

Colonial.

BREAKING GROUND.—At a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Union Company, held on the evening of Saturday last, it was arranged that the ceremony of breaking ground shall take place in this city on Wednesday the 15th inst., in presence of His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess of Elgin, official information having been received by the Board of Directors, that their Excellencies would honour the ceremony with their presence on that day. The Board then directed that official information of this important event be sent to his Worship the Mayor, with a respectful request, that the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of the City may be pleased to lend their co-operation on the occasion. The Board also appointed a Committee to meet the City Corporation and a Committee of Citizens, and the Contractors, for the purpose of effecting the necessary arrangements.—*Colonist.*

The Assizes for the counties of Lincoln, Welland and Haldimand commenced on Tuesday the 23rd of September, the chief Justice presiding. In addressing the Grand Jury, his Lordship dwelt at some length upon the utility of our Jury system, and the late amendments to the Law of Evidence, which allows all parties in suits to give testimony in their own causes. At the conclusion of his Lordship's charge, the list of petit Jurors was called, when about thirty answered to their names, but as there were no cases entered for trial the Court was compelled to adjourn until next day. On the Court opening the following day there were 38 suits on the Docket, the smallest number we ever remember to have known at the Niagara Assizes. On the criminal Docket there were only some half dozen cases. The Court closed on Monday evening last.—*Mail.*

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual Exhibition of this meritorious society opened on Monday evening. From the hurried glance which we have been able to take at the various articles displayed, we can confidently recommend the exhibition to the patronage of all, who have at heart the advancement of Canadian art and science.

FALL ASSIZES.—The Court was opened on Monday morning last, by the Hon. Justice Draper, assisted by the Hon. George Goodhue, L. Lawrason, Esq., and Dr. Anderson, Colonel Prince conducting the business for the Crown. On Tuesday, a number of civil cases were tried, and yesterday, nearly the whole day was occupied in the trial of John S. Mason, for the murder of John McKay, in this town, on the fourth of July last. The Court Room was densely crowded and a painful interest kept up during the examination of the witnesses. The evidence was very conclusive, and the Jury only retired but a very short time and returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The Judge passed sentence that the said J. S. Mason be executed on the fifth of November next. The following prisoners were acquitted on trial:—Orin B. Brown, Horse-stealing; and Jacob Beach, Misdemeanor.—*London (C. W.) Times, Oct. 3rd.*

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, to Sept. 29th, report the Cholera having disappeared from Havannah. A rumour was heard that Sir Charles Grey is to be succeeded in the Government of Jamaica by Sir William Holbrooke, and Lord Harris is to succeed Lord Elgin in the Government of Canada.

The Provincial Parliament is summoned to meet at Quebec, on the 17th November, not for the despatch of business.

NEW DAILY PAPER IN KINGSTON.—The publisher of the *Chronicle & News* announces, that on Tuesday next there will be issued from that office the first number of a morning paper, under the title of *The Daily News*. The *Chronicle & News* will hereafter be issued weekly, and will contain the matter of six daily issues.

INQUEST.—On Thursday last, an inquest was held before H. Bull, Esq., Coroner, on the body of a woman which was found in a Walnut Coffin, floating in the Desjardins Canal, a short distance from the lower bridge. The coffin was seen by some boys who live near the bridge and obtaining a canoe they brought it to the shore. On raising the lid everything which presented itself had the appearance of the highest respectability, although not the slightest clue as to who the party was has as yet been ascertained. The body had the appearance of being about two months buried, but to have been very recently put into the water; it was neatly shrouded and a small piece of muslin over the face. The deceased had two very fine prominent front teeth, those at each side were gone, but apparently there had been teeth on pivots in the vacancies; she had also fine black hair. From the evidence of the medical gentleman in attendance, it would appear that the deceased had been a mother.—Who the party was, or who the miscreants were that put the Coffin into the water, still remains a mystery. A large black dog with a little white on its face, was noticed about the bridge during the early part of the morning, and went several times into and around the house close to it, as if in search of some person; but the parties living there not suspecting anything drove the dog away several times and it at last took the Toronto road and disappeared from the premises. An open verdict of found floating in the Desjardins Canal was returned by the Jury. There is little doubt from the make of the Coffin and other circumstances, but that the corpse has been brought some distance; it has been re-interred in the Emigrant Burial Ground on Burlington Heights.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

The fugitive slave, whose arrest, escape, and re-capture caused a riot at Syracuse, a few days since, again made his escape, having been rescued from the police, and is probably in Canada at the present moment.

The seigniori of Little Metis, about three miles fronting the St. Lawrence, and six miles deep, was sold by auction yesterday in the Exchange, and adjudged to Messrs. A. & D. Fergusson, of Montreal—for £750. The sale of the lands in the township of Buckland, advertised to take place at the same time was postponed.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The civil authorities at Quebec have appointed a committee to draft an address and make other preparations for the reception of the Governor General.

CHOLERA AT QUEBEC.—The *Morning Chronicle* admits that it told a fib in the suppression of the truth respecting the health of that city. It now admits that the cholera did exist there; but the highest number of deaths was 16 in one day, out of a population of 40,000; and on the 27th of September the number had sunk to four a day.

The Hon. Col. Bruce, secretary to the Governor General, arrived in town on Saturday, from the Falls, and he left yesterday by the *Champion*, for Montreal to request Mr. Morin to undertake the formation of the Lower Canada section of the Executive.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Oct. 8th, 1850:—Chas. Brent, Esq., Kingston, rem. for Mr. C. & Rev. Mr. G.; Rev. H. E. Plees, rem. for Lieut. Killiard & Mr. Stacey; W. P. Vidal, Esq., Sandwich, rem. for Mr. Ritchie, & Mr. James H. Wilkinson; Rev. S. Givins, for Mr. Joyce; Rev. S. Givins, rem. for Capt. Anderson Miss Givins, & self; Rev. R. Blakey, rem. vol. 15.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY OCT. 9, 1851.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION at Toronto on Sunday, the 26th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H. J. GRASSETT, Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at Nine o'clock, A. M. They are required to be furnished with the usual testimonials, and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

1st October, 1851.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

We regarded with feelings of interest, if not of sanguine hope, the organization of this confederacy. To use one of the cant expressions of the day, it was a great fact, as demonstrating that Protestant sectarians were becoming alive to the unscriptural and demoralizing nature of their position, as renders of His seamless garment, whose followers they professed to be. True Catholics were half encouraged to hope that the prayers of long years were on the eve of being answered, and that the silver-winged dove of unity was about to find a green spot where she might rest her weary foot!

But alas! these cheering prospects were never fated to be realized. The well-meaning men (for well-meaning we are bound in the spirit of that charity which hopeth all things, to regard them,) who originated the movement, committed a fatal error at the very outset. They constructed their platform upon a scale infinitely too narrow to insure a happy or successful issue to their deliberations. Deficient alike in faith and moral courage, they lacked nerve to grapple with the leading difficulty against which they had to contend. Whilst sighing for unity they shrunk from probing to the bottom the ulcer-sore which had spread its feverish ramifications through their ranks. In direct contradiction to the solemn orison of our Lord: "Holy Father! keep through Thine own name those whom Thou hast given Me, that they may be one as We are!"—they, in the senseless and libertine language of the age "agreed to differ."

God is perfect—and consequently the unity which subsists between Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, must be perfect in all its parts. This was the model which Jesus propounded to His people, so far as spiritual oneness was concerned. There is no "denominationalism" in the Church triumphant—there can be none without sin in the Church militant.

Widely different, however, was the conclusion of the Evangelical Alliance. They presumed to supply what they considered to be a defect (to say the least of it) in sacred Scriptures. In common with the schismatics of Rome they acted upon the doctrine of development. According to their interpretation of the Great Teacher's words, *One* implied many—and union was but a convertible term for multi-form, and constantly increasing diversities.

What fruit has this most incongruous tree produced? Has the Alliance succeeded to any extent in calming the troubled waters of polemical strife? Can we trace to its agency the healing of a single sore in the schism-wounded body of poor Protestant Christendom? Alas, no! The evil spirit of Sectarianism is rampant and unruly as before, and the yearning prayer of our Lord as far from being fulfilled, [to all human appearance, as ever.

The association recently held their annual meeting in London. So far as we can gather no attempt was made to reduce the chaos of dissent to any thing like harmony or order. The discussion of topics of *disunion*, on the contrary, formed the leading business at the sederunts. Professor Baup required an extension of the terms of membership, but was opposed by a French delegate who protested "that if the Evangelical meshes were made wider some of the fish already in the net would be let out." Dr. Baird, from New-York, assured the convention that in consequence of its resolutions to exclude all slave-holders from the body, "it cannot be disguised that the attempt which has been made to bring the Churches of America and Europe, and especially of Great Britain, into more friendly and fraternal relations, has

ended in putting them further asunder." Dr. Buchanan, a Scottish Free Kirk preacher enlarged much in the style of John Knox, or "the gifted Giffillan," upon the "soul destroying tendencies" of certain doctrines inculcated by the "benighted" Church of England. "An orthodox member complained bitterly that these peace-loving heretics the Quakers, who only corrupt the doctrine of the divinity of Christ, and ignore both Sacraments, did not receive the right hand of fellowship. To cap the climax a person named Neilson is introduced to the Alliance with an extra-emphatic flourish of trumpets, as being the very first person who had ever set up DISSENT in Sweden!"

Such are the worse than useless results of seven long years of attempted "pacification on purely Protestant principles." Whatever might be the features of the *idea*, its working out has proved a signal and deplorable failure.

From an organization composed of such diversified and antagonistical materials—resolved to maintain their discordant elements—nothing good can possibly be looked for. As well might we expect to gather figs of thorns, or grapes of a bramble-bush.

We will go still further, and assert our conviction, that positive evil may naturally be expected to be engendered by the very nature and regulations of the Alliance.

The various members covenant to sink a whole host of contraverted topics when met together in conclave. Not a word must the Calvinist presume to utter which would throw a doubt upon the universality of the atonement. Equally silent must the followers of John Wesley be so far as any affirmation of that great doctrine is concerned. The Baptist who holds that none but reasoning adults can duly receive the initiatory sacrament, and who looks upon its administration to infants as a mere mockery and burlesque, may not uplift his voice in deprecating the *sin* of those who "suffer little children" to accept the Saviour's invitation. And the Anglican Churchman who is taught by his ecclesiastical mother that, "it is evident unto all men diligently reading the Holy Scriptures and ancient authors, that from the Apostles time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons," must not whisper the *Puseyite* and *exclusive* dogma in the ears of his non-episcopal conferees.

Thus the hapless members of this unallied Alliance are systematically trained to cry "peace, peace," when in their hearts they believe that there "is no peace." They are led to imbibe the dreadful blasphemy that some things which God has been pleased to reveal to His creatures are non-essential, and of trifling importance. By the craven agreement to differ, crying brothers are cruelly permitted to remain in their blindness—and so to patch up a rotten harmony many are rivetted in heresy, seeing all cannot be orthodox. Quiet, we admit, is a precious thing, but it may be purchased at too costly a price. Men are to be peaceable, but they are to be first pure.

RECENT MEETING OF BISHOPS.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto returned last week from Quebec, where, as before stated, he had been attending a meeting of his brother Prelates.

Various topics intimately bearing upon the interests of the Colonial Church, were discussed at this meeting, and we are happy to learn that a spirit of cordial unanimity characterised the deliberations. The results of the conference have been transmitted to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, as the Metropolitan of the British American Dioceses, and we understand that in due time they will be made public.

"THE UNIVERSITY."

"Nonne vides (aliquis cubito stantem prope tangens Inquiet) ut patiens! ut amicus aptus! UT ACER!"

In its proper place will be found a letter from "One of the Senate of THE UNIVERSITY." We acknowledge the courteous terms in which our correspondent speaks of ourselves in his opening and closing paragraphs, although in the intermediate sentences he has used some harsh and incongruous expressions.

The Senator, seems considerably nettled at our allusion to the assumption of official style in recent documents proceeding from the Institution with which he is connected, and departs from the question entirely in his observations. Our remarks were directed not to the title as he gives it, "The Toronto University," or "The University of Toronto," to which we know he is legally entitled, but to the use of the definite article only as a prefix. We refer him to the advertisements in the newspapers of this City and elsewhere, and he will find that the words "THE UNIVERSITY" only are employed.

We thank our correspondent for his letter, as we are confident, that any one who peruses it carefully will discover much which substantiates the strictures we passed on THE UNIVERSITY.

We draw the following conclusions from his explanation.

1st. That the Chancellor, in his official capacity, has exhibited a strong feeling of jealous opposition to the Charter of Trinity College. That this was done without authority from the senate, we are

bound to believe upon the personal denial of our correspondent. But we maintain that the onus probandi lies with him, as we are not in a position to prove or refute it, not having access to the minutes to which he refers.

2ndly. We infer that discord exists in his camp; and that he differs in opinion with other members of the Senate, his own declarations clearly shew.

3rdly. We infer, that if the Chancellor did pursue the course we have pointed out entirely unauthorized by the Senate, that body has been guilty of a breach of faith to the public, in permitting him to hold an office the authority of which he prostitutes to the gratification of his own personal feelings. And we cannot conceive that the Senate is so entirely devoid of power as not to be able to reprove or displace that officer for such a flagrant breach of privilege.

4thly. We conclude that in the minds of some members of the Senate, "constituted as it now is," there does exist a feeling of hostility to Trinity College Charter.

And lastly we maintain that they have exhibited this feeling in at least one overt act, e. g., the reduction of their fees for tuition.

OLD NONCONFORMITY v. MODERN DISSENT.

The annals of British schism boast not of a more eloquent, learned, and profound thinking theologian than John Howe. It is not saying much when we affirm, that there is more solid matter in one of his discourses than is contained in any ten volumes of the sectarian religious literature of our day.

Referring to the future glory of Christ's Church, Howe thus speaks of the instruments by which it shall be brought to pass:—"First by means of the King's and Potentates of the earth. And think how it will be if such Scriptures come to have a fuller accomplishment than they have ever yet had; when in all parts of the Christian world Kings shall be nursing fathers, and Queens nursing mothers; when the Church shall suck the breast of Kings; when the glory of the Gentiles shall be by them brought into it."

If it were possible for the great man whose words we have quoted above, to revisit this earth, with what indignation would he listen to the rabid tirades of many who profess to regard him as a spiritual father! Howe could have as little fellow feeling with the conventicle of the nineteenth century as with the Vatican.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BUFFALO.

Many of our readers are familiar with the magnificent Church-edifice which has been for some time past erecting of stone in the City of Buffalo, under the superintendence of Upjohn, the well-known architect of Trinity Church, New York,—and which has all along promised to be the most perfect and most imposing specimen of ecclesiastical architecture to be met with on the continent, westward of the City of New York.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the consecration of this noble building will take place on the 22nd of this month. We are authorized to state that the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Shelton, earnestly desires and invites the attendance of as many Canadian Churchmen, clerical and laity as can possibly be present on the interesting occasion. The service will commence at half past ten a. m.—We take the opportunity to congratulate the worthy Rector on his safe return from his tour in Europe, and on the event which is about to be such an appropriate and auspicious "welcome-home."

JENNY LIND.

This distinguished vocalist is to give a concert in Toronto on or about the 17th inst., assisted by Belletti, and several other professional musicians, any one of whom would be sufficient to attract an audience. Miss Lind with characteristic liberality intends to devote the proceeds of the evening to the charitable institutions of our city, and as this is the only concert which she can give in Canada, we cannot question that multitudes from all quarters of the Province will be present.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—An acquaintance of many years with the *Church* newspaper, and an ardent desire to support in every proper way the Church to which I may say that I am devotedly attached, may be supposed to have made me tolerably familiar with its authorised exponent. With the sentiments put forth in the columns of that most useful Journal, I do not always agree, and this I apprehend may be the case with any man occasionally without question as to general respect for the manner in which it is conducted. This by way of apology for what follows.

I was no less surprised than grieved at the tone of your leading article this morning, headed TRINITY COLLEGE, because it seems to me to involve a most important departure from propriety and truth. No one who has the high pleasure of being personally acquainted with the excellent, kind and high minded Editor can for an instant suppose that these words have any personal application. But, Sir, I cannot find other words to express a fact which I can only account for by a most unwonted, and, I would almost say, unjustifiable carelessness.