

the leg. Did not incise the wound; the nail did not go through the foot. Witness had no objection to have other medical gentlemen called; was willing to give the patient up at any time. The only application he used to the foot was the cold lotions and the poultices.

Dr. Turquand, a licensed Physician, was called before the Coroner's Inquest, and said, that he was called in to attend Davis, who had been suffering from the injury for eight or nine days. Witness was informed that the deceased had been bled twice—and had two severe doses of aperient medicine—said to be Calomel and Jalep—he had also been kept on very low diet—that he had had a mixture which witness supposed, from the symptoms present, had been antimony; deceased was purged incessantly; perspired freely and had constant sickness at the stomach. Had then a small, quick, thready pulse, and his features expressed much suffering—in fact he was groaning all the time of witness's visit. On examining the foot of the deceased witness found it much swollen and distended with serum; the wound made by the nail at the bottom of the foot was closed, or very nearly so—the adjacent parts were more protuberant than the rest of the sole. Witness thought it very probable that matter had formed under the foot and opened it freely in consequence to the bone. Nothing followed the incision but dark gumous blood, of the consistency of Anchovy sauce—made 3 incisions over the porsum of the foot, with a view of allowing the infiltrated serum to escape—placed the foot in hot water, & ordered it to be fomented frequently—to be kept elevated above the hip, and warm poultices to be applied. Administered fifty drops of Laudanum, to be followed by ten drops more every two hours, until sleep would be produced: requested attendants to give wine freely to deceased, also beef-tea, and occasionally brandy in lieu of the wine, for the purpose of supporting the patient. Called next day and found deceased in a very low state; the foot was much less swollen; had had a little sleep; the first since the accident; examined the foot again; ordered and sent Calomel and opium pills in the morning which arrested the violent purging which until then had been going on; witness then dilated the wound with a piece of linen, which he ordered to be removed if the patient complained of pain; same treatment continued. Next day found deceased sinking fast; cold clammy sweat, gangrene, or what is commonly termed mortification, evidently commenced in the foot; cut into the mortified parts, which deceased hardly felt: ordered brandy and Quinine in addition to former treatment; effervescent poultice, with tea grounds to the foot; left in hopes that nature would form a line of demarcation between the dead and living parts; intended as soon as this occurred to amputate. The patient, however, gradually sunk, and on Sunday found the mortification extending, and he in a dying state; went immediately for Dr. Watt who saw him with me in the evening, and examined wound. Mr. Davis died on the following morning.

Doctors T. J. Cottle, T. H. Watt, and P. G. Mackenzie, swore that Mr. Scott's treatment was very improper; and that the course pursued by Dr. Turquand was alone what would have saved deceased, had he been called in time. The Jury thereupon consulted and returned the following verdict:—"We do agree that the deceased Asa Davis, came to his death for want of proper medical aid."—*British American.*

**ADDRESS TO THE MAYOR.**—On Saturday the Lower Canada members of the Legislative Assembly presented an address to His Worship the Mayor expressive of the kindness &c. which had been shown to them by the citizens of Toronto, during their residence here. His worship made a suitable reply.

**The Roman Catholic Church at Port Hope** has been destroyed by fire. It was the work of an incendiary. The town Council have offered a reward of £50 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. The Roman Catholic Chapel at London has also been destroyed by fire.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD.**—His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess of Elgin have consented to be present on the occasion of breaking the ground, which is to take place about the 20th instant. A silver spade and an ornamental wheel-barrow are to be obtained for the occasion.

**GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY.**—On Friday night last, five persons made their escape from the gaol in this Town, by cutting the grating of the cell windows, and made tracks it is supposed for the "land of liberty." Search has been made for them, but so far as we can learn, no trace of their course has been discovered.—*Belleville Intelligencer Aug. 27.*

We learn from Montreal that the steamer *Fashion* was burned to the water mark on the 29th ult., opposite St. Sulpice. No lives were lost.

The *Gaspé Gazette* says:—Our fishermen complain much for want of bait, Mackerel being scarce along shore, owing to the numerous Yankee fishermen dragging off the shoals of fish into deep water. Some time ago we counted seventy-one American schooners inside the bay Chaleur, all busily engaged fishing—whilst permitted to act thus, our shore fishery must suffer."

If any arguments were requisite to prove the advantage of blending religious with secular education, the benefits which have accrued to the aborigines of Canada, by ecclesiastical and educational establishments, fortunately founded beyond even the tampering of socialist or infidel, would incontestably demonstrate the favourable results of such a combination. The school for trades, at the Mohawk establishment, has been most successful, in turning out men who are now following their various handicrafts, and having been instructed in what churchmen consider the one thing needful, and modern politicians the one thing needless, they are transformed from the untutored savage to the civilized moral and industrious Indian. The hunting ground no longer affording a supply of the former accustomed game, the Indian has diverted his attention to agriculture, and from a correspondent we learn the names of several of the Mohawk agriculturists, and the result of their years' labor:—

Peter Smith,	Onondaga,	1600 bush.	wheat.
Aaron Smith,	Tuscarora,	1300 "	"
James Powless,	"	1100 "	"
John Garlo,	Onondaga,	1700 "	"
John Johnson,	"	800 "	"
Peter Garlo,	"	500 "	"
Thomas Purning	"	400 "	"

This is a gratifying contrast to a period not many years past, when all these sons of the Forest were living in a wild erratic life depending more for a livelihood upon their instinct than their intellect, and fully illustrating the lines of Pope,

"Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind  
Sees God in clouds, and hears him in the wind."  
—*Hamilton Gazette.*

**FALL ASSIZES.**—The Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, and of Assize and Nisi Prius, in and for the several Counties of that part of the Province of Canada, formerly Upper Canada, after the present Term, will be held as follows:—

**Home Circuit.**  
The Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE:  
Niagara, ..... Thursday, 23rd September.  
Cobourg, ..... Thursday, 2nd October.  
Peterborough, ..... Monday, 13th October.  
Barrie, ..... Wednesday, 22nd October.

**Midland Circuit.**  
The Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE, Common Pleas:  
Picton, ..... Wednesday, 24th September.  
Belleville, ..... Monday, 29th September.  
Brockville, ..... Wednesday, 8th October.  
Kingston, ..... Wednesday, 15th October.

**Oxford Circuit.**  
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE McLEAN:  
Guelph, ..... Wednesday, 8th October.  
Cayuga, ..... Wednesday, 15th October.  
Simcoe, ..... Monday, 20th October.  
Woodstock, ..... Monday, 27th October.  
Hamilton, ..... Wednesday, 6th November.

**Western District.**  
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE DRAPER:  
Goderich, ..... Tuesday, 23rd September.  
London, ..... Monday, 29th September.  
Chatham, ..... Thursday, 9th October.  
Sandwich, ..... Tuesday, 14th October.

**Toronto.**  
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE SULLIVAN:  
Toronto, ..... Monday, 20th October.

**Eastern Circuit.**  
The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BURNS:  
Perth, ..... Monday, 29th September.  
Bytown, ..... Monday, 6th October.  
L'Orignal, ..... Monday, 13th October.  
Cornwall, ..... Monday, 20th October.

We are glad to learn that a wire, encased in two tubes, the inside one of gutta pecha and the outer one of lead, has been successfully carried across the river at Carouge for the British North American Electric Telegraph Company. The laying of the wire was accomplished after much difficulty by Captain Boxer. We may now expect to be soon in direct telegraphic communication with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

**ELORA.**—A market for the sale and exchange of Seed, Grains, &c., is to be established at Elora, in order to obviate, as far as possible, the difficulty which the procuring of suitable seed, entails upon Farmers. The market is to be held on the first Thursday of September and of April, in each year.

We hear that Mr. George Brown has given up his pretensions to the representation of Oxford. Notwithstanding Mr. Hincks has intimated that he will be present at the Reform Conventions, the Oxford Clear Grits will reject him altogether, and select a resident to run on the liberal ticket. Mr. Hincks went up on Sunday to attend a meeting at Woodstock.—*Patriot.*

**FIRES—INCENDIARISM.**—About 8 A. M. yesterday, the fifth attempt was made to fire the "Mammoth House" opposite the St. Lawrence Hall. Materials of an inflammable nature had been deposited near the upper plate of the building on which the rafters rest, and the attempt was so nearly successful, that one of the rafters was calcined to the depth of several inches, and almost blazing when discovered. On a previous occasion, fire was placed on the stairs leading down to the cellar, and subsequently against a partition immediately under the flooring of the ground story. Fortunately each attempt was discovered before any serious damage could be done, as were also two attempts to destroy the out-buildings. It is evident that the several attempts at arson have been made by some persons residing within the building. As might be expected, the public mind is considerably agitated, and it has been observed that about the time when the alarm of fire was given at the "Mammoth House," an alarm was also given in some different quarter of the city; but after making enquiries, it appeared that all these alarms have been caused by dirty chimney flues taking fire accidentally, and cannot be supposed to arise from any collusion with the incendiary of the "Mammoth House." It has also been observed with some alarm that on Monday night two watch dogs in Francis Street, were poisoned, and three more in Adelaide Street; it appears, however, that a large number of watch dogs have been secretly poisoned in the city of late, for the apparent purpose of getting rid of the annoyance they occasion to foot passengers day and night.

**St. John, August 22nd.**—The Hon. Joseph Howe was yesterday elected by show of hands, along with Mr. Fulton the former member, to represent the County of Cumberland in the Assembly of Nova Scotia. It is understood that Mr. Fulton is pledged to support Mr. Howe's administration and policy.—*Carlton Sentinel.*

**Jenny Lind will visit Toronto** in the Fall if a room can be obtained capable of holding 1,200 persons in which to hold her concerts. Unfortunately the city contains no public room of the requisite dimensions.

**NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.**

As the first month of the present volume of the *Church* paper has nearly expired, we would again call the attention of our Subscribers to the terms of the *Church*, as below; hoping that all those who wish to avail themselves of the reduction for advance payment, will send in their subscriptions, *post-paid*, before the 7th of September, after which date no abatement from the original price will be made.

**TERMS:**  
Fifteen shillings per annum, payable at the expiration of the first six months;  
Ten shillings per annum, if paid within the first month of the volume;  
To our city list, 1s. 3d. extra will be charged for delivery.

Our Subscribers in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the adjoining Provinces, will please to take notice, that owing to new arrangements in the Post Office Department, we are compelled to pre-pay their postage, (amounting to 2s. 2d. per annum,) which amount we must charge in addition to the subscription. Those Subscribers who have paid us in advance for the present volume will be furnished with an account of the amount, which may be remitted with the subscription to the subsequent volume, or sooner, as occasion may offer.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 3rd 1851.—  
Rev. John McMaster, Hull, C. E. rem. vol. 15; Rev. J. Flood, for Thomas Allen March, rem. to balance; J. S. Merwin, Esq., rem. for self and A. Hooker, Esq., vol. 15; Mr. John Holden, rem. vol. 15; S. Price, Esq., rem. for part of vol. 14 & 15; D. Dewson, rem. vol. 15; Rev. S. S. Wood, rem. for self and Miss Ogden, vol. 15; Rev. E. G. Sutton, rem. vol. 15; Rev. A. Mortimer, rem. vol. 15; Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, rem. for self and four others vol. 15; Rev. H. Patton, with rem. for Cornwall subscribers for vol. 15; Rev. M. Harris, rem. for self and Mr. George Patterson, for vol. 14; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, rem. 2 copys, vol. 15; Rev. T. W. Allan, rem. vol. 15; Rev. R. N. Merritt, rem. for twelve new Subscribers; Rev. S. Givins, rem. for ten new subscribers; Hon. James Kerby, Fort Erie, rem. of 10s; B. Bailey, Esq., London, rem. of 10s; Rev. J. Wilson, rem. for Capt. Colleton, Grafton, vol. 15.

**THE CHURCH.**  
TORONTO, THURSDAY SEPT. 4, 1851.

**APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION.**

The Bishop of Toronto in announcing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood, that candidates are not admissible to that holy rite, till they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years.

Saturday,	6	Ingersoll	3 P.M.
Sunday,	7	Woodstock	11 A.M.
"	7	Zorra	3 P.M.
Monday,	8	Princeton	10 A.M.
"	8	Paris	2 P.M.
Tuesday,	9	Galt	10 A.M.
"	9	Guelph	4 A.M.
Wednesday,	10	Pushinch	10 A.M.
"	10	Eramosa	3 P.M.
Thursday,	11	Elora	10 A.M.
"	11	Peel	2 P.M.
Friday,	12	Eramosa	12 Noon
"	12	Balnafad	4 P.M.
Saturday,	13	Georgetown	10 A.M.

Toronto, August 13, 1851.

**THE NEXT PARLIAMENT.**

The hurry-scurry of the closing hours of legislation, the gripping struggles of official death, the "pomp and circumstance" of prorogation are past and over. The last cannon from the batteries of Toronto hath boomed aloud the requiem of the third Parliament of United Canada. The Royal assent has been proclaimed to a catalogue of bills embracing a variety of interests, and conferring numerous privileges. From the Great Trunk Railway with its guarantee of sixteen millions of dollars, to be levied on the industry property and produce of Upper Canada, to the founding of Pawnbroking establishments for entrapping the improvident and bathing the pilferer. Societies, Schools, Sons of Temperance, Fire, and other Companies have been endowed and incorporated. All have participated in the generous liberality of the purseholders, all have been countenanced and upheld by the law-givers of the land—all save the Church in Upper Canada have had doled out to them a portion of Legislative munificence and protection. She alas! has been made the butt of vituperative oratory; her vested rights have been assailed; and after fourteen weeks of discordant debate, she has been thrust forward into an unjust and unenviable position. She is to be compelled to have recourse to the judicial tribunals, as a common suitor, to substantiate and maintain her just privileges—her name is to be made the watchword of political cabals. She must now enter the turmoil of electoral warfare in defence of her prerogative and stability, for her temporal welfare and existence are threatened; she must fight the battle against her wayward and insatiable enemies, on the field of their choice.

On the hustings, at the polls, and in the Legislative halls of Quebec, her voice must be heard in stern and determined tones. Justice she demands—justice she shall obtain.

Nor is there any time to spare in the performance of this important duty. The writs for Election will shortly be issued, and will be made returnable at an early date, when the Parliament will assemble at Quebec—not we presume for any lengthened meeting but principally for organising the Government, and sending the Ministers elect back to their constituencies for approval and confirmation. On the issue of the forthcoming election will depend the vital question of the Church's safety. Not—we rejoice in gratitude to think, her spiritual well-being—that is indestructible—firmly based on her Redeemer's love. But her utility as an instrument of good to his people will be weakened, if not destroyed. Take from her the means she now possesses of extending His Word, of teaching the purity of her doctrine, and of sustaining the faith of the wavering in ignorance and weakness, and you prostrate her energies. You deprive her of the power of meeting the encroachments of scepticism and unbelief; you place her in a worse position than those whose enemy she has now to encounter, for they receive from your hands a portion for their support, your means, in fact, are now used to strengthen them. Let the voluntary sects repudiate State endowment as they please, they do not hesitate to accept aid from the public revenue; and while they raise the cry against the Church and her endowment they

quietly pocket every grant of money they can secure. Nor do we object to their participating in the resources of the country, if it is thought desirable to extend to sectarian bodies the benefit of pecuniary assistance. All we contend for is, that the property of the Church shall be respected and preserved to her, free and undisturbed, as it has already been settled by the collective wisdom of the Mother Country and the Colony. We seek for nothing more—we desire not to put in a claim for further or even proportional allowance, we shall be content to enjoy our own in peace. But we steadfastly oppose the contemplated and unholy depredation. It is to prevent this spoliation, that we now call upon every churchman to lay aside all minor differences in political matters, and to unite as one man in selecting the representatives who shall be sent to speak the common opinion, to guard and fight for the interests of our Holy Catholic Church. The settlement of 1840; the preservation of the Rectories; and chartered rights for our University and Schools—these are the tests by which we must try those who claim our suffrages. Let there be no compromise, no misunderstanding. The intelligence, the wealth, the talent of our communion must be brought to repel the multitude arrayed against us. In every country, city and town let "The Church" be the rallying word of all who love her in sincerity, and we shall not fear the result.

**CLERICAL ASSOCIATIONS.**

We are pleased to perceive a move has been made by the Midland Clerical Association to resume their meetings, and we hope the example will be followed by the other Associations throughout the Diocese.

In times like the present, these meetings may be made exceedingly useful. The opportunities they afford the clergy for discussing the leading topics of the day, and of consulting upon the difficulties that are continually presenting themselves in their varied fields of labour, to say nothing of the unanimity of feeling and refreshment of spirit they are calculated to impart, render them very desirable.

Nor are they less profitable to the parishes and missions in which they are held. We are aware the laity take a lively interest in them. Whilst the hospitality they are called on to exercise has the happy effect of uniting them and the clergy, and exciting an increased interest in behalf of the Church,—the special services are productive of much benefit. We repeat our hope, that, under the auspices of the senior clergy, these useful Associations may be generally resumed.

**"PARLIAMENTARY BADINAGE.—SPEAKING ACROSS THE HOUSE."**

The proceedings of the House were enlivened yesterday, on occasion of some complaints from Mr. McKenzie, as to the summary mode of bringing the session to a close, by a remark from Mr. Smith of Frontenac, addressed to the member for Haldimand, that "when the honourable member complained of this summary termination of the session, he feared that 'Othello's occupation would be gone.' Mr. Smith begged to remind him of the opening in Cuba, and the opportunity that would be afforded him of joining his friend Lopez there."

"No, no," interposed Mr. Sherwood, "justice is too summary there."

"Not more than it would have been with me here if you had caught me," retorted Mr. Mackenzie.

The retort was received with loud laughter from both sides of the House, in which the honourable member for Haldimand joined heartily.

The idea would not have been so jocular in 1837. Such is the *Patriot's* account of a scene in the House of Assembly, a body of men supposed to represent a Christian community, and entrusted with the prerogative of controlling the destinies of a growing nation. Murder, robbery, piracy, and the horrors of intestine war are, certainly, fit subjects of jocular mirth in a dignified assemblage of deliberating senators. The agent of the seditious and rebellious movements of 1837 may well glory in his escape from merited punishment. That the creature should chuckle over the success of his cunning, in such a scene, among men whose doom he had himself pronounced, with the sense of security which his present position affords, and with the vision of a tenanted gibbet floating before him, is perhaps only what was to be expected from its nature; but we blush with shame and sigh with grief to find that the insensible and heartless jest was received by "both sides of the House" with "loud laughter." Such a fact betokens a state of moral degradation we were little prepared for. Well may every civilized community point with scorn to such a record of national disgrace and immorality.

**DAILY PUBLIC PRAYERS.**

We have much pleasure in stating that the Rev. Richard Mitchele, M. A., has commenced daily morning service in Trinity Church. Prayers are said at seven o'clock, and the rubric is complied with which enjoins that the Curate "shall cause a bell to be tolled thereunto a convenient time before he begins, that the people may come to hear God's Word, and to pray with him." It is now three weeks since our reverend brother entered upon the good work, and it is a source of gratulation and thankfulness that the number who avail themselves of this privilege is fully greater than