

published in this city, in which their adhesion to the principles contended for by the United Church of England and Ireland, was avowed. The *Christian Guardian* said that, "the spirit of the times at least would furnish a strong argument in favour of placing all religious denominations upon a perfect equality with regard to State connexion and support." But they were "not with those who rashly assume that an State support to Christian Churches is in itself unscriptural and wrong;" but that "a history proves the utter inexpediency of Civil Governments interfering in Ecclesiastical affairs beyond their legitimate duty, that of affording equal protection in the enjoyment of their religious rights and privileges." Thus it will be seen that the opinion of the Methodist body is in harmony with that of the members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and these two comprise nearly one half the population of Upper Canada.

The sense of the Upper Canadian members was distinctly expressed upon this question in the division upon Mr. Boulton's late resolutions, which were to the effect, that, if the Government would bring back the question for local legislation, they should first state their opinion as to the final disposition to be made of the reserves, but that they had neither the courage nor integrity to avow their intentions as a government, and therefore that "an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that the settlement of the Clergy Reserves by the Imperial Parliament in 1810, may not be disturbed." Upon the principle thus embodied, the House divided, and the votes of the Upper Canadian members were as follows: For the amendment, 18; against it 17—and thus the members for Upper Canada have decided, as Mr. Hincks said they alone should do, that "State support of religion was advisable," as provided by the Act of 1810 and that the settlement thereby made should not be disturbed.

One word more and we are done with this debate. Mr. Hincks further stated that his resolutions "were submitted by authority of government, and were to be made a Cabinet question." Well, the amendments of Mr. Boulton, to which we have last referred were adverse to these resolutions, and thus, so far as Upper Canada is concerned, there has been a *majority against the Government* on a vital question. The resolutions have however been carried as a whole.

A ROYAL EXAMPLE.

Many of our readers, perchance, are not aware that there is in Buckingham Palace, a regularly organized Sunday School for the instruction of the children of the servants and other resident officials of that establishment. With sincere gratification do we add, that our beloved Sovereign Lady the Queen, not merely patronizes this interesting seminary, but acts as an instructor therein.

This fact cannot be too widely known, as it may have a tendency to stir up the upper classes of our Colony to the discharge of a duty, in which, frequently, they are greatly remiss, particularly in the more rural districts. Many of our Brethren who labour in the country have complained to us of the difficulty which they experience in prevailing upon the ladies of their flocks, to take an active part in the inculcation of religious knowledge to the young on the Lord's day.

We fully grieve that higher and noble motives than the example of earthly royalty should urge Christian mothers and maidens to the discharge of this most important, and delugation duty. Constatated however, as human nature is, the precedent afforded by the highest personage in the realm may not be without its good effects. "The Queen's name is a tower of strength," either for good or for evil; and it may be that some who have hitherto kept aloof from the Sunday School through feelings of false pride, may from the example of the Sovereign be led to the performance of a work, incumbent upon all who have the leisure and ability therefor.

THE BAZAAR.

We again direct attention to the Bazaar at present open in the Parliament Buildings, Front Street. Independent of the attractions usually to be met with at such affairs, the Picture Gallery in connection therewith, will richly repay a visit. The *British Canadian* gives the following account of a singularly interesting feature of the collection:—

"Foremost we must notice eight small paintings in oil, which are numbered respectively 10 to 17, and are said to be the original sketches of the immortal Raphael for his famous cartoons. We have day after day gazed upon the latter and studied them well, and we feel strongly disposed to attribute the small paintings now before us to the same master-hand. The seven at Hampton Court, and seven of

these paintings are identical in colouring and tone, save in one respect, namely that in the large cartoons at Hampton Court the cranes in the "miraculous draught of fishes" are *white*. In the small picture they are *black*, indicating that the artist had varied from his original intention in the larger picture. There were originally eight cartoons. There are but seven at Hampton Court; one was lost, yet in the eighth painting now exhibited it is revived, the subject being the death of "Saphira"—the companion picture to the "Death of Ananias." Our own opinion is strongly in favour of the genuineness of these gems of art, but there cannot be a doubt of their being Cabinet gems of sterling merit. They have been contributed by Capt. Creise, in whose family, we are informed, they have been for upwards of one hundred years."

PROVINCIAL FAIR.

As the Fair can be properly said only to commence to-day, it is obviously out of our power to give any details of the multitudinous objects of attraction which it embraces. Enough to say, that as a display of mechanical and agricultural wealth, it has never been surpassed, perhaps never equaled, in this Province.

MUSICAL TUITION.

We direct attention to the Card of Mr. R. G. Paige, which appears in another column. Connected as Mr. Paige was with a Cathedral Church in the mother country, and bringing with him testimonials of the most unquestionable character we can confidently recommend him as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music.

We also beg to direct attention to the corrected advertisement of the Trinity College Examinations: the word *Matriculation* having been inserted instead of *Matriculation*, as it now appears.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.

REV. SIR.—As some very excellent articles are issuing from your columns on the Baptist controversy, the following extract from a work lately published by the Rev. Moses Margolouth, a converted Jew, may not prove uninteresting to many of your readers. The extract is taken from Vol. II. page 397, of "A pilgrimage to the land of my Fathers."

"It is absurd to argue baptism by immersion from the baptism in the river Jordan: the rapidity of the stream is too intense to allow it. The pilgrims who think it their duty to bathe in the river, are obliged to have ropes tied round their waists, which are held fast by their companions, whilst they take a dip in Jordan. Now, just fancy the time it would consume if John had to do the same with all he baptized!"

I am, Rev. Sir, yours faithfully,

22nd Sept., 1852. A PRESBYTER.

To the Editor of the Canadian Churchman.

SIR.—A correspondent in your last issue, signing himself an "English Churchman," inadvisedly, I suppose, misrepresents the Rev. Dr. McNeil, of Liverpool, in a gratuitous attack upon that gentleman.

Dr. McNeil represented to have said, on a certain occasion, "that all priests, hearing auricular confessions, should suffer capital punishment!" This libel is simply false. The writer of this note happened to be in Liverpool on the before-mentioned occasion, and is cognizant of all the facts.

Dr. McNeil said that "any priest, to whom a penitent in the confessional should declare that he was about to commit an atrocious murder, and who did not use means to prevent the consummation of the intended crime, was morally guilty of complicity, and ought to suffer capital punishment, equally with the actual murderer himself."

This sentiment was drawn from him on the production of a well authenticated case in point—A Roman Catholic priest had received such a declaration in confession; but did not feel at liberty, from the inviolability of the secrecy of the confessional, to warn the intended victim, or otherwise to avert the impending blow! This is the exact substance of what Dr. McNeil did say. And who but a Roman Catholic, or a very erroneous correspondent, would maintain a different sentiment?

It is known that the above Jesuitical misrepresentation was concocted, and circulated in the English press, at the time alluded to; but it was very contrabated.

But what can have induced a *Churchman* to publish a slander of a distinguished member of our church, with the apparent intention of making an apology for the Roman Church, is inexplicable. The fact is, your correspondent must have been in a fit of absence, and substituted himself an *English Churchman*, when he intended to have written a *Roman Churchman*; and, also, in the same fit of absence, he must have sent the document to the *Canadian Churchman*, when he intended to have sent it to the *True (C) Witness*.

I remain, Sir, &c,

A TRUE CHURCHMAN.

Kingston, 18th Sept., 1852.

LATEST PARLIAMENTARY.

SUMMARY BY TELEGRAPH.

Quebec, 20th September

The ministry gave notice of the introduction of the representation and registration bill.

The hon. John Young rose and stated in his place that he would resign his office of Executive Council and Commissioner of Public Works, and that he had been permitted by his Excellency the Governor General to state the circumstances of his joining the ministry, and added that no difference had existed between him and his late colleagues on any other subject than the commercial policy of this country. He read the following letter:—

Quebec, 18th Sept., 1852.

SIR.—The memorandum of the Inspector General on the future commercial policy, and the adoption of that policy by the government places me in the unavoidable position of considering how I can under the circumstances, retain my relation to the Governor General as one of his advisers. I understand it is the intention of the Government to pursue towards the United States a retaliatory policy, which is to be carried out first by charging a higher toll on American than on Canadian vessels and their cargoes, in passing through the Welland Canal. Secondly, by levying a higher rate of duty on sugars, molasses, salt, tea, corn, woollen goods, and on iron and hardware, leather, glass, and paper manufactures, than the same articles are chargeable with, if imported by the Gulf of the St. Lawrence.

This policy delays for an indefinite period the making free the navigation of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, to American vessels.

It also involves a like delay in the commencing of the canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, by charging a higher rate of toll to American than to Canadian vessels and cargoes. The American trade will be forced from Oswego and Ogdensburgh to Buffalo, and the canal and railroads connected with it, whatever might be the advantages of reciprocity in trade with the United States, far greater advantages would result to Canadian Commerce by opening the St. Lawrence, abolishing agricultural duties, arranging for a reciprocal trade with the British West Indies, and constructing a canal to connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, than would result from any retaliatory policy against the U. States. Such a retaliatory policy cannot fail to be understood by the American people, as the establishment of an aggressive commercial policy between the two countries, while it may be productive of other immediate and remote evils, and will, in my opinion, be subversive of the vast increase of trade which would follow the policy I have recommended. I entered the Government as an avowed friend of free trade. My views have been the result of some years' action and reflection, and were well known to my colleagues on entering the ministry. To abandon free trade in order to carry out a retaliatory policy which, I am satisfied will in the end be most injurious is a sacrifice of principle I am not prepared to make, and a sacrifice which, had I supposed it would have been required of me, would, without hesitation, have prevented my becoming a member of the Government. Under these circumstances, I have the honor to request you to tender my resignation to His Excellency the Governor General, of my office as Executive Council, and also that of Chief Commissioner of Public Works.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG.

To the Hon. A. N. Morin,
Provincial Secretary.

Last night after the report left Mr. Hincks explained on behalf of the Government, in reference to the resignation of Mr. Young, he stated that he believed the policy the Government intended to adopt to be a truly Canadian one, and one that would place Canada in a position to negotiate for reciprocity with the United States. He said he could pledge his reputation upon its success. He stated that there were no other differences between the ministry and Mr. Young than upon Commercial Policy. The remainder of the evening was principally taken up in discussing in Committee of the whole a series of resolutions of Mr. Merritt in favor of constructing a Ship Canal between the River St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. Mr. Hincks stated that the Government were in favor of the project; also, that the statements contained in the report of the Commissioners of Public Works in reference to this Canal were of great importance, and were calculated to produce a deep impression on the public mind.

On motion of Mr. Drummond a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the state of the law in relation to the authority under which houses may be blown up to stay the progress of fire, and also in relation to the indemnification of injured persons.

Mr. Morin presented a return to an address for statements relative to the public deposits and the public debt. Also a return to an address for correspondence on the subject of separate common schools between the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto and the Canal Superintendent of Schools. Five hundred copies of each were ordered to be printed.

Quebec, Sept. 21.

The following bills were introduced.
To facilitate the redemption of mortgages in Lower Canada.

To regulate proceedings on seizure of real property in Lower Canada.

For the incorporation of a navy company in the lower part of the River St. Lawrence.

To amend the act incorporating the Barwell Harbour Company.

To incorporate a company to construct a railroad from Fort Erie to Goderich via Brantford.

The House is in Committee of the Whole on the report leaves on Mr. Robinson's resolutions, relative to the employment of steam tugs on the St. Lawrence. No decision has yet been arrived at. Mr. Robinson condemned the course adopted by the Government. Mr. Young is defending the Government. Rumour is rife in this city respecting the successor of Mr. Young. Mr. Chabot has been mentioned to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

New York, Sept. 21, 1852.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived about six, with four days later news.

Cotton declined—prices unchanged. Sales for three days 19,000 bales.

Flour more active, and prices favor the seller, at 21s. freely paid for Baltimore and Philadelphia. Secondary parcels neglected.

Corn on the spot—sales irregular.

Turpentine firm, at 8s. 6d. Lard 58s. Other articles unchanged.

The *Pacific's* news is unimportant.

The *London Gazette* thinks that America is doing all she can to provoke a war with England on the Fishery question, though it considers it will not do so at present, but wait a more favorable opportunity.

Many practical agriculturists are of the opinion that the loss of potatoes will be greater than in any preceding year since 1846. Some go further, and we know several extensive growers in the neighbourhood of the metropolis who state that the destruction will exceed that of any former season, including 1846. Under these circumstances, a moderate advance in the value of breadstuffs does not appear improbable at present; however, there are certainly no symptoms of improvement. The weather has on the whole been favorable since our last harvest work. A few showers have fallen in some parts of the country, but carting of grain has scarcely been interrupted.

Henry Byron, long a parliamentary reporter for the *London press*, is appointed British consul at Hayti.

Mr. John Stewart, Queen's Counsel, chiefly known as a violent Tory and an opponent of currency reform, has been just appointed Vice-chancellor of that court.

An old gentleman named Neild of Ashford, Kent, has just died and bequeathed \$1000 to his relatives and \$1,500,000 to the Queen.

FRANCE.

The proposed reduction of the French navy by the suppression of 39 companies of marines, who are to be replaced by the same number of men from the army is announced.

The President will commence his journey through the southern provinces on the 19th Oct., and return to Paris. Most of the towns through which he will pass have voted considerable sums for his reception, but the Prince has caused the authorities to be informed, that being desirous of learning the real state of the people, and not anxious for ceremonial display, he should be free to see too sumptuous feasts, and would learn with satisfaction that portions of the sums had been applied to the relief of the poor.

It is rumoured that, acting on the request of the Councils General, and other petitioners for the re-establishment of the Empire, Louis Napoleon will be declared by the Senate President for life—a step to the highest dignity.

TURKEY.

Another misunderstanding has occurred with England, the British ship of war "Modeste" having been fired into by a shore battery while attempting under distress of weather to run through the Dardanelles. The British brig "Polly," of Newcastle, was fired into under the same circumstances, and her sails, &c., cut to pieces. An explanation has been demanded.

TORONTO MARKET Sept. 21, 1852.

Flour—Millers' Extra Superfine per barrel 17s 6d to 18s 9d; Farmers' per 196 lbs. 16s 3d to 17s 6d; Wheat—Fall per bushel, 60 lbs 3s 7d to 3s 10d; Spring — Oatmeal per barrel 19s 6d to 18s 9d; Oats per bushel 3s 1d to 3s 4d; per cwt 2s 6d to 2s 8d; potatoes per bushel 1s 10d to 2s 6d; hay per ton 45s to 60s; butter, fresh per lb 9d to 11d; tallow 6d 7 1/2; eggs per dozen 5d to 6d; beef 3d to 4d per lb; ducks 2s 6d to 3s per pair; fowls 1s 3d to 1s 9d per pair.

To-day the market was very thinly supplied, we suppose owing to the wet morning. Everything in good demand.

New Advertisements.

AN English Lady thoroughly experienced in House-keeping, wishes to take charge of that department, in any respectable public or private Establishment, or she would like to reside with a lady as Companion, and her own objection to travel. Address Box 443, P. O., Montreal.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

NOTICE.

IT has been ordered by the Local Committee of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Upper Canada—

That ALL SCHOOLS desirous of visiting the Provincial Show at the forthcoming Exhibition will be allowed access to the Grounds Free of Charge, provided that each School attends in a Body, under the superintendence of its Teachers.

W. B. CREW,

Sec. P. A. U. C.

Toronto, September 14th, 1852.

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