

intimation the driver had of it was finding himself, sleigh, horses, and all, in the river; the ice was completely rotten and it was with great difficulty and danger that the owner of the sleigh, was rescued; the horses were drowned, and the sleigh with a valuable load lost. Mr. Hennel fell in the river twice, and narrowly escaped drowning. We cannot sufficiently praise those who so gallantly, and at the risk of their own lives, saved a fellow creature.

CANADA TRADE.

We are indebted to A. Smith, Esq., merchant, of this town, for T. C. Orr's circular of the 31st December last, containing some valuable statistics relative to Canadian imports to Scotland, and *vice versa*, during the last ten years; as well as the prices current. The tables are too long to admit of our publishing them in detail, but we will give the sum total of the first and last years mentioned in the calculation, in order to give our readers an idea of the increase or decrease of the trade. In 1840 there was imported into Glasgow, from Canada, 149,324 quarters of wheat; 159,467 do. barley; 48,376 do. beans; 19,113 do. peas; 123,541 sacks of flour; but no Indian corn, nor Indian meal. Of the latter there seems to have been none imported previous to 1847, when we find the quantity of corn to be 19,471 quarters, and quantity of meal 15,671 barrels. In 1849, the quantity of corn was trebled, but the quantity of meal was reduced to about one sixteenth of what it had been during the two previous years. The imports of 1251 stand thus:—wheat, 382,358 quarters; barley, 113,501 do.; beans, 42,167 do.; peas, 8,031 do.; flour, 290,338 barrels; Indian corn, 8,991; Indian meal, 3 barrels. The following is Mr. Orr's synopsis of Canadian imports during the above mentioned period. He says:—

Glasgow, 31st December, 1851.

On taking a general review of Canadian Imports, as usual at this period, the Trade in all the staple commodities contrasts more unfavourably than even the preceding year.

GRAIN.—Low as prices were considered at the close of last year, rates have continued to rule 1s. to 2s. per boll and per barrel lower for Wheat and Flour, with the exception of a temporary improvement in June, when fears were entertained for the growing crops. It will be observed that the stocks of these two articles are fully one-third more than has been known at any former period. As compared with the same date last year, the increase is so great as 84,245 barrels; a considerable portion of the Flour is understood to be stale and unsaleable. The receipts of Peas from all quarters being smaller than usual, accounts for that article maintaining a fair price.

Looking at the tables of comparative stocks of Grain, &c., forward prospects do not seem to be encouraging. The best calculations have been baffled during these three years of free imports, and many are inclined to take a desponding view of matters; but just as all have been disappointed with the extent of these enormous supplies from all quarters of the world, they may also be disappointed in their fears for the future.

At present there is influence at work which will cause some improvement; the North of Europe, instead of exporting for some time to come, will require to be receiving. Ireland also, consequent on a short crop of Wheat, will require largely; then there is the greatly increased consumption of Wheat and Flour owing to cheapness; and as the tendency of markets abroad are all upwards, consignments to this country may be expected to fall off until prices advance.

TIMBER.—The imports of this article are also the largest on record, and had if not been for the ease with which money was obtained at low rates of interest, causing a large demand for building purposes, prices could not have held so steady. The late accounts of the high prices at which it is anticipated next year's business will open on your side, now influences holders to show much firmness.

ASHES.—Continued to droop from the opening of the year until the new arrivals in June and July, when there was an improvement. Soon afterwards it was ascertained upon the bankruptcy of several extensive speculators, that the stocks were greater than was generally supposed; this, together with relatively larger supplies from New York, in addition to those noted in the tables, depressed the market. The fall from the highest point is now on Pots, 6s. to 8s.; Pearls, 3s. to 4s. per cwt.

The stocks are the largest, while the demand is the most limited known for seven years past.

BEEF AND PORK.—Since 1849 the trade from Canada to this port has been so insignificant as to require no remarks.

BUTTER.—The season opened with advancing prices, but owing to extensive supplies from various quarters, together with unusually mild weather, this article now shows the general depression.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS C. ORR.

In the table of exports of Iron from the Clyde to Canada, we find that in 1845 we received of pig Iron 3,789 tons, and in 1851 this amount increased to 13,012 tons; of bar Iron, in 1845, we received 995 tons, and 1851, 8747 tons. Up to 1849, there appears to have been no sheet iron imported into Canada, from Glasgow, but during the past year, the quantity was 372 tons.—*British American.*

We learn that there are fourteen editors, and ex-editors of newspapers in the Massachusetts Legislature. This is pretty good for one State.—*Quebec Mercury.*

At a recent meeting of the Canada Company in London, Mr. R. Gillespie, in addressing the Company said:—He had recently returned from a visit to Canada, and he was very proud to say, that the progress of that country far exceeded that of any other Colony in the British empire. Twenty years ago he had travelled from the village of Galt, then containing 20 or 30 houses, in company with Mr. Dickson and Mr. Shade, to Guelph. They were obliged to travel on horseback, and although the Township of Waterloo, through which a part of their route lay, was one of the earliest and best settled in that part of the province, yet it took them the greater part of a day to perform their journey of 15 miles. On his late visit he had found the town of Galt, a great and prosperous place, with masses of buildings in the process of erection, which would do credit to any street in London, and he found two roads from that town to Guelph, traversed daily by various stage coaches and other public vehicles, and crowded with farmer's waggons, conveying the agricultural produce of the country to the head of navigation, to be transported to New York and Liverpool. During the lapse of these 20 years, he found the rough and rugged approach to Galt through a wilderness, transformed in-

to a delightful macadamised road, through a rich and blooming country, where the farmers were located in comfortable homesteads, and Saw Mills and innumerable other varieties of machinery, erected to manufacture the produce of the soil, and render it fit for a distant market—nay, so progressive were the inhabitants of this portion of the country, that they were on the eve of constructing a Railway to Hamilton, which would bring the Manchester and Liverpool of Canada within an hour's ride of each other. These were improvements which gladdened the heart of every friend of his country, and the people of Great Britain had only to know what a country Canada was, in order to make it the home of every man who felt himself unable to face the difficulties of rearing a large family in his native land. To the efforts of one individual—the late Mr. Dickson—the Province was indebted for much of the prosperity and wealth that now characterizes the Township of Dumfries, and rendered this portion of Canada at once its highway and its garden.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning last, two persons named William Shields and Charles McDowell, were drowned close to the Burlington Canal. They were both respectable Farmers residing in the back part of the Township of Nelson, and had started some time before daylight for the Grand River, to get two loads of Plaster. On coming to the Beach, before day, they entered the Tavern of Mr. Weal, and enquired the best way to get across the Canal as the ferry man was not there, they accordingly were directed to go round the Steamer, lying about a mile from the Canal, but they mistaking in the dark as is supposed, turned round before they got to it, and the foremost drove into the water, the other it is conjectured went to his assistance, as a whip was lying on the ice, and one of the span of horses was standing close to the brink, while the other could be seen in the water. Shortly after daylight the horses were seen from the shore, and a person went out to them, but on getting close they ran towards the South shore. The alarm was instantly given and every exertion made to recover the bodies, that of Shields was got during the afternoon, but up to Saturday evening that of McDowell had not been discovered. Shields leaves a wife and six children to deplore his untimely end. McDowell was unmarried, and was a brother to Mr. Samuel McDowell, Grocer, of this City.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 31st January, 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint George Buckland, Esquire, to be Professor of Agriculture, in the University of Toronto.

MR. PLEES, the Publisher of this paper being about to take a trip Eastward, requests that all subscribers be prepared to settle their accounts when called upon.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Feb. 11th, 1852: S. Monteith, Stratford, rem; Rev. J. Neales, Esq., Richibucto; R. S. Street, Esq., Hamilton; Rev. E. G. Sutton Norton Creek, the February No. will be ready in a few days; W. A. Esq., Elora, rem, value due 25s; Rev. W. C. Merriek, East Frampton; Rev. Dr. O'Meara, Mahanatoahning; A. Hayter, Esq., Cobourg, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1852.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

We direct attention to two valuable documents contained in our present issue—one the report of the synodal meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, the resolutions passed at which, and the discussion ensuing on them, being such as to shew the deep sense entertained by the Church in the sister province, of the great importance of the present movement. In effect these proceedings are a counterpart of those which took place in our own diocese in May last. It will also appear from these proceedings, that at the conference of Bishops which assembled during the Autumn, attention was mainly directed to the question of self-government, a fact which we have already announced through our columns.

The second document is the first portion of Bishop Fulford's first visitation charge; a document which cannot be too well considered. The second and third paragraphs contain an able exposition of the present condition of the Church in these provinces, and his Lordship's remarks on one of the resolutions under consideration at the meeting noticed above, shew the difficulty in which the Bishops find themselves placed from the want of Legislative authority for carrying out the powers of their commissions. One of the resolutions proposes a reference to the sister dioceses for counsel and co-operation. We hope that the day is not far distant when the necessary adequate powers will be conferred, and that we shall see the Church in all the dependencies of the Crown on this side of the Atlantic, meeting in general convocation to legislate upon its interests and internal government.—Such a measure would be perfectly consistent with our position as an offshoot of the Mother Church, and be calculated to strengthen the hold she has upon her colonial children. A hold based upon the strongest bonds of union and affection, and on which the spiritual as well as temporal welfare of both depends.

THE FREE SCHOOL MANIA.

It is with thankfulness we notice that a healthful spirit of opposition to the introduction of free schools into Canada West, is springing up, and promises to extend. The more prominently the leading features of that system are developed, the

less attractive do they appear, and, with exceptions few and far between, its advocates are confined to that class of restless and crude-thinking demagogues, whose standing motto is progression, and whose creed consists in a repudiation of everything which our forefathers deemed pure and of good report.

Without entering at present into a discussion of the nostrum which educational empirics would seduce us to adopt, we may simply remark, that its obvious tendency is to republicanism the whole face of society. It is the undisguised boast of its advocates that ultimately this would be the effect produced; and that in process of time the landmarks which now indicate and circumscribe the various classes of the community would be swept away by the potency of indiscriminate tuition.

Such a result we cannot contemplate without feelings of reprobation and aversion. We unhesitatingly deny that our social happiness would be enhanced by destroying the distinctions which have so long prevailed amongst us. These distinctions have been productive of benefits which we need not enumerate, and which have been admitted and dwelt upon with envying commendation by the sound-thinking and close-observing of nations less highly favoured. Republican writers themselves being witnesses, much of the ulceration which disfigures society in the neighbouring States may be traced directly to the corrupting influence of the system against which we are protesting.

In England, the pathways to the most aristocratic society are open to all, but at the same time certain fixed conventional rules must be followed by those who would exchange an humble sphere for one more exalted. A powerful motive is thus furnished to the aspirants for the cultivation of manners as well as of mind, and for the exercise of a healthful self-watchfulness, and self-denial.

The indiscriminating fusion of a free-school melting-pot (if we may use the comparison), has a direct tendency to destroy this most desirable state of things. It must be self-evident that when the ill-trained and unmannerly are permitted to mix familiarly with those whose breeding has been more refined, that the latter would suffer greater deterioration than the former would acquire grace or polish.

Let us not for one moment be mistaken. Far be it from us to insinuate in the remotest degree, that virtue is a prerogative of the higher classes, and that vice is exclusively the birthright of the poorer. "Often," as old Fuller quaintly remarks—"often do you find a knightly soul under a gaberdine of rags, and the heart of a churl beneath mail of price." All that we contend for is, that a gradation of ranks is a sound and necessary thing, as holding forth motives for mental exertion, and moral gladiatorship; we protest against the threatened educational revolution, because it has a direct and necessary tendency to destroy those steps by which so many of England's most illustrious sons climb from the peasant's hut to the palace of the peer—and the very existence and difficulty of which brace their nerves and spurred them on to reach the longed for goal.

THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

The public press generally has been occupied with the consideration of this measure for the past fortnight—since, in fact, it has become generally known that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has been induced by his coadjutors to accept this new office, with a salary, as a means of filling the Presidency of the Council. It may possibly be considered that we travel out of our legitimate sphere when we discuss any question of a purely political character; but when we see public opinion set at naught by men who derive authority entirely from that source, and when we find public men stooping to subterfuge to screen themselves from a gross violation of expressed principle, we feel that every member of the press unfettered and uninfluenced by improper obligations, is called upon to protest against the stain indelibly cast upon the national character, by an act contrary to the elementary conditions of the constitution, and subversive of public morality and good faith. What are the real circumstances of the case. The gentleman who has accepted this appointment, publicly denounced the office of President of the Council as useless and unnecessary, as a stipendiary element of the Government, and repudiated his nomination to it at the time of the construction of the present Cabinet. His presence in the Cabinet would appear to have been considered essential by some of his colleagues, and particularly by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, who undertook a journey from Quebec hither, through all the inclemencies of an unusually rigorous season, to induce Mr. Cameron to accept on some conditions the discarded post. To effect this consummation of political intrigue, the office of Minister of Agriculture is created with a salary, as a bait to his acceptance of the useless Presidency without one! What the specific duties of this executive functionary are to be, no one seems to know—what his jurisdiction, or whence the authority for his appointment. Is he to exercise a species of inquisitorial supervision over the Agricultural Societies? Is he to regulate and control the recently-filled

Chair of Agriculture in the Toronto University? Is he to limit and direct the amount and kind of Agriculture in the farming operations of the landholder,—to superintend and restrain the export of grain and other produce, or to inspect and manage the importation and breeding of cattle? To overlook the transfer of property, to negotiate the leasing of farms, in short to interfere in the private concerns of the bucolical part of the community? Whatever the advantages to be derived from such an office may be, and we are not altogether prepared to deny that it might be made an instrument of good to the community, the manner and motive of its creation is most reprehensible.

Has such an office been sought for by the people? Have their representatives been consulted in its formation and endowment? Is it a constitutional act on the part of the responsible, and can they foist upon the country, of their own free will, without Legislative sanction, for their own peculiar convenience, a new element of Governmental patronage and power? These are questions of serious import, involving the discussion of the fundamental principles of our present political constitution, and are not to be treated with levity or indifference. They must be answered at the bar of public opinion: and however tardy the actors of the present political drama may be, in meeting that public scrutiny at Quebec, the day must come when the public voice will be heard demanding their solution.

But it is to the graver charge of the immoral abuse of political prerogative that we direct our remarks, whether that prerogative be real or assumed. The character of the country is involved in that of its Government, and of the individuals who compose that Government. The trickery of this new scheme is too patent to elude the just censure and ridicule of the world; and the abnegation of principle displayed by the recipient of the newly created office too glaring to escape the contumely and indignation of every right thinking person.

In a growing nation when the formative process is active, and the social materials most plastic, particularly in an age when intelligence and integrity compose the brightness of human character, it behoves those who are put forth as the moulding workmen of the age, to keep a check upon their own actions, to measure them by the golden rule, and to see that no contaminating influence proceeds from them. If, then, the fear of responsibility to a higher tribunal than human judgment has any influence upon our public men, let them at once put this matter to right, by annulling the disgraceful act which savours so strongly of the sin of expediency. If the Presidency of the Council is a necessary element in the government of the country, let it be retained, and look for some man of education, of principle and of honour to fill it. If a department is required to watch over the agricultural interests of the country, let it be legitimately formed, under powers derived from the constitutional source, and put into it a gentleman whose motive in accepting office will be somewhat higher than the mere desire to obtain its emoluments at any sacrifice.

TO OUR READERS.

The publisher of this paper having made arrangements to purchase from the Diocesan Press Society, the materials of the office, and the good will of this periodical, would intimate to his patrons and the public, that it is his intention to continue the publication of the paper in its present form until the end of the current volume, when some modification in its arrangement will take place, with the view of rendering it more completely subservient to the combined advocacy of the temporal interests of the Church, and as an organ or medium of Ecclesiastical intelligence. No exertion will be spared to make it worthy the encouragement it has received during the past four years while held by him on lease from its former proprietors, and he trusts that his efforts will meet with the support of Churchmen generally. His plans for this alteration are not yet sufficiently matured for publication, but as soon as they are complete due notice will be given to his subscribers. The editorial department will be conducted as hitherto, and the principles advocated will be preserved. He is fully aware that some change of the kind contemplated is required to extend the utility and influence of a Church paper, and he will endeavour to meet the views of those interested in the maintenance of such a publication.

For the Church.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE TORONTO TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary celebration of the above Society took place on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., at the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute. Shortly after eight o'clock, a large company, consisting of those connected with the profession, sat down to dinner. The room was tastefully decorated with appropriate mottoes and devices, printed on coloured paper, and furnished by the respective offices in the city; whilst in the centre of the hall, attached to a splendid banner representing the arms of the Governor-General, was the Society's choice motto, "United to support, not combined to injure." The dinner was provided by Mr. J. Smith; and it is only an act of justice to that enterprising individual to say, that everything was performed on his part that