

social order. We would most earnestly and emphatically warn the people from being led a way, by any such trimming politicians. Men who, from selfish or personal motives, desert or betray the trust reposed in them by their constituents in one Parliament, can never be trusted with any confidence in another.—We say to the people, then, listen not to mob orators or rash innovators, truts not to spurious professions of attachment. You applaud mock-patriots at the bustings—you vote for them—you read the tumid effusions of the hirelings of their party—but you have none of their confidence; you only see them through a glass darkly—their “fronts of brass and feet of clay” are concealed in their gala dresses—they are pinked up for show before your eyes; but could you only get a peep at the puppets when divested of their tinsel draperies, when they are hung up on pegs behind the door, you would wonder at your own infatuation. You cannot fathom the secret motives of these men—you cannot measure their selfishness—you cannot span their greediness—you cannot imagine the height and depth, or length and breadth, of their paltry ambition. They have already in former Parliaments by your means gained several steps downward towards the ignoble goal of democracy, and they fondly hope in time, with your farther help, to reach the miry, impure bottom of this slough of despond, where, instead of giving you the liberty you fondly hope you are contending for—instead of affording you the protection you naturally think you deserve at their hands—you will find yourself at the last bowed down by a yoke such as no free man should ever bear—you will find yourselves linked in the iron fetters of their measureless cupidity and natural tyranny—fetters which will not hang the lighter upon your galled limbs because they have been forged by your own hands.—Believe what we say, when we tell you, that your trusting simplicity is no match for their cunning dishonesty of purpose. Why, what have you gained, either at home or abroad, by the measures they have already carried by your assistance? Are you by their means richer, happier, or better clothed, since the British Reform Bill passed? Are you wiser, more religious, or better Christians, since the Romish Emancipation Bill passed? Are you better fed, or less laboured, since the Corn Bill passed? We fear the very reverse is the true state of the case. That you are neither richer nor happier we know; because instead of being industrious, quiet subjects of the Crown, as your fathers were, you are now bustling, wrangling politicians, spouters at clubs, admirers of democratic principles—if that can be called a principle which involves the absence of all principle—and having the affairs of the nation to attend, you have no longer any leisure for your own private interest. That you are better clothed is not true, neither is it true that you are better fed, as any one who walks the streets of any city, either in the Mother Country or in any of her Dependencies, may assure himself to his entire satisfaction. That agitation and whiggery has not fed and clothed Ireland, let the swarms of miserable wretches that at times crowd our wharves, and the depopulation of that unfortunate country, bear witness. That political jobbers and Anti-Corn Law Leaguers have not fed and clothed England and Scotland, let the Poor Houses and Union Work Houses declare.—Neither will a handful of discontented English and French renegades feed and clothe you when the time comes for you to require it. That you are better Christians is the wildest fiction of all; instead of being at Church with your families as your fathers were, you are found idling and lounging about discussing and settling the measures of government, condemning the conduct of this Conservative and praising the measures of that Radical, while your children are all the time imbibing notions and sucking in sentiments which may at some future period cost the lives of thousands, and set the whole nation in a blaze. Instead of reverently perusing your Bibles on Sunday or other evenings, as was the saintly custom of your gray-haired British sires, your whole leisure time is occupied in the perusal of some incendiary print, whose only object is to teach you insubordination to your rulers and blasphemy against Heaven.

This was not the way in which your venerable sires worshipped upon the mountain sides, and in the fragrant valleys, of that far off Father Land in the bosom of which their bones are now peacefully reposing. Could they rise from under the green turf that covers them—but peace to their ashes, better that they should never hear the impiety and rebellious language of their offspring—happier they, never to behold the degeneracy of their descendants.—*Montreal Courier.*

A woman was on Monday precipitated over the Falls, under the following circumstances, as narrated to us from remembrance of the depositions taken before a magistrate. Two sailors from Chip-pawa had passed the previous night at a house near the Pavilion, and on Monday morning went down to Table Rock, to have a look at the Falls. On arriving there they saw a woman in the water just at the brink of the precipice, washing herself; one of the sailors followed her into the water, laid his hand upon her and asked her to come out and take something to drink. The sailors say that she did come out of the water, but immediately went in again, fell and was carried over the precipice. But Mr. Saul Davis, who witnessed the whole transaction from his balcony, says that he distinctly saw one of the sailors push her into the water. The body has not been found, and Mr. Davis did not recognize her. It is believed, however, that the deceased was the wife of Patrick Main of the Falls, from the circumstance that she is missing and that the night before she told her husband it was her intention to go down to the Falls early in the morning to bathe. The sailor has been committed to gaol.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

We are informed that a lad of fourteen years of age was destroyed by a bear, in Stoneham, last week, and that the father was severely injured by the animal, in going to the rescue of his son. The townships to the north of our city, seem to be infested with bears this summer; and we are told, they have caused great damage to the fields of the inhabitants, and have destroyed a great number of domestic animals.—*Quebec Gazette.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, in the Parish of Soulanges, a party of farmers started in pursuit of some bears, said to be in the neighbourhood, Vital Lariviere and Joseph Lerouz were of the party. The latter fired his gun at what he doubtless believed to be a bear, when it was discovered that he had shot his friend Lariviere—the whole contents of the gun (a ball and buckshot) passing through his neck and causing immediate death.—*Montreal Courier.*

It is stated by some of the Provincial papers that the Hon. D. Daly has been appointed Governor of Tobago, with a salary of £1,200 per annum.

UNNATURAL BARBARITY.—A few days ago some boys who were shooting at Whalleys Corners Township of Toronto, discovered the body of an infant stuck in the hollow trunk of a tree. An alarm being given, the helpless creature was extricated alive, and though it had been placed in an inverted position, it promises to do well. The *Streetsville Review* says that a respectably connected married woman has been apprehended and committed to the county jail for trial on the charge of being the perpetrator of this horrid offence.

TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.—On Tuesday night the Orangemen of Toronto celebrated the repeal of the “Party Procession Act,” by parading through the leading streets. As torches were carried by the persons walking, the effect was lively and striking. A band of music headed the procession, and every thing passed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling.

The Deputation appointed by the Corporation of Montreal to wait on his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, to beg that if he visited Boston he would go via Montreal, presented themselves before his Excellency at his residence, Niagara Falls, a few days ago. His Excellency received them graciously, and said it afforded him a very high degree of satisfaction to receive such a mark of respect from the Corporation of Montreal. His Excellency continued by saying, that he had not positively pledged himself to the Boston delegates to visit Boston, but that the action of the Corporation of Montreal had awakened in him a very great desire to be present. His Excellency suggested that it would be out of his power to absent himself during the whole of the Jubilee, upon which the deputation recommended, should his Excellency visit Boston towards the close, that it might please his Excellency to promise that he would return via Montreal with the Corporation. His Excellency cordially said, that should he visit Boston, it would afford him great pleasure to comply with the request of the deputation. What went time do?—*Colonist.*

The *United Service Gazette* says:—“We hear that it is in contemplation to disband the Royal Canadian Rifle Corps.” This is news in Canada.

Mr. Douglass, of the *British American* Woodstock, has made the *amende honorable* to Dr. Naphegyi, by retracting the slanders published against that gentleman in his paper, a few weeks since.

ACCIDENT FROM EATING WILD CARROT.

—On Tuesday evening last three little boys wandered into a field in the neighbourhood of Berthier, and having found some roots resembling Carrots began to regale themselves on them. In about half an hour after, they were seized with vertigo and nausea. When the cause was discovered by their parents, Drs. Moll and J. G. Bethune, were immediately sent for, and with some difficulty were enabled to excite vomiting in the little sufferers. Two of the boys had ejected a portion of the vegetable soon after reaching home; but the eldest under the charge of Doctor Bethune was seized with convulsions, and suffered severely before medical aid reached him, and great difficulty was experienced in exciting vomiting in his case by even the most powerful emetics. Eventually the children recovered. Parents ought to take warning and keep a watch on the wanderings of their little ones.—*Transcript.*

We congratulate the inhabitants of St. Thomas, in the County of Middlesex, on their being set apart as an Incorporated Village; and also the inhabitants of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, on a similar event. The proclamations appeared in the *Gazette* of Saturday, each bearing *teste* at Toronto on 12th September. The incorporation takes effect, in each case, on 1st. January next.

The corner stone of the new Town Hall in Port Hope was laid yesterday by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons, Canada West, T. G. Ridout, Esq., assisted by the members of St. Andrew's, Ionic, and King Solomon's Lodges of Toronto, Ontario Lodge, Port Hope, St. John's Lodge, Coburg, and the Lodges of Peterboro' and Belleville. There was an immense concourse of spectators present, and everything passed off in good style. In the evening a grand dinner was given by the inhabitants of Port Hope at Hastings' Hotel, to a numerous company.—*Coburg Star.*

Mr. Malcolm Cameron has had a requisition presented to him by the electors of Huron, Perth, and Bruce, calling upon him to stand as a candidate in those counties for Parliamentary honours. Mr. Cameron has accepted the invitation. We wish the electors joy of their choice he has been perfectly useless to us.—*Chatham Planet.*

A Mr. John McGillivray in the township of Lochiel, had a cow which became sick a short time ago, and on the application of some milk, a snake about three feet and a half was disgorged from the stomach. The cow, however, ultimately died, and on opening her another old snake, about two feet and a half, and three young ones were found in her gullet.—*Cornwall Constitution.*

The *Peterborough Weekly Despatch* says that since the hot weather commenced, several deaths from cholera have occurred in Kingston.

The St. John, N. B., *Courier* says:—“We have authority for stating, that the reports which have been circulated of late, that our Government is pledged to support the Railway scheme, as proposed by Mr. Howe, or any other scheme, are entirely without foundation. If the British Government is disposed to lend assistance to the Colonies on terms with which they can honourably comply with a due regard to the other important interests of the Country, our Government will be ready to accept it, but no such terms as are proposed in Mr. Howe's letter have any chance of being agreed to here.”

A monster Omnibus has been started in Hamilton by Mr. Davidson of the City Hotel. It is capable of accommodating forty six persons, according to the *Spectator*.

We notice in the *Saint John Courier* a comparative statement of the Revenue of New Brunswick for six months, from the 1st January to the 30th June 1851, with the same period in 1850.—The gross Revenue for the above period in 1850, was £40,046 8 2; for 1851, the returns show a gross Revenue for the six months of £52,029 19s. 6d.; a total increase in 1851, £12,110 12s. 9d. There is an increase of every specified item in the table, with the exception of “Incidental Revenue,” which has fallen off £130 1s. 3d. Although a flourishing revenue is not always a correct index to the general prosperity of a country, yet we cannot discover in the above result any very alarming symptoms of “ruin and decay.”

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“*DEBRIANA.*”—In our review of this interesting work, we omitted to mention that it is published by Mr. Thomas Maclear, Yonge Street.

In our notice of the *North British Review* last week, for “Dr. Quincy” read “De Quincy.”

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1851.—Mr. Patton, Barrie, vol. 15; R. Wignore, Norval, vols. 13, 14, and 15; Rev. J. A. Mulock, Fredericksburg, vol. 15; A. Phillips, Montreal, rem.; N. Palmer, Kingston, rem.; Rev. J. Butler, Lennoxville, rem.; Rev. F. G. Elliott, Colchester, rem.; F. Wright, Esq., Colchester, vols. 13 and 14; H. J. Greenstreet, Esq., Paris, rem.; Rev. J. Bousfield, Picton, rem.; Rev. J. Flood, Richmond, rem.; Rev. J. Grier, Belleville, vol. 15; E. Holden, Esq., Belleville, vol. 15; Dr. Ridley, Belleville, vol. 15; Rev. A. Townley, Port Maitland, vol. 15.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY SEP. 18, 1851.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

In conformity with the starding order of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which has been sanctioned and approved by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Sunday, the 28th inst. (being the last Sunday in September) is the day appointed for the Sermon to be preached in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, in aid of the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of this Diocese.

J. G. D. M'KENZIE, Secretary.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We are happy to observe that the building operations connected with the new University are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Already the architectural features of the structure are sufficiently developed, to demonstrate that when completed it will prove one of the greatest ornaments of our city. There is every reason to believe that the College will be ready for occupation before the expiry of the present year, and the curriculum of studies entered upon.

The progress and prospects of this vitally important undertaking continue to engage the interest of Churchmen in the mother country. Our London contemporary, the *Guardian*, has an article last month on the subject of “Education in Canada,” in which, after alluding to the secularization of King's College, he proceeds to observe:

“It will be seen at once that the decision of the Canadian Government involves the assertion of the important principle, that the establishment of a secular system is irreconcilable with the co-existence of institutions on a religious basis. By refusing a charter such as would confer the power of granting degrees, the State virtually condemns the Church University to perpetual inferiority, if it does not absolutely prevent its creation. In other words, it prohibits a large and intelligent portion of the community from conducting their own education in their own way. The State, of course, may do this; but in justification of such a course it is bound to show, not merely that a rival faction has required it, nor even that a bare majority of the legislative body has sanctioned it, but that it is calculated to produce real harmony in the country, and that it is indispensably required for the moral well-being of the whole community. That some advantages might result at present from the unchallenged supremacy of one central University is possible; that these advantages compensate for an injury done to the feelings and wishes of the members of the Church of England in Upper Canada remains to be proved: the proof is more difficult perhaps than Lord Elgin supposes.”

SPECIAL PLEADING OF THE ANTI-RESERVE CANDIDATES.

We have received a very pleasing communication from a Subscriber, dated from “*Dummer, Saturday, September 7th,*” in which he thus speaks of our publication:—

“Your paper is all the Church I have to go to here, although I have been here twenty-one years, we have no place of worship yet; and I fear it will be long until we shall have one if the Clergy Reserves are allowed to be destroyed. There are a great number of Church people in this place going like sheep without a shepherd. Dr. Bethune was out here on the 24th of last month with regard to sending us a Missionary in a short time.”

It is very gratifying to find that our labours are appreciated and valued. We do not fear, that as our excellent Arch-Deacon has interested himself in this portion of the “scattered sheep,” our correspondent and his friends will speedily realize the comfort of having the services of the Church properly performed among them.

We also enclose us a portion of Mr. Langton's electoral address, directed to the constituency of Peterborough. As this is the first address of this description which has come under our attention, we copy the portion which most vitally affects the interests of the Church. If we are to regard it as a specimen of the arguments used by those who agree with

Mr. Langton in a desire to subvert the settlement of 1840, then indeed we have much to apprehend, but in reality little to fear, for the doctrine of expediency is here clearly stated as the ruling guide of his action, and this avowedly in opposition to his conviction as to the justice of interfering with a permanent settlement.

“The last question I shall allude to, and the one which at present perhaps excites the warmest feelings on both sides is that of the Clergy Reserves. I have ever held it to be the only sound and just doctrine on this subject, that no body of men should suffer any disability, or enjoy any advantage at the expense of others, on account of their religious opinions. Tested by this rule, the present distribution of Clergy Reserves must be acknowledged to be unjust, and I have always regretted it. The settlement however was intended to be, and was accepted as, a permanent one, and as such I have always felt a disinclination to disturb it. But the opinion has been gaining ground for years, both with me, and I believe with a very great proportion of the population, that the settlement cannot be permanent and that the whole question must be reconsidered. I have admitted this conviction, reluctantly I confess, but I have fully admitted it; and not reluctantly because I happen to be a member of that Church, which receives the greatest proportion of the fund, (for I conscientiously believe, that no greater misfortune ever happened to the Church of England in this Province, than its connexion with the Clergy Reserves,) but solely because it is a dangerous precedent to be opening up again questions, which have once been definitely settled and acted upon as such. This does however appear to me to be an extraordinary case where greater evils would follow from abiding by the decision, than from reconsidering it; and having once consented to re-open the subject, I see no way of completely removing this bone of contention from amongst us, than applying the funds to the purposes of general education, as being the most holy object after that, to which they were originally devoted. Still I would not sacrifice existing interests. From the different Churches as bodies I would withdraw all further aid from the public fund, and all future proceeds, and the balance of all present appropriations I would devote to education, provided that no individual, now enjoying any advantages under the old law, suffered any loss by the change.”

The special pleading and jesuitry of this production are too palpable to require any particular effort of exposure from us. We rejoice to find from our correspondent's letter, that they are equally apparent in the quarter where they might possibly be calculated to do harm under other circumstances, as he assures us, that he (Mr. Langton) will not “find as many friends as he expects.”

With reference to the interrogatory put to us by our correspondent, we can certainly assure him that no person, circumstanced as he describes, would be justified in voting for such a backslider and traitorous opponent of his Church.

OLD NONCONFORMITY v. MODERN DISSENT.

The anti-establishment brawlers of the present day, are very fond of quoting the names of the elder Nonconformists, but display a most dishonest reserve so far as regards their opinions on the great question of State support to religion. Small fellowship would the learned and devout, though deeply mistaken seceders from the Church, who flourished about a century and a half ago, have with the shallow, vituperative platform men, who at present

Rave, recite, and madden round the land.

Men, who would rejoice to behold every provision which the piety of a nation had made for the nourishment of christianity, devoted to any use however base or mercenary than that of spreading the knowledge of “Jesus Christ and Him crucified.”

For the especial benefit of such poor deluded partizans, we subjoin a quotation from Matthew Henry, one of the most erudite and single-hearted wanderers, who ever abandoned the fold of the Anglican Church:—

“Let us give God praise for the national establishment of our religion, with that of our peace and civil liberty; that our Canaan is not a land flowing with milk and honey, but (which is of much greater advantage) that it is Imanuel's land; that the Christian religion,—that choice and noble vine, which was so early planted in our land,—is still growing and flourishing in it, in despite of all the attempts of the powers of darkness to root it out; that it is refined from the errors and corruptions the Church of Rome had with the help of ignorance and tyranny, introduced.” To what follows we bespeak the thoughtful attention of the Anti-Clergy Reserve agitators: “That the Reformation was in our land a national act; and that Christianity, thus purified, is supported by good and wholesome laws, and is twisted in with the very constitution of our Government!”

Believing, as we honestly do, that the solemn and well-digested opinions of the fathers of Non-conformity, on the subject of Church and State, are studiously withheld by our modern dissenting teachers from their adherents, it is our intention, occasionally, to make extracts similar to the above. May God accompany them with His blessing, and make them the means of bringing many to a sound and scriptural train of thinking and action!

DISCORD IN “THE UNION.”

The *Examiner* of yesterday contains an epistolary advertisement of the great radico-political magnet of the present day, “Dr. John Rolph,” being an address from the third riding to the Doctor, nominating him as the candidate, and the Doctor's reply. It would appear that the electors of the third riding are not “quite unanimous” as