

trum of a dissenting meeting-house as on the electoral hustings or the floor of the Senate!

Messrs. Robinson and Henry Sherwood protested in the strongest terms against the iniquity of opening up a deliberately settled question, and thus throwing a bitter apple of discord into the Province. The former gentleman read Mr. Baldwin a lecture which must have caused his ears to tingle, from the test of consistency, and quoted from the *Mirror of Parliament* (edited by Mr. Hincks,) several declarations made by the Attorney General West, in 1846, deprecating, in strong terms the re-opening the sore, and predicting that if it were opened a fierce strife would ensue. We fear that the memory of Mr. Baldwin is as little trustworthy as that of his brother Mr. Price.

Mr. H. J. Boulton moved, by way of amendment, that the House, putting the cart before the horse, should pass a bill embracing what the Province required, with a suspending clause preventing it from taking effect, till after it had been sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament. The proposition however, was rejected by a majority of 52 to 5, and the debate was adjourned until Wednesday.

In the Legislative Council the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiére moved an address to His Excellency praying him to transmit to the Colonial Secretary the correspondence between Governor Simcoe and the Duke of Portland on the Clergy Reserves. The Hon. Mr. Ross moved in amendment an address similar to that advocated by Mr. Price, which was carried by a large majority.

The Bill for the incorporation of Trinity College, was read a second time in the House of Assembly last night. This is a copy of the bill introduced into the House last Session, and was printed in the first number of this volume.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

We regret that, owing to circumstances, over which we have no control, coupled with an unusual press of matter, it is impossible for us to redeem our pledge of giving a report of the speeches delivered at the annual meeting of the Church Society of this Diocese, held last week. The deficiency, however, will be felt the less, as we present our readers in another portion of our sheet, with the luminous and well digested report, to which we cannot award a higher meed of praise than that it stands in favourable comparison with similar documents of former years.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHARTER.—THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The great length to which the documents published on the motion of the Hon. Mr. De Blaquiére, relating to the proposed Charter for Trinity College University extend, totally preclude our giving them *in extenso*, with the very limited space at our command; we shall endeavour in default to lay the substance before our readers, and so enable them to see the present position and prospects of a charter to the new College.

It appears from these documents, that on the 29th May the Bishop of Toronto addressed a letter to Earl Grey, enclosing "a memorandum of the scheme for the establishing, without assistance from the Colonial Government, a University in connection with our Church"—receiving what other denominations have long enjoyed, a charter of incorporation, providing for the government of the institution, and granting it the privilege of conferring degrees; thus enabling the Church quietly to withdraw from further discussion on the subject in Canada, and the University "to be entirely separated from political agitation of every description, and be able to proceed in her work of religious and scientific instruction, though perhaps on a diminished scale, in security and peace."

The scheme for establishing the University was set forth in the memorandum referred to in that letter. Our readers are already familiar with it. It sought nothing from the Colonial Government, whilst the letter of our Bishop requested only what was fair, reasonable, and just to the members of our Church in Canada. On the 29th of June, Lord Grey wrote in reply, "that her Majesty's Government are always disposed to regard favourably proposals which are made for extending and improving the means of education in the British Colonies, and more especially when those proposals do not involve the necessity of a grant of public money, and that he should therefore be ready to consider with the utmost attention the suggestions offered for the incorporation of a New University in Upper Canada, when favoured with a draft of the Charter which may be deemed adequate for the purpose, and that he should feel it his duty to communicate likewise with the Provincial Government on a matter of such importance, before committing her Majesty's Government to any settled course of action."

To this letter the Bishop replied by letter of 18th June, enclosing the draft of the proposed Charter, and expressing his hope "that on further reflection his Lordship would see cause to relinquish any such reference on the subject to Canada, which might impede or delay its issue, and for the following amongst other reasons: First—it is the avowed intention of the promoters of the statute

by which King's College has been superseded, and its endowment devoted to the establishment of a new University, from which religion is by enactment excluded, to make that University the only one in the Province. Second—the members of the Church of England being more than one-fourth of the population, and in number more than 200,000, furnish nearly three-fourths of the youth who desire a University education, and will go to the Church College as soon as it commences the business of instruction, and the Toronto University will be left comparatively empty. Hence they will object to any seeming rival." Third—"that to make it to depend upon the will or caprice of those by whom that Church has been deeply injured, will be felt to be nothing less than proscription and intolerance;" and fourth, "that what we request is clearly within the Royal prerogative to bestow, and can be granted to us as it has been to others without giving just cause of offence to any one, since it has nothing to do whatever with party or politics." In short, added the Bishop "all we desire is such a Charter as has been granted to the Church of Scotland in Canada, and under such a Charter we shall be proud to act."

On the 10th June the Bishop had an interview with the late Sir Robert Peel; and it appears from the memorandum of what passed at that interview, as now published, that the Bishop detailed to Sir Robert the circumstances under which the Charter was sought, when Sir Robert Peel observed, "the Government would make a parallel case had they seized upon Trinity College, Dublin, and not only destroyed its religious character, but endowed with its property all the new Colleges." "Such," answered his Lordship, "would have been a case exactly parallel." "If so," continued Sir Robert, "it would seem a case of singular injustice and oppression, and what never could have taken place in England; but I must be more fully satisfied on this point."

The information required was furnished by the Bishop; who, on the 15th June, had a further interview with Sir Robert Peel, which is thus recorded by his Lordship:

"On Tuesday, the 18th June, I was in attendance. Sir Robert met me as an old acquaintance, and came forward and shook me cordially by the hand. 'I have read your papers, which fully substantiate your statement. It is a case of great hardship and injustice.—But I think you exercised a wise discretion in not presenting your Petitions to the two Houses of Parliament; and it no doubt will be duly appreciated at the Colonial Office—for acts of forbearance are seldom lost. And indeed, as the Colonial Act destroying King's College, and establishing the Toronto University in its stead, has unfortunately been confirmed here, I do not well see what the Parliament could have done in the matter.' I said the presentation, and consequent publication of the Petitions would have made our case generally known, and thus, at least, have multiplied our friends, and increased their disposition to help us. 'Not perhaps so much as you imagine; for there is no discussion on petitions when presented if they are especially called up, the prayer could not have been granted, and the Government might have been put to some inconvenience, and would have naturally become less disposed to favor your Petition for a Royal Charter. At all events, as you seem inclined merely to ask for a Royal Charter (without any other public assistance) to educate your Children from your own resources, the request seems so just and reasonable, and your proceedings have been so quiet and moderate, that I do not anticipate any serious objection.'"

Some further conversation then took place between his Lordship and Sir Robert, to whom the objections stated were explained, as also the intention in the event of delay to open the College even without the Charter, rather than impede education. "In this you are right, the Church must do her duty," said Sir Robert Peel; and he subsequently said, "the case is very aggravated, and perhaps it would be better to go at once and state your case to Lord John Russell, who would, I believe do what is right; but this we will consider—should the Colonial Office fail you, you must, however be patient and hope the best. I shall do what I can, because your object is just." This was the last interview with Sir Robert Peel, whose kind intentions were frustrated by his melancholy death, within a few days.

On the 26th July, Lord Grey addressed a letter to the Bishop in which he stated, that he had "carefully perused the draft Charter enclosed in his Lordship's first letter, and considered the suggestions by which it was accompanied, and he regretted to be under the necessity of stating that it was impossible for him to come to any decision on the application submitted to him, without having had an opportunity of ascertaining what may be the views of the Provincial Government upon it."

This intention was carried out by a letter from Earl Grey dated 29th July, addressed to the Earl Elgin, transmitting copies of all the documents submitted by the Bishop and the correspondence with him. This letter concludes with the following passage, "I have to request your Lordship will report to me your opinion whether there are any circumstances in the present state of CANADA, which would afford any sufficient reason for withholding from the members of the Church of England who are desirous of establishing a University, by means of funds raised by themselves, and without assistance from the public, the advantage of a Royal Charter in the terms of the enclosed draft. I am not myself aware that any such circumstances exist, and I should greatly regret to find that there is any obstacle to the grant of the proposed charter, since it

appears to me that it would only afford to the members of the Church of England, facilities for carrying on education according to their own views, which are usually extended to all other religious communities."

This completes the first part of the correspondence, beyond which our space will not permit us to go to-day, but we shall return to the subject in our next. In the mean time we would draw attention to the fact that the Home Government only withheld the Charter sought for, until they ascertained there were no PUBLIC grounds, "no circumstances in the present state of CANADA, which would afford any sufficient reason for withholding" the charter. When we come to the second part of the papers it will be seen that the charter is withheld solely on PRIVATE grounds, PERSONAL, NOT public considerations, but this is quite in keeping with every legislative act of the Canadian Executive.

THE CLERGY RESERVES—THE CHURCH UNION.

On Monday evening the debate on Mr. Price's resolutions (as stated in another place,) came on, previous to which thirty-four petitions against any appropriation of the Clergy Reserves to other than religious purposes as intended to be secured by the Act of 1840, were presented.

On the presentation of the first of the petitions from Norwich, the Hon. member for Oxford, Mr. Hincks, laughed sneeringly at this adverse declaration from his constituents, on which Sir Allan MacNab handed in a second petition from Norwich to the like effect, observing at the same time, that "when the election came on the Hon. member for Oxford would laugh at the other side of his mouth." The presentation of these numerous petitions evidently took the House by surprise; the opinions of the constituents thereby appearing in many cases to clash completely with those of the Hon. members, some of whom got quite savage upon the subject. Amongst the petitions presented was one from the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinte, signed by seventy-four male adults of the tribe. It was received amid loud cries of "hear, hear." The presentation of the petitions against any disturbance of the settlement of 1840 occupied the House about half an hour. Some were read at length with the names, at the request of the members for the particular county, who soon became anxious to stop the reading amid loud cries of "go on" from the Conservative benches. The petition from the Mohawk Indians was forwarded to the Secretary of the Church Union, with the following admirable letter from the tribe:—

"Mohawk Reserve, June 9, 1851

SIR,—We the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, members of the Church of England, cheerfully sign our names to the Petitions you sent to our representatives at the Bishop's general visitation, held on the first of May last.

We would, through our representative, beg to remark, that we feel particularly interested in the Clergy Reserves, for there are very many of our Indian brethren in this province, who have never heard the sound of the Gospel, and who would, we are confident, if the Church to which we have the privilege of belonging, had sufficient means to extend her cords to them, immediately join her ranks. If we are deprived of the Clergy Reserves, then our poor Heathen brethren who are unable to provide missionaries for themselves, will never have the advantage of the ministrations of our beloved Church. We feel the benefit of her teaching and we hope and pray that our great mother the Queen who has always been kind to her children in providing for their bodily wants will not now forget that they have souls which require to be fed with the bread of life.

I have the honour to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. T. Dartnell, Esq., JOHN W. HILL,
Secretary of the Church Union, For self and Tribe.
Toronto.

The letters accompanying the petitions to the Secretary from some localities stated, that Churchmen, Presbyterians, Dissenters, and out-and-out Radicals in some of the localities had signed them indiscriminately. That had time allowed, four times the number of signatures could be had; and that if some districts were polled upon the question, not one twentieth of the electors would vote for any disturbance of the settlement of 1840.

The debate will be found condensed in another place. Mr. Price boasted that from the sucking babe to the grey-headed infant of four score years, he had 540,000 persons supporting him in his act of sacrilege. We know not where the Hon. member learned arithmetic, but as we believe the members of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Church of Rome, exclusive of a large proportion of other denominations, are almost unanimous in their desire to leave the settlement of 1840 undisturbed; and as these bodies alone amount, according to the census of 1848 to 363,358 persons, whilst all other denominations are but 359,974; the majority is therefore against the increase, and his calculations go for nothing.—The Hon. member sneered at the few signatures to the petitions in favor of the settlement of 1840. If they be estimated in the same way as the Hon. member estimates—that is, taking the sentiments of the head of the family to be those of the other members—these 3,279 signatures are for 20,274 persons. The Hon. member must also recollect that these petitions are, with one or two exceptions from thirty thinly settled districts, who are now uniting in Branch Unions in the heart of the Bush, to resist the infidel invasion. For instance, a few years

ago, the whole population of Drummondville was but 130 persons. The petition from that place now bears the signature of 140 adult males.

Last night the debate was postponed to to-night; the following petitions were presented against any disturbance of the settlement of 1840, with the number of signatures annexed:—

South Elmsley, 110; Montague, 122; Ancaster, 71; Richmond, 161; Landsdown, 39; Franktown, 257; Blanshard, Downie, St. Mary's, and Bid-dulph, 100; Milford, Marysburg, Hallowell and Athol, 164; Port Stanley, 63; Osnabruck, 164; Moore and Plympton, 134; Bytown, 295. Total 1680, signatures.

If the presentation of the petitions on Monday, excited surprise, this fresh influx of them, caused still more; clearly shewing, as it does, that the friends of Religion—the foes of Infidelity—are now fully roused to sense of the impending danger, and that they only needed the rallying point, which the Church Union, has given them, to present themselves to the country as one united Phalanx, prepared to resist any further aggression upon the sacred interests of religion, whether that aggression proceed from traitors within or open foes without, and determined to punish the former, whilst they fearlessly face the latter.

As to the result of the debate, constituted as the House is, there can be but one opinion. We had intended some observations, as to the impolicy of raising this debate, but space will not allow our doing so.

TRINITY CHURCH—KING STREET EAST.

We have been requested to intimate, that, in obedience to the Pastoral of his Lordship the Bishop, communicated by the Venerable Archdeacons of Kingston and York, a sermon will be preached on Sunday morning next, in Trinity Church, King-street East, by the Rev. Dr. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Council, and a collection made in aid of the fund for rebuilding St. Ann's Church, Montreal, which was burned down in the calamitous fire of the 15th June, 1850.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

With much gratification we state that the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the granting the Charter to the venerable the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was celebrated at Trinity Church, New York, with great solemnity. A collection was made on the occasion to assist in the spread of the Gospel. Trinity Corporation contributed three thousand dollars in gold, and the vestry had previously authorized an appropriation of five thousand dollars to the Protestant Episcopal Mission at the Cape of Palmo in Africa. It was intended, we understand, that this celebration should be as wide and general as the Protestant Episcopal Church. Most pleasing is this demonstration as at once indicative of the vitality and zeal of our sister communion, and of the affectionate regard which she bears to the Church of which she is a branch.

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ARRIVAL OF THE "ARCTIC."

New York, June 23.

The steamer *Arctic* arrived yesterday at 2 p.m. from Liverpool June 10th, with 100 passengers, and four days' later news.

The defeats of the British Ministry had lately become so common as not to excite any astonishment.—On the 9th inst. it met with a defeat in the House of Commons.

The Austrian troops have advanced to Poletto in the Papal States. The report of a counter revolution in Portugal is contradicted. In south Africa affairs wear a most disastrous aspect for the British Colonies, and the Kaffirs are evidently too strong for the forces Sir Harry Smith can bring against them.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, June 25, 1851.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	0	3	9
Spring do. do.	3	0	3	3
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1	8	1	9
Barley, per 48 lbs.	2	6	3	0
Rye	2	8	3	3
Peas	2	6	3	0
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	3	21	9
Do. fine (in Bags)	18	0	20	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	6	18	6
Do. (in Bags)	17	0	17	6
Oatmeal, per barrel	16	4	0	0
Beef, per lb.	0	2	0	5
Do. per 100 lbs.	22	6	25	0
Bacon, per cwt.	37	6	40	0
Hams, per cwt.	37	6	40	0
Mutton per lb.	0	2	0	5
Lamb per quarter	1	10	3	1
Pork per lb.	0	3	0	3
Do. per 100 lbs.	20	0	24	0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	6	0	7
Do. salt, do.	0	6	0	7
Lard, per lb.	0	6	0	6
Apples per barrel	10	0	12	6
Eggs per dozen	0	5	0	5
Potatoes, per bushel	1	8	2	6
Fowls	1	6	2	3
Cheese, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Straw per ton	30	0	40	0
Hay per ton	45	0	67	6
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	15	0
Coals per ton	32	6	35	0
Bread	0	4	0	5