

feeling a proper pride in the growing prosperity and religious zeal of the people of London, generously contributed to procure a chime of bells that, although to be erected in St. Paul's Church, will awaken all alike on each succeeding Sabbath to the duties that all Christian denominations wish their people to perform. The bells will be ready for trial on the 20th, when the people of this country will (many of them for the first time) have the pleasure of hearing the most grand, sweet and thrilling music that ever vibrated through the forests in Upper Canada.—*Middlesex Prototype.*

CLERGY RESERVES.—A public discussion on the Clergy Reserve question took place in the Town Hall at Simcoe, on Wednesday and Thursday last. J. W. Powell, Esq., Port Dover, in the Chair. The disputants in favour of the endowments were the—Revs. F. Evans, Rector, Woodhouse; B. Cronyn, Rector, London; W. Bettridge, Rector, Woodstock; G. Bell, Presbyterian, Simcoe. The disputants against endowments were the—Revs. Dr. Burns; Mr. Pyper; Mr. Roaf; Mr. Richardson, of Toronto; Mr. Gundry, Simcoe; Mr. Winterbotham; Mr. Landon, of Woodstock; Mr. Duncan, Victoria; Mr. Ryerson, Simcoe; Mr. Gilmore, Peterborough; Mr. Ormston, Clarke. We understand the discussion was conducted with good temper: and that a short-hand report of the speeches has been taken which will be published in pamphlet form.—*Colonist.*

THE WEEVIL.—We are sorry to learn that this insect is making fearful inroads on the wheat crop. To satisfy ourself of the extent of the ravages of this enemy to the farmer, we entered a wheat field a few days ago, near South Bay, and found in every ear we examined more or less of them. The same appears to be the case in every part of the County.—*Pictou Sun.*

HARMONEON TROUPE.—These vocalists are deserving of patronage. Their entertainments are very amusing, and their vocal abilities of a respectable order.

FRESHET.—Several bridges have been carried away in the County of Oxford by the freshet on Tuesday week. Two lives, it is said, were lost at St. Mary's.

THE CROPS.—The farmers are now busily engaged in securing the grass crop, which yields abundantly and will probably be secured in good order, although frequent showers have interrupted the process at intervals during the past week. Wheat, which also promises a luxuriant crop, is ripening fast in this neighbourhood, and several fields, if the weather proves at all favourable, will be ready for the sickle in ten or twelve days.—*Niagara Chronicle.*

SUSPECTED MURDER.—Isaac Burnham, has been committed to the Kingston Jail, charged with the murder of James Davis, on the 25th of May last, at the Township of Richmond.

A man named John Foran when bathing in Burlington Bay on Monday last, was seized with cramp, and drowned.

FLORAL CURIOSITY.—We had yesterday brought to us for inspection a very curious specimen of horticultural combination, in the shape of a rose bud, in full bloom emerging from a cluster of well-marked maple-leaves. We take for granted the flower was from a rose shoot grafted upon a maple tree—affording a beautiful and pleasing emblem of our country, harmoniously combining the blushing Rose of England with the verdant Maple-leaf of Canada.—*Herald.*

ACCIDENT BY LIGHTING.—We are informed by a correspondent, that St. Luke's Church, Vienna, was struck by lightning, on the 15th inst., and seriously injured. There were two men in it at the time of the accident, one of whom was instantly killed, and the other seriously injured. The name of the former is Charles Light, and of the latter J. Silverthorn.—*Colonist.*

SINGULAR ADVENTURE WITH A LYNX.

—A most singular affair happened on Monday the 7th inst., in the Township of Oro. A little girl, ten years of age, daughter of Henry Creswicke, Esq., County Surveyor, was on the day in question cutting nettles in the field about one quarter of a mile from the residence of her father, when she observed approaching her what she believed to be a dog; closer inspection, however, convinced her that the animal she saw was wild, and that it was not a dog. She became alarmed and attempted to escape toward home, but was intercepted by the brute, which immediately closed with and threw her down, and after smelling around the body, suffered her to rise. The affrighted girl now ran to the bush, and by some extraordinary power was enabled to climb to the top of the stump of an old basswood tree, ten feet six inches high and twenty-two inches in diameter, although the stump was entirely destitute of bark or projection of any kind to aid her in the ascent. Having reached the top, the little girl found that the stump was hollow, and into this singular retreat she lowered herself eight feet. The lynx followed to the top of the stump, and commenced to yell.—Shortly afterward another little girl, also a daughter of Mr. Creswicke, came in search of her sister, and from her screams was enabled to ascertain her situation.—The Lynx jumped into the bush and escaped. Assistance was procured, and the terrified child extricated.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The regular passage between Toronto and Hamilton has been greatly shortened since the new steam packet the *City of Hamilton* was put on the route. On Monday the trip was made in three hours and twenty minutes, calling at the ports of Wellington Square, Oakville, and the Credit. Passengers leaving Port Hamilton at seven a. m., were in Toronto at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. This affords great convenience to parties who may have to transact business and return by the steamer.—*Exam.*

The hot storm or hurricane on the 6th February, at Melbourne, Hamilton, and New Norfolk was so severe that many persons suffered severely; the loss of cattle, sheep, horses, &c., from the raging fires occasioned by the storm was awful. The noon-day was as black as night in the town of Melbourne, from the sand flying as thick and thicker than any snow shower. The whole face of the country was in a sheet of flame; the hard wind in the hot season is far more oppressive than the heat of India or the sandy deserts of Africa.

On Sunday evening, Thomas Robinson, a boy aged sixteen was drowned in a pond at Yorkville.

A young man residing in Ingersoll, named Fratherston, was drowned there on Wednesday evening last.

CHARTER OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

[The following document should have appeared in our last issue, but was necessarily postponed.—[Ed. Church.]

DISSENTIENT.

1st.—Because we do not think that the views of the Government, as expressed in the printed correspondence referred to in the proposed address, are such as can be expected to appear just and satisfactory to the members of the Church of England in this Province, who are a numerous and respectable class of our fellow subjects.

2nd.—Because we cannot join in characterizing as comprehensive and able what we believe must be looked upon generally as illiberal, short-sighted and unjust.

3rd.—Because we believe, that when the British Government first sanctioned the making of a large reservation of land in Upper Canada, to form an endowment for a University, they contemplated no other description of University than one in which religious instruction should be given, and degrees in divinity conferred, in accordance with the doctrines of the national Church; there having been no University ever founded by the Crown up to that time on any other principle; and the University of King's College in New Brunswick having just before been founded by Royal charter and as a matter of course on the same principle, that when, after many years of agitation by the members of other religious communities combined, the charter of King's College was destroyed and its endowment taken from it and applied to the foundation of another College from which all instruction in the doctrines of the Church of England is excluded, it seems extremely oppressive and ungenerous to deny to the members of the Church of England the same right which the Crown and Colonial Government and Legislature freely conceded to other religious communities of applying their own funds to the support of a College in which their youth may obtain degrees in the arts and sciences, and at the same time be instructed in the doctrines of their religion.

4th.—Because the members of the Church of England have never shown so illiberal a spirit towards other denominations, but have always cheerfully united in the Legislature in conferring such privileges upon them and have offered no opposition in any other manner to so reasonable a wish.

5th.—Because, when the members of the Church of England see efforts made to induce their Sovereign to place them on grounds more disadvantageous than that of other portions of the population, they will unavoidably be under the impression that either from inattention to their claim to equal justice, or from some cause even more censurable, their government is lending itself to a design to injure and oppress them, and that discontent may be thus engendered, which it should be the object of the government to prevent or remove.

6th.—Because the correspondence to which reference is made in the address appears to us to be intended to elicit from Her Majesty a decision unfavourable to the Church of England, on very unfair grounds, by insinuating that the Government of this Province has the means of indirectly compelling the members of other religious communities to surrender their College Charters; because without public aid they are unable to maintain their Colleges, and that if that is done the Government can then, with less difficulty, refuse to Charter a Church of England College, but that if a Charter be in the meantime granted to the members of the Church of England, then their negotiations with the other religious bodies may be defeated, and the monopoly of education which the Government desires to secure to a University in which the doctrines of no church whatever are inculcated, will be firmly established.

7th.—Because that there is in their opinion, no ground for the confident hope which this House has expressed, that if the matter in question "were brought under the consideration of a free convocation of the clergy and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province," a decision hostile to the wishes and claims of the friends of the University connected with that church would be the result; on the contrary, the only evidence which exists should make a directly opposite impression, for in regard to the first, i. e., the clergy out of one hundred and fifty, it is known that one hundred and thirty members of that body attended on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of Trinity College, thus giving to its inauguration their presence and approval; and in respect to the second, i. e., the laity, they have not only not petitioned this House against the Institution which the Bishop of Toronto has sought to establish, but they have publicly declared in a free assembly that religion ought to be inseparable from secular education.

8th.—Because we believe that a policy founded on such principles can never be long upheld in a free country.

G. S. BOUTON,
JAMES GORDON,
JOHN MACAULAY.

Trinidad papers speak in enthusiastic terms of the weather and the crops. The rains have been abundant and the prospect of a large quantity of sugar is fine.

We are informed that a young child died in St. Roch's yesterday morning, from the effects of eating the ends of some lucifer matches, a bunch of which had been given to it by an elder child, to play with, during the temporary absence of the parents. On their return some milk was given to the unfortunate infant, but in vain, it died soon after.—*Quebec Mercury*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 19th July, 1851.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint John Armour, of Dunnville, Esquire, an Associate Coroner, in and for the County of Haldimand.

His excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a License to Lorenzo Closson, of Toronto, Gentleman, to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased also to make the following appointments, under the Act 12 Vic. Chap. 82. in the Senate of the University of Toronto, viz:—

TO BE CROWN MEMBERS.—Honourable C. Widmer, M.D., re-appointed; Hon. S. B. Harrison; and John Bowes, Esq., Mayor of Toronto, in place of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, and David Buchan, Esq.

TO BE COLLEGIATE MEMBERS.—The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., Michael Willis, D.D., John Jennings, Adam Lillie, and Bernard O'Hara; in place of John Cameron, Esq., the Rev. John Roaf, J. McMarrich, William Proudfoot, and James Hallinan, Esq.,

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received on Wednesday, July 23, 1851.—Rev. T. S. Kennedy: We sent them all to yourself, none to other parties. Mrs. Levesconte Seymour, rem. for self and Miss L., vol. 15. John Sumner, Esq., Postmaster, Ashton: the Ashton parcel leaves this office every Thursday before eleven o'clock; any delay which may occur in the Post-office department we cannot account for. Henry Burritt, Esq., rem., vol. 15; Rev. J. B. Worrel, for Mr. Mills, rem., vol. 14; W. Harvey, Esq., Farmersville, rem., vol. 15; Mr. Peter B. Nelles Grimsby, rem., accepted for vols. 14 and 15; Rev. A. Pyne, Carleton Place, rem., vol. 14; Rev. J. Flood, Richmond, rem., vol. 15.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY JULY 24, 1851.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION

In the Gore District, and in those west of the same. The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of the Districts west of Hamilton, that he intends (D.V.) to confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list: 1851. July.

Sunday,	27,	Goderich	11	A.M.
Monday,	28,	Hyperbury	11	A.M.
"	"	Mitchell	3	P.M.
Tuesday,	29,	Stratford	11	A.M.
"	"	Wilmot or Hayesville	3	P.M.

Should there be any error or omission in this list, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested, to notify him of the same, in time to be corrected.

THE OPEN AIR MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF TORONTO ON THE CLERGY RESERVES.

The Anti-Religion Association, not content with the signal defeat which they met at St. Lawrence Hall a few nights since, resolved to make another attempt to pass off their base counterfeit as the sterling coin—the acknowledged opinion of the citizens of Toronto. With this object, they called on the mayor to convene what is called a Public Meeting of their Godless association at the St. Lawrence Hall, for last night, under the Statute 7 Vic. cap. 7, which imposes heavy penalties on any person disturbing a public meeting called thereunder. Doubts existing as to whether or not any but the actual members of that Godless association would have a right to speak or vote thereat, except by permission of their chairman, which of course would not be accorded to any one opposed to their views, a letter was addressed to the Mayor to define the rights of the citizens in respect thereof, and he having replied that it was doubtful whether or not they could do more than sit and listen, unless by courtesy, if they attended, it was resolved to leave the Godless association to revel uninterruptedly in their iniquity with the friends of the society, who not only by placard, but also by exhortations at their places of worship on Sunday last, were earnestly requested to attend this so-called public meeting, at which they dared not take the sentiments of the people of Toronto.

Far different, and full of confidence, was the conduct of the friends of religion. Within an hour after the answer of the Mayor was known, a requisition was placed in his hands to call an OPEN AIR MEETING of the citizens for the following (yesterday) evening, in the New Market, to the rear of the City Hall. He at once acceded to the request, but it being subsequently found, that calling together the citizens as Mayor of the city, he was bound to give more notice than the few hours which then intervened, his name was withdrawn, and the requisition to the citizens appeared yesterday morning on the walls of our city, as that of the parties whose names were attached. The meeting took place, and we give a summary of the proceedings in another place. By this course, the objects of the Godless association were again defeated—the resolutions of their meeting go forth simply as the resolutions of a miserable body, whilst the meeting of the Citizens of Toronto, within a stone-throw of where they sat,—which they were invited to attend but dare not, even though their whole force was arrayed so near,—which was open to all, and attended by all but them,—came to resolutions of a totally opposite character.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

In proportion as the feeling of the Province—the feeling of utter hostility to any disturbance of the settlement of 1840 is becoming known, so are the journals hitherto deemed adverse to that settlement altering their tone upon the question.—The Ministry have already given tolerably plain indications of their desire to treat the Reserves tenderly, and it is not to be wondered that their journals follow up the cue. The last number of the *Kingston Argus* which has reached us is more explicit than any on the subject. This well-known advocate of the Voluntary principle says: "it appears to us impossible that a large portion of the Reform party would consent to a measure which was diametrically opposite to the genius of the institutions of their Churches. However strongly our own personal opinions are, that by the secularization of the Clergy Reserves alone can the question be set at rest, still we resolved that we would not lend ourselves to an agitation, the result of which might be fatal to the cause of the Reform

party. Bitterly do we regret that the question has been mooted at present; we have only one course left to pursue, and that is, to point out to our friends the only policy which can save the Reform cause from the most disastrous results. We are personally in favour of devoting the Reserves entirely to educational purposes, but we see the impracticability of carrying out such a measure at present, and foresee the danger of the agitation of the question. If concessions on our part are necessary, and if the welfare and interests of the country as a whole, require them at our hands, we ought to make them. We have no right to force down the throats of others a system which they do not approve of." And, as "we do not think that the different Protestant Churches will ever be brought to agree about a division, we would therefore rather advocate the retaining of them in statu quo at least for the present."

So much for the Press. We have also had a very significant avowal from the Hon. Mr. Tache in the Legislative Council, which added to others from the French Canadian Romanists in the Lower House, shows their belief to be that the Church of England in Canada is a persecuted Church.

Mr. Tache says:—

"He regretted to see the bitterness of feeling exhibited towards the Church of England by the sects that had sprung from her, and which was evinced in a manner which he could not but deplore. Every sect must be empowered with certain privileges, so that they may be enabled to carry on their discipline, or instruct their youth according to their own views; but if an attempt were made to grant these necessary powers to the Church of England, there were parties in Parliament, and connected with the Press, that immediately step forward and say, "You must not do so; you are infringing on our rights; we have no Colleges, Dioceses, Bishops, or Ecclesiastical Hierarchies. These titles hurt our feelings and wound our pride; and as long as they are kept up you cannot expect to have religious liberty or equality." "You will have no peace in Canada," they say, day after day, "as long as an Ecclesiastical hierarchy is kept up." Therefore every existing institution must be pulled down, even if it existed for the last 1800 years, and levelled to the dimensions of these Pharaical brawlers. He was invariably reminded, by these arguments, of the old robber and tyrant of classic story, who stretched or dismembered his victims to fit the dimensions of his own bed. That is the part which the people who call themselves tolerant are disposed to pursue towards the members of the Church of England.—Englishmen like themselves.—Protestants like themselves. He could wish they had a little less tolerance on their lips, and a little more tolerance in their hearts; if it were so, their conduct would appear more like that of Christians. But the Church of England need not depend on account of their hostility, for as long as there is a Roman Catholic in Canada, and that Roman Catholic can raise a hand or a voice to protect his own rights, he will be ready to protect also the rights of the oppressed, no matter to what Church they belong. It was fortunate that there was some power to counterbalance these feelings of sectarian hostility that are expressed in the House and out of the House. The Lower Canadians form that counterbalancing power, and as long as they possess that influence in the Councils of their country which they now possess, they are determined that they will neither permit, nor be made the instruments in the oppressing of one Church to raise up another.

THE SYNOD OF EXETER.

Last week we gave a brief abstract of the proceedings of this deeply interesting assembly, and to-day we present our readers with a portion of a more detailed report, the conclusion of which will appear in our next.

The results of the Synod had been looked forward to with anxiety by men of widely different motives and feelings. Romish and Protestant Dissenters cherished, and openly avowed a hope, that something might take place which would have the effect of adding to the difficulties under which the Church at present labours, and still further embroiling her with the State. On the other hand the man whose matin and vesper supplication was that peace might be within the walls of our Mother, and prosperity within her palaces, could not altogether divest himself of apprehension, that through the rashness of the sincere but injudicious, or the treachery of expediency motivated worldlings, the Apostolic designs of the true hearted Prelate would be counteracted and rendered abortive.

But the God of unity, whose blessing was devoutly invoked at the opening of the deliberations, rendered vain the hopes and fears of friend and foe. The solemn earnest preliminary prayer of the Bishop that all present might be induced with the spirit of wisdom and of love, and of a sound mind, was graciously answered to the very letter. Never in the purest and healthiest ages of the Catholic Church, did a Synod occur more distinguished for unanimity and single-mindedness, than that which assembled last month within the venerable walls of Exeter Cathedral. Nothing was done crudely or in haste; no bitter recriminations disturbed the harmony of that solemn fraternal concave. Each member spoke as if profoundly conscious of the responsibility which attached to his words, and as if the purity and well-being of the Church depended upon the resolutions to which he might come. Thus all things were done decently and in order, even as they were done in the first gracious General Councils, ere the demons of party and schism had developed their hideous shapes, and when God's Word was the rule which prevailed, and God's Spirit the power which directed. The Erastian Churchman may sneer at the decisions of this convocation, which, though unobstructed by, derive no sanction from the law of