LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNTY COURT.—The Registrar (R. R. M. Daw, Esq.), commenced in court on Wednesday that after the end of the present year the day of sitting will be Tuesday only in the week.

The treasurer of the Exeter Temperance society thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £5 from Lord Courtenay, M.P.; and £2 from J. D. Coleridge, Esq.

The hon. treasurer of the Institution for the Blind thankfully acknowledges the receipt of a legacy of £88 5s. from the executors of the late Miss Warren, of Truro; and also a thank-offering of £5 from a lady.

At a meeting held in London on the 15th inst., Mr.O. H. Wanger (now of Christ Church College) was admitted formerly of Mansion House, Exeter, and admitted a Member of the College of Preceptors (M.C.P.)

The following sums have been subscribed to the Denham statue:—Messrs Passmore and Alexander, £1 1s.; Mr. Bartlett, £1; Mr. W. Packham, 10s 6d.; £1 1s. Mr. Johns, £1 1s.; humble friend of Mr. Dinham, 5s.; Mr. John Seaton, £1 1s.; humble friend of Mr. Dinham, 5s; general subscriptions paid to City Bank, £10 0s 3d.

BANK PROMOTIONS.—Mr. Sharland, of Exeter, is appointed the management of the National Provincial Bank at Bideford. His brother, Mr. Sharland, is appointed to a similar office at the National Provincial Bank at Berkeley. These appointments will give great satisfaction to a large number of our citizens, by whom the gentlemen in question are well and deservedly respected.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS TO COME.—Honiton, Nov. 1. Sampford Courtenay and Honeychurch, Nov. 2. Wonford, Nov. 12. Dicton, Nov. 16. Ide and Alphington, Nov. 17.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.—The Local Examiners of the University will be in Exeter on Monday, the 12th December. The names of students must be sent to the local secretary, at the place where they intend to be examined, on or before the 3rd of November. The local secretaries in Devon are—The Rev. H. Newport, Exeter; Mr. E. Cockerton, Torquay; Mr. S. Fendlasson, Barnstaple; Mr. J. H. Thompson, West Buckland; Mr. E. F. Tracey, Ford Park, Plymouth.

CASTLE OF EXETER.—FRIDAY.—Present: Rev. J. Buckingham, Esq. (Mayor), Rev. J. Gard, Esq., M.P., and J. E. C. Walker, Esq. *Elizabeth Rowe*, a girl of 9 years of age, was charged with stealing 182 apples from a tree in Bonhay-road, at Bonhay, on Saturday, the 15th inst. There was also a summons for *Eliza Rowe*, the girl's mother, for assaulting the prosecutor on the occasion of the apple-stealing. After a lengthened hearing the case was adjourned for a week, for the attendance of a witness. *John Michelmore*, of Exeter, was charged with stealing a quantity of French nuts, value one penny, from a field belonging to Mr. George Langworthy, farmer and grocer, at Ashton, on the 12th October. The boy, who had the disadvantage of being deaf, went to a funeral on the day named, and was stopping near some chestnut trees. He and other boys were engaged in throwing stones at the trees, which stood a few yards from the road, when unfortunate Johnny joined the party. P.C. Clarke happened upon them, and singled out the stapiest as a scapegoat for the lot. Sentenced to pay 10s to *cover costs*, or hard labour. *Henry Powell*, from the rowdies of Topsham, had been summoned to answer a charge of assaulting the police in Exeter-street, Topsham, on the night of the 16th inst., but neither of them made his appearance. Each of the cowards sent his wife to represent him. Sentenced to pay 20s each to *cover costs*, or be sent to gaol for three weeks.

FALLING INTO THE RIVER.—An elderly man named Parrott, who had come to the city to seek employment as a tailor, fell into the river while passing along Fore-street on Friday night between ten and eleven o'clock. Drowning cries were heard by some one on the other side of the water, and persons went with lights to the spot and assisted him out of the water. He was quite insensible, and had not the fenders been at the place, which had not the fenders been at the place, which they had about two minutes, he must have been instantly overwhelmed. As it was, the Humane Society's agents at the inn did all in their power to restore the deceased to sensibility, until 6 o'clock the next morning. But now they were compelled to send the destitute sufferer away. In this kind deed, which the Humane Society in this place is so badly supported by the public, that there were no funds to do what was necessary for the poor man. His travelling funds found their way to the office of relief, but there was no relief for him, only rebuffs and abuse. We understand he was discharged from the inn a few hours after the decease of the city. Parrott was perfectly sober at the time of the accident, and had the locality been blessed with a lamp, and the river been properly fenced, he might not have met with this calamity.

DEVON VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.—The Council held a general meeting at the Castle on Friday. The Mayor (Mr. Adams), who was suffering from a severe cold) presided. Lieut. Hall brought up a report on the recent rifle prize meeting. The total expenditure amounted to £600 15s. The subscription list was headed by £10 from his Grace the Duke of Somerset. The expenditure included £295 in general prizes, £45 in special prizes; a balance of £4 0s. 6d. was left in the Treasurer's hands. The Totnes range was spoken of as being a very beautiful one; the cost of the meeting was about as last year, £100. The meeting was successful in every respect; there were 165 competitors and the shooting was a decided improvement on that of last meeting year. On the motion of Mr. MARCH PHILLIPPS, seconded by Capt. SAVILE, the report was adopted. The balance sheet was then read, showing that Mr. T. C. KELLOCK, seconded by Capt. LANE, it was unanimously agreed that a gratuity of five guineas should be handed over to Bandmaster Clancy for his excellent services on the review ground. Colonel Fisk had expressed his great satisfaction with the proceedings of the Volunteers on the 23rd. Lieut. Hall was thanked for his services and instructed to wind up the account. The Council then adjourned.

DIAMOND CAMEO PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. O. Angel has introduced an entire novelty, which we think will give a new impetus to Photographic Portraiture. The size is the same as that of the Carte de Visite—whilst in beauty of likeness, variety of interest, and force of effect, it is superior to most phases of portraiture. The card contains four portraits, very different in character—but the especial peculiarity, and that which gives the Cameo effect of the picture is yet to be mentioned. It is not containing each but is punched into relief, so as to have a convex surface—the effect of this is giving the illusion of roundness and relief to the figures, which are thus imagined by a person who has not seen it. It is difficult at first glance to believe that the features have not a special relief of their own; but the Cameo effect is so high. Such a style of portraiture has many real charms and points of interest, besides that of novelty. There is no monotony in pictures, no an entire absence of all vulgarity, the effect being quiet, classical and artistic.

EXETER BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The weekly meeting was held on Wednesday morning—Mr. R. Cornish in the chair), Messrs. Lawless, Knapman, Sayell, Drake, Carter, Dipatale, Townsend, Pirkin, Pope, Chalk, Kempe, Ford, Willcocks, Kendall, and Richards. The number of paupers in the house was reported to be—indoor, 237; out-door, 815. Corresponding week last year—indoor, 225; out-door, 805. Number of out-door relief, £72 14s 3d; last year, £79 7s 9½d. The CLERK said that in reply to a letter he had received from the Secretary of the Poor Law Board Union, he had furnished them with some particulars of the conduct and qualifications of Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, the schoolmaster and schoolmistress at the Exeter Workhouse, now removed to Lickeard. The Clerk read a letter from the Commissioners in Lunacy respecting Amelia, a pauper lunatic, who lived with her mother in Magdalen-street, but the latter had become unable through illness to take proper care of her daughter, and the commissioners thought the guardians should see to the matter. It was resolved that mother and daughter should be removed to the Workhouse. On the motion of Mr. SAYELL, the solicitor of the Corporation was instructed to inquire into the matter of the Trust estate, concerning the sum of £25 annually due to the Board, left by Dr. Bury, but which had never been paid. Tenders were opened for supplying meat, bread, groceries, coal, the board-room, viz., a table, hat-stand, and umbrella-stand. The tender of Mr. Reynolds, being the lowest, was accepted. The Clerk also read a communication from Board for renewal of the lease of his garden, for a further term of 14 years; the matter was referred to the House Committee. Mr. John Hookway, relieving officer, applied for an increase of £5 to his salary, as his duties were very onerous. The case was adjourned.

EXETER DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—*Saturday.*—(Before Mr. Acting-Commissioner Here).—*Re* R. M. Snow, grocer, &c., Exeter.—This was a meeting for acceptance of assignees. Mr. Hirtzel for the creditors. The Official Assignee reported as follows:—Owing to unsecured creditors, £212 19s 11d; to creditors partly secured, £430 6s 2d; rent and wages, to be paid in full, £10 3s 2d; total debts and liabilities, £203 4s 11d. The assets are—property at sale, £100 0s 0d; stock-in-trade, £94; shortage, £16 10s 6d; doubtful, £19 2s 9d; stock-in-trade, £151 5s 3d; fixtures and fittings, £25; book-debts, £32 2s 9d; cash (under repair), £2; wines, £210 15s 3d; total assets, £599 15s 4d. The wines are claimed by the Cells, Exchange, and Bath Wine Companies, Mr. Tapscott, of the firm of Porter and Tapscott, grocers, &c., of Exeter, was appointed trade assignee, and the meeting for bona fide examination and discharge was fixed for Mr. 28, at two o'clock.—*Monday.*—*Re* WM. BEACH, schoolmaster, Cerne Abbas, Dorset. Meeting for last examination and discharge. Mr. Clarke appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. Simmons, of Dorchester, opposed the bankrupt. Bankrupt's total liabilities amounted to £1,798 1s. 4d., and the assets to £1,521—deficiency, £276 19s. Mr. Simmons pressed for a cash account, and his Honour adjourned the case, and fixed the 3rd November, also made an allowance of 40s. a-week to the bankrupt.—*In re* CHARLES VAUGHAN, clergyman, Brecon. Meeting for last examination and discharge. Mr. Terrell, who appeared for several creditors, applied for an adjournment to hold a meeting for choice of assignees, as the creditors had not received notice of the meeting which had taken place for that purpose. His Honour could not grant this application, and Mr. Terrell then moved for a meeting be held for appointing a manager to wind up the estate, which his Honour granted. Mr. Pitts appeared for bankrupt. Last examination adjourned to 5th December.—*Re* GEORGE EDWARD PARKHAM, yeoman, and dealer in timber, Lydlinch, Dorset. Last examination and discharge. Total liabilities, £1,549 15s 9d; assets, £970 14s 11d. Mr. Clarke appeared for the bankrupt, and Mr. Terrell for the estate. His Honour granted an application by Mr. Terrell for the production of a cash account. Last examination adjourned to Dec. 14.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The well-packed audience at the Athenæum on Monday, enjoyed an hour and a half's intellectual feast worth more than any body paid for it. The Rev. Paxton Hood delivered one of those discourses into which is compressed the essence of a world of research, reflection, and observation, and which showed the reading, reflection, and the accomplished master of the wonderful instrument on which he played with such exquisite skill, instrument on which he played with such exquisite skill. "Our Mother Tongue." The Rev. P. Michael occupied the chair.

THE FIRE ANES.—The finding of our Saviour in the Temple This morning at the Cathedral of Holman Hunt, one of the chiefs of a school who have done more than any others to revive English Art, can hardly be estimated by those who have not seen it, or heard critics upon it. To any other it is simply idle to guess how effects so marvellous are produced, as how genius produces the effect. To the ordinary observer it simply wonderful, and attracts and holds the attention more even than his other great picture "Rienzi to the Colonna." Rienzi is shown on one view next week, at Mr. Clifford's gallery, 24, High-street.

THE DANVERSPORT BOILERS.—*To the Editor of the Daily Gazette.*—Sir—About four years since an American itinerant lecturer on animal magnetism, made himself "a Prophet" in this quiet old city, and then went a-lecturing elsewhere, whose name to the best of my recollection was Fay. On a raised platform, set in front of the audience, was placed a wooden hand and foot with strong cords to a chair, and in such a manner to apparently defy the most expert. He was then—with a drum and accompanying—covered over with a small box, or cabinet-looking piece of furniture. In a few minutes a lively tune was beaten on the drum, an air was played on the accordian, and the performer walked forth with the rope in his hand. In one minute he produced—and brought their own ropes and occupied fully ten minutes in binding Mr. Fay. There no pretence whatever of deception was expressed, but the conclusiveness was expressly exhibited, as a clever piece of trickery.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.—W. A. Lincoln, Worcester, Oct. 22.

THE UNITED COUNTIES' ASSURANCE COMPANY.—A meeting of the Exeter Branch of this city, was held at the Royal Hotel, Cathedral-yard, on Tuesday. Mr. J. Mann was called to the chair. In opening the business of the meeting he condemned the action of the Grand Jury of the Bishop of Exeter, the Grand Brothers' Company on Mr. James Taylor, their trustworthy agent. The attack appeared in a contemporary on Friday last; it was entirely without foundation. Mr. Taylor addressed the meeting; he said he was proud to tell that the United Assurance Company was in a most prosperous condition, and that business was growing steadily and rapidly. They had twenty-four agents whose average earnings amounted to twenty-four agents whose average earnings amounted to £100 per annum, and he was sure that they were on a safe footing, and were popular—(applause). They were about to open branches in other parts of Devon, and were determined to push business. With regard to an attack made on him in a paragraph report of a meeting held at the Bishop's Palace, on Tuesday, he was sorry that any body could afford to bear such attacks coming from such a quarter, because they were void of truth. He felt it was a good cause they were void of truth. He felt it was a good cause, and was a Christian, and had resigned in consequence of the conduct of certain of the directors, who, after trying to ruin the Company, started an opposition concern. He made some statement as to the conduct of certain unfaithful directors which had induced the sound portion of the directory to dismiss them, and the unfaithful members, to start the United Counties' Assurance Company (Limited). This was done to save the business from ruin, which will be accomplished by the Company. For his share as a local agent in helping this measure Mr. Taylor had been greatly abused, but seeing he was injured by which he was prosecuted, his mind was very easy on the subject. He was warmly cheered in concluding. Mr. Dymond proposed a vote of confidence in the Board of Southcott proposed a vote of confidence in the Board of Directors for the part for straightforward manner in which they had acted in saving the business of the company for the benefit of the shareholders generally. Mr. Hood seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Dymond proposed the best thanks of the meeting to Mr. Taylor, their trustworthy agent for the honest manner in which he had always carried out his duties to the satisfaction of them all. Mr. Taylor returned thanks in a neat speech, and the business terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

WESTERN UNITARIAN CHRISTIAN UNION.

THE COLYTON BIGOTRY CASE.

MORE CRUEL FOR GURITZ.

The annual meeting of the Western Unitarian association took place at Colyton, on Wednesday. The meeting was appointed many months ago, and not in consequence of the late bigotry of the Bishop of Exeter, which has raised a storm over the corpse of John Pavey. It was very fortunate, however, for the cause of religious liberty, that the Union meeting was held on the 19th inst., for it gave the opportunity offered an opportunity for the Unitarians to rebuke the persecuting vicar, on the very spot where the persecution of the dead Christian proceeded from the parish of Colyton itself, the resolve of the Unitarian body to cite the bigoted priest before the tribunals, for his unconscionable and unchristian conduct.

There was a numerous gathering of members of the Union from Exeter, Plymouth, Torquay, Teignmouth, Honiton, Axminster, Sidmouth, Bridport, Bristol, and other places, and it is long since Colyton received such a company. Some of the Unitarians had come coming frightened away the vicar is not known; but, at present the respectable gentleman is in Germany, we were told.

The morning meeting took the usual order. There was divine worship at the Unitarian chapel at eleven o'clock, at which the Rev. D. Davis, of Exeter, preached a sermon from Mat. xxiii, 10, and the Rev. A. McCombe conducted the service. At half-past one o'clock there was a dinner at Bradley's Hotel, at which about 40 gentlemen were present. Sir J. Bowring, (who arrived from Frome, where he had been lecturing the previous evening) was in the chair, and numerous toasts were proposed eliciting some excellent speeches. The business, however, was reserved for the evening. Tea was laid in the adjoining hall, but Dolphin Inn, and the company then adjourned to Burden's Hotel Assembly Room, where the chief proceedings took place. The room was crowded to overflow.

Sir J. Bowring took the chair. On his right were the Rev. W. Jones (Bristol), Rev. Jas. Taplin (Exeter), Rev. Jas. Cooper (Topsham), Rev. A. McCombe, (Colyton), Rev. Jas. Cooper (Topsham). There were also present—Rev. T. W. Chignell (Exeter), Rev. J. Gard, M.P., Rev. Jas. C. Craig, Rev. C. Matthews, Rev. D. Griffith, Mr. Keech (Axminster), Mr. T. Cole Fox (Bridport), Mr. Hoare (Sidmouth), Mr. Jas. Cole (Bridport), Mr. J. Mudge, Mr. F. Burrington, Mr. W. Mortimer, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Jas. Wright, Mr. Edwards, Mr. W. Hawkins, Mr. Jas. Hawkins, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. R. Linchbeer, Mr. R. Hawker, Mr. John Mortimer, Mr. Seward, Mr. W. Strowbridge, &c. The greater bulk of the meeting was composed of Colytonians.

SIR JOHN BOWRING said that under ordinary circumstances he should have addressed them on the work of intercourse and sympathy, and the peculiar position of the religious world. There were many who looked with alarm, and who might well look with alarm, and with sorrow, on the conduct of the public mind not only in this country but in the European continent, in the United States, and even in the Eastern world. He felt that the great religious questions at the present moment were occupying a greater amount of attention than they had ever before done in the history of man. They ought not to forget that if there was a blind credulity there might also be blind scepticism, through which some young minds in the country had unfortunately lost their faith. But their duty was obvious; they were bound courageously to tell the world the grounds of their belief. Their faith was not to fear from discussion. Every truth illustrated every other truth; every revelation of the present ought to throw light on the revelations of the past. The Ingoldsby of philosophy was to enlarge our conception of the Great Father of us all—to take us back into time to see what improvements we could introduce into space which the imagination could scarcely grasp. Some people were alarmed when told that there was evidence that the world was 6,000 years ago, and that, supposing that irresistible evidence should be produced of that fact, was that to be taken into account in supplying new evidence? On the contrary, to him it had always seemed a strange position to hold that the creation began only 6,000 years ago, and that the world was 6,000 years old, and that the law of progress had ever been developing itself, and the same process was now going on in the public mind in respect to geological questions which formerly had action in questions astronomical. Let them not fear religion, but rather let them go into the public mind, and their interest to prosecute inquiry—(applause.) But meeting you here (proceeded the learned knight) there is only one subject that ought to occupy your attention. Had it been thrown around this little locality an enormous amount of excitement, and it was impossible to be tolerant as to deny christian burial to a humble christian, and what is still worse, a man who proclaims to the world that he believed in God. (hear)—(laughter.) He thinks that he has honoured God by his intolerance, but he has added the church by it, and that it is a pity that such a man has illustrious name—(laughter)—a name, by the way, sufficiently un-English, for which he is not responsible, but he is responsible for the spirit of bigotry that is associated with it—(applause.) But before proceeding to judgment on a brother, there is nothing like getting his own statement of the case. He (Sir J.) set out in the most favourable terms for himself, and as John wished of old that his enemy had written a book—naturally each person imagining that he could do it, that his enemy's inner thoughts and feelings—so we have to rejoice that our enemy has written a book, and that we have our full case before us. The letter is addressed to an ecclesiastical journal of considerable reputation, and on:—

"Sir,—As you have inserted an account of my refusal to bury a parishioner, I shall feel obliged if you will now permit me to state the facts of the case.

So we will take them from his own showing. He shall explain his own conduct, and the spirit in which he proceeded. Sir J. Bowring (hear) (laughter.) He shall himself tell us why he "refused to bury a parishioner," violated the obligations to which he bound himself, and openly defied the authority of British law—(applause.) He goes on:—

But first let me express my utter astonishment at your raking among the scurrilities of the *Western Times* for your accounts of clerical doings in the province.

"Utter astonishment!" that the voice of reproof should come alike from the orthodoxy of the *Clerical Journal* and the heterodoxy of the *Western Times*—(applause.) And Mr. Gueritz has written thus in these tolerant days when men of all opinions agree that religious intolerance is not to be tolerated—(applause). He says:—

"Your own article, too, is so decidedly written that the reader is left in doubt as to whom it was that you intended to hit, and so he is left to ponder the respective writers agree or differ.

Now there may be a general agreement among all thoughtful men upon particular questions; and there is a beautiful tale told by Dr. Allen, in which he represented a man who seemed to have fallen down in a fit in the street at a time when various congregations were separating, and upon an Episcopalian coming out of his church, offer a bottle of water, a Quaker for a physician, and every sect in turn lends some assistance in the case of unfortunate, but turn lends some assistance in the case of unfortunate, but strong contrast to the exhibition we have seen here—(hear.) He goes on:—

"Are you aware that the *Clerical Journal* recognises such a thing as the Unitarian Church? I should imagine (what I grieve to find some people do not) that it must have a particular abomination, so clergymen believe; that we must have a particular sacrilege, and that we must have a particular hell in the safe side of the law. Well this "thing," the Unitarian church, will be powerful enough to expose, and to punish, the bigotry of the Bishop of Exeter—(applause.) Those "heretics," and for an interpretation of "heresy" we refer him to Acts xxiv. 14, will be able to shame the bigot, who demands on them the major excommunication—they may be skilled to show that the vicar of Colyton is on the unsafe side of the law. Perhaps that thought, was, as this biographer afterwards informs us, condemned "without doubt to perish eternally," (laughter) "without hope of disguise." (laughter). Well, this is what was his doom to listen constantly to the most atrocious blasphemies—the branding of all epithets applied to the Blessed Virgin! There is a sustenance in the church Catechism which I recommend Mr. Guiritz to study, which may impart something about keeping the tongue from evil speaking, lying, and slandering—(laughter.) We recommend the study of it to the bigot (applause.) We recommend religion and reformation, merely adding that a study of the first verse of the seventh chapter of Matthew, might be profitable to the Bishop of Exeter—(loud applause.) Perhaps you remember the awful declaration of old:—"Judge not, that ye be not judged." (hear, hear.) "For with what judgment ye shall be judged"—(hear, hear.) He says next:—

"I have, therefore, that upon the death of John Pavey, I called and told his daughter that as I might probably be expected to bury her father, I should be glad to know if it would be agreeable to the wishes of the friends of the deceased, in giving Christian burial to their departed relative, that I should attend accordingly.

I shall feel obliged by your answer, either to-day or at the latest to-morrow, that I may know how to act, and be prepared how to act. I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient Servant,

Rev. Mr. Guiritz. A. McCOMBE.

"The Vicarage, Colyton, Sept. 8, 1864.

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your letter, and the following certificate of the baptism of John Pavey. As this gives him a legal right to a place in the churchyard, I shall not object to his interment in the churchyard. Your further demand that I should give him Christian burial, by using the burial office of the Church of England, I must decline. Yesterday's reply to my letter. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, M. GUERITZ.

"Rev. Sir,—I have not in my former letters demanded anything of you. I have simply stated what I should do, and, from your feelings, by your conduct, have been much grieved, and at their wish I have only complied that the parties should be allowed to perform over the remains of their departed relative.

"I now, on their part, claim, on the Church, the right that the deceased should have the rites of the Established Church, shall be performed over the remains of the late J. Pavey, who, by his baptism, was made a member of the Church of the established religion, and whose children, as parishioners likewise now claim the rites of the church.

"If you demur after this, I beg to inform you that you do so, contrary to the wishes of the parties, and that I, as a member of the church, and of all its services, is the common right of every member of the church, and I shall be prepared to demand the performance of a letter from the Bishop nor once any other contingency.

"I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

A. McCOMBE.

"The Vicarage, Colyton, Sept. 9, 1864.

"Sir,—The late John Pavey having died a Unitarian, denying the Divinity of our Lord and the Atonement, I shall decline to perform the Burial Service of the Church of England.

"His right of interment in his parish burial ground I do not dispute, and I shall be prepared to read the Burial Service, by inferring him in the consecrated portion of the cemetery.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. GUERITZ.

"Mr. McCombe, Colyton.

This last letter is received late on the Friday evening before the day intended for the interment. On the following morning he was agreeably surprised to find that the vicar had changed his mind, and that he (the vicar) would bury the funeral service was about to be performed, when a letter was sent to the vicar, or by a neighbouring parish minister, a letter which was accepted by the Unitarian priest. But they were informed that no clergyman would attend; he (the speaker) was obliged to go out of his parish to obtain a person to read the church burial service. Mr. James was there for a different purpose, for he was cutting and fencing with a bigot determined that the parish should be his own—(laughter). Mr. James, and the national schoolmaster, remained covered the whole time the service was being read, and he (Sir J.) was sorry to say that some were present in red caps, which they did not remove, notwithstanding it was the solemn service of their own church (hear) (laughter) (hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. TAPLIN, on rising to second the motion said that they were met on that occasion to express their sympathy with the Unitarians, and extending the pure religion of Christ—the religion of truth and goodness, which the Unitarians were struggling with all their might to spread. He (Mr. Taplin) quoted old Friar Buckingham, who lived in the days of Latimer, as an authority for this. He said, "It is clear that to deal with the people by the Bible was a mischievous heresy. Now Vicar Guiritz saw no mischief in allowing the people to read the Bible, but he hesitated to allow them to pray the Scriptures a rational interpretation—(hear). The rev. gentleman went on to say that they had known Mr. Guiritz (applause) and are long they would see how the rightful tribunals of their country would deal with it—(cheers). He could not but admire the courage of a man who, in a country so bigoted poor, yet had all the essentials of nobility in his character and spirit—he referred to its late good and faithful disciple John Pavey, who had shown that he was willing and having his wrath over his ashes, but must needs attempt to rob him of his honest name—(hear). Pavey had one estate left, and he (Mr. Guiritz) was his character—(cheers). He (Mr. Taplin) always esteemed him for his rectitude of principle and action, and when he read the vicar's calumnious charge, that when Pavey joined his (Mr. Taplin's) congregation he made "a gain of religion," he was grieved and shocked. Calumnies, as he was, that it was the foulest slander ever uttered by man of his fellow man—(cheers)—he repudiated it with all his soul. He had read Guiritz's journals, and he challenged the slanderer of the worthy dead to prove his assertion, or be for ever branded with the infamy of a liar—(cheers). He had read the famous still living acquainted with all the circumstances of Pavey's conversion, and he could testify that it was disinterested, sincere, and manly—(cheers). Had he desired to make a gain of godliness he would have stuck to the Church of England, which, under certain circumstances, advantages that the Unitarian congregation were too poor to offer him. Though Pavey was poor he always wore his manly head uncovered in the presence of God, and he should always reverence that old but truthful sentiment "An honest man is the noblest work of God"—(loud applause.)

Mr. T. COLE FOX (Bridport) moved and Rev. J. B. LLOYD (Sidmouth), seconded the following, which was adopted of the day, the Rev. Mr. Griffith, of Tavistock. The Rev. Mr. Griffith acknowledged the compliment, and all three of those gentlemen expressed their sympathy with the Colyton congregation, under the late outrage on their feelings.

The Chaplain C. MATTHEWS moved the appointment of the committee. Mr. JOHN MURCHS seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. WOMBLEY (treasurer), remarked that the Colyton congregation had subscribed to the Union no more than £16 yearly. This was not so much as they might expect to receive from so large a county union.

(The Rev. T. W. CHIGNELL (Exeter), in an eloquent address, proposed the following resolution:

"That this meeting has heard, with much satisfaction, of what has been done by the Committee of the Western Unitarian Christian Union, in conjunction with the Bristol and Foreign Unitarian Association, with reference to the Colyton persecution, and pledges itself to do all in its power to enable the committee in the steps it may be necessary to take for proving the illegality of the conduct with which such just offence has been taken."

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Mr. Wombley of Bristol, the treasurer, read the balance sheet, which showed a balance in hand of £13.

The Rev. A. McCOMBE, Colyton, moved the adoption of the report, and speaking of John Pavey's case, said that he considered him to have been an exceedingly worthy man, humble, childlike, and under heartedness. His last illness was very severe; but he was uncomplaining, patient, and trusting in God. Mr. Guiritz, the vicar, was constantly at his bedside by day and night by his daughter till his death. Soon after that and event the vicar came to the house, and he asked the poor dying daughter, that he might be sure that the soul of her father was inevitably lost, that having been a Unitarian he was not a Christian, and that he should not be admitted to the churchyard, unless he should be granted him Christian burial. At that time the poor dying daughter was too weak to remonstrate with him. He went to the churchyard, and the vicar was out, and the following correspondence ensued:

Rose Cottage, Colyton, Sept. 7th, 1864.

Rev. Sir,—Inclosed at your house this morning, and every of the late John Pavey, one of our parishioners. Knowing the particular interest you have in the deceased, whether the friends of the deceased may expect you to perform the last sacred rites of the church, I have thought it proper to write to you on Saturday.

I write by the special request of J. Pavey's relatives your answer at your earliest convenience will oblige,

Rev. Mr. Guerite. A. McCOMBE.

The Vicarage, Colyton, Sept. 7, 1864.

Sir,—Before I can give any decided answer to your demand for the burial of the late John Pavey in the parish churchyard, it will be necessary for me to be furnished with sufficient legal proof of his baptism. Unless I have satisfactory proof of the fact, I shall be compelled, as it does not give me time to receive an answer from the Bishop, to bury the deceased. I shall be at the church yard at half-past two. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Mr. A. McCombe, Colyton. M. GUERITZ.

Rose Cottage, Colyton, Sept. 8th, 1864.

Rev. Sir,—I waited upon Mr. James, on Friday, to the re-cept of your letter yesterday, with the registration of John Pavey's baptism, but had again to experience the mortification of finding you absent.

I hope the document enclosed will seem a sufficient proof of the fact, and I shall be happy to accede to the wishes of the friends of the deceased, in giving Christian burial to their departed relative, if you will inform me when.

I shall feel obliged by your answer, either to-day or at the latest to-morrow, that I may know how to act, and be prepared how to act. I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient Servant,

Rev. Mr. Guerite. A. McCOMBE.

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge your letter, and the following certificate of the baptism of John Pavey. As this gives him a legal right to a place in the churchyard, I shall not object to his interment in the churchyard. Your further demand that I should give him Christian burial, by using the burial office of the Church of England, I must decline. Yesterday's reply to my letter. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, M. GUERITZ.

"Mr. McCombe, Colyton.

"Rev. Sir,—I have not in my former letters demanded anything of you. I have simply stated what I should do, and, from your feelings, by your conduct, have been much grieved, and at their wish I have only complied that the parties should be allowed to perform over the remains of their departed relative.

"I now, on their part, claim, on the Church, the right that the deceased should have the rites of the Established Church, shall be performed over the remains of the late J. Pavey, who, by his baptism, was made a member of the Church of the established religion, and whose children, as parishioners likewise now claim the rites of the church.

"If you demur after this, I beg to inform you that you do so, contrary to the wishes of the parties, and that I, as a member of the church, and of all its services, is the common right of every member of the church, and I shall be prepared to demand the performance of a letter from the Bishop nor once any other contingency.

"I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

A. McCOMBE.

"The Vicarage, Colyton, Sept. 9, 1864.

"Sir,—The late John Pavey having died a Unitarian, denying the Divinity of our Lord and the Atonement, I shall decline to perform the Burial Service of the Church of England.

"His right of interment in his parish burial ground I do not dispute, and I shall be prepared to read the Burial Service, by inferring him in the consecrated portion of the cemetery.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

M. GUERITZ.

"Mr. McCombe, Colyton.

This last letter is received late on the Friday evening before the day intended for the interment. On the following morning he was agreeably surprised to find that the vicar had changed his mind, and that he (the vicar) would bury the funeral service was about to be performed, when a letter was sent to the vicar, or by a neighbouring parish minister, a letter which was accepted by the Unitarian priest. But they were informed that no clergyman would attend; he (the speaker) was obliged to go out of his parish to obtain a person to read the church burial service. Mr. James was there for a different purpose, for he was cutting and fencing with a bigot determined that the parish should be his own—(laughter). Mr. James, and the national schoolmaster, remained covered the whole time the service was being read—and he (Sir J.) was sorry to say that some were present in red caps, which they did not remove, notwithstanding it was the solemn service of their own church (hear) (laughter) (hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. TAPLIN, on rising to second the motion said that they were met on that occasion to express their sympathy with the Unitarians, and extending the pure religion of Christ—the religion of truth and goodness, which the Unitarians were struggling with all their might to spread. He (Mr. Taplin) quoted old Friar Buckingham, who lived in the days of Latimer, as an authority for this. He said, "It is clear that to deal with the people by the Bible was a mischievous heresy. Now Vicar Guiritz saw no mischief in allowing the people to read the Bible, but he hesitated to allow them to pray the Scriptures a rational interpretation—(hear). The rev. gentleman went on to say that they had known Mr. Guiritz (applause) and are long they would see how the rightful tribunals of their country would deal with it—(cheers). He could not but admire the courage of a man who, in a country so bigoted poor, yet had all the essentials of nobility in his character and spirit—he referred to its late good and faithful disciple John Pavey, who had shown that he was willing and having his wrath over his ashes, but must needs attempt to rob him of his honest name—(hear). Pavey had one estate left, and he (Mr. Guiritz) was his character—(cheers). He (Mr. Taplin) always esteemed him for his rectitude of principle and action, and when he read the vicar's calumnious charge, that when Pavey joined his (Mr. Taplin's) congregation he made "a gain of religion," he was grieved and shocked. Calumnies, as he was, that it was the foulest slander ever uttered by man of his fellow man—(cheers)—he repudiated it with all his soul. He had read Guiritz's journals, and he challenged the slanderer of the worthy dead to prove his assertion, or be for ever branded with the infamy of a liar—(cheers). He had read the famous still living acquainted with all the circumstances of Pavey's conversion, and he could testify that it was disinterested, sincere, and manly—(cheers). Had he desired to make a gain of godliness he would have stuck to the Church of England, which, under certain circumstances, advantages that the Unitarian congregation were too poor to offer him. Though Pavey was poor he always wore his manly head uncovered in the presence of God, and he should always reverence that old but truthful sentiment "An honest man is the noblest work of God"—(loud applause.)

Mr. T. COLE FOX (Bridport) moved and Rev. J. B. LLOYD (Sidmouth), seconded the following, which was adopted of the day, the Rev. Mr. Griffith, of Tavistock. The Rev. Mr. Griffith acknowledged the compliment, and all three of those gentlemen expressed their sympathy with the Colyton congregation, under the late outrage on their feelings.

The Chaplain C. MATTHEWS moved the appointment of the committee. Mr. JOHN MURCHS seconded the motion, which was carried. Mr. WOMBLEY (treasurer), remarked that the County of Devon subscribed to the funds of the Union no more than £16 yearly. This was not so much as they might expect to receive from so large a county union.

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