

1,190,600. Of these about 639,000 belong to the North, and 465,000 to the Church South. It was stated by Mr. Lord, in opening, that the stringent measures prohibiting ministers or members of the Methodist church in question to hold slaves, prevented the action of the church in slave-holding States, and a separation became necessary. Previous to this it was shown that exceptions had been taken to a minister named Harding at Baltimore, and to Bishop Andrews of Georgia, who had become by marriage or descent, owners of slaves, and who could not by the laws maintain them. One of them held by Bishop Andrews had been devised with directions that she should be sent to Liberia, but she would not go, and the Bishop, although nominally her owner, exercised no acts of ownership over her, and she went where she pleased. Mr. L. made remarks in relation to the facts. The answer denies that there was any necessity for a division in 1844, and that said separation was unconstitutional and void agreeably to the paramount rules of the church, and made without authority to the general conference in 1844. The testimony is all documentary, the point of which, being the law of the matter, to be decided by the Judges. Mr. L. read statements as to the origin, government, and rules of the Church, &c."

Colonial.

We understand that the schooner "Caledonia," which left Toronto, with flour, on the 1st inst., reached Halifax after a run of twenty-two days. The Caledonia was the first vessel from Western Canada for the season. She returns with sugar.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Last Thursday a painful accident occurred at the steam saw mill, belonging to C. Mickle, Esq., of Puslinch. A person named James Mackie, employed to tend the engine, had his leg dragged into the narrow space between the fly wheel and the frame. Four hours elapsed before the poor sufferer was extricated. The *Quebec Herald* states that no hopes are entertained of Mackie's recovery.

ROCK SLIDE.—At about twelve o'clock on Tuesday night, some eight or ten tons of rock fell down from Cape Diamond into Champlain street, between the old inclined plane, and the spot where Montcalm's Tablet is erected. We are happy in being able to add that no lives were lost.—*Quebec Mercury*, 22d inst.

Melancholy tidings were received in town last evening, that five men, three of them married, were on Saturday evening last, after receiving their pay as labourers on the (Chaunby) Canal, proceeding across the river Richelieu to St. Athanasie in a small barque (a flat bottomed boat) when in consequence of a sudden gust of wind, the frail boat was over-set—the unfortunate men thrown into the water, and before aid could be rendered, were drowned.—Their bodies had not as yet been found.—16.

J. F. Bradshaw, Esq., of the Bank of British North America at Quebec, has been appointed Agent for the new branch of the Bank of Upper Canada in that city.

The "Montreal Courier" says that three Roman Catholic institutions in Lower Canada possess a total income larger than the whole provincial revenue.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND DINNER.—The Yonge Street Agricultural Society held their usual Spring Fair at Richmond Hill on the 20th inst. The attendance was large and respectable; and the show of Cattle, Horses, &c., was unusually good. There were 71 entries for competition, besides entries for the Ploughing Match. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—

Horses.—Draught Stallions.—1 G. P. Dickson; 2 T. Rob; 3 James Maddison. General purposes.—1 James Powell; 2 Nath. Davis; 3 T. Newlove. Brood Mares.—1 A. Fletcher; 2 Mrs. Munshaw; 3 R. C. Gapper. Entire Colts dropped in 1849.—1 Ben. Heard; 2 G. Miller; 3 Jacob Lemon. Geldings dropped in 1849.—1 T. Lawson; 2 James Stontenburgh; 3 R. Wilson. Horse Colt or Filley 1849.—1 W. Cherry; 2 R. Armstrong; 3 R. C. Gapper.

HORNED CATTLE.—Bulls aged.—1 G. Miller; 2 H. Jennings; 3 None. Bulls under three years.—1 N. Davis; 2 G. S. Madison, Esq.; 3 H. Jennings. Milk Cows.—1 N. Davis; 2 N. Davis; 3 A. Bowen. Heifers two years old.—1 H. Jennings; 2 R. C. Gapper; 3 None.

HOGS.—Boars.—1 G. P. Dickson; 2 R. McNair; 3 None. Brood Sows.—1 R. McNair; 2 James Landman; 3 R. McNair.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Butter.—1 R. C. Gapper; 2 R. McNair; 3 A. Fletcher. Sugar.—1 Stoughtenburgh; 2 None; 3 None.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.—Iron Plough.—1 None; 2 None.—Wood Plough.—1 R. Thompson; 2 Ed. Pearce; 3 None. Riving Plough.—1 James Rutledge; 2 None; 3 None. Seed Harrow.—1 None; 2 None; 3 None.

FOWLS.—Best pair of Hens or Cocks.—1 G. P. Dickson; 2 T. Smith.—*Colonist*.

COUNTY OF YORK ASSIZES.

Monday, May 26th. The following prisoners were this morning sentenced as follows:— John Hines and Alexander Evans—sacrilege (robbing the Roman Catholic Cathedral); Hines nine years, Evans six years, in the Provincial Penitentiary. John Dawson and James McMullen—burglary; respectively three years in Provincial Penitentiary. Wm. Whitney and Wm. McKay—larceny; respectively six months in City Gaol. Alvan Bouchier—larceny; twelve months in City Gaol. Mary Ann Black—larceny; six months in City G. Mary Stewart—receiving stolen goods; two months in City Gaol. Thomas Allis—keeping a house of ill-fame; six months in City Gaol, and £5 fine.

KINGSTON AND TORONTO JUNCTION RAIL ROAD.—The City Council on Monday night voted £120 as their proportion of the expense incurred for the preliminary survey of the Railroad.—*Globe*.

MILITARY PENSIONERS TO CANADA.—We understand that the ship *Hope*, taken up to carry Military Pensioners to Canada, sailed from London on the 23d of last month. A second detachment will be sent out in the *May* next month, for the purpose of being stationed at Amherstburg and Pen-tanguishene; a third detachment will arrive in the *Autumn* to be

stationed at Toronto. As the Military Reserve Lands around the above towns are to be divided into small allotments of two or three acres to each pensioner on which a cottage is to be erected, and we are pleased to observe that every care appears to be taken by the Imperial Government to send out a good description of men, as the following qualifications are required from candidates for this force:—Certificates of character—accustomed to agricultural pursuits as labourers, or mechanics—to be in possession of £15, and a pension of not less than 9d a day, and under forty-five years of age. Pensioners now resident in Canada will not be required to produce £15, and may be taken up at the age of forty-eight. This is the force alluded to in Earl Grey's last despatch, inserted in a late number of the *Colonist*. Major Tulloch of the War Office, who was lately gazetted as Military Superintendent to carry out these arrangements in North America arrived by the last mail steamer from England.—*Colonist*.

It is said, that a headless trunk of a man was found, lately, at Broughton, which appeared to have been buried beneath the snow since last fall.—*Quebec Mercury*.

We regret to learn that an old resident of this city, Mr. Kenworthy, aged eighty-nine years, was on Friday found drowned in the river, at the entrance of the canal.—*Montreal Herald*, 22d inst.

TIMBER TRADE.—We are glad to learn, from a gentleman very largely engaged in this great staple of our commerce, that the demand for our White Pine in the United States Markets continues to increase, and that many buyers from south of line 45° are now in Quebec, where White Pine, with a rising Market, is now readily fetching 5½d a 6d a foot.—16.

A man named Hugh McGill, who was working on the road with three others, on the tow-line between Mono and Adjala, came by his death on the 6th instant, by a bank of earth falling upon him.

Early on Thursday morning, says the *New Brunsvicker* of the 10th instant, the Corporal's guard, consisting of nine men stationed at the Ordnance Stores, Lower Cove, deserted in a body, carrying off their arms with them. [They have since been arrested at East Port.]

We learn from the *Miramichi Gleaner* that the navigation of that river is open, and that several vessels have arrived, and a number were reported below in the ice. A very large quantity of ice is reported along the north shore, driven from the St. Lawrence and Labrador, by the long continuation of easterly winds.

Complaints have been sent out from Britain that the butter shipped from Canada the past year has been too much salted. If care be taken in manufacturing our wheat, and curing our pork and butter, Canada can supply these and many other products equal in quality to any other country in the world. Country friends take care—a good article will always pay the farmer best.—*Communicated to the Montreal Witness by a Merchant of that city*.

THE WEATHER.—The weather has changed just in time to save our spring crops, and rescue the hay crop particularly from destruction.—On Monday night a thunderstorm passed to the northward of this village, and was followed by a soaking shower, the first refreshing rain we had for many a day. On Wednesday and yesterday the rain continued at intervals, delightfully refreshing the parched earth, and sending up the young herbage with prodigious rapidity. The change has been most seasonable and merciful.—*Galt Reporter* 23rd.

PROVINCIAL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.—The public examination of these schools commences to-day at ten o'clock, A.M.

STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that the steamer *Western Miller*, laden with 3000 barrels of flour, got aground in running the Rapids, about four miles above this place, and that one of the firemen, named Connelly, was, at the same time, most severely and dangerously scalded, through the collapsing of one of the "escape pipes." It is apprehended that both the vessel and cargo have sustained damage to a considerable extent.—*Montreal paper*.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY MAY 29, 1851.

Office of the Treasurers of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; in the Diocese of Toronto:

5, King-street West, Toronto, 24th May, 1851. The Clergy in this Diocese, whose stipends are paid in accordance with the regulations of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, that is, in equal proportion from their congregations and the Clergy Reserves Fund, are requested to transmit to our Secretary, Mr. Thos. Champion, a certificate from their Churchwardens, stating the amount actually paid to them from their respective congregations, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1851; which certificate must be countersigned by the Clergyman, with an acknowledgement that he has received the full amount therein named, and that he is also provided with a residence. A form of certificate is subjoined. It is desirable that these certificates should be forwarded as soon as possible, so that there may be no unnecessary delay in transmitting authority to draw for the amount of stipend which will be due on the 1st July, 1851.

A. N. BETHUNE, } Treasurers S.P.G. in the Diocese of Toronto. H. J. GRASSETT, } THOS. G. RIDOUT, }

"We hereby certify that the sum of _____, currency, exclusive of surplice-fees and house-rent, has been contributed between the 1st of January, 1851, and the 30th of June, 1851, towards the maintenance of the Rev. _____ by the congregation of _____ Church, in the Township of _____, } Churchwardens of the said _____ Church."

"I hereby acknowledge to have received the above sum; and that, in addition thereto, I am provided with a house by the Mission to which I am sent."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Instead of burdening our limited space with reports of speeches delivered in the Canadian Parliament, it is our intention to give brief weekly digests of the sayings and doings of the "Honourable gentlemen, and gentlemen," who manage or mismanage, as the case may be, the affairs of our Province.

THE ADDRESS.

Strictly speaking, no debate occurred upon the Address in reply to the Vice-regal speech, either in the Legislative Council or House of Assembly.

In the former, certain resolutions upon which to base an Address, were moved by the Hon. Mr. Goodhue, and seconded by the Hon. John Ross. Both these gentlemen described the Province as basking in the genial sun-shine of prosperity, and attributed the blessings which we enjoyed to the course of legislation pursued during the last four years. Neither of the speakers made the remotest allusion to such trifling matters as the unchristianizing of Toronto University, or the threatened attack on the Clergy Reserves. The formation of rail-roads, the Customs' revenue, and the new Postal law, were enlarged upon, but not a word was said about the religious prospects of the community. Had Mammon been the incumbent of the Gubernatorial throne, his complacency would have been untroubled by the most distant recognition of Jehovah. The Hon. Mr. Irving described certain of the Government officials, as men receiving "large salaries for doing nothing!" If we may credit the Hon. gentleman, there is assuredly room for reformation in this respect.

"He had seen parties in the employment of the government walking about town at twelve o'clock in the day, instead of minding their business, and when wanted in their offices they could not be found. He called on business one day at one of the public offices—called at different times in the morning, but met nobody in the office. At length he met two of the gentlemen connected with it on the street at half-past 11 o'clock, a. m., on their way to it. And he could not help remarking to them that they were well paid for their work. He hoped the present Parliament would do something this session that would retrieve its character before the public. He condemned most of the appointments made by the present government."

Mr. Ross moved the Address in the Legislative Assembly. He enlarged upon large crops, and increasing revenues—stoutly denounced the cry of retrenchment, which had been raised "by orators who began it upon the stump;" and in reference to the Clergy Reserves oracularly "hoped that, when brought forward, the question will be treated in a manner that will reflect honour upon the decision and character of the House." Most cordially do we echo Mr. Ross' hope; but we fear that we would disagree with his unexpressed definition of the words honour and character, as bearing upon the question at issue. After all, however, we may be uncharitable, and honour, according to the moral lexicon of Mr. Ross, may be a widely different thing from the honour which thieves boast of, as prevailing in their confederations!

Mr. Merritt entered into a lengthy statement of the reasons which had led him to retire from the present Ministry. It would occupy too much of our space to give even an abstract of the explanation of the ex Commissioner of Public Works. Without committing ourselves to an approval of the correctness of the opinion which it indicates, we extract the following criticism of Mr. Merritt's views from the *Globe*:—

"What Mr. Merritt proposed was a change of system—not a reduction of any expenditure. True, Mr. Merritt thought his system would produce a reduction—but, with at least an equal desire for economy, his colleagues thought his changes would have a very different effect. For instance, he wanted to abolish all the custom-houses but seventeen, and compel merchants to go to one of them with their vessels, no matter how great the inconvenience or the opportunity afforded for smuggling. Then he wished to pay officials by fees instead of by salary—which was a change very much for the worse, and no economy. He wished to sell public land for cash only—but the scrip must then be paid in cash, which would be no economy."

Sir A. N. MacNab had given notice of the following amendments to the Address:—

"That the 12th paragraph thereof be left out, and the words 'That this House will not fail to give to the communication from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, their best consideration,—and to assure His Excellency, that while this House feels grateful to Her Majesty for having graciously received their Address of last session on that subject, no extended powers of legislation conferred on the House shall induce it to trench on vested right, or divert from their original purpose the munificent grant of land made by Her Majesty's predecessors,' be inserted instead thereof."

"That the words 'due regard being had to the right of individuals, and the terms of acceptance of office,' be inserted after the words '1846,' in the 14th paragraph thereof.—[Relating to the civil list.]

"That the words 'such increase being based on the principle of population,' be inserted after the word 'Province,' in the 15th paragraph thereof.—[Relating to representation.]

These amendments the honourable member for Hamilton did not press when the Address was under consideration, and the *British Colonist* took him over the coals in consequence:

"Who could have predicted, in 1849, that Sir Allan MacNab would, in 1851, have seconded a motion of the Hon. Robert Baldwin, for an Address to the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine?"

On the following day (Friday) the learned and gallant gentleman gave the subjoined vindication

of his conduct in adopting the course which he had pursued. He said:

"His attention had been called this morning to a statement in the *British Colonist*, in which the writer seemed to have fallen into an error, which he (Sir Allan) was desirous of having corrected. It is well known that he entertained several objections to the Address, and had prepared three amendments embodying his views. On, however, consulting with gentlemen on his side of the house, he understood their feeling to be against raising a discussion on those subjects at this time. He begged to be distinctly understood when he said, there had been no change of opinion with him on these subjects. After the resolution containing the Address had passed the House, without amendment and without a division, the Hon. Mr. Baldwin went over and asked him to name two gentlemen from that side of the House, to be on the Committee to draft the Address, which in fact was the resolution the House had passed, stating it was the practice of the House of Commons on such occasions. He did so. It was needless for him (Sir Allan) to state that the Address was moved by Mr. Ross and seconded by Mr. Morrison."

We have the most perfect confidence in the soundness of Sir Allan N. MacNab's views, so far as the Clergy Reserve question is concerned, and we think under all the circumstances he acted judiciously in not precipitating the discussion of its merits. Agreeing, as we do generally, with our contemporary the *Colonist*, we must say that his censure was uncalled for and undeserved.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.

On Friday, Mr. H. J. Boulton moved the first reading of a bill to prohibit the expenditure of public moneys for purposes not previously authorised by law, and to limit the granting of pensions. The debate presented no features of marked interest, but assumed a certain degree of importance from its result. Ministers gave the measure a decided opposition, and were left in a minority of one—the numbers being, yeas 26—nays 25. As the *Patriot* observes, "had the whole of the members been present the ministerial majority could not have exceeded twelve, and probably would not have reached that number."

UPPER CANADA TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY'S ACT.

The member for Haldimand moved, on Monday, the first reading of a Bill to repeal certain provisions of the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company's Act. It was alleged that the Act, which empowered the company to borrow money in London at 5 per cent., and lend it again at 8 per cent., had been passed at the "fag end of the session, when no one knew what was being done." Mr. Mackenzie roundly denounced the system of usury, declaring that "the Bible pronounced the heaviest curses against usurers, and so did the Rev. Father O'Callaghan." Who the aforesaid "Father O'Callaghan" was, or what especial weight was due to his anathemas, the loyal and orthodox gentleman did not condescend to explain. He concluded by displaying his classical lore in a highly varnished picture of the happiness of Sparta, for seven hundred years, and called upon the House to imitate its virtues, and so enjoy the prosperity of that ancient State.

A storm of virtuous indignation was raised in the House by the wicked and unconstitutional measure of the representative of Haldimand! Not that usury or usurers found any backers amongst the hon. members,—very far from it! Father O'Callaghan, himself, could not have more emphatically repudiated the slightest sympathy with the "eat per cent system and tribe. But then the ban, idea of repealing a deliberately enacted law, was too monstrous to be entertained for one moment!

Mr. McDonald of Kingston asked, in that event, "what faith could hereafter be placed in Canadian Charters?" Mr. Holmes declared that "the mere reading of the bill would tend to destroy the confidence of capitalists in the good faith of the country!" Mr. Baldwin protested that whilst he was opposed to the repeal of the usury law, and would have voted against the Bill had he been in the House when it passed, it was a very different thing to repeal the law now it was passed; and so destroy all confidence in the legislation of the country!"

The Hon. J. H. Cameron congratulated the House upon the respect which was now shown there to acts of Parliament; and hoped that when other acts came upon the carpet, he might be able to commend "hon. gentlemen opposite on being as tender about touching them."

Sympathising with the aspirations of Mr. Cameron, we shall not throw the shadow of a doubt upon the prospect of his hopes being realized to the letter. The sturdiest sceptic must now be constrained to admit that, so far as Mr. Baldwin and his co-adjutors are concerned, the Clergy Reserves question will not be touched with the tip of a little finger!

Even Mr. Price shuddered at the brigandish proposition of naughty Mr. Mackenzie; and the motion being put was lost. Only four voted for "destroying the good faith of the country;" viz., Messrs. DeWitt, Tache, Letellier, and Mackenzie,—while the nays numbered forty-seven!

On Tuesday, Sir Allan M'Nab presented a petition of the Clergy and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto, praying for an Act of incorporation, under the name of "Trinity College."

The remainder of the proceedings were of no general interest, if we may except a series of resolutions relative to the union of the two Provinces, of which notice was given by Mr. Boulton of Te-