the nation, and the Conservative Ministry would fall, not soon, we fear,

With the expression of these sentiments, we shall scarcely be expected to concur in the following remarks which we lately observed in our much respected contemporary, the Montreal Courier :-

"It is evident, from the tone of the debate on Irish affairs in the Imperial Parliament, that the Ministers are going to set themselves in earnest, to do that for Ireland which ought to have been done years ago, that is to redress the real grievances under which the people labour, and to pass measures which may tend to raise the national enarcter of the people, by educating them, and setting on foot such public works, as will benefit the country, be the means of introducing capital, and bringing forward the resources of the most fertile country in the world. "We fear that the Church question is the greatest stumbling block in the way: but we are of opinion, that the time is come when it must be boldly grappled with, and if any man in the Empire can do that at this juncture, it is SIR ROBERT PEEL. No one will, we think, accuse H is Six Nomen't use of any thing like hostility to the Church of the State We would resist to the death any attack upon its consti tution or its revenues; but we think that a step might be taken with regard to it in Ireland, that would do vested interest, either now or for hereafter. We would wish to see every parish in which there was not a dec majority of Protestants, held in abeyance; that is, that on the death of each incumbent, the revenues of such parish priated, after paying a Curate in each parish where there are any resident Protestants, to the purposes of general Education. By this plan, the living itself would not be alienated from the establishment, and if a case should occur in which a parish at any future time should regain a majority of Protestant inhabitants, an incumbent could again be presented to the living. This measure would bear hard on the lay patrons of livings alone, because they would thus be deprived of the right of presentation, and consequently would miss the opportunity of putting relations and friends into good sinecure berths; but private interests must be sometimes sacrificed to those of the public; and we do think that no conscientious man could fail to approve of such a measure as this. The true religious interests of the Establishment would not suffer, because, by the appointment of a Curate at a small salary, the services of the Church would still be provided for. Something must be done at any rate, and we are truly glad to see that such good feeling pervades the minds of

Our contemporary has shewn himself so decided and zealous a friend of the Church of England, that we regret exceedingly to be obliged to express our dissent from the positions laid down in the above extract. On the plan suggested by our contemporary, the integrity of the Establishment would be vitally assailed, and its distinctive features well nigh obliterated, by reducing the lawful holders of the property of the Church into mere stipendiaries of the Crown; by transferring, in short, to another power possessions and rights which, in reality, belong to the Protestant prevented us from noticing these productions, and

Government, - which very possibly might be unfriendly sister Church in the United States, - tempted as we to the maintainance of the Protestant faith in Ireland, have often felt ourselves to interpose a humble word make it over to its enemies.

Nor, in this case, would it matter much to the Roman Catholic, so long as his tithes must be paid, whether they were handed over to the Crown for appro priation to their legitimate objects, or paid directly to the rector or curate upon the spot. It is the payment of them at all which is to the Roman Catholic the standing grievance; and so long as they are applied to the maintenance of the Protestant faith, -through what agency is of little comparative consequence,—he will cling to it, and agitate upon it, as a grievance still.

But our contemporary intimates that what is not pecially required for the maintenance of curates in he several parishes, should be appropriated by the Crown for the purposes of general Education. For what sort of education, we would ask? If it be for one founded upon Scriptural principles, -of which the word of God is to be made the basis, -would the Roman Catholic be satisfied? Would he hail as a the Clergyman to the Schoolmaster, if the principles to be taught by each are the same? if the exchange in churches?

and orthodox contemporary to recommend the seques- scribed towards carrying this improvement into effect. One-fourth of remainder sent to tration of the revenues of the Church for the support n winch only gleaned and garbled portions of it are to be allowed. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that he contemplated the approval of such injustice, -nay, of such sacrilege as this; the depriving the Protestant Establishment in Ireland of a portion of her revenues, solemnly and specifically set apart from time immemorial for the maintenance of the principles institutions, in which,-like the notorious one of Mr Girard, lately commented upon, -no religion shall be allowed to be taught, or, if allowed, in a mixed, garbled, and unsatisfactory presentation of the great

It might be useful to add a few remarks as to the real and legitimate owners of Church property in Ireland; but in discussing that point we should be too much transgressing our usual limits. It is nevertheless so important a one, and perhaps in general so appropriation of a shilling of the lawful revenues of neral Education.

In our paper of the 22d March, under the head of Colonial News, appeared an article extracted from the Port Hope Gazette, entitled "Interesting Narrative,' giving an account of a series of providential retribuons upon individuals therein described to have committed certain heavy crimes. It was asserted that a person, named C-b, acknowledged on his deathbed that he had been one of the guilty parties, with have been committed, which it is not now necessary

It appears that the individual here alluded to was an inhabitant of Peterboro', and that similar reports concerning him prevailed in that neighbourhood about the time of his death. In consequence of these rumours, the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, who had visited him frequently during his illness, made the following declaration to his congregation on the Sunday succeeding his interment :--

"On the last occasion of our assembling ourselves to-gether in the house of God, I deemed it my duty, in com-John Cobb. I have abundant reason to hope that these rayers went not forth from feigned lips, but that they ere as heartily offered by the congregation, as they were jously desired by the sufferer. I have, however, a farner duty to perform: justice to the memory of the dead -consolation to the feelings of his friends and relatives -all these motives require me to address you briefly especting some malicious and unfounded stories that nave, I know not how, got into circulation respecting his ast moments, and some supposed statement that these persons say he made to me previous to his death. I here istinctly and solemnly deny altogether each and every He never made acknowledgment to me of his having ever committed any infraction of the to me of his having ever committed any infraction of the laws, nor, I firmly believe, was capable of committing such. He had no weight upon his mind, no consciousness of crime disturbed his feelings, or clouded his views on the several occasions when I visited him in a Pastoral capacity. He was in truth resigned, submissive, meek, yet fully trusting and firmly confiding in the abundant mercy of his God. This frame of mind, apart from all vain glavious and presumations, confidence even while vain-glorious and presumptuous confidence, even while he reposed his hopes on the immutable Rock of Ages, he retained to the last. I saw him twice on the day of his death, and I never perceived him to falter in his well-grounded confidence, or yield to the suggestions of the nemy of souls. I again desire to express my firm and confident persuasion, that the entire of the charges now brought forward to traduce his memory, are false and groundless, and I humbly hope that the party or parties who have been instrumental in forging and circulating them, may, before they are called hence, be led to lay hold on the only grounds of a Christian's hope, so that they may at last die the death of the righteous, as wel as he has done, whose memory they now would assail.

My testimony to John Cobb's life and death would be, so far as I had means and opportunity of judging,—that he lived an honest and inoffensive life; he died resigned and tranquil; his views were unclouded; no debasing fears held his soul in thraldom; he knew that if his earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, there still was repared for him a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'

It is not a little strange that, in the face of such a declaration, and in defiance of what must have been the general conviction regarding this man's life and death, such a narrative should have been framed, as appeared in the Port Hope Gazette, and which, from its peculiar and very striking character, seems to have gone the rounds of the Provincial papers. This counter statement is due, however, to the memory of the deceased who has been maligned, as well as to the living whose characters are assailed; and, after this explanation, it will require, we apprehend, something more than mere assertion to substantiate the very defamatory particulars which have been thus worked up into an "Interesting Narrative."

We exceedingly regret to observe in the Kingston Loyalist of the 4th instant a very harsh personal attack upon the reputed Editor of the Toronto Patriot. Even if adequate provocation had been given by this respected individual for these invectives of the Loyalist, our contemporary will excuse us for saying that editorial obliquities or offences,-even if such can be substantiated, -do not justify the personalities which we lament to see employed in the case in question. We have no reason to entertain any other feeling than that of respect and good-will towards the conductor of the Loyalist, and therefore he will believe us to be actuated by no unfriendly motive in most strongly deprecating the attack he has made upon the gentle. man who is alleged to be the Editor of the Patriot;a gentleman of high professional respectability, unblemished character, and the soundest Conservative principles. Our contemporary of the Loyalist, with the frankness which pertains to the character of a British soldier, will see, we trust, and acknowledge the great injustice of his remarks.

We have received a very ably-written Pamphlet from the pen of the Rev. Edward Waylen, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, entitled "The Novelties which disturb our Unity," in reply, in a certain degree, to various productions which have acquired some notoriety of late as designed to expose "the Novelties For Book Depository and Liabilities, which disturb our Peace." Our love of "peace" has

Church; and by placing it in the power of some future some others connected with the internal affairs of the to deprive it of its property altogether, or even to in defence of the ecclesiastical order and unity which For Travelling Missionary in District £25 0 0 we thought, in some cases, to be very injudiciously infringed upon. But in exciting times like the present, we must expect to be pained by some anomalous proceedings, even in quarters where we usually look for counsel and guidance to ourselves; but these unhappy results of an unhappy state of things will soon we trust, give place to that sober and settled order unity, and discretion which have always been a chaacteristic of our honoured Church in the neighbourng country, and which, after a little further subsiding f the frenzy of the day, will be proved to be her inhecent principle still.

We have much pleasure in announcing that the corner-stone of the new Tower, designed, with the connecting lobbies, to form a new front to St. Peter's Church in this Town, will be laid on St. George's Day, the 23rd instant, in presence of the several So. cieties who usually assemble for Divine Service in St boon the transfer of the revenues of the Church from Peter's Church on that day. This contemplated improvement constitutes, in reality, the commencement of a NEW CHURCH, of much larger dimensions than to be effected, is the inculcation of the doctrine of the the present sacred edifice, of durable materials, and Bible in schools, instead of the doctrine of the Bible in a style of architecture which will be creditable to the town, and worthy of the cause which it is designed For surely it cannot be the meaning of our sound to subserve. About £850 has already been sub- For Widows and Orphans of Clergy £14 8 41 The subscription-list lies at the store of J. V. Boswell of schools from which the Bible is to be excluded, or | Esq.; where also may be seen the plans of the several improvements which are about to be made.

> Any person happening to have an extra copy of Vol. I. of this Journal, which he would be willing to exchange for a copy of Vol. III., would hear of in opportunity of doing so by applying at this office.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

THE EAST DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

On Thursday, the 7th March, the Second Annual Meeting of "The East District Branch of the Church Society" was held in Trinity Church, Cornwall, at which the Rector of the Parish presided. The information brought forward on the occasion was highly interesting to a very respectable audience, and the motives which were supplied for future exertions in behalf of the Society, nust have carried conviction to every heart. Whilst a the speakers were impressed with the feeling that much still remained to be done, and that no one had done much as he might do, in the cause of the Society, al appeared to be encouraged in their work by the results of the past year; especially when it was considered, that collections for religious purposes had hitherto scarcey been attempted in the Church. The Report for the pat together with the Resolutions which were passed at the Meeting, are here subjoined :-REPORT.

At the last General Meeting of the "East District Branch of the Church Society," your Committee had occasion to advert to the depressed state of the agricultural and mercantile interests of the Province, as having effected very materially the parochial contributions for the preceding year. It has pleased an All-wise Providence that that depression should continue bed that he had been one of the guilty parties, with other particulars in reference to the crimes alleged to the that your Committee is enabled to remark, that the cause tude that your Committee is enabled to remark, that the cause of the Society has received warm support in many of the Parochial Branches in connection with this Association.

Your Committee has learnt, from the Reports which have this Association pledges itself to appropriate from its funds the

een forwarded to the Secretary, that several new names have been added to the list of subscribers for the past year, and it for three years from the date of his appointment. would take this opportunity of urging upon all those who are ngaged in collecting for the Society, the propriety of applying every member of the Church for their contribution and aid. By this means the attention of every Churchman will be directed to the objects of the Society, and your Committee feels assured, that the better those objects are understood, and the fore the exigencies of the Church are known, the greater will be the self-denying efforts of the people to co operate in so holy

the Society which is collected for Missionary purposes, is not employed to increase the stipends of those who are already engaged in the work of Missions, but chiefly to provide addinal Travelling Missionaries for those places where the settlers cannot provide one for themselves.

It appears, from the Reports which have been received, that the want of Travelling Missionaries is very painfully felt in many of the back settlements comprised within the limits of this Association. Numbers of Churchmen have established themselves in remote situations of the forest, and the yearly influx of emigrants into this Diocese is continually adding to their number. Those persons must be followed into their orethren, otherwise they will remain entirely destitute of the distrations of the Church for many years to come. while, their morals will be exposed to the utmost hazard, they will be liable to forget the lessons of piety which they once had learnt, and the danger will be great, lest they should be entangled in the paths of schism and error. Your Committee would, therefore, earnestly call the attention of Parochial Associations to the subject of Travelling Missionaries in the back settlements of their immediate neighbourhood. If the more wealthy evince this brotherly regard for the spiritual are of their poorer neighbours, it will call forth the er f the latter much more effectually than if they were left to heir unaided efforts. Gratitude towards their benefac well as a regard for their own interests, will stimulate them to

That the new settlers are willing to contribute, according to ability, to supply themselves with the ministrations of the Church, is shown by two of the Reports which have been laid efore your Committee. In one instance, the sum of £20 has nents, to be added to the contributions of others, to furnish them with a Travelling Missionary. In another, a like sum has been guaranteed, for the same purpose, by four other places, part of our poorer brethren, to contribute themselves towards he supply of their spiritual wants, surely it is the solemn duty of every Churchman, upon whom God has bestowed a larger hare of this world's riches, to furnish whatever may be lacking

hrough their poverty.
Your Committee, therefore, feels much pleasure in stating hat the sum of £50 10s. has been paid into the hands of the District Treasurer, towards the support of a Travelling Missionary for the Johnstown and Eastern Districts, and that one Mission has pledged itself to contribute £15 annually, for three years, for the same purpose. And as soon as the sum of £75 can be guaranteed for a like period, the Bishop has kindly offered to add £25 yearly from the funds of the Parent Society. Hence, your Committee is very sanguine in the hope that, at the next General Meeting of this Association, it will be able to announce the cheering fact, that a Travelling Missionary has been labouring in the Johnstown and Eastern Districts, supported wholly by the funds of the Church Society.

In conclusion, your Committee would call upon all the members of this Association, to unite with it in prayer to Almighty God, that "He who hath begun a good work" in this Province, through the instrumentality of the Church Society, would graciously be pleased to prosper it with His blessing, that the number of labourers in His vineyard may be increased, that the hearts of His people may be disposed to support them cheerfully, and that our Society may be the means of turning many from sin to righteousness, and from the The following is an abstract of the Parochial Reports which ave been received by your Committee, so far as they relate to the receipts and expenditure of monies during the years 1842 and 1843. Your Committee regrets that it has not been furnished with Reports from all the Parishes in connection

KEMPTVILLE AND MARLBOROUGH.

Total receipts £35 1

Appropriated. For Book Depository and Liabilities, Parish Library, Sunday School Books and Insuring Churches ... £26 5 9 One-fourth sent to Toronto 8 15 4 BROCKVILLE. Total receipts Special Donations. For building Parish School House Travelling Missionary in 5 10 0 Widows and Orphans of Clergy Students in Theology -, preparing for the Ministry 2 5 0 - £19 12 6 One-fourth of remainder sent to Toronto.....

Parish & Sunday School Libraries 27 18 111

WILLIAMSBURG AND MATILDA. Total receipts £84 4 Special Donations and Appropriation. Painting and Repairing Churches... 16 3 9 One-fourth amount for general purposes sent to Toronto Appropriated. For Insuring Churches, &c...... 10 5 6 Printing Tract
Book Depository, Parish Library,
and Sunday School Books..... 13 0 0 - £84 4 BYTOWN. Total receipts..... £28 0 0 Appropriated. For Parochial purposes.£21 0 0 One-fourth sent to Toronto 7 0 0 £28 0 CORNWALL. Total receipts. Special Donations. For support of Parochial School ... £30 13 Travelling Missionary in District... 10 0 (One-fourth of remainder sent to 5 10 0 Appropriated. For repairs of Parsonage 21 12 10 £67 16 PRESCOTT. Total receipts £66 14 Special Donations. 13 3 21 For Travelling Missionary in District 10 0 0 Parish purposes, say Sunday School Books and Library, Repairing 29 2 9 __ £66 14 RICHMOND. Total receipts £ 8 15 0 Special Donation. For Travelling Missionary in Dal-Appropriated. For Parochial purposes..... 5 6 3 Gross amount received for 1842 and 1843... £347 7 Collections after Sermon for 1843.....

Total amount sent to Toronto, exclusive of Collections after Sermon Cornwall, 7th March, 1844.

Total.....

£406 8 0

The following Resolutions were then adopted:-On the motion of Rev. E. Boswell, seconded by G. C. Wood, Esq., V. P.

Resolved, 1 .- That the Report just read be adopted and published in "The Church," for the information of the members of the Society and the public at large. On motion of Rev. J. Flood, seconded by Mr. James

Resolved, 2 .- That this Society earnestly intreats every Clergyman of this Association to call upon his congregation zealously to assist with their substance in promoting the objects

On motion of G. S. Jarvis, Esq., seconded by Mr. D.

Resolved, 3 .- That whereas this Meeting learns with great

required sum to ensure the services of such a Missionary, say On motion of Rev. R. Blakey, seconded by Rev. S. S. Resolved, 4 .- That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Office-bearers of this Society for the past year, and that they be requested to act for the ensuing year; also, that as the

Rev. A. Williams, of Cornwall, is about to return to England, the Rev. E. Boswell be appointed one of the Secretaries in his The ignorance which prevails with regard to the real objects

Rev. J. Pyke,

Rev. J. Pyke,

Rev. J. Pyke,

Rev. J. Pyke, dness of God in the success which has attended the efforts

WESTMINSTER, LONDON DISTRICT.

of this Association.

A meeting was held on the 15th of February, at the residence of Mr. J. Hopkins, to take measures to erect a Church in the seventh Concession of the Township of Westminster, on the direct road from St. Thomas to Lonlon, 61 miles from the former place, and 8 from the latter. Smith having been called to the chair, and Mr G. H. Lindsay appointed Secretary, several Resolutions, similar to those generally offered on such occasions, were dopted; and a letter from Mrs. Watson was read, in which she expressed her intention to give ten acres of land for the site of the Church. It being understood by the meeting that a sum of money had been placed in the hands of G. Claris Esq., of St. Thomas, by his friends in England, to be applied to the building of a place of public ns as would conform to certain conditions required by or assistance, and at the conclusion of the meeting the following requisition was drawn out, signed, and for-George Claris Esq., St. Thomas.

worship with that regularity they would wish-Resolved, in order to supply this destitution, that a Church in con-nexion with the United Church of England and Ireland, forthwith erected in the seventh Concession of the Township of Westminster."
At that meeting Mrs. Watson announced her intention

of conveying to the Bishop of the Diocese and his successors, ten acres of Lot No. 18 of the seventh Concession, on which to erect the Church. And it was farther resolved to enter into a subscription towards defraying the expenses of the building, and before the meeting broke up, £29 17s. 6d. was subscribed for that purpose, and the st is still in circulation. But as we fear the whole amount that may be subscribed will not be sufficient to carry our purpose into effect, and understanding that there is a sum of money now lying at your disposal to be pplied to the erection of a place of worship in this neigharhood, we, the undersigned, respectfully request that you will take the matter into your favourable on, and render as much assistance to us in our under taking as may be in your power, especially as we have obtained the assurance that should the Church be erected, the Rev. Messrs. Burnham and Stewart will perform Di vine Service in it twice a month. We are, Sir,

JOHN K. LABATT, and 67 others. In reply to the above, Mr. Claris returned the following

St. Thomas, March 8th, 1844. Messrs. J. K. LaBatt, and Minchin Jackson, Gentlemen,

Your favour of the 23rd ult. I duly received, with the llowing enclosures:-1. The proceedings of a meeting of those favourable to the erecting a Church in connexion with the United Church of England and Ireland. 2. equisition signed requesting assistance from a fund placed my disposal for the purpose of building a place of worship, (agreeable to the expressed wishes of the people and ordance with certain doctrines, the power being placed in my hands to direct how that express e made,) in the 7th Concession of the Township of West-

The requisition being signed by a large majority of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood,—and the liberal dona-tion of Mrs. Watson and others, appearing more likely to scord with the original intentions of the donors of this fund, therefore, Gentlemen, through you, I with pleasure beg leave to acquaint the requisitionists that I accede to their wishes, which, combined with the great interest taken in the good cause, I sincerely hope under God may he of lasting benefit to the settlement.

Your sincere well-wisher and servant,
G. T. CLARIS. P. S.—When the necessary arrangements are made, that is, the Deed made to the Bishop of Toronto, I will hold myself responsible for the sum of £118 0s. 3d., Hali-

I remain, Gentlemen,

fax Currency. This sum granted by Mr. Claris, together with the donations received, and, it is hoped, to be received through Mrs. Watson from friends of the Church in England, and the subscriptions of the people since the meeting, have enabled the Committee to enter into contracts for the building, and no doubt remains but that the Church will be completed in every respect and ready for Divine Service, by the end of July. It is proposed to build a small

Rev. Mr. Cronyn of London, notwithstanding his various and arduous duties, has consented to officiate in the Church cheered the Duke as he passed and said "Learner die art." once a month when it is completed,—so that the inhabiants will enjoy the ministrations of the Church three times in the month,—and it is hoped that eventually a weekly Service will be secured. The lands in the south part of Westminster have but lately been taken up by settlers, and it is pleasing to see the people in their new settlement, so earnestly seeking the *old paths*, though there is no lack of those who lie in wait to deceive, and draw them into new and dangerous ones.

We are glad to learn that the Messrs. Gilkison have, with their usual liberality, furnished to the Travelling Missionary of the Wellington and Gore District, the Rev. James Mockridge, the use of a house, rent free, in the village of Elora, for twelve months. The dwelling is represented as a most comfortable and commodious one, and attached to it are a garden, orchard, &c. To this seasonable kindness is added that of A. Geddes, Esq., in permitting the use of his stable adjoining the above premises, during the same period. Nothing can contribute more to the personal comforts of the Missionary, who may have a family, than a commodious and convenie situated house; and it is a great gratification to learn that such is furnished, in many instances, without any infringement upon the sufficiently narrow income of the Clergyman officiating .- ED.

From our English Files.

PARLIAMENTARY.

THANKS TO SIR C. NAPIER AND THE ARMY OF SCINDE. The Earl of RIPON rose to move that the thanks of the nouse be given to Leiutenant General Sir C. Napier, for the | be thanked by every man in that house (hear, hear). skill and gallantry with which the military operations in Scinde were carried on, and for the decisive victories with which they were crowned; and that the thanks also of the house be given to the several officers of the army serving under Sir C. Napier for their gallantry, zeal, and meritorious conduct; and that similar thanks be given to the non-commissioned officers and privates in the army, both native and British. In doing so the noble lord traced the career of the gallant General from the early part of last year, when the operations commen-ced, through every successive stage, until their final and glorious close, carefully avoiding, in a case where unanimity was so desirable, any topic which might provoke dissension. Ma-jor Outram's claim to praise, too, for his extraordinary defence against vastly superior numbers in Hyderabad, was not forgot-ten; and the noble lord concluded by an animated eulogy upon the spirit, discipline, and fidelity of the native troops.

The Earl of AUCKLAND seconded the motion wi

slightest qualification, and said he thought that England had reason to be proud of such an officer as Sir C. Napier. Not even excepting Plassy and Assaye, he would affirm that more conspicuous victories had never been achieved than those for which they were now about to thank a British and native army, led by a British commander. (The noble earl, in the course of these observations, was frequently cheered by the Duke of Wellington and other noble lords on the ministerial side.)

The Duke of Wellington should endeavour to guard himself from saying anything which was in the slightest degree calculated to produce a difference of opinion amongst the mem-bers of that house. The motion was one which he sincerely hoped would be unanimously agreed to. He could not listen sion to the strong sense which he entertained of the merits of those officers and of that army whose conduct had been now brought under the consideration of the house. He could not withhold his cordial assent to the motion which had been submitted to their lordships. o the observations that he heard made without giving expresmitted to their lordships. After having given to the subject a full consideration, he must say that he never knew an instance n which a general officer showed in a higher degree all the qualifications which were necessary for enabling him to conduct great operations. He manifested at all times entire discretion nd prudence in the formation of his plans, great activity in making the preparations which were necessary to insure success and finally great zeal, gallantry, and science in carrying his plans and preparations into full execution. His march upon Emaum Ghur was one of the most curious military feats which he had ever known to be performed, or had ever perused ar account of in his life. He moved his troops through the lesert against hostile forces, he had his guns transported under circumstances of extreme difficulty, and in a manner the most xtraordinary; and he cut off a retreat of the enemy which endered it impossible for them ever to regain their positions. After retiring from this successful operation, he collected all his troops, and made those preparations for future attack which were necessary to the completion of his success. He made the most of this extraordinary attack, which was comon of his guns, and obtained the most complete victory, Not only did he secure Hyderabad, and the portion of the Indus which lay in his rear, but he brought up a rein forcement, and placed himself at the head of a stronger army chains have and drop from the manner and manner and drop from the manner and the commanded before the partie. The manner are the chains have and drop from the felt, too, the influence of the the most difficult operations, and it must be in the highest degree gratifying to their lordships to remember that those and gallant efforts had been attended with perfect sucbeen speaking resulted in another brilliant victory, in which he again showed all the qualities of an excellent general officer, bravest troops. After this, he again pursued the enemy to their capital on the border of the desert, of which he took possession, and he subsequently entered the desert to take possession, and he subsequently entered the desert to take possession, and he subsequently entered the desert to take possession, and he subsequently entered the desert to take possession. session, and he subsequently entered the desert to take possession of another post, which might be likely to afford an asylum to the enemy hereafter. In the course of these operations an occurrence took place, which turned out to be one of the causes f the great success which attended our arms. mined to obtain possession of Omerkote, he found the Indus rising in his rear, and he apprehended that it might not be easy for him to keep up his communication with Hyderabau. He for him to keep up his communication with Hyderabau. He for him to keep up his communication with Hyderabau. He for him to keep up his communication with Hyderabau. He purest principles of the lature should not have the power to spoil the constitution, they gave the supreme court the power to render null and void any act which was ultra vires, and opposed to the spirit of the common law of the land." (Hear.) the siege, and to take fresh orders. The same individual rode back again 40 miles to communicate to the officer conducting the siege the further directions of the general, and to restore the operations against the fort. He (the Duke of Wellington) George Claris Esq., St. I nomas.

Sir,—In pursuance of notice duly given, a public meeting was held at the house of Mr. Hopkins on the 15th of mentioned this circumstance to show the great confidence reposed in Sir Charles Napier by the officers and men under his posed in Sir Charles Napier by the officers an "The inhabitants of the north of Southwold and south of Westminster living equi-distant from London and St. Thomas, both of which places, however, being at too great unanimity which he trusted would prevail on the present occadistance for them and their families to attend divine sion (hear, hear). He wished to mention one fact more; it reply: was, that Sir Charles Napier, on the morning after the sec battle, read to the army a dispatch which he had just received from the Governor General, approving of the conduct of the army at the battle of Meeance, and intimating that that victory Wellington) really believed that the reading of this dispatch materially influenced the success of the operations in which the army was at that time engaged (hear, hear). The resolution was then put and agreed to unanimously.

A similar vote of thanks was proposed in the House of Comand eccentric old sailor:-

Sir C. NAPIER said, he rose under no ordinary feelings to return his thanks to the right hon, baronet for the very eloquent gallant relative, and for the honour he had also done him (Sir C. Napier) in having spoken of him in terms which he had no right to expect (hear). The right honourable baronet had mentioned the services of his gallant relative, beginning at the battle of Corunna, and following up the whole with his services which his solving; but he was ignorant of some other services which his gallant relative had also performed (hear); and he (Sir C. manner in which he had brought forward the services of his Napier) hoped the house would permit him to mention them, as they were to the honour and credit of that gallant officer (hear, hear). At the battle of Corunna it was perfectly notoious that whilst leading on the 50th Regiment in the front of Well done, my Majors!" (hear). The very expression of "my majors" would have stamped them as heroes at once (hear) the head with a sabre-was stabbed in the back with a bayonet a bullet went through his leg, and two of his ribs were broken made in the House of Commons by that distinguished Cons y a cannon-ball (hear, hear). (hear, hear), and he was sure that no man in England or France would rejoice more than Marshal Soult when he heard of the orious conduct of Major Napier (hear). When he returned to England—his regiment was in Spain under the Duke of Wellington—he obtained permission to go out as an amateur, and was present at the battle of the Passage of the Coa. At the battle of Busaco he was present—he himself (Commodore Napier) was also there as an amateur (great laughter), and he ild not do better than follow the steps of that great man (hear); and his relative in that engagement was shot through the nose, and the ball fell into his jaw—he sank back into his arms, and he (Commodore Napier) carried him off the field (hear, hear). He was as brave a man, and possessed of as that Sir R. Peel has declared his intention of carrying out the sir R. heroic courage as any man that existed in the present day (hear, hear). He remembered that at the battle of Busaco Napier was dressed in the red uniform of his regiment-the coat of the staff was blue—he was with the staff—and he lic chaplains in workhouses and gaols—supports the

Church, but to have it well finished and furnished. The field he met the Duke of Wellington; and, though the body cheered the Duke as he passed, and said, "I cannot die at a better moment" (hear, hear). He held him whilst the ball was extracted from his jaw, and though he kicked, he uttered not a word (cheers and laughter). That might set the house in a laugh, but it had not that effect upon him (loud cheers).— After he recovered from his wound, the next battle he was in was that of Fuentes d'Onor; then he escaped for once. He then appeared at Cordova—his two brothers were wounded, but he escaped; he received promotion; and his next services were under that great admiral, Sir George Cockburn, off the coast of Spain, when, though there was no regular fighting, as in the rest of Spain, yet very extraordinary and gallant actions were performed (hear). As a civil officer, his services in Cephalonia were a proof; and he (Commodore Napier) fancied that no man had done more for the improvement of the island than Sir C. Napier did during the time he was there. He did almost more than it was possible for any man to do in so short a time (hear, hear). They next found him in India, and the right hon baronet had so well described his conduct from the time he took the command, that it was necessary for him (Commodore Napier) to say very little upon the subject. Still he hoped the house would excuse him for dwelling with pleasure and complacency upon the services his gallant relative had per-formed there, and the manner in which he had executed them (hear, hear). He believed that if any hon, member read the blue-book then before the house, and looked into the whole of his relative's plans for seizing or surprising Kurachee, he must admit that the man who could plan all that and execute such an enterprise in a desert, with the loss, he believed, of only six camels, must be a man possessed of very great qualities indeed (hear, hear). They were not entering into the policy of Sir C. Napier and his operations then (hear); he had nothing to do with that policy, but only with his conduct as a general officer commanding an army (hear, hear). If his policy we bad, try him for it, and punish him, if they pleased; but let his conduct as a general officer, and that of every man in his army,

> THE COMMON TIW OF --(From the Cambridge Chronicle.)

During the late debate on Ireland, one Attorney-General chieved, and another strengthened a high reputation. We are not concerned here to speak of the former, but we cannot re-frain from congratulating the electors of the united boroughs of Hantingdon and Godmanchester upon the fine address of their learned representative, Sir Frederick Pollock, yesterday week.

The whole of his speech was pervaded by that manly modesty, frankness and good-nature which no one who knows him will for a moment deny him the possession of. His beautiful vindication of the common law against the disparaging sneers of Sir Thomas Wilde we must transfer to our columns :-

"I own I was perfectly astonished to hear him put this question—' Where have the liberties of the people of England been buried?" And then he answered himself by saying—'In the courts of the common law." (Hear, hear.) 'How,' said my learned friend, 'how is it that the rights and liberties of the people have been swamped? By means of the common law. (Hear, hear.) I do not know whether my hon, and learned friend is in his place or not, but I have no intention of uttering a syllable which can give him the slightest pain; but I cannot help saying I felt that if he had drunk of the spirit of our common law in the way our great lawyers of old had drunk, and had tasted that stream in the spirit of our ancestors, he never would have made that remark. (Hear, hear.) The common law of this country is the great shield and protection of public and personal freedom. From that we have derived some of the very first principles of liberty. (Hear, hear.) If we had not had our common law, I doubt whether there would have been a single spark of liberty left in this country. (Hear, hear.) It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of trial by jury, which is part of our common law. (Hear.) We owe to our common law that collection of 12 men to inquire into the guilt or innocence of our fellow-subjects and to protect their rights. (Hear, hear.) To our common law more than to anything else we owe our right to meet and discuss matters of public opinion; and it is by meeting in that way that we discover our strength And let me add, juries have continually worked out the liberty of the subject, and sustained public and personal rights. (Hear, hear.) Does my hon and learned friend mean to say that only the interests of the Crown or a particular class are served by our common law? Who was it pronounced that general search warrants are illegal, though they had continued from the time

But there is another instance of the value of our common law. What was the first effort made towards the extinction of slavery, and the liberation of the negro race? It was in the case of the negro Somerset. About the year 1772 Somerset, the negro, who had come over to this country, was shipped on board a vessel to go to Jamaica. The common law by habeas brought him out of his dungeon on board ship, and it brought him into court, where the question was argued, and that great principle was decided, that the liberty of every human being is commensurate with the extent of the shores of this country, that the noxious weed, slavery, cannot exist in its climate for a moment, that 'the instant the slave touches the sacred soil of Britain his than him to the sacred soil of Britain his than him to the sacred soil of Britain his than him to the sacred soil of Britain his social and domestic liberty. I never wish to see the law applied or wrested to any other purpose, or in any other way, than it cess (hear, hear). The advance and attack of which he had of it from the first to the last. (Cheers.) But I will not dwell upon this; I must say, however, that there is a very remarkable astance now existing of the greater respect which is given to courts of law than to courts of legislature. I cordially agree application of it. But there are many persons, and the hon-and learned member for Bath knows it, in this house, and many more out of it, exceedingly glad to have recourse to courts law as a possible refuge from the tyranny of this house. (He they founded that constitution which they enjoy, upon the purest principles of democracy, they took care that the Legis-

THE PAYMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIESTS IN

IRELAND. In another part of our paper we have extracted from out English files a notice by the Standard of a remonstrance addressed by the Electors of Pontefract to their present Conservative Member, Mr. Monckton Milnes. the payment by the Government of the Roman Catholic Priests in Ireland is one which, at the present moment, is exciting considerable interest in England, we give below Mr. Milne's

To the Rev. the Vicar of Pontefract.

26, Pall Mall, Feb. 26. Rev. and Dear Sir,—I have received a memorial signed by ourself and other excellent friends of mine in Pontefract, claratory of your and their dissent from the sentiments expressed by me in the late Irish debate in the House of Comons, and I believe that a brief exposition of my opinio the subject will be the best and most respectful answer I can

I am most anxious to maintain unimpaired the Protestan We can- Church establishment in Ireland—not because it is a bond of mons by Sir Robert Peel, and carried unanimously. We cannot refrain from presenting to our readers Commodore Napier's speech on this occasion. It is highly characteristic of the brave an act of parliament—not because it is subservient to the state, but because I believe it to be a true branch of the Church of Christ, and because I would not consent to deprive any of Protestant fellow-subjects in Ireland of the advantages of the Church Establishment. I do not think the resources of that

admitted as soon as claimed, and where there is plenty of fluous wealth to support unsalaried ministers, I cannot the unqualified evil of the action of that system, where authority of priesthood is despotic, and where the mainten of the clergy is wrung from the necessities of an all but pauper

the battle, the great general under whom he was brought up, Sir John Moore, said to Napier and his friend Major Stanhope, I find that the impolicy of leaving the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland in the exercise of this independent power was held by Mr. Pitt, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Grenville, and Lord Cas-At the head of his regiment Napier advanced—it was the first three he had seen an action, or heard the fire of an enemy in his life—he advanced at the head of his men, leading them on with mouth to offer the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland a similar mouth to offer the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland a similar the greatest possible coolness. Something occurred to impede them—he was surrounded by French troops—received a cut on the year 1825 a motion, conched in the very words I used, was vative, Lord Francis Egerton, and was carried by a considerable

officers, Marshals Ney and Soult, and nursed, and afterwards they restored him to his family, even without an exchange (hear), ear), and he was sure that no man in England and the state of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy was strongly urged in the late debate by a majority of the speakers on our side. testant grounds, declared he had no objection to the principal and this opinion was confirmed by the speeches of the

and this opinion was confirmed by the speeches of the Islamy to the Admiralty and the Irish Lord of the Treasury (Mr. Young), by Mr. D'Israeli, Sir W. James, Lord Claude Hamilton (a late Oraugeman), and many others, although some of them differed as to the fitness of the opportunity.

You say "that you wish to retain unimpaired the Protestant character of our government." I would suggest that this phrase is hardly applicable, now that Roman Catholies are eligible to parliament (Poutafract herself has twice selected). eligible to parliament (Pontefract herself has twice them as her representatives) and to the highest offices spirit of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill without the religious distinction-now that the state defrays the cost education of Roman Catholic priests-pays the Roman

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