

discarded, the cause which they had declared to be that of the very existence of their flocks flung contemptuously away, and every principle, political and social, to which they had pledged themselves, recklessly trampled on? Whence came the missile, they may depend upon it the British public will ask? How came it to pass that men pledged to have elected an anti-repealer?—men sworn to hostility to the Whig Government, their staunchest supporters?—men pledged most solemnly to tenant-right, its bitter opponent? Is the Jesuit faction at Rome to bestow seats in the British Parliament as the reward of political subserviency in British Ministers abroad? Is a compliance with the most insulting demands of absolutism on the continent to be the passport to the suffrages of *liberal* (?) constituencies at home? Without desiring to draw strained inferences from the facts we have adverted to, we cannot help thinking that the return of Mr. More O'Farrell is calculated to suggest some serious thoughts as to the agencies by which we permit seats in our Legislature to be disposed of."

### Colonial.

**DUTIES AT PORT OF HAMILTON.**—The Duties paid at the Port of Hamilton from the 5th April to the 31st May of the present year, amount to £17,500, and for the same period last year, £10,000, making a difference in favour of 1851 of £7,500—*Gazette*.

**FIRE AT DUNDAS.**—On Wednesday the "George & Dragon" Tavern in Dundas, belonging to Mr. R. Bickel, was totally consumed by fire. Mr. B. though insured to the extent of £250 will be a serious loser.

The Kingston Assizes adjourned on Wednesday, having got through its business. Not a solitary conviction took place!

**THROUGH TICKETS.**—Passengers are now conveyed from Montreal to New York on the Champlain boats, the Troy and Whitehall R. R., and the boats on the Hudson river, for the sum of six dollars and fifty cents.

We learn from the *Simcoe Standard* that a public meeting on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, advertised by the Baptist Conference to take place in Simcoe on Friday, May 23rd, was held on that day. It did not, however, terminate exactly in the manner intended by those by whom it was called, for the Rev. Mr. Evans, Rector of Woodstock, attended, and by a simple statement of the real facts of the case, overthrew the arguments of his opponents, who had no resource left but to attack his private character—a course of proceeding not calculated to enhance the goodness of their cause. The result of the meeting was, that both parties agreed to meet again about the 25th June, in order more fully to discuss the merits of the question.

Francis Bear, convicted of the murder of William Barry, was executed in front of the Court House, Perth, on Saturday. He appeared to meet his doom with stoical resolution. A large number of *respectably dressed* females attended to witness the revolting spectacle.

A boy two years old named James McGrath, was carried over the Falls this morning. He was playing on a board at Street's factory, on the Canada side, in company with an elder brother; their father saw them, and chided the elder one, who suddenly jumped off, when the other was precipitated into the stream. He soon got into the rapids, and the father hurried to rescue him; but in vain—the boy went over the Falls.

Mrs. Smith who was lately committed to Kingston Goal, on a Coroner's warrant, on the charge of killing her husband by giving him poison, at Mill Creek, was put on her trial on the 20th instant, at the assizes now proceeding in Kingston, and was ultimately acquitted by the jury.

The *Brantford Courier*, of 31st May, says that "the Hamilton Mail Stage, on its way to this town on Thursday night last, was robbed when proceeding to the Hamilton mountain. The boot was cut, unknown to the driver or passengers, and one of the Mail bags partially rifled. Fortunately, it is supposed, the robbery does not amount to much, with the exception of a parcel of *Globe newspapers*, which the parties, no doubt, took for a parcel of *Bank notes*. A few letters were found thrown along the road in the morning.

There appears to be a general intention among the Conservatives of the County of Norfolk to fix upon some proper person as a candidate at the next election, in whose support they may all cordially unite. For this purpose, delegates are being chosen from the several townships of the County, to meet at Fredericksburg during the present month.—*Patriot*

Dr. Croft, Professor of Chemistry, has been re-elected Vice-Chancellor of the University for the ensuing year.

**RICE LAKE BAZAAR ON THE 2D OF JULY NEXT.**—The Rice Lake, or, as it is commonly called, "the beautiful Lake," lies twelve miles to the north of Cobourg, and is approached by one of the best roads in the Province, and through the most delightful hill and dale country in Upper Canada. On reaching Gore's Landing, a view is presented equal, in the opinion of many travellers, to the far famed Windermere or Como. The broad and river-like Lake lying calm in the sunshine, is fringed down to the water with the evergreen pine and balsam, while rising on either shore we see the hills,

"Whose sunbright summits mingle with the skies,"  
towering lofty and blue in the distance, and canopied with one of those glorious firmaments peculiar to a Canadian summer—

"So calm and clear and purely beautiful,  
That God alone is to be seen in Heaven."  
It is the scene of the contemplated picnic Bazaar in aid of the funds for finishing the English Church at that place. Here a rustic hall will be erected, and articles for sale displayed. For those who would wish to glide

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue lake,"  
and Pic Nic on any of the numerous islands, the steamer *Forester* (thanks to our generous Mayor) will waft them over; or if they prefer rowing or sailing, the numerous elegant boats of the gentry along the lake will be at their disposal. In order that nothing may be wanting to complete the enjoyment of parties visiting the Bazaar, one of the first bands in Toronto has been engaged for the occasion. During the day it will play at the Bazaar and on the *Forester*, and in the evening in the two excellent hotels at the landing.—*Cobourg Star*.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron has met with a serious accident by being thrown out of his carriage. His jaw is said to be fractured or broken, and he sustained other severe injuries—so that we presume it would now be impossible for him to attend Parliament this Session.—*Examiner*.

**NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.**—The sixth session of this institution closed on Thursday last. The examination extended over five days. Our contemporary the *British Colonist* says, the answers of the students were given in far better style than at any former occasion, and exhibited in an admirable manner the attention and care of their instructors, Messrs. Robertson and Hind. The names of the successful competitors for His Excellency the Governor General's prizes are—First Prize, Royal W. Hermon—Second ditto, William Crewson.

**MODEL SCHOOL.**—On Friday and Saturday the annual examination of the children of the Model School took place. The children made a respectable appearance, particularly in the elements of Natural Philosophy and Mental Arithmetic.

**TULIPS.**—A beautiful sample is now exhibiting in the window of the *British Colonist* Office, King street, from the garden of Mr. Collier. This gentleman is determined not to be outdone in his favourite pastime. Last year he exhibited the finest specimens of tulips grown here, and those now displayed are fully equal, if not superior, to those of the past year.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The account of the Confirmation at the Eight Mile Creek, came too late for insertion this week.

"*Dobiny Dobbs*" is amusing, but his style is not quite adapted for our columns.

The lines "What leave my Church of England" were published in *The Church* about a year ago.

The notice of Bishop Spencer in our next

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, June 4th, 1851:—Mr. George Parker, Mimichich, rem., the total amount due at the end of the present volume, without deducting the remittance was £5 5s. viz. for vols. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14; Rev. J. F. S. Gordon, Glasgow; J. A. Penton, Esq., rem.; Henry Ronalds, Esq., Raleigh, rem.; Mr. Joseph Hands, Zone Mills, rem. from May 8th; Rev. Richard Stephenson, rem.; Mr. Thomas F. How, rem.; James Bond, Esq., Yarmouth, the former rem. was received; Mr. Geo. Gordon, North Port, N. S.; Rev. Mr. Wickes, all we can say is that the paper is regularly mailed—the fault lies in the Quebec Post Office; Mr. John Williams, Farmersville, rem.; Rev. W. King, rem., only pays to December last, 7s. 6d. still due.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY JUNE 5, 1851.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Annual Meeting of The Church Society Diocese of Toronto, was adjourned yesterday to Wednesday, the 18th day of June, then to be held in the St. Lawrence Hall in this City. This resolution was adopted at a Special Meeting, of The Church Society held on the 21st May, in accordance with the report of a Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the third Jubilee of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, in order that the Annual Meeting of the Society might be held on same day as the Meeting appointed to be held in London, for the celebration of the Jubilee.

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

### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### CLERGY RESERVES.

On Wednesday last, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. Chancellor de Blaquiere, the Hon. Mr. Leslie stated that "he believed it was not the intention of Government to introduce the discussion of this question during the present session." Mr. Leslie added, that, in his opinion, it would not be in the power of Government "to take any action in the Clergy Reserves, until the Bill now before the Imperial Parliament is disposed of."

The breathing time thus afforded to the friends of religion, will be improved, we trust, with due diligence. Most momentous is the question at issue, not so much in a pecuniary point of view as on account of the principle which it involves. Upon its decision depends, whether our Province is to wither under the curse which a legislative repudiation of Christianity can hardly fail to call down upon our heads. War to the knife has been proclaimed; and at the hustings the most important part of the struggle must take place. Let the energies, therefore, of the friends of religion be tasked, "in organizing (we quote the words of the *Examiner*, though with a different application), and preparing for the electoral conflict, and in selecting men of sound principles and intelligence to represent their wishes and determination at the next Assembly."

#### RECIPROCITY.

In the House of Assembly, on the before-mentioned day, Mr. Robinson moved for an address to the Governor General for copies of correspondence respecting the reciprocity negotiations with the United States. M. Hincks stated that the correspondence could not be published at present with-

out prejudice to the public service; upon which, Mr. Robinson consented to withdraw his motion for the present. Mr. H. Sherwood, however, opposed the withdrawal. "The papers," he said, "were refused last year on the same pretence that now alleged. Then, it was reasonable to allege such a cause for the refusal, but the fact was that the people were now only being deluded by the hopes of obtaining the reciprocity; while, in fact, there is no hope of its being obtained at all. The Inspector-General, in reply, took a leaf out of the book of the regicide Cromwell, and enunciated a great many words without saying anything!—Amongst other things, he condemned Mr. Sherwood's speech as being unpatriotic. According to the lexicon of liberalism, *place* and *patriotism* are convertible terms; and as the tendency of Mr. Sherwood's remarks was to shake the stability of Mr. Hincks and his confrères, the member of Toronto was, consequently, *no patriot!* In the course of the discussion the representative of Haldimand observed: "When the Tories were in power, they had the manliness, at least, to say to England, that Canada must be attended to, or it would be necessary to consider whether a connexion with the United States would not be better than the present Colonial condition; but the present ministers could say nothing but the most gentle nothings, which were not calculated to have any effect." Indignantly do we deny that any man legitimately entitled to be called a Tory, could even hint at annexation as a remedy for political grievances. But we pity this nerveless, time-serving administration who thus lay themselves open to the kick and gibe of a demagogue like Mackenzie, without being able to shelter themselves from the infliction!

#### PROTECTION TO CANADIAN TIMBER.

Mr. Egan introduced an address to be forwarded to England protesting against the reduction of the duties on Baltic timber. After stating that he was actuated by no selfish motives in bringing forward the motion, he observed:

"At present, statesmen in England, and the people of New Brunswick, were moving in favour of the colonial timber trade, for he found that meetings in favour of continuing the present protection had been held in England, and that a similar movement had taken place at St. Johns. Considering then that the timber trade was one upon which the happiness of thousands depended, he thought it the imperative duty of the Legislature of Canada, to act in unison with these persons. It was now proposed by the British Government, to cut down the existing protection on colonial as opposed to foreign lumber from 14s to 6s 6d per load, and no doubt could exist among persons acquainted with trade, that the foreigner, after such a change, would have an immense advantage over the colonial producer. Yet this trade was most important to British shipping as well as to Canadian interests, for it employed 20,000 seamen, who were supplied with provisions from the resources of this country. The effect of the present trade would be to drive the Canadian producer still more out of the market, just as former changes had reduced the exportation at Quebec to the extent of —feet, worth some £75,000. Again, out of the fifty-six merchants engaged in the lumber trade at Quebec some few years ago, no less than forty had been ruined. It had happened not unfrequently, that cargoes of deals sent to England had not realized the freight, owing to the cheapness and low rates of freight which favoured foreign competition. He desired also to call attention to the fact, that the present change had not been called for by any considerable number of the people of England. The ship-owners, indeed, and other large consumers were well satisfied that the moment the Colonial producers were driven out of the market, they would be entirely at the mercy of the foreigner. Even already, the foreigner was putting his goods into bond to await the reduction in the duty, and yet they were demanding an advance of 15s. per load in consequence of the increased value given them by the expected changes. Without the immense contracts for railroads recently made in England, it would be impossible to realize any thing for lumber in Quebec. These contracts, however, amounting to more than 3,000,000 of feet, kept prices up at 4d. and 5d., which would otherwise fall to 3d. or 4d. The very last brokers' circular from Quebec stated that red pine began to be in no demand; and why?—Because the foreigner drove the Canadians from the market; for though Canadian timber is better than his, yet the foreigner could throw upon the market a quantity of inferior wood, that answered for certain purposes. Even from St. Johns the freight was only 5d., against 9d. from Quebec, and this was caused by the want of sufficient goods to load the ships outward, so that the ships had to get double freight homeward.

Almost without a dissenting voice was the address agreed to. Mr. Mackenzie opposed the motion, but stood "alone in his glory." Mr. Malloch, referring to this person's strictures observed: "As to the Hon. member for Haldimand, he got up on every occasion, and opposed every motion whether he knew any thing about it or not. The Hon. member was a stranger in this country; he had not been a member long, and could not be supposed to understand every thing that came before the House!" It is cheering to observe, that the Dagon of Free Trade, is losing his votaries in Canada as well as in the parent country.

#### LEGISLATORIAL INDECORUM.

Friday evening witnessed a scene which the *British Colonist* correctly characterised as at once "melancholy and amusing." Mr. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie moved for an address for some returns relative to the Court of Chancery. In the course of his observations, which as usual were rambling, unconnected, and vituperative in the highest degree, he excited the choler of some of the members of the executive. These parties recriminated in a style quite as indignified as the attack, and for a

season the House of Assembly, presented all the feature of a Billingsgate or bear-garden! We have no desire to dwell upon this humiliating display. Without hesitation do we affirm, that the language bandied about on Friday, was similar to that which might be expected to prevail in a convention of Chartists or Red Republicans! Alas! that the most vital interests of our Province should be experimented upon by men who thus violate the laws even of common propriety!

#### CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

In the Legislative Council on Monday evening the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere moved for the production of a copy of the Charter, "applied for by the Bishop of Toronto, for the establishment of a University or College for the exclusive use of the members of the Church of England," together with a copy of the petition which accompanied the same, and the correspondence annexed thereto.

There are only two points in the speech delivered by the learned Chancellor on this occasion which deserve even a passing notice.

In the first place we distinctly and emphatically deny, that the Royal Charter asked for by the friends of the Church University is conceived in terms at variance with the wishes of the Churchmen of this Diocese. The very reverse is the case. It is true that the petition craving that Charter, bears the names of only thirty-two individuals, but it must be kept in mind that the petition to the Imperial Government, praying that the Royal sanction to the bill for establishing the Toronto University—and which petition recognized the principles of the Charter now asked for, was signed by upwards of eleven thousand members of the Church in this Diocese!

As additional evidence of the gratuitous nature of Mr. de Blaquiere's assertion, we may refer to the readiness, with which the funds for the erection of Trinity College were contributed; and also to the unequivocal expression of public feeling, manifested at the laying the corner stone of that institution. The Chancellor took it upon himself to declare that the clergy, as a body, were hostile to the scheme. How can he reconcile this assertion, with the fact, that upwards one hundred ecclesiastics, assisted at the above mentioned solemnity, and that a still larger number subscribed the petitions against the unchristianizing of King's College, is more than we can comprehend! Mr. de Blaquiere would have us to credit that the sense of the Diocese was, almost universally, against the movement of the Lord Bishop. If so, how came it to pass that at the Visitation where the laity were fully represented, not a solitary voice was uplifted in protest? The most favourable opportunity for making such a protest was afforded to the members of that interesting conference, seeing that a resolution involving the principle in question was submitted to the meeting, and passed unanimously after mature discussion!

The other position assumed by the learned and logical Chancellor was, that Trinity College, if suffered to go into operation, would prove destructive to the creedless institution which he patronizes. He asserted that the great majority of persons seeking for a university education, are members of the Church, and that they would as a matter of course avail themselves of the seminary to which he was opposed!

This position we have no inclination to dispute. We firmly believe that the results predicted by the learned Chancellor will be inevitable!

Mr. de Blaquiere, however, does not appear to be aware of the effect of this admission upon the first of his assertions above disposed of. If, as he would have us to believe, the great bulk of the Clergy and Laity of our Diocese look with suspicion and dislike upon the principles on which Trinity College is to be administered, by what necromancy will they be induced to fill its obnoxious Halls? What conceivable motive could they have for turning their backs upon an institution like the University of Toronto, where, free from the incubus of Episcopal supervision, they could acquire "the highest attainments in education, both religious, moral, and academic?"

Enough, however, of the vagaries and inconsistencies of one—the most charitable plea for whom is, that ambition and outrageous vanity have bewildered an intellect never overly strong, and led him to distort the plainest facts, and enunciate the most irreconcilable propositions!

The Hon. John Macaulay moved as an amendment that in addition to the documents called for by the Chancellor, the Charter as amended by certain of the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese, and approved of by the Lord Bishop, be also furnished. Mr. Macaulay stated, that whatever opposition Trinity College might receive, nothing could prevent its success.

The motion and the amendment were then agreed to.

#### THE CHURCH UNION.

This Society is making rapid advances in its organization; each day bringing intelligence of the formation of Branches in various parts of the Province. The proceedings at many of the meetings were most interesting, and the spirit which actuated those who attended most gratifying; many having