

quence of this was, that he was rendered giddy, and at the first step he missed his footing and fell into the river. About a hundred feet below the spot where he fell is a dam, over which he was carried head foremost upon the solid rocks beneath, and about seventy yards below that he was precipitated down the largest of the Glenelg Falls, some one hundred feet in perpendicular depth, and a little further down the stream, over another fall of some forty feet. His dead body was found next day, among some drift wood. The name of the deceased, we understand, was Peter Sullivan.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

SINCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.—Mr. Capron has arrived from the States, and with him Mr. De Witt, the Engineer, and all his staff and implements, and they propose to commence their survey early to-day. This is satisfactory evidence, therefore, of the work proceeding, and if more be wanting it is supplied by documents from the contractors, stating that they shall put the work in progress the moment they receive a report from the Engineers stating which line of road he recommends.—*Patriot, 24th Feb.*

Abstract of an Act to License and regulate Taverns and other Houses of Public Entertainment, and to define the duties of Inspectors of Houses of Public Entertainment in the City of Toronto and the Liberties thereof. Passed February 21, 1851.

Clause 1st.—Act to take effect from 1st March, 1851, and the number of houses where spirituous or fermented liquors are sold not to exceed 200.

2nd.—Persons selling such liquors without a license or attempting to evade the same, shall forfeit a sum not under £2 10s. nor above £5.

3d.—That all taverns and hotels shall contain at least three furnished bedrooms, with four beds and a sitting room, exclusive of the bar-room, and those used by the residents, and good stabling for at least four horses, with a sufficient supply of provender for that number always on hand; but stabling a few horses not requisite when the number of bedrooms exceeds ten, and sitting-rooms two.

4th.—Fifteen confectioners shops may be licensed to sell spirituous liquors, and 100 beer-shops to sell beer only.

5th.—The sum to be paid for a license shall be (over and above the sum imposed by the Imperial Act 14th George III., chap. 88.) £7 10s.

6th.—All licensed houses shall be closed on the Lord's Day under a penalty not exceeding £5.

7th.—That no tavern or hotel keeper, &c., shall sell or give any intoxicating liquors to any child under ten years of age, to be drunk on the premises, under a penalty not exceeding £5 for each offence.

8th.—No intoxicating liquors to be given to any intoxicated person under a penalty of not less than £1 5s., and not exceeding £5 for each offence.

9th.—Temperance houses to contain at least three furnished bedrooms and a sitting room, exclusive of the bar-room, and those used by the residents, and good stabling for at least four horses, with a sufficient supply of provender for that number always on hand, but stabling for horses not requisite where the number of bedrooms exceeds ten, and sitting-rooms three.

10th.—Persons opening a Temperance or other house for travellers, without a license shall, on conviction, forfeit a sum not less than £1, nor more than £5 for each offence.

11th.—License for such house to cost £3 15s.

12th.—Persons selling spirituous or fermented liquors in such house to forfeit and pay the sum of £5 for each offence.

13th.—Any persons licensed under this act, who shall suffer gambling on their premises, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five pounds.

14th.—A copy of this act, and of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd sections of the act of the legislature, 8th Vic., chap. 45, and the 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, and 13th sections of the 13th and 14th Vic., chap. 27, such copy to be presented by the city clerk, shall be hung up in the most public room of every licensed house or shop.

15th.—Licenses granted under this act, shall expire on the last day of February, following the day on which they shall have been granted.

16th.—In case of the death of any licensed persons, the inspectors can transfer the license to some other qualified person, until the expiration of such license.

17th.—No license to be granted except to persons of good moral character, and having the accommodations required by this act.

18th.—Inspectors to meet on 24th February to grant certificates, and on the first, or if that day fall on a Sunday, on the 2nd of each month, to consider applications for new licenses or transfers; a majority of Inspectors to form a quorum.

19th.—Inspectors to inspect licensed houses once at least in three months and report to common council.

20th.—Persons interfering with Inspectors to forfeit a sum of money not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds for each offence.

21st.—Inspectors empowered to prosecute, and subjected to a fine for wilful dereliction of duty, of not less than one pound, nor more than five pounds for each offence.

22nd.—Salaries of Inspectors fixed at £25.

23rd.—Prosecutions under this act shall be commenced within three months after the commission of offence, and not otherwise.

24th.—Penalties to be paid to the Chamberlain of the City for the general use of the City.

25th.—All prosecutions under this act shall be before the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, or any one or more of the Aldermen of the City. Distress may be levied in default of non-payment, and in default of goods and chattels, the offender to be committed to jail for any period not less than one week, nor more than thirty days.

ADDITIONAL POLICE FORCE.—A correspondent in the *Colonist* very judiciously recommends an increase in our police force, commensurate with the increased vicinity for their exertions, which will be required by the addition to our population of large numbers of the labourers who will be engaged on the Northern Railway.

On Monday evening, a carpenter employed in erecting the new bridge at the mouth of the Humber, having incautiously ventured too far from land in a small skiff, was blown out into the lake by the violence of the wind. He has not yet been heard of, but it is hoped that the steamer, *Chief Justice* may come across his track.

Mr. Joseph Leslie has written a long letter in the *Examiner* on the subject of the Roads, and between the *Examiner* and the *Globe*, a pretty exposure is made of jobbing on the one hand, and disinterested patriotism on the other. The *Globe* says:—"Mr. Leslie has been, up to the 31st December last, Superintendent of the York county roads. He entered on his duties with the salary of \$800 a year; and though a very ardent clew-grit, he was so troubled in conscience to

seek a very great increase of emolument 'right off.' He dunned, and better dunned, till he got it raised—first to \$1000, then \$1100, and finally to \$1400!!! all in the space of two short years. Nay, Mr. Joseph Leslie, clear grit though he be, was not half satisfied with this, but claimed the collectorship of customs, as a reward for his merits and services; and when refused it, and (alas, poor Yorick!) thrown out of his \$1400 a year by the sale of the roads, he became savagely indignant, and wars and rumours of wars from Mr. Joseph Leslie towards the government, became the order of the day. The rumours of a coming storm were not unmeaning bravadoes. Mr. Joseph Leslie's services were dispensed with in December, 1850, and a balance of \$1,135 was in the gentleman's hands when he closed his accounts. He held on the cash and claimed to keep the whole—\$416 as salary from January to May, 1851, though he was discharged in December, 1850, and has done no work since—and \$719 to augment his salary for the two preceding years, on the score that \$1,400 was too little, and \$1,750 50 not a penny too much! Such a proceeding would not have been unworthy of the good old Family Compact days—but coming from a clear-grit and a Leslie, it is altogether edifying and may do good in the country. Well, Mr. Joseph Leslie was admonished to pay up the \$1,135 and demurred on the ground we have stated. He tried to 'make things comfortable,' but the thing could not be done. The executive decided dead against his modest claim, a few days ago, and threatened suit—Mr. Joseph Leslie turns patriot straight off.

It is said that Mr. Hincks intends resigning his office as chairman of the Endowment Board of the University, and that an officer with a salary will be appointed.—*Colonist.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, Feb. 22, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—William Kenneth MacKenzie, of L'Orignal, Esquire, to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the United Counties of Prescott and Russell, in the place of D. Pattee, Esquire, deceased.

Pierre Louis Panet, Jacques Viger, Joseph Roy, Joseph Ubalde Beaudry and Alfred Pisonneau, Esquires, to Commissioners under the Ordinance intitled, "An Ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes and the building of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Churchyards."

The Honourable Louis Massue, the Reverend Edmund Willoughby Sewell, the Reverend Louis Proulx and Joseph Morrin, Esquire, Commissioners of Foundlings and Indigent Sick, in the District of Quebec.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the Honourable James Morris, a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

PROVINCIAL POST OFFICE.

From the *Canada Gazette Extra.*

Toronto, Feb. 22, 1851.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, transmitting an Order of Her Majesty in Council, assenting to the Provincial Act of Parliament of 13th and 14th Victoria, Chapter 17, intitled, "An Act for the transfer of the Management of the Island Posts to the Provincial Government, and for the regulation of the said Department," to issue on the FIFTH day of APRIL next, a Proclamation under the Great Seal, announcing such Assent, and that, from the issue of such Proclamation, the new Rates of Postage provided for by the said Act will be those chargeable at the Post Offices throughout the Province. And that the different Deputy Post Masters in this Province, to whom a copy of the *Canada Gazette* in which this Notice appears will be sent for that purpose, are hereby required to put up the same in some conspicuous place in their respective Offices for the information of the Public.

J. LESLIE, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The notice of "The Church Hymn Book" next week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Feb. 26th, 1851:—J. R. Esq., rem. for W. H. Esq., Carleton Place; Rev. P. M. T. England. The *Young Churchman* will be sent by mail—the subscription together with the postage of your letter (which should have been paid) amounting in all to 3s. 6d. sterling, please pay to Samuel Rowell, Esq., 31 Chesapeake, London; Rev. J. R. Tooke, Milford, rem.; Rev. Dr. Shelton, Buffalo, rem. to insure immediate attention all letters containing remittances must be addressed to the Publisher.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 27, 1851.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Imperial Parliament was opened by the Sovereign in person on the fourth instant. For Her Majesty's speech we refer our readers to another column.

In this document the only features deserving of notice—except the allusion to Dr. Wiseman's case, are an admission of the difficulties under which the landed interests are labouring—and the total absence of any allusion to Colonial affairs. Such an omission to say the least, is unbusiness-like in the highest degree, and cannot fail to excite reasonable dissatisfaction amongst the numerous dependencies of the British Crown.

On Friday, the 7th instant, Lord John Russell brought forward his measure in reference to the Romish aggression. With taste, in our opinion, more than questionable, the "noble Lord" commented severely upon Dr. Wiseman's conduct in taking a prominent part in the proceedings of the Synod, which denounced as Godless, the Colleges established by the Crown in Ireland. The introduction of this topic, which had no more bearing upon the question at issue than it had upon the corn laws, conveys the idea that it was political pique, and not zeal for the interests of the Anglican

Church, which prompted the Premier to take action in the matter.

Lord John then proceeded to observe, that the change of Vicars Apostolic in this country, into Bishops and Archbishops was effected without the knowledge and consent of Government—and unequivocally denied that Lord Minto had sanctioned any such arrangement, or that it had even been communicated to that nobleman. In the House of Lords, we may here mention, Lord Minto gave a somewhat feeble confirmation of his son-in-law's assertion. He said that "to the best of his knowledge an intention of the late proceedings had never been made to him." This cautious wording, suggests the probability that the pseudo Cardinal had some ground for asserting that the programme of his course had been submitted to the above mentioned diplomatist.

Government, Lord John continued, had consulted the law officers of the Crown, but they did not consider the assumption of title illegal. They were of opinion, it is true, that the introduction of Vicars Apostolic was unlawful and punishable, but from the disuse into which the Statute had fallen, it might be impossible to obtain a conviction.

In these circumstances government had resolved to appeal, not to the law as it stood, but to the Legislature. The change from Vicars Apostolic to Bishops gave the prelates in question certain rights over properties bequeathed for religious purposes. He accordingly proposed: "That all such gifts and bequests made to Catholic (?) Prelates shall be null and void. That any act done by them in their official capacities should be null and void—that property so bequeathed should at once pass to the Crown—and that all Catholic (?) functionaries should be prohibited from assuming titles, derived not only from any Anglican diocese, but from any district or place in the United Kingdom."

In conclusion the Premier counselled Cardinal Wiseman to use in this dispute a mild and conciliatory spirit. If, however, the Vatican preferred war to peace, and attempted to carry out its half-hinted designs, then in the long struggle which in that case he saw pending, he would with all his might, resist that attempt, however plausible and slight it might be!

The introduction of the proposed measure, which it will be seen is to extend to Ireland, met with the strenuous opposition of all the Radical members, and the debate was finally adjourned to the following Monday.

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

We learn from the *English Churchman* that the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B. D., Secretary to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, is to succeed Dr. Feild in the Bishopric of Newfoundland. The appointment we regard as a most judicious one. Intimately acquainted with the position and requirements of the Colonial Church, as Mr. Hawkins is, he cannot fail efficiently to discharge the important duties of his new field of labour. The Venerable Society will have cause to lament the removal of an official whose energies have been so faithfully devoted to their interests.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The plans of Trinity College are now completed; and having carefully inspected them, we have no hesitation in saying that they are every way deserving of commendation, and reflect the highest credit upon the gentleman to whom the task of preparing them was assigned. As every thing connected with the University is of interest to the Churchmen of our Diocese, we subjoin a description of the contemplated building.

The plan adopted by the Council, as designed by Mr. Kivas Tully, architect, of this city, is in the Collegiate style of the third period of Pointed English architecture. The original plan—a portion of which is now to be erected—as submitted to the Council, and which is intended to be carried out, would form a quadrangle inside the walls of 170 feet by 120 feet. The south or principal front is 250 feet in length, and the wings 200 feet. The front will be two stories in height above the terrace, which extends along the whole front, and will, when completed, form residences for two Professors, and Master's apartments, class rooms, library, and other apartments. The wings, which will be three stories in height, will contain class-rooms for the Medical, Chemical, and Natural Philosophy departments, and apartments for the Students. The north side of the quadrangle is arranged for a Museum, Refectory, and Convocation Hall; Matron's apartments and kitchen offices on the ground floor, with entrances in the rear. The portion intended to be immediately erected will comprise the whole of the front as originally designed, and fifty feet of the wings on either side, which will afford all the accommodation required at present, consisting of five class-rooms for the several departments—Anatomical and Professors' rooms—Dining Hall, Chapel, Professor's private apartments, and rooms for sixty students.

The south or principal front will be composed of a centre building and wings, surmounted by ornamented turrets. The centre and wings will project about ten feet beyond the line of the main portion of the building, and, being ornamented

with octangular and diagonal buttresses, having crocketed pinnacles and carved finials, will present a massive and striking appearance. The principal entrance, which is in the centre, will consist of a handsome porch of cut stone, with a bow window above it on the second story. Windows of similar construction will also be introduced in the centre of each wing. There will be handsome porches on the east and west sides, forming entrances to the Professors' private residences in each wing.

The front being elevated on the terrace, will give it an appearance of additional height and stability, and will form a pleasing finish to the building.

The whole of the external walls of the College building will be built of white brick with stone dressings, and the roof will be covered with slate, in order to render those parts most exposed to the action of the weather as substantial as possible—uniting strength with economy.

REVISION OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

Considerable excitement at present prevails in the British metropolis in consequence of certain rumours having become current that an attempt was to be made, to make a series of organic changes upon the Book of Common Prayer. The *English Churchman* of the 23rd January, thus describes the manner in which the suspected operations were to be carried on.

"The scheme is this. On the strength of the numerous signatures which they have obtained to the petition, it is intended that Lord Ashley, or some other member of Parliament, shall move in the House of Commons a similar address to the Queen; from the House. Lord John Russell, nothing loth, will, it is said, do forthwith, what he has already done in the case of the Universities—that is, advise the Queen to appoint a Commission to inquire whether any and what measures are desirable to meet the supposed wishes of the country. The Commissioners will be formed of Bishops known to be favourable to a change in the formularies; and, on the strength of that report, a Bill will be brought into Parliament to effect essential changes by the sole authority of Parliament, without reference to Convocation. The Act of Uniformity is also to be repealed. In short, the conspiracy aims at nothing more or less than the complete Puritanizing of the English Church."

Lord Ashley explicitly denies that he entertains any such intention, as that which is imputed to him in the above paragraph. He says in a letter which appears in the London prints:—"It is not contemplated by himself, nor, he firmly believes, by any of those who took part in the meeting of the 5th December, to procure a Royal Commission, or any other authority, for a revision of the Prayer Book, either latitudinarian or otherwise."

Earnestly do we hope and pray, that if the conspiracy alluded to by the *English Churchman* has an existence [and there is strong ground for concluding that the suspicion is not without foundation] it will be promptly nipped in the bud. To use the words of John Bull:—"If Her Majesty's Ministers are determined to produce a rupture between Church and State, and to sap the foundations of the Monarchy, all they have to do is to adopt and to press forward, some such scheme as this."

THE MAYOR'S INAUGURAL BANQUET.

On Saturday, his Worship the Mayor gave a dinner in the St. Lawrence Hall, on his elevation to the Mayoralty. About one hundred and thirty were present, including the Governor-General and suite, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Roman Catholic Bishop Charbonnell, Chief Justice Robinson, Col. Sir Hew Dalrymple, Lord Mark Kerr, Chief Justice Macaulay, the Heads of Departments, and the members of the Corporation. Grace was said by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. We have seldom, if ever, been present at an entertainment of a similar description where the arrangements were more satisfactory and complete. Both the dinner and wines were deserving of all commendation, and nothing was left undone by the hospitable entertainer which could contribute to the comfort and gratification of his guests.

Among the toasts given were the Queen, Prince Albert and the Royal Family. His Excellency the Governor-General, Prosperity to the City of Toronto, His Worship the Mayor, The Army and Navy, Lady Elgin and the Ladies of Canada, and Prosperity to the Province.

The Governor-General, in returning thanks, spoke at some length, and passed a warm eulogium upon the city of Toronto, which he characterized as "being the most thoroughly British city in the Province." Chief Justice Robinson read some amusing extracts from newspapers published in "Muddy Little York," so far back as 1798. One of them was an advertisement from "His Honour the President," for tenders for cultivating ten acres of land "by the job"—applicants to call at the "Presidency;" and another offered a reward for the discovery of the delinquent who had treasonably stolen "His Honour's harrow-teeth!" The learned Judge likewise referred in terms of deserved praise to the services and character of the late Mayor, "who (he remarked) had not only shown himself a true citizen of Toronto, in being always ready to urge forward any local improvement, but had still higher claims upon public respect, for the manner in which on more than one occasion he had conducted himself amidst difficulties of the most trying and even perilous nature."