

ted," in the way they would wish. Indications of this feeling were given in the loud applause which greeted Mr. John Beverley Robinson, jun., Mr. A. Dixon, and other of our fellow-citizens as they came in. We can only give from the *Patriot* an outline of the proceedings. The platform was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Messrs. Gale, Roaf and Jennings, Mr. George Brown, and one or two other well-known agitators on this question. The chair having been taken,

Mr. MORRISON, Esq., M.P.P., rose to move the first resolution, and was received with a storm of hisses and groans that did not subside for some moments. From what had already taken place he expected some opposition. (Cries of "yes," "yes.") But he did not object to the life and spirit of society. All that he desired was a hearing, then if any one wished to oppose the resolution he was about to move, he could do so, and if the views that he held in common with many of his countrymen were in opposition to the wishes of the majority, then they could reject him at the polls at the next elections. The Hon. Gentleman then read the resolution which was in substance an approval of the course taken by Mr. Price in demanding that the settlement of the Clergy Reserves should be left to the Legislature of Canada. Now, he did not believe there was a single man present who was not of the opinion expressed in that resolution. The Constitutional Act of 1791 which set apart one seventh of the lands of the Province as Clergy Reserves, gave the inhabitants of the Province the power to vary and repeal that Act. The various clauses of the Act—

Mr. DIXON:—read the clauses of the Act. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. MORRISON had been about to remark in reply to Mr. Dixon, that he had not the Act with him.

Mr. DIXON:—then you should not make observations that you cannot support.

Mr. MORRISON said he had a copy of the clauses to which he referred, in the hand writing of Mr. Roaf.

Rev. Mr. ROAF offered to read the copy.

Mr. DIXON preferred that Mr. Morrison should read the Act himself, or if he hadn't it, should keep silent about it.

Mr. GEORGE MONRO wished to know from the Chairman what kind of a meeting this was?

Mr. MORRISON held it to be a public meeting.

Hon. A. FERGUSSON said it would save a great deal of time, if parties would remember that although the doors were open it was a meeting of an Association.

"No; it was a public meeting!" Although every country would be offered to other persons in the way of explanation, they might rest assured that they would not be allowed to interrupt the meeting. He would go further, and say, that he felt convinced not for a man was present who would interrupt the meeting for the sake of interruption. The hon. gentleman exhibited a copy of the placard calling the meeting and read the title as follows:—The Anti-Clergy Reserve Meeting in the St. Lawrence Hall, this (Tuesday) evening. The Hon. Adam Fergusson in the chair.

Mr. MONRO wished to know, positively, whether it was a public meeting or not. If it were a meeting of an Association he would not sit there.

Rev. Mr. GALE said, it could scarcely be expected that the Chairman, who had only been in town a few days, could be thoroughly acquainted with the nature of the meeting. But any person who had read the bill posted in the streets during several days, must know that it was the intention of the Anti-Clergy Reserve Association to meet in St. Lawrence Hall on Tuesday evening. He would only say in addition, that, so far as he knew, it was the custom at all public meetings for every person to have an opportunity of expressing their opinions.

Hon. A. FERGUSSON hoped that after hearing the explanation just given, the proceedings would be permitted to go on.

Mr. ROBINSON leaped on the platform, in spite of some demonstrations of resistance by its occupants, and said that he had called on the Mayor this morning, for the purpose of enquiring from him whether it was his intention to preside at the meeting. His Worship replied, that he had been invited to do so; and that he had declined to do so; and that he had requested him to act, that his views were diametrically opposed to theirs, and that he had turned round and said they did not wish him to act. They now appointed Mr. Fergusson chairman, and tried to put the meeting in a false position before the people and the Legislature. That was the mode of turning a public meeting into the meeting of an Association.

Mr. DIXON was about to move an amendment, when several gentlemen on the platform exclaimed that Mr. Dixon, not being a member of the Association, could not move; and the confusion was renewed ten-fold.

Ald. ROBINSON begged that Mr. Morrison might get a hearing. Give him fair play. (Hisses and cheers.)

that it was the first time a hole and corner meeting (Cheers.)

Mr. MORRISON knew nothing about the proposition to the Mayor to take the chair, but he would say that when he came to the meeting to night he believed it would be a public meeting and was aware that many persons would be present who were opposed to his views. He did not expect, however, that they would refuse to hear him. Now it was asserted that persons influenced by the same opinions as himself were actually solely by hostility to the Church of England. (Nothing else.) He denied it. He protested against such a supposition. He respected that Church as much as any other in the Province. (Hisses, groans, and cheers.)

Hon. A. FERGUSSON's opinion was that Mr. Morrison should be heard and his resolution put, and others had it in their power to move an amendment.

Mr. MORRISON resumed. Every person must admit that, if they wished he would not say a majority, but a large proportion of the inhabitants of Canada were opposed to the present settlement. That might be denied, but he knew for certainty that in many parts of the country what he stated was the fact. Under these circumstances he believed that every well-wisher of his country would support the proposal for a speedy and efficient settlement by the people themselves. Since he entered the room he had learned a lesson and found that Toronto was not the place to settle this question. (Cheers, and hisses.)

The Rev. Mr. HURLBERT concurred in this opinion.

Ald. WAKEFIELD wished to know how it could be finally settled.

Mr. MORRISON proposed to tell him but the "kick-up,"—as Mr. Fergusson phrases it—had by this time become so general, that it was impossible for him to continue and he suddenly moved the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. P. Freeland.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSSON then put the first resolution about eighty hands were held up for it, some hundreds of people being in the room—he declared it to be carried—the opposition called vehemently on him to put the amendment—he refused to do so.

Mr. ROBINSON sprang on the platform to move the amendment, and again encountered a show of forcible opposition from its occupants—the Chairman took his leave of the Chair, Mr. Dixon then installed into the Chair, and Mr. Robinson's amendment seconded by Mr. Ashfield, was put as a resolution, and carried amid deafening cheers.

"Resolved—That the Voluntary Principle being notoriously insufficient for the adequate maintenance of Religion and diffusion of Christian Knowledge within this Province, it is desirable that the Clergy Reserves be inalienably secured to the various Christian denominations therein, who have all acquired a vested interest in the same by the act of 1840; and it is the opinion of this meeting that any further or other legislation by Parliament thereon, is not only unnecessary, but also unadvisable and inexpedient."

Ald. WAKEFIELD, seconded by Mr. MORRISON (1) moved the adjournment of the meeting—it was carried by acclamation.

Our contemporary proceeds to state that the meeting broke up with "three cheers for the maintenance of the Clergy Reserves—three cheers for the Bishop of Toronto, and three cheers for the Queen, with one cheer more."

When too late to retrace their steps the demagogues sought to divest the meeting of a public character, but the application to the Mayor to preside—the acquiescence of the Chairman that it was an open meeting, the declaration of Mr. Gale, that "it was the custom at all public meetings for every person to have an opportunity of expressing their opinions,"—the statement of Mr. Morrison, that he considered it a public meeting,—all combined to establish its character, and to justify the citizens of Toronto in coming forward as they did to free themselves from the stain of patronizing that irreligion which the members of this association would diffuse throughout the Province.

Nothing could exceed the good humour with which the proceedings were carried on with the following exception, says the *Patriot*,

"That when Mr. Dixon got on the platform to propose his amendment, a Rev. gentleman on the platform snatched from him the chair to which he held for support, and having caught him by the arm, attempted to jirk him off the platform. This unseemly act was resented by loud cries of 'shame' from every part of the room. With the exception of this incident, no actual collision took place, and generally speaking, the most perfect good humour characterised the proceedings."

CONSERVATIVE UNITY.

The utter absence of all settled course of action among the Conservative members of the Legislature—the absence of all tact and all unity so prejudicial to the Conservative cause, and so obstructive to its progress, has been well commented upon by our contemporary the *Patriot*, from which we extract some observations in reference to the amendments to Mr. Price's resolutions on the Clergy Reserves. He says—

"First in the field was the Hon. Mr. Cayley with his amendment; next came the Hon. Mr. Sherwood with his amendment, and then followed Mr. W. H. Boulton with his—each acting independently of the other, and all acting without reference to the wishes of their party either in or out of the House. Such a specimen on one single subject of the absence of all political unity, and the existence of independent legislative action is not often to be met with. The effect of these proceedings was such as might have been easily foreseen. Members on both sides of the House were split into sections on the relative merits, if any, of each amendment, and the amount of support which each received was very little. It was clearly the policy of the Conservative members to avoid all debate on the question this session, but the foes of religion parted for one. They laid the trap, and one by one the honourable members on the opposition side were caught. If it had been politic to raise a debate—to propose any amendment—it should only have been done after consideration among the members themselves, and also with influential supporters out of the House, and for such an object conservative strength would have followed. This was not done—nay, it seemed to have been studiously avoided, and the result was such as might have been foreseen."

We quite agree with our contemporary, that there should be an end to such a strange anomaly. It is certainly not conducive to the interests of the great cause which they profess to support, neither is it conducive to the personal views or interests of individual members. The cool and calculating policy which induces some of these honorable members to abstain from identifying themselves with the interests of their constituencies, and with all action by them, we can assure them will not be found conducive to their future success at the hustings.

COUNTY OF YORK GAOL.

Frequently have we been constrained to protest against the disgraceful condition of our County Gaol, so far as deficiency of accommodation is concerned. We are led to recur to the subject by the publication of a "Report of the Commissioners on the extension of gaol accommodation," addressed to the Municipal Council of York.

It appears that on the 17th ult., the Commis-

sioners had a conference with a Committee of the City Council. What took place, we state in the words of the report.

"At that conference your Commissioners submitted the following proposition:

"The Commissioners propose to erect the necessary additions to the gaol, provided that the City Council will agree to occupy the said gaol for a period of ten years from the date of the completion of such additions."

"It is proper that your Commissioners should direct your attention to the agreement existing between the two Corporations, which provides that the city may occupy the gaol for a term of five years from 1st Jan. 1850, at the rate of £750 per annum, the night charge prisoners being withdrawn; such agreement terminable at any time after two years from said 1st January, 1850, on six months notice to that effect from either party to the other. This agreement it is to be observed affects only the amount to be paid, as the law provides that the City Corporation may demand and take the use of the existing County Gaol, so long as the City shall not possess one of its own. But this law does not make it imperative upon the County to build extra gaol accommodation for the use of the City, and inasmuch as the building now proposed to be erected is entirely unnecessary for County purposes, your Commissioners are of opinion that it is reasonable to expect the city to pay such equitable sum for such extra accommodation from the date of its provisions as may at that time be determined by consent or arbitration; your Commissioners, however, repeat that they purposely (and they think liberally) refrained from the question of payment, because they desired to offer no impediment to the immediate prosecution of the works."

"The proposal of your Commissioners was replied to by the City authorities in the following minute:—

"The Finance Committee is willing to recommend the City Council to enter upon a renewed agreement with the County Council for the use of the Gaol, for ten years permanently, from the 1st January, 1853, provided the present agreement for five years from 1st January, 1850, remains in full force so far as the allowance of £750 per annum to be paid by the city for the use thereof is concerned."

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that the Commissioners declined to recommend compliance with this proposition, which we cannot help characterising as being most unreasonable. The sum necessary for the construction of the additional works is estimated at £8,500—and as the proportion of county prisoners is only as one to eight, we cannot see on what principle the county "should incur this heavy expenditure on behalf, and for the sole purpose of the city, and receive no proportionate aid by rental in respect thereof, for a term of two years."

Earnestly do we call upon the Corporation of Toronto to reconsider the decision which they have so unwisely come to. The question is not one of mere pounds, shillings, and pence, but involves the moral health of a large and rapidly increasing community. In its present condition the gaol is a prolific nursery of crime. Over its gateway might, with the alteration of a single word, be inscribed Dante's gloomy line:

"Leave virtue behind, all ye who enter here!"

The comparatively untainted youth, committed for a trivial misdemeanour, is caged with the hoary ruffian who has been steeped in guilt since his boyhood—and who "glorying in his shame," recounts with all the garrulous triumph of an adept, the story of his misdeeds, to the admiring tyro. And what is the almost unavoidable consequence? His term of incarceration ended, the miserable stripling leaves the pest-house bearing with him seven devils worse than the first, and carrying infection into the region which has the misfortune to number him amongst its denizens!

Our Corporation have earned "golden opinions" from all for the judicious liberality which they have displayed in the architectural decorations of this fair city. But we never contemplate the goody structure of St. Lawrence Hall, without being reminded of the contrast which the external beauty of Toronto presents to the loathsomeness silently generating within the walls of its prison-house, and ever and anon welling forth to the defilement of a whole community. It suggests to us the idea of a man clothing himself in purple and fine linen, whilst at the same time his body is fevered with a virulent and neglected ulcer!

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The annual public examination of Upper Canada College commences on Monday first, concluding on Wednesday the 23rd inst., when the recitations and distribution of prizes will take place. The Scripture prizes will be competed for on Thursday, and the Latin and Greek exhibitions on Saturday and Monday respectively.

Last week, for the first time, an application by an Irish Attorney to practice in the Province, was refused by a majority—the sufferer being Mr. E. T. Dartnell, Secretary of the Church Union.

In order to make room for the interesting proceedings at the Anti-Clergy Reserve meeting of Tuesday night, we are again obliged to postpone several articles.

NOTICE.

Our Subscribers will please take notice that our terms are 10s. per annum, (to our City Subscribers 1s. 3d. extra for delivery) to be paid within one month of the commencement of the Volume.

15s. per annum if paid later. The above Terms will be strictly adhered to. Those in arrears for the closing Volume will find it to their advantage to remit £1 5s. for the two years.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BAL TIC."

New York, July 5, 1851.

ENGLAND.

THE EXHIBITION.—The World's Fair Exhibition was visited on the 23rd by 67,550 persons, and £6,116 was the amount taken at the doors.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.—One of the most destructive fires that ever occurred in London, happened on the night of the 24th, which broke out in one of the warehouses near the London bridge. Loss estimated at nearly £200,000. The severest sufferers were Alderman Wiggins & Co.

PARLIAMENT.—The British Parliament were engaged chiefly in debates upon the Kaffir war and the Ecclesiastical Titles bill; the remaining clauses of this bill being slightly amended, had been agreed to in the House of Commons.

IRELAND.

The people of Galway were continuing to make arrangements for the reception of the steamer *America*. The prospects for the crops continue very favourable.

FRANCE.

SENTENCE OF LEDRU ROLLIN.—Ledru Rollin has been condemned to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs, for the publication of two pamphlets of the 14th of February and 13th June.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

Halifax, July 7.

The *Canada* arrived at Halifax at two o'clock yesterday morning, her news has been kept back over 24 hours.

No further news by the *Canada*, the news having been kept back east of New York.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Bill ought to be closely watched; members of the Church must not suffer her property to be alienated. It is only the other day that the Finsbury Estate was nearly sold to the Corporation of London with the consent of the Bishops of London, and Carlisle, for £140,000; about one-fourth of its value. If Convocation were sitting, could such things be attempted? We think not. We do not wish to see a second Southampton Estate Bill. The lessees have no right to claim the enfranchisement of the property they hold under the Church. The Church requires the whole of it for the religious instruction of the people. June 8th.

The case of Metairie v. Wiseman, in which it was alleged that an old Frenchman, a teacher of languages, had been induced by a Roman Catholic Priest to leave his money to a school, &c., instead of his relations, has been compromised, and the money is to be divided.

The Queen of Sardinia has given birth to a son: Nice is quiet again, Avigdor, brother of the Deputy, is still in prison.

The news from the Cape is more gloomy than ever. The war has not yet really begun. It is thought that Krelhi, Umhala, and Morsheh will all join the war party.

The Brazilian Government is determined to put down the Slave Trade. The National vessels of war have already captured several slavers.

The prospect of war between Rio and Buenos Ayres is heightened by the last intelligence. The declaration of Urquiza, addressed to the Argentine Provinces, shows that Rosas' strength will shortly be put to the test.

DARING LEAP OF A PRISONER FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Thursday morning an officer who had apprehended a young man named Ship on a charge of robbery, was conveying his prisoner by the North Western railway. For greater security he had fastened himself to the prisoner by a pair of handcuffs connecting each by the wrist. On passing Cheddington the prisoner, a stalwart young man, who had until then been most quiet and reserved, rose from his seat, and pulling the policeman towards door, which was unlocked, quickly opened, and pushing him forward they both fell on the ground, the prisoner uppermost. The train, which was going at full speed, having proceeded some distance, the prisoner rose, and finding that he had sustained no injury, but that the latter had broken one of his legs, insisted upon the key being given up to him that unlocked the handcuffs, and following this by gross ill-usage, succeeded in his object and made off. The injured officer was shortly afterwards found lying in an exhausted state by some men in the employ of the railway company, by whom he was conveyed in a train to the Elephant and Castle public house, near Wolverhampton, where, on being attended by two medical gentlemen, they deemed it necessary that amputation of the injured limb should be performed. To this operation he would not assent, and he now remains in a precarious state. The man Ship who escaped is well known to the constabulary of the North Western line, and it is considered that he cannot long elude justice. 20th June.

The grant of £1,236 10s. for Maynooth College was carried by a majority of only two, in the House of Commons, last month.

The *Times* states that the Marchioness of Lothian has been received into the Romish Church.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MELVILLE.—Viscount Melville departed this life on Tuesday last, at his seat, Melville castle, near Edinburgh, surrounded on his death bed by his sons and daughters, the eldest of whom, Colonel Sir Henry Dundas, K.C.B., is now Viscount Melville.—*London Patriot*.

SALE AT THE REFORM CLUB.—The whole of the movables belonging to the defunct Dublin Reform Club have been sold by public auction. The Club House was splendidly fitted up. The mansion itself had been the residence of the unfortunate Lord Kilwarden, who lost his life in the revolt of the Emmet party in 1803; and the sale took place in the very apartment in which the remains of that amiable nobleman were laid out on the night of his murder.

The Whigs are preparing a measure of Parliamentary reform in order to keep the Protectionists out.—We are to have an extension of the suffrage, and a good many small boroughs are to be put into schedule A. Some say they mean to repeal the septennial act, and established quadrennial Parliaments; give a £10 suffrage to the English Counties, and £8 to Scotland and Wales; establish a rate-paying suffrage in boroughs, giving more members to the great towns. In short something is to be done to keep the Whigs in, and the Tories out. In Ecclesiastical matters, it is said that neither party wish to vex the Papists at this crisis, and that the Whig Bill is to be shelved by Lord Stanley in a Committee. This seems very likely with an impending election.