150

an ancient practice to beg for the mother of the gods. opposition to it. Aristoxenus is applauded for an answer which he once made to one of these applications; ou τρεφω, replied editions, and we are sure that, when once known, it he, την μητερα των Θεων ήν οι Θεοι τρεφουσιν.- | will be much sought after in this diocese. We vennequis stipem cogito."

II. Again; is it not possible that the disgusting use of the Galli in the worship of Cybele may have provement of its music does not seem an adequate enjoyment of good health. cause to account for a practice so revolting, one which The Lord Bishop of Toronto has for the last few days neither Christianity nor Judaism can possibly coun- been confined to the house by an attack of indisposi-

III. There is yet another coincidence equally singular. Our Lady-Day, or the Day of the Blessed us to state, labours under a great and obstinate debi-Virgin of the Roman Catholics, was heretofore dedi- lity, aggravated, we believe, if not induced, by unre-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page, Poetry—To a Young Chorister. On the alleged Presbyterianism of the English Reformers. Union of Sects. Heathen origin of the Worship of the Blessed Virgin. Fourth Page. Poetry—The Cross in the Sky. The Arrest. Garner—Dr. Featley, Bp. M'll-vaine, Bp. Fleetwood, Rev. W. Howels.

A Sermon will be preached by the REV. DR. BEAVEN, Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, on Sunday Morning next, the 26th inst., in the Cathedral Church of this city, in aid of the funds for crecting the Church at the Yonge Street Toll Gate. This picturesque little edifice is still encumbered with a heavy debt. The increasing congregation worshipping there have made great exertions: a Sunday School has been established : two services are held every Sunday, and two weekly services during Lent: a collection is also made every Sunday : and the Rev. C.

very great, as well from the general poverty of the countries, as from the mendicant religious orders with which they are filled, a proportional variety has been single topic of Bantism, before he had even conformed in the souls of the coloured population, and all those whom I which they are filled, a proportional variety has been introduced into the forms of supplication. Thus to the Church. His conclusions, therefore, are to be some beg "for the Church," some "for the souls in regarded as those of a layman, who, up to the time of not, will be accepted in the same Christian feelings as offered. purgatory," whilst another class, at least as compre- compiling the evidence embodied in the work, had no nensive as the former, request charity "for the Ma- partialities in favour of Episcopacy, but whose prejudonna." Now it is not a little curious, that it was dices, partialities, and supposed interests were all in

We think that this work will go through many (Clem. Alexandr.) "I feed not the mother of the ture to suggest an amendment of some unguarded gods, whom the gods themselves support." And it phraseology in the Epistle to the Reader, the printing is a striking circumstance, that a law is mentioned by of the Greek words in Greek type, the addition of an Cicero, allowing persons in the service of Cybele the | Index, and the careful correction of errors of the exclusive privilege of collecting alms. (Cic. de Leg. 2.) press,-as improvements in the forthcoming second "Præter Idææ matris famulos, eosque justis diebus, edition. The volume well deserves the minutest care in every respect.

The Lord Bisbop of Montreal, it will be perceived occasioned the introduction of a similar class of per- by referring to the Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence, sons into the service of the Church of Italy; persons has returned to Quebec from his late Visitation. We which the canons of that Church itself do not permit are happy to presume, as we have not heard or read to enter into holy orders? And surely the mere im- anything to the contrary, that his Lordship is in the

> tion, which is fortunately not of a serious character. The Rev. R. D. Cartwright, of Kingston, it grieves

eated to Cybele. It was called "Hilaria," says mitting devotion to ministerial duties too great for Macrobius, on account of the joy occasioned by the his strength. Beloved by all who know him, and rearrival of the equinox, when the light was about to spected by all who have beard of him, he will have exceed the darkness in duration; and from the same many and many a sincere prayer offered up in his beauthor, as well as from Lampridius, it appears that it half to that merciful Being in whose service he has was a festival of the Mater Deûm. Moreover, in a spent himself; and, amid the deep and increasing Greek Commentary upon Dionysius, cited by Demp-gloom that thickens around this betrayed and mis-governed Province, the tidings of his recovery would mer travelling. In the course of his late tour, his Lordster in his Roman Antiquities, it is asserted, "that governed Province, the tidings of his recovery would

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHUCH.]

DEATH-BED ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Editor,-Such great and alarming changes are daily taking place in the English vocabulary, that we poor colonists are constantly in danger, notwithstanding our well-known and much abused loyalty and attachment to our father-land, o losing all the advantage of rapid communication by means of n, by losing our knowledge of the vernacular idioms, and thus being separated from it by far more difficult and impassable rriers than those of land and water-I mean the difficulty of making known our thoughts and sentiments to each other. At the time when our admirable version of the Scriptures was first printed and circulated, a good man was one who, like Barnabas the Apostle, was full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. The bad or wicked were those who forget God. The one thing needful meant that faith, which, with its inseparable attendants, hope and charity,-the Saviour of sinners came to teach, whilst pointing to that everlasting kingdom, to which his death opened the way. But the modern march of intellect, like the hysician in Moliere's comedy, "has changed all that." The meant is now no longer on the right side, and 1 am afreid the brain also has undergone some slight mutation, and that the optic nerves which lead from it have, at least with some of our modern Editors, been playing false with their employers, and,

betrayed his Lord-money; and as a corollary or inseparable consequence, the good are those who have plenty of it, and the art those vast Colonial processing of the British is and the set of the bar the set colonial processing of the British is a set of the set of only applicable to augdrupeds, ox. gr. a horse or a mule, while their biped tormentors, by whom they are with much care and pains-taking, taught or forced, in self-defence or resentment of the ill usage bestowed on them, to make a shew of resistance, are hable to no such imputation, But you are, perhaps, beginning to say here is much heating about the bush, pray come to the point. I was led into these reflections by the account of the death of Mr. Edward Drumand in the Montreal Gazette of Saturday last, February 25. nass by as irrelevant all the previous circumstances, and co at once to the concluding part of the narrative. We are here ured that every kind feeling which adorns the character of a gentleman was combined with the piety, the resignation, the rue religion of a Christian. It night be so. Let us hope it was so. But what, sir, do you think was the amount of evince upon which this exalted character was made to rest?-Why, when informed that all hope of recovery was at an end, his answer was, "Well, I have endeavoured to live honestly, doing as much good as I could, and I place my hope in God's mercy for my redemption." Now, I ask, is it not apparent that the last, which is almost the only emphatic word sentence, has here no meaning or connection whatever? Did the writer imagine that one whose life had been for any period, however limited, under the influence of that hope which is inspired by the Scriptures of truth, would have passed out of this state of being, without a single audible expression of it, without one word of practical recognition of "that only sure anchorhold of hope which entereth into that within the veil. calm but decided intimation of the Christian's peace, to cheer the sorrowing survivors. Nothing is here discoverable but the last sad and deceitful refuge of unalloyed infidelity-a vague and andefined trust in the uncovenanted mercy of God. sir, the death-bed of the infidel Hume, with the episode of the whist table, and the dull and sickening jokes about Charon and his boat, were to the full as edifying and likely to have been as beneficial to the bystanders, notwithstanding the pions wish expressed at the end of the narrative, "Would to God Incid and masterly manner addressed the Meeting-setbad men could have witnessed his end." Alas, sir, this is the way in which thousands, and tens of usands, pass away to their final doom. Bad men are not at all shaken by such an end, but rather confirmed and fortified in their evil principles. The following is a description of it given by one who knew something of the matter. The eircumstance of his being an inspired writer, will have no tendency to lessen the value of his testimony with any of your readers: "There are no bands in their death, but their strength is firm; they are not in trouble as other men, neither are they plagued like other men." I repeat that I have no knowledge of the personal character nere adverted to, that I deplore his untimely fate, and earnestly of his last moments, than the one now under consid But should no clearer or less equivocal evidence be afforded us of his claims to the Christian character, let us not forget the ot life, but the wrath of God abideth on him," Port Neuf, 27th Feb. 1843.

I. The number of beggars in Italy and Sicily being to their several subordinate topics. The classification the shaft was meant individually, not generally, but 1 prefer,

I am, Sir, your's respectfully, A. C. W., JR. Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.
Collections in aid of the Funds of the Society made in the several Churches of the Diocese, in compliance with the Lord Bishop's Circular :
\pounds s. d. reviously announced, in number 94, in am't 373 5 $2\frac{1}{2}$
The Treasurer has since received the following, viz:
n the Church at Brantford, through the Rev. James C. Usher,
the Rev. E. J. Boswell, 2 10 0
94 Collections, amounting to£378 15 $2\frac{1}{2}$ here has also been received— rom the Rev. W. S. Darling, for Parochial Subscriptions in his Mission £17 3 $3\frac{1}{2}$ a Collections at the several Sta-
tions of his in the Home and Simcoe Districts, $1 0 9$ $18 4 6\frac{1}{2}$
22d March, 1843. T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

(From the Quebec Mercury 14th March.) The Bishop of Montreal returned yesterday to town, after an absence of two months and a half, during which s Lordship has visited all the stations of the Church in the Diocese, except those lying up the Ottawa, and in the District of Gaspe, and a portion of those in the District of the Hilaria was a festival in honour of the mother of the gods, which was proper to the Romans." (Vide Dempster. Antiq. Roman. Annot. ad C. 4.) be hailed as a private blessing, and a ray of cheerful light, by thousands of his fellow-Churchmen and, we may add, his fellow-subjects. four Churches. A considerable number of other Churches are advancing towards their completion, but the hardship

The Bishop upon the whole found great cause for satis-faction and thankfulness during his tour, and has met with many evidences of an increase in the numbers of the Church cause for satis-Church population, as well as of a growing appreciation of Church principles. The operations for establishing the College at Lennox-

ille are now fairly put in train; and the school in connection with that institution which has for some time been in activity, is successfully and steadily advancing.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

During the progress of the Lord Bishop of Montreal's itation of the Churches in the Diocese of Quebec, it will doubtless be gratifying to every friend of the Church to learn that, among many other similar instances of action in furtherance of her interests, a Meeting was held in Sherbrooke on the 23d February last, for the purse of forming a branch of the Church Society for the District of St. Francis. The New Court House was very kindly offered for the occasion by W. Bell, Esq., and, although the weather was unusually severe, there was ample proof of the interest felt in promoting the great and sympathy for the poor, and has been most active in su-

The Church. English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

NORTH-WEST AMERICAN MISSION, RUPERT'S LAND.

(From The Ecclesiastical Gazette.) The Bishop of Montreal had kindly intended to visit this Mission; but his Lordship has hitherto been pre-vented by ill health from undertaking so long a journey -2000 miles-the greater part of which must be per formed in an open canoe, and during which he must necessarily be greatly exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. Under these circumstances, the Missionaries strongly press the importance of a Bishop being appointed for Rupert's Land. On this subject Mr. Cockran writes, Ang. 9, 1842.

o from the Bishop of Montreal, that his Lordship would prevented by indisposition from visiting this distant unch of the Episcopal Church. Our distance from any hop of the English Church, and the difficulty of any Coial Bishop visiting us, argues most conclusively that re should be a Bishop appointed for Rupert's Land. is country, which is nearly as large as Russia, is now ag in a state of barbarism, and under the dark cloud eathenism. Were there a Bishop appointed for it, heathenism. Were there a Disnop appointed for R, should not despair of seeing many a spire directing erratic inhabitants of the dreary forest to God, the athor of their being, and the giver of all good." On the same subject Mr. Smithurst remarks, August

There are more than a thousand persons here ready Confirmation ; and on many other accounts would the sence of a Bishop tend greatly to strengthen our Infant urch. It is therefore of the utmost importance that should receive an episcopal visit; but we must sub-with patience to the will of God.

"The Romish Church is clearly getting ahead of us; and why? Because they have a Bishop, who sends forth his Priests into every corner of the land. The Romish Priests have, this summer, traversed the country from the

confines of Canada to the shores of the Pacific. I non the "Rupert's Land is of equal extent with Russia, and would of itself form a larger diocese than all the other North-American dioceses put together. I have no doubt that if there were a resident Bishop, there might soon be a Native Ministry; and it is only by Native Agency that we can hope to see the Indians fully brought to a knowledge of the Gospel. It gives us great pleasure to see the efforts which are being made at home for supplying addiional Colonial Bishops; and we trust that, ere long, this mportant field will meet with due attention."

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUERS AND CHARTISTS AND THE CHURCH.

(From the Nottingham Journal.)

The poll for a Church-rate, which was proceeding in St. Mary's parish of this town, when we went to pret parochial churches in the kingdom-a sacred and ye dead and come to judgment. ancient place of worship, to which the poor have free access, in a parish containing a population of 30,000 sonls. This call was made after a lapse of eight years, during which a rate for the necessary repairs of this edifice has the during the subject of AGITATION IN IRELAND.— PAIESTLY RAPACITY.—We extract the following state-ment from the English organ of the Romanists—the True Tablet:—Letters, from the dioceses of Elphin and Achonthoroughly repaired and enlarged at the cost of about 3,000*l*., which was contributed at the solicitation of the

persons to the elective franchise, would be thoroughly destructive of all the principles of rational freedom.--Churchwarden was about to read, from his written paper, the motion that he would propose, viz., that a rate of one and sixpence in the pound be made upon LAND, and one shilling upon HOUSES, for certain objects, and to be collected in certain modes, which he would have proceeded to explain : no sooner were the words "eighteen-pence" syllable uttered, than the mob prevented another being heard ; and in their pretended "love of fair dealing we presume, placarded the town with staring notices, conveying the false impression that a rate of one shilling and sixpence had been demanded. Such was the tumult. that but comparatively few persons chose to brave the uproar; aud either from fear, or a most culpable apathy, the friends of the Church cut but a poor figure on the

The Burford Friendly Society Tenbury Annuity Society Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge...... Society for the Propagation of the Gospel...... The Worcester Infirmary 300

of Clergymen, South Shropshire 200 200

who lived with him two years, the testator bequeathed ol., in addition to any wages due; and to those of four years service and upwards, 20*l*. each; to several of his workmen 5*l*. each, annually for life, and to several of his ottage tenants the free enjoyment of the premises for their lives. He also bequeathed the nurse in the family an annuity of 101.—Worcestershire Guardian.

CLIFTON .- The new church about to be erected at Clif-Bristol Journal.

accompanied by a gross outrage, on the authority of a trustworthy correspondent :-- "Patrick Clarke, of Doon, in the parish of Bailieborough, and county of Meath, died in the parish of Balileorough, and county of Meath, died of fever on Christmas-day, and, having been a convert from the Roman Catholic religion, the Protestant clergy-man of the parish, accompanied by his curate, attended, in accordance with the wish of his father, Peter Clarke, at in accordance with the wish of his father, Peter Clarke, at the grave-yard of Moybologue, to inter his remains.— One of these gentlemen, the Rev. Mr. Pentland, having been previously threatened with violence, while engaged in the interment of a daughter of Peter Clarke's, a party of police was in attendance on the present occasion. This precaution had the effect of preventing actual violence, but every insult short of that was heaped upon the unfor-tunate parent of the deceased, as well as upon the sense-less corpse. Upwards of 100 boys and young men, ap-parently drilled for the occasion, interrupted the service by every species of annoyance, and by turning into ridiby every species of annoyance, and by turning into ridi-cule every sentence uttered by the officiating clergyman. No person in the neigbourhood would lend the implements necessary for opening the grave, and it became necessary to send for them to a distance of two miles. But the climax of this brutal transaction had yet to be reached,

and was consummated on New-Year's-day by the disinter-ment of the body, which was exposed on the high road, with a notice, of which the following is a copy, attached to the coffin :-- 'Take notice.-Bring this unsactified beast home to Winning and let him plant him in evry where he'l be convenient at his hand on the days of review where he'l have no more to do but call him into the fidence from St. Mary's parish of this town, when we went to press last week, closed on Saturday with a majority of 784 against the rate, after a virulent contest, which was con-ducted in the most indecent and disgusting manner. A more disgraceful scene than that exhibited in the Town Hall, on the Thursday morning, we never wit-nessed. The occasion for which the Vestry was called, was unquestionably one of the most imperative ever sub-mitted to such a meeting—being for no less important a purpose than the preservation of one of the most imagni-terest even which devents in the standard and the standard a he'l have no more to do but call him into the fridays feast

been withheld; and three years ago, the interior was ry, mention the prevalence of an active spirit of combina-Vicar, by voluntary subscriptions. And yet, under these circumstances, the Vicur, who has always shown great more stole-fees or church-dues, unless the clergy will consent to reduce them to a certain specified rate. It is said ample proof the Intersected rate in promoting the great and sympatry for the poor, and has been most active in su-good work contemplated by the Society—in the prompt attendance of every Clergymen in the district, except one, who was detained by illness. The following Reverend Gentlemen were present—Mr. Jackson of Hatley, Mr. Ross of Drummondville, Mr. Butler of Durham, Mr. Undefined for the second second

"A correspondent, on whose faithworthiness we can such powers, instructions, and authorities, as were gran hundreds of the misguided peasantry entered into resolutions, pledging themselves in the strongest and most de- Order in Council, and that the persons thereupon duly termined language not to pay the [Roman] Catholic cler- elected should take the baths, and should be called and deemed termined tanguage are particle on the general Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland, and gyman of their respective parishes one farthing dues at Christmas, Easter, or any other time. Some vile and the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council and the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council and wicked firebrand, to create distinton and division, and subsequently reap the benefit of his atrocious villainy, most industriously circulated a report that the reverend and respected Roman Catholic Bishop of the district, aided by the parish priest of Ballaghadarreen, was main silly and senseless peasantry of Gallen and Costello. entertain strong hopes that the prime mover in this nefa-rious business will be soon unkennelled. The heartless rious business will be soon unkennelled. The heartless and flagitious originator of such an infamous falschood reliance was placed on the argument at the bar, as affording should be punished most severely, and the fault will not be ours if he is not speedily made amenable to justice." THE NEW "PASSIVE RESISTANCE."-The Mayo Constitution thus records another instance in which the pea- be found, if the Crown had intended to confer it, is entirely santry have risen en masse against a Roman Catholic. priest :-- "In a parish within a few miles of this, the paish priest announced that the amount usually paid, we believe for marriages, baptising, &c., would be increased in future. This so enraged the peasantry that they broke open and took possession of the chapel, and when his Reverence arrived there on Sunday from another part of the he was fiercely assailed, and obliged to take refuge a the house of a neighbouring magistrate. We know not whether peace has been since restored between the pa-THE "ESTATICA" AT YOUGHAL .- The Rev. T. Foley, of Youghal, announces an astounding miracle to a brother [Popish] priest in Cork, that there is a young nun in the onvent at Youghal, a relative of Mr. Foley, on whose hands, feet, and side, are depicted the wounds of Christ, the Saviour; and that the holy communion blood is seen to flow from these apparent wounds. He adds, that many vitnesses will verify the miracle on oath .- Limerick Chro-ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS .- The total number of Roman Catholic chapels in England is 492; in South Wales, 4; North Wales, 4; Scotland, 71 chapels, besides 27 stations where Divine service is performed. Colleges Colleges England, 8; in Scotland, 1; convents in England, 25; a Scotland, 1; monasteries, 3; missionary priests in Engand, 648; Scotland, 86. Total of missionary priests in full extent of every measure which it may be really necessary Great Britain, 733 .- Catholic Directory for 1843. DISSENTING UNITY AND HARMONY .- Under the head of "Exchange of Pulpits," a correspondent of The Dundee Courier rates two or three of the preachers of the established sect in Scotland for symbolizing with Wesleyism in the following fashion :- " Our readers will recolect that, some time ago, we directed public attention to the unusual and irregular conduct of the Rev. Messrs. M'Cheyne and Lewis, in preaching in the Wesleyan Me thodist Chapel of this place, and in conducting divine worship agreeably to the usages of that communionven singing Wesley's hymns as accompanied by a violoncello and flutes. Notwithstanding the pointed con-demnation of their following such "divisive courses" from the worship of the Established Church (contrary to the vows of canonical obedience taken by Clergymen at their ordination), by both Moderates and Nons, we are this week called upon to record a repetition of the e same chismatical and indefensible irregularities. Last Sun day, the Rev. George Lewis in the afternoon, and the Rev. John Roxburgh in the evening preached, in the Wesleyan Chapel, the anniversary sermons of the mis-sionary society of that connection. We have not seen ny person who was present in the afternoon; but we understand that, in the evening Mr. Roxburgh conducted all the parts of the worship, except reading out the hymns, which was done by Mr. Beckwith, the pastor of the cha-pel-the singing being, of course, accompanied by the usual instrumental music."- Church Intelligencer.

quests which are free of the legacy duty, 10 per cent. :- | Committee. The case has been again argued before the Lord £500 Chancellor, Lords Brougham, Denman, Abinger, Cottenham, 500 and Campbell, the Vice-Chancellor of England, the Lord 309 Chief Justice of the Common Plea-, Mr. Justice Erskine, Dr. Lushington, and myself; and I have been instructed by their Lordships to state the reasons for the advice which they will pive to her Majesty to reverse the judgment of the Court below. That judgment was given in favour of the defendant, upon a demurrer to several special pleas to an action of tres-pass for false imprisonment, by which the acts complained of were justified by the defendant Carson as speaker of the Houre of Assembly of Newfoundland, by other defendants as mea-bers of that house and by one or measurements.

of Assembly of Newfoundland, by other detendants as mem-bers of that house, and by one as messenger in aid of the Ser-jeant-at-Arms, upon an arrest and commitment for an alleged breach of privilege of the House. Several objections were taken of a formal nature to these pleas, which it is unneces-sary to state, as the opinion of their Lordships is not founded upon any of these objections. The main question reject by upon any of those objections. The main question raised by the pleadings, and applying equally to the case of all the de-fendants, was, whether the House of Assembly had the Power to arrest and bring before them, with a view to punishment, CLIFTON.—The new church about to be erected at Clif-ton is, we understand, to be of the most costly description. The sum already in hand amounts to 10,000/. A gentle-man, well known for his liberality in support of church building, near Clifton, came forward with 1000/, and the like sum again should it be vanied. a person charged by one of its members with having used inuilding, near Clifton, came forward with 1000/., and maranteed the like sum again, should it be wanted.— Bristol Journal. RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY.—The Evening Mail gives the particulars of the following instance of religious bigotry, occurred which might amount to a contempt committee in the face of the Assembly, by the use of violent and threatening words to one of the members then present in his place; but each plea also justifies the original arrest of the plaintiff below upon a warrant issued by the Speaker, founded on the complaint of a breach of privilege committee out of the house; and if the House of Assembly had not a power to issue that

warrant, this part of such plea is bad; and as such plea is entire, the whole is bad. The question, therefore, whether the House of Assembly could commit, by way of punishmenty for a contempt in the face of it, does not arise in this case. Their Lordships are of opinion that the House of Assembly did not possess the power of arrest, with a view to adjudications on a complaint of contempt committeed out of its does and did not possess the power of arrest, with a view to adjudication on a complaint of contempt committed out of its doors, and consequently, that the judgment of the Court below must be reversed. In order to determine this question, and to ascer-tain what the legal powers of the Assembly were, it is proper to consider, first, under what circumstances it was constituted and what was the legal origin of its powers. Newfoundland is a settled, not a conquered, colony, and to such colony, there is no doubt, that the settlers from the mother country carried with them such portion of its common and statute law as was applicable to their new situation, and also the rights and im-munities of British subjects. Their descendants have on the one hand the same laws and the same rights (unless they have been altered by Parliament); and, on the other hand, the Grown possesses the same prerogative and the same powers of government that it does over its other subjects; nor has it been disputed in the argument before us, and therefore we consider it as conceded, that the Sovereign had not merely the right of appointing such magistrates, and establishing such corporations and courts of justice, as he might do by the com-mon law at home, but also that of creating a local Legislative Assembly, with authority subordinate, indeed, to that of Parliament, but supreme within the limits of the colony, for the government of its inhabitants. This latter power was exer-cised by the Crown in favour of the inhabitants of New-Ten ago the present Hanwe the joy tion of 40 of foundland in the year 1832, by a commission under the Great Seal, with accompanying instructions from the Sceretary of State for the Colonial Department; and the whole question resolves itself into this—whether this power of adjudication

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A New SUBJECT OF AGITATION IN IRELAND.— PRIESTLY RAPACITY.—We extract the following state-ment from the English organ of the Romanists—the True Tablet:—Letters, from the dioceses of Elphin and Achon-ry, mention the prevalence of an active spirit of combina-tion among the peasantry against the priests of those tion among the peasantry against the priests of those dioceses. Parties of men are traversing the country all Crown did in this case invest the local Legislature with such a privilege. If it did, a further question would arise-whether it had power to do so by law. If that power was incident as an essential attribute to a Legislative Assembly of a depen-dency of the British Crown, the concession on both sides that the Crown had a right to establish such an Assembly, puts an end to the case; but if it is not a legal incident, then it was not conferred on the Colonial Assembly, unless the Crown had Shonady and two week yetricesoning left: 4 concerts the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services and the services of the last is a sea and accert week services of the last is a sea and accert week services of the last is a second accert week services of the last is a second accert week services of the service and the services of the last is a second accert week service of the service and the services of the last is a second accert week service of the service and the services of the last is a second accert week service of the last is a second accert week services of the last is a second accert week services of the last second accert week services of the last is a second accert week services of the second acce place the utmost reliance (says the Telegraph), informs us appointed by the general instructions accompanying the complace the attings have recently taken place by day and night in the baronies of Gallen and Costello, at which Assembly, or the major part of them, respectively, should have full power to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good govern ment of the island and its dependencies, and the people and iuhabitants thereof, and such other as should resort thereto; by the parts in parts in saddling the people with the onerous burden of the poor-rate. Hence the exhibition statutes of the United Kingdom, and subject to the approbation of his Majesty, and to the negative voice of the Governor Accompanying this commission was a despatch from Viscount Goderich (now Earl of Ripon), containing instructions to the evidence of the intention of the Crown to confer the power i question upon the House of Assembly. The com itself, where such an authority would naturally be expected to silent upon this subject, nor does it grant any of the privileges of the British Parliament; and the terms used by the Earl of Ripon's letter have probably reference to the mode of conducting business, and the forms of procedure, which are to be assimilated to those of the British House of Commons; at all events, terms so vague and general could never have been used with the intention of giving the powers of commitment, and other privileges of so important a nature, if the authority of the Crown was required to bestow them by a special grant. The whole question, then, is reduced to this-whether by law the power of committing for a contempt not in the presence of the Assembly is incident to every local Legislature. The statute law on this subject being silent, the common law is to govers it, and what is the common law depends upon principle and precedent. Their Lordships see no reason to think that on the principle of the common law any other powers are given than such as are necessary to the existence and the proper exercise of the functions which it is inte to execute. These powers are granted by the very act of its establishment-an act which, on both sides it is admi was competent for the Crown to perform. This is the princi ple which governs all legal incidents-" Quando lex " concedit, concedere videtur et idem sine quo res ipsa esse potest." In conformity to this principle, we feel no doubt that such an assembly has the right of protecting itself from ra. To the all impediments to the due course of its proceeding to adopt to secure the free exercise of their legislative tune-to adopt to secure the free exercise of their legislative tune-tions, they are justified in acting by the principle of the common law. But the power of punishing any one for past mis-conduct as a contempt of its authority, and adjudicating upon the fact of such contempt, and the measure of punish-ment, as a judicial body irresponsible to the party accused, whatever the real facts may be, are of a very different character, and by no means essentially necessary for the exercise of its functions by a local legislature, whether representative or not : all these functions may be well per-ormed without this extraordinary power, and with the aid of the ordinary tribunals to investigate and punish con temptuous insults and interruptions. These powers certainly not exist in corporate or other bodies assembled with authority to make bye-laws for the government of particuar trades or limited numbers of individuals. The functions of a colonial legislature are of a higher character, and it is engaged in more important objects; but still there is no cason why it should possess the power in question. It is said, however, that this power belongs to the House of Com-mons in England; and this, it is contended, affords an authority for holding that it belongs as a legal incident by the common law to an assembly with analogous function But the reason why the House of Commons has this power, is not because it is a representative body with legislative functions, but by virtue of ancient usage and prescription, the Lex et Consuetudo Parliamenti, which forms a part of the common law of the land, and according to which the High Court of Parliament before its division, and the Houses of Lords and Commons since," are invested with many peculiar privileges-that of punishing for a contempt being one. And besides, this argument from analogy would prove too much, since it would be equally available in favour of the assumption by the Council of the island of the power of commitment exercised by the House of Lords, as well as in support of the right of impeachment by the Assembly-a claim Mr. Baron PARKE, Mr. Justice ERSKINE, and the Judge for which there is not any colour of foundation. Nor can this power be said to be incident to the Legislative Assembly by nalogy to the English Courts of Record, which possess it. This Assembly is no Court of Record, nor has it any judicial unctions whatever; and it is to be remarked, that all those bodies which possess the power of adjudication upon, and heard the first argument to request that a second might take place before themselves and other members of the Judicial punches and exercise this as incident to those which they possess, except only the House of Commons, whose

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WINNING, A.M., ETC.

" REV. AND VERY DEAR SIR,-The separation of a minister from his people is a matter of no ordinary interest; it is calculated to stir up various associations, and to cause both minister and people to reflect on their mutual responsibilities, and on that solemn account which, at the tribunal of heaven, must be given for the manner in which duties have been performed and privileges improved.

not, therefore, permit the connexion which has so long and so happily existed between us now to terminate without giving expression to our sentiments, assuring you of our most sincere respect and high estimation of your character as a friend, as a Christian, and as a minister.

" By the censorious, and those not acquainted with you as we are, the motives leading to the course you have no taken may be either misrepresented or misunderstood : as for us, who know you longest and best, whilst we deeply lament the loss we have sustained by the resignation of the ministry amongst us, we feel it a tribute most truly and justly due, sly to record our opinion that no selfish or mercenary motives have ever actuated your mind-your whole life contradicts the idea; we are convinced, and all who know you must be convinced also, that a conscientious sense of duty-a desire of being more generally useful-are the sole motives which have influenced your conduct.

We bid you adieu with sorrow that only yields to the hope that the Author of all good and Disposer of all events will so guide and govern that portion of your life yet to come, that the future may vie with the past; and that, on that day when the graves shall give up their dead, you, with those to whom you have so long broken the bread of life here below, may neet at the right hand of God, and hear the glad sentence, " Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world,'

[Signed by JOHN FLEMING and JAMES SHEILS, Esqrs, Elders; and by JOHN DYAS, Esq., Member of Session, in hehalf of the congregation.]

" December 25th, 1842."- Banner of Ulster.

[It is understood that Mr. Winning is likely to be admi'ted to the holy order of deacon in a few months .- ED. I. E. J.]

This will also be a fitting place in which to state, that,-in addition to the case of Mr. Philp, the Unitarian preacher of Rochdale, who has renounced his errors and received baptism from Dr. Molesworth, the vicar of that town,-the preacher and an influential portion of the Lady Huntingdon's congregation of Rochdale, have applied to be admitted to the Church, and offered to transfer their meeting-house, if the Bishop will consecrate it. Dr. Molesworth, in relating these occurrences, observes that " in the cases cited h "of conversions to the Church, is strikingly visible hope that some more satisfactory secount may yet he rendered "the peculiarity which commonly distinguishes those " controversies-that they arise not among the weak-"est and most ignorant, but among the best educated, words of Him "who spake as never man spake,"-" He that "the most sober, and the most intelligent of the Dis- hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son of God " senters."

The article, On the Alleged Presbyterianism of the English Reformers, which appears on the first page, is extracted from a work recently given to the world by the REV. A. B. CHAPIN, one of the editors of The Church Chronicle and Record, a most respectable journal published at Newhaven, in the State of Con- ebulition of feeling, so natural to an Englishman, on the occanecticut

The work is extremely valuable, and the circumstances under which it was commenced several years almost the very words of the learned author.

Mr. Chapin was born and educated in the bosom of the Congregational sect, and it was not until he had entered upon the duties of a professional life, we presume as a lawyer, that the subject of the organization and order of the Church attracted his attention. He then resolved to examine the question thoroughly, according to the soundest principles of legal evidence, and to draw his conclusions as rigidly as he would criminate strictures," the frequent perusal of American newsfrom books of law, not dreaming of the possibility of papers, containing "a full, true and faithful representation of its producing a change in his own views on the subject. the captures, hangings, burnings and drownings of Niggers, according to the most approved Lynch-law in the United States," to the comforts of strangers who attended on the occasion. For this purpose he read the New Testament through, with all the care and attention of which he was capable, and marked every passage that seemed to him to have

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE COLOURED POPULATION.

TO A LAYMAN OF THE CHURCH IN SOUTH CAROLINA. Niagara Frontier, March 13, 1813.

Sir,-I shall not regret having given expression to the warm sion of the "Christmas Festivals" in the pages of The Church, which have called upon my poor head those meek rebukes of the Editor and yourself, when I find such gratifying truths brought to light. "like an oasis in the desert to the weary ago are so interesting, that we here give them in traveller," "or the sound of waters to the thirsty soul," that in the city of Charleston and other places in the United States there are Christians who do believe and act on that belief "that a Negro has a soul to be saved !" I heartily thank God I have been in error, and sincerely pray that your spheres of benevolent charity to this hitherto degraded class, may be daily enlarged. In justice to myself, I must be allowed to state, that having resided many years on this Frontier and seen much of "men and manners" on both sides the lines, in their treat-service of the day will be of a lasting benefit to the many your own countrymen, in full accordance with "my too indis-

embarrassment, of extending and laying deep the founda- and affords another proof that the admission of such onsequence, the good are those who have plenty of it, and the aly bad are those who have none. So the term vice is now aly applicable to quadrupeds, ex. gr. a horse or a mule, whilst principles of gratitude, the munificent part which the principles of rational freedom.— His Lordship pourtrayed in strong and well merited expressions of gratitude, the munificent part which the listen to nothing but their own clamour. When the two Venerable Parent Societies in England had so long and so nobly sustained in supporting their endeavours to provide the scattered, destitute and famishing members of Church with the bread of life, -adverting at the same time in terms of affecting interest, to numerous existing ases, of spiritual destitution within the limits of his Charge. He then directed attention to the fact, obvious ndeed to any reflecting mind, that there must be limits to the stream of pious bounty which had so long flowed from the Parent Societies and which had blessed and fertilized so many waste places in this Diocese, to say nothing of their labours encircling the globe we inhabit-that the time had manifestly arrived when it had become imperative upon the members of the Church to unite in a well anized plan, to aid, to the extent of their power, in sending the blessings of a preached gospel, to settlements as destitute as theirs had once been-as well as to further many interesting objects set forth in the cor of the Church Society. His Lordship expressed the high gratification it had afforded him to witness the deep and lively interest with which Churchmen in all those portions of the Diocese which he had lately visited, came forward participate in the work, and concluded by commending the same to the warm and steady support of every member of the Church in the District of S Franci

The Resolutions for the formation of the District Branch No of the Church Society-followed by others, embracing the several features of the Association, were then moved, seconded, and passed with unanimous concurrence. veral interesting addresses were delivered during the passage of the resolutions both by the Clergy and Laity— all expressive of the warmth of interest felt in the great the Rev. Samuel Hinds, D. D., Vice-Principal of St. Alpassage of the resolutions both by the Clergy and Laity-Hon. Mr. Justice Fletcher then rose and in a most

ting forth a brief outline of the various enactments of the British Parliament affecting the Church in these Cobnies, and adducing from them incontrovertible evidence that alienation of her endowments could never have been from the Society's occasional paper :effected but by a wicked compromise of principle and a neful disregard of the pious intentions of hs late Majesty George the Third, as well as of the most solemn sanctions of Imperial legislation, then guided by Christian principle instead of infidelexpediency. It would be injustice to the very elequent exposition both of the injurer rights and of the consequent wants of the Church, to attempt more than this passing allusion to what, on this topic, fell from the lips of this venerable and able jurist. Hs Honthen begged to move the thanks of the Meeing to Lordship for his Episcopal Address as well as for his opened, and the sum of thirty pounds subscribed on the spot. His Lordship then dismissed the assembly with the sustomary benediction ; and the Meeting, from this auspicious beginning in favour of the extension of Christ's gospel and his Church, retired to their homes. Sherbrooke, 23d Feb'y, 1843.

BELLAMYVILLE. - (Communicated by " Cymro.")-On the 17th of February, the new church at Bellamy-ville, in the township of Augusta, was opened for Divine Worship. The service of the day was conducted as follows: Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. of New Dublin, the lessons were read by the Rev. E. Morris, Merrickville, the Ante-communion Service v the Rev. E. Denroche, Brockville, and the Rev. R. Blakey, Prescott, delivered a most impressive and edify ing discourse. After Morning Service the Sacrament o the Lord's Supper was administered to upwards of 60 The congregation reassembled about } after 3 P. M. when prayers were said by the Rev. E. Morris, lessons read by the Rev. W. Gunning, and the Rev. E. Denroche delivered a very appropriate and touchhundreds present. Great praise is due to the ladies and gentlemen constituting the church choir at Prescott for their attendance on that day, also to Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy and Mr. and Mrs. Humphries for their attention

CAMBRIDGE REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY.

This morning the Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D. D., Trinity ollege, late Vice Principal and Professor at St. David's College, Lampeter, Chaplain to the Bishop of St. David's and Prebendary of St. David's and Brecon, was elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity of this University, vacant by the resignation of the Very Rev. Thomas Turton, D. D., Dean of Westminster. Dr. Ollivant has been chosen by just the requisite number of votes, viz. : The Provost of King's, the Master of St. John's, t Master of Christ's, and Mr. John Brown. For Dr. Wordsworth are understood to have voted :- The President of Queen's, and Mr. G. A. Browne, and for Dr. Mill -The Vice Chancellor, Professor Whewell,

objects of the Society, with hearty pledges of persevering efforts to make it a blessing to the Diocese. knock, of the gross yearly value of 570*l*., vacant by the death of the late Dr. O'Connor. Dr. Hinds came to this country with the archbishop as domestic chaplain upon his Grace's elevation to the see of Dublin, and continued in that office for about three years.

PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY .- We extract the following

The Society's grants are now in aid of 243 incumbents, having under their care an aggregate population of 1,832,552, or each, on an average, the charge of 7,500 souls, while the average amount of their incomes is only 161/.; and 129 of these incumbents are without parsonage

These grants are to provide stipends for 242 clergymer and 32 lay assistants, at a charge to the Society, when all the appointments shall be made by the incumbents, of 21,110%. At the present time, 194 clergymen, and 31 kindness in presiding on the present occasion. This motion having been seconded and unanimously passed— a subscription for the objects of unanimously passed— nations to be held during the present and After the ordinotion having been seconded and unanimously passed— subscription for the objects of the Society was then it is expected that, at least, fifteen more curates will be appointed to occupy grants now vacant, requiring a fur-ther sum of not less than 1,300l. per annum. The The Society will then be paying at the rate of above 19,000/, per annum for its grants only-an amount which exceeds their present income; and which it will, therefore, be impossible for them to continue, except the liberality of the Christian public should immediately place larger means at their disposal. CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The Will of Mrs. Maria

Weybridge, late of Stamford-hill, which was proved at Doctor's Commons, on the 13th of last month, by the two executors, Mr. T. W. Browne and the Rev. T. Ferris, contains the following charitable bequests :- The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1000l.; the Church Missionary Society, 10001.; the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1000l.; the Prayer-book and Homily Society, 1000l.; the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 1000l.; the Asylum for the Blind, 10001.; the London Orphan Asylum, 10001. the Clergymen's Widows' Society, 1000l.; the Clergy Orphan School, 10001.; the Poor Pious Clergymen's Society, 1000/.: the Female Orphan Asylum, 1000/.; the years Alderman of Cripplegate Ward, and Lord Mayor of London in the year 1801.

and Rev. George Rushout, of Burford House, near Tenbury. Some mis-statements having been subsequently made with respect to the charitable bequests of this much lamented and benevolent individual, we think it right to and marked every passage that seemed to him to have any bearing upon the organization or order of the Apostolic Church. These he then classified under the bissings of education, and not being so fortunate as to see the bissings of education, and not being so fortunate as to see the bissings of education, and not being so fortunate as to see the bissings of education, and not being so fortunate as to see the bissings of education expressed. I might attempt to back out by stating

From our English Files.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. Wednesday, January 11.

WILL OF THE LATE REV. G. RUSHOUT .- In our obi- (Present, Lord CAMPBELL, Lord Chief Justice TINDAL of the Admiralty Court)

KEILLEY V. CARSON. RELEAST C. CARSON. Their Lordships met this morning, for the purpose of giving adgment in this case, which had been twice argued. Mr. Baron PARKE.—The great importance of the principal mestion in this case induced those of their Lordships who

the ex visitir the R gave 1 its er Main: party, These A (Fr C Febru took 20:h the d Fr but when Wes one mile mile belie Sl dolla N weat the trip. on T the S Live price subr mar A 78. T Feb fron the inte 7 pon bac The case Gen inte dier Not ami sion Gov acro allu then ledg hav those spir or a the The pore Go and that the atte J hon Son han to t offer