

withstanding continual secessions to Rome, these individuals have, for many months, and even years, neglected the duty of "banishing and driving away" the "strange doctrines," the novelties and corruptions, which the Roman Church has introduced into the Catholic Church. Men, who publicly and prominently raise forward in the Hampden and Gorham matters, raise no public voice against the corruptions of Rome, and the sin and danger of yielding to them. The secessions at Leeds call so loudly upon one eminent Master in our Israel, that we do not see how he can consistently refuse to come publicly forward, and endeavour to "stay the plague."

The Guardian adds the following:—  
"It will be seen that four of the Clergy, and six or eight of the Laity, recently attached to the Church of St. Saviour's have joined the Church of Rome at Leeds, and that Archdeacon—we should say Mr. Manning—has taken the same step in London. Painful as this intelligence must, under any circumstances, be, it is somewhat less so from having been so long and reasonably apprehended. If the evil has come, we are at least relieved from the continual apprehension of it. We are informed on authority, which we fear we cannot doubt, that Mr. James R. Hope, Q. C., was received with Mr. Manning into the Roman Church. We must not disguise from ourselves the probability that such persons will not leave the English Church alone. Yet neither must we forget the hopefulness which is due to our Church and those good and noble men who stand fast in it."  
As there have been many exaggerated statements abroad on these Apostacies, we give the precise particulars, from the English Churchman.

United States.

BURNING OF THE STEAMBOAT "WEBSTER"—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Vicksburg, May 3d, 1851.  
The steamboat Webster, Capt. Samuel Reno, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was burned to the water's edge, at the head of Island Eighty Six, a hundred miles above Vicksburg.  
The fire was first discovered and the alarm given about three o'clock, and almost instantly afterwards, the boat was enveloped in flames.  
The pilot (Mr. Ruckman, to whom great credit is due) having charge of the wheel, immediately endeavored to run the boat ashore. He was in part successful; but the flames finally drove him from his post, and the boat being unmanageable, floated again into deep water, thus depriving the passengers and crew from the first and last hope of safety.  
At the first alarm a scene ensued which it is impossible to describe, and mingled as it was with the burning boat, from which the flames were spouting in all directions, became terrible in the extreme. Many of the boat, while others crowded to the side driven away by the fire, and compelled to throw themselves into the current.  
It was with difficulty that any of the females could be saved, many of them being separated from their husbands and friends.  
As soon as the fearful truth was known by the inhabitants of the shore, three or four boats were quickly rowed to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in saving the lives of several persons, who were clinging to the sides of the boat, and to snags in the river.—  
Capt. J. L. Case, who did all that could be done to afford an asylum to the few women and children who were saved.  
The number of passengers and hands on board the Webster, was about one hundred, of whom only sixty could be found; the rest are supposed to have perished with the boat.  
The steamer New Orleans, bound for New Orleans from St. Louis, hove in sight about an hour after the accident, and stopped and took, most kindly, on board all the survivors, and rendered all other assistance that could be desired.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.  
REV. SIR,—In the report of the proceedings at the visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on Friday last, published in your paper of yesterday, I regret to notice your reporter has made me say, while speaking of the legislation, in favour of the Roman Catholics since the Union, that "all this legislation has taken place without the country having the slightest information with regard to the concessions thus made to the Roman Catholics;" nor, although I conceive the legislature have done me [in common with thousands in Upper Canada] a great injustice, yet I do not feel justified in returning their "railling for railing."  
What I did say was, "that in the Session of 1849 twelve Acts for the especial advantage of the Church of Rome were preceded by the Act 12 Vic. chap. 16, which had the effect of excluding all those Acts [and similar ones in subsequent Sessions] from the Statute book, which is printed for general distribution, these local and personal acts, as they are called, are only printed in limited numbers, and directed by the Act, to be distributed to the judges, the public departments of the Government and the functionaries in the localities to which they relate. Since 1849, therefore, the Province has not diffused throughout it sufficient information, upon some subjects, to enable them to puzzle their Representatives by asking 'Why are these things done?'"

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ALEX. KEEFER.

To the Editor of The Church.  
REV. AND DEAR SIR,—It is a task to refrain from expressing the numerous and varied emotions of a visit to your magnificent city. And as I am not fond of too great an effort, perhaps you will allow me the relief of giving utterance to a few, I trust, not unprofitable reflections. And first, as to your city. Ten years since I entered Toronto for the first time, and now what a change do I behold. What strides has she taken in her march onward. We hear much of the improvement of cities in the States, and I know something of it; but taking every thing into consideration as herself. An old countryman might well be proud of her spacious, well drained, and illuminated streets, and find it hard to believe that he was not in old Eng-

land still. So much for your city, and now for the meetings of the Church held therein. Of these I may say, that having attended and formed part of various representative assemblies, from none did I ever derive so substantial, so all-pervading an enjoyment, as from the Conference in the Church of the Holy Trinity.

It may be in the view of some, a bait for advantage or performat of some sort, for a Clergyman to speak in terms of high praise of him, who, as the head of the Diocese, presided on that occasion, and who has for many years so ably, and almost single-handed, fought the battles of the Church; but as I care little for what people think, and still less for what they say—when they think and say what is utterly false—I affirm, that the conduct of his Lordship as Chairman has been rarely equalled, and never surpassed. Nor was I alone in this belief, but many others also declared their gratification and thankfulness to Almighty God, for having given to the Church in Canada so glorious a champion and leader.

The oneness of feeling that existed, with of course some difference of views on minor points, was indeed a cause of satisfaction and joy. And I am sure that if the prevailed sentiment of that assemblage at its close were to receive expression, it would be in the words of Holy Scripture,—“We thank God, and take courage.”

I could not close this epistle without some acknowledgment of the kindness and hospitality of the Laity of Toronto. It does not appear to me that it could have been greater. In referring, however, to this point, it is proper to say, that notwithstanding the insufficiency of their incomes, the Clergy have a wish to spend the few days, usually occupied by a visitation, at a private dwelling, from no motives of economy, but from a desire to know more of those whom to know, is, I am happy to say, to esteem and love; and to have a short stay more agreeable by experiencing, in some measure, that home feeling which can never be known in the isolation and loneliness of an hotel. In closing let me further remark, that should the Laity of Toronto, who have shewn such kindness to us, at any time find a disposition to partake of the plain fare, it may be in our power to afford them; they will ever find an open heart and cordial welcome to the home of a

COUNTRY PARSON.

Colonial.

SECULAR EDUCATION AND DIRECT TAXATION.

From the generally insane conduct of the Canadian Executive, it is by no means improbable that however strongly the inhabitants of this Province may cry out against any such measure, as that of exclusively secular education, yet that they may still persevere in bringing it before the Legislature, in furtherance of some deep and sinister design of their own, or in fulfilment of some personal compact with "the unscrupulous opponents" of all religion in this province. If that be the case, and if the experiment be tried, the funds must be supplied either as proposed, by the plunder of the Clergy Reserves from the various religious bodies entitled to the benefit thereof under the act of 1840, or by direct taxation. From the proceedings which took place during the last week, it is tolerably evident, that so far as one of those religious bodies, and that by far the most powerful, if they would but exercise their power, we mean the members of the United Church of England and Ireland, that body is resolved that it shall not be stripped of its share of the Reserves without a desperate struggle in their defence. At the first note of alarm they have taken the field, and though as yet, other religious bodies have not made so decisive a move, yet we rather think they will not be long behind, and that soon there will be such unanimity in the determination to preserve the Clergy Reserves inviolate for religious uses, that even the most unscrupulous of our unscrupulous misrepresentatives in the Legislative Assembly will not dare to advocate the measure of spoliation. That being the case, it is clear that if the experiment of secular education is to be tried, it must be by direct taxation. Direct taxation is a very unpalatable name, and does not improve on close acquaintance, so that the benefits of secular instruction must be unequivocal and great to reconcile us to it. At the meeting of the Church Union on Friday evening last, one of the speakers, Mr. Dartnell, gave some instructive statistics of its working in England, and those statistics cannot be too generally known. He stated from Parliamentary returns, that since the experiment of secular education was commenced in the mother country, both crime and pauperism had increased to an enormous extent in the districts to which its operation was mainly confined, and he proved it by quoting the number of persons committed for trial, in different years, as follows:—

In England and Wales.....	1813.....	7,146
	1836.....	20,984
	1842.....	31,909
In Scotland.....	1813.....	89
	1836.....	2,922
	1842.....	4,186

He further stated that although all experience proved that the large proportion of offenders were formerly ignorant and uneducated people, yet of the 31,909 committed in England and Wales in 1842, 21,781 were more or less educated; and of the 4,198 committed in Scotland, 3,354 were more or less educated. He also showed that the poor-rates had increased from £3,061,446 in 1803, to £6,351,828 in 1842.—This is not a very pleasing portrait of the fruits of secular education as exhibited down to the year 1842. But Mr. Dartnell should have gone further.—He should have brought it down to the present day, as we shall now proceed to do. During the last twenty-five years whilst secular education has been tried, the population of Great Britain has increased thirty per cent.—whilst the progress of crime has been three hundred per cent, as proved by the fact, that the number of commitments in Great Britain for serious offences, was in 1822, 17,181; in 1849 it had reached the enormous number of 74,162—nearly one hundred and fifty per cent increase in the last eight years. This serious amount of crime would be still greater, if it had not been kept down by the vast emigration during the latter period, which in its tide bore away many a culprit and many a pauper. But in the facts thus disclosed, we have ample evidence to convince the most sceptical, that the evils of secular education are sufficiently great in themselves, without being aggravated by the further evils of direct, nay, double taxation. That is, a taxation in the first instance to put the project in motion, send the school master abroad, and create berths to provide for the ignorant under-strappers of an ignorant government; and then, when it is fully at work and bearing fruit, to be called on for another taxation to erect more penitentiaries, and prisons, and maintain their officers and a police force throughout the province. Our proportion of the ex-

penses of the Kingston Penitentiary at present amounts to about ten thousand a year; it would under secular education probably be increased, as in Great Britain, three hundred per cent. When such are the fruits of Secular Education, should we not pray that it may never be planted in Canadian soil?—Patriot.

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Temperance-hall in this city, on Wednesday evening. Lucius O'Brien, Esq., M.D., presided in the absence of the President, the Hon. Robert Baldwin. The report was of a satisfactory nature,—it showed the prosperous position of the society, as also of the parent society (the British and Foreign) from the unwearied exertions of colporteurs, the scriptures have been more extensively circulated during the last year than in any former year. The report states that great and determined opposition was met from the Roman Catholic Governments of Europe. The total receipts of the society for the past year has been £1400, expenditure £1506. Copies of the scriptures have been extensively circulated in the city, including steamboats and taverns. Total number of copies 16,393, being a large increase over that of former years; in addition to which the Upper Canada Tract Society issued 5000 copies, making a total of upwards of 21,000 copies. The Rev. John Roaf, Rev. J. Jennings, Rev. R. V. Rogers, of Kingston, Rev. Dr. Burns, Rev. Mr. Pyper, and the Rev. Mr. McClure addressed the meeting,—their speeches were mainly directed against the errors of the Church of Rome. The report was received and ordered to be printed.—Colonist.

We learn that the steamer Princess, on her trip up on Thursday morning from Kingston to this port broke her shaft, in consequence of which she had to return to Kingston for repairs. The shaft was a new one which was made for her in New York. A spare shaft which was lying at one of the wharfs here was taken down yesterday by the steamer Magnet, to replace the broken one. We understand the Princess will be able to resume her regular trips in about a week.—Colonist.

THE RAILWAY.—Nothing further has transpired since the arrival of the Hon. Provincial Delegate, respecting the Railway. The next movement, we presume, will be a convention of Delegates, from the three Provinces, at Toronto, by invitation of the Governor General. Some revelations indicating the policy of the Local Government, on this interesting and all-absorbing topic, may be looked for in a few days.—Chronicle.

The North American of the 2nd cites the two following instances of Ministerial corruption, lately perpetrated by the Government of "the Tinkers." The St. Catherine's Journal was a pretty bold advocate of progressive measures; it frequently denounced the government policy; and when Mr. Brown first came forward for Haldimand, it came out against him. Mr. Hincks at the critical moment, paid a visit to St. Catherine's; forthwith the Journal veered round in Brown's favor, and now the Editor is gazetted to an appointment in the Customs!!! Quick summer set, and quick reward, this is the Ministerial policy; he has, so far as his ability would admit, helped to solder up every flaw in "the Tinkers" kettle. Poor man, the Proprietor, John Waulbdy, Esq., the Anti-Popery "St. Hildibrand," has just had his reward, the Clerkship of the Peace, for the United Counties of Frontenac, Lennox and Addington. Good "reform" all this; and very pure and disinterested its advocacy! Very!!! Very!!!—Brookville Statesman.

About one o'clock on Sunday morning, the steamer John Munn on her way to Quebec, and the ship Ottawa, in tow of the Alliance, on her way to Montreal, came into collision near Port St. Francis. The Ottawa sustained considerable damage, and the John Munn, which lies at Port St. Francis, much more. The Alliance was also somewhat damaged, and had to return, for a few hours, to Three Rivers. Full particulars are not yet known, but we understand no lives were lost.—Montreal Witness.

We regret to learn, that the gale on Thursday last, has caused some serious injuries on Lake Erie. Part of the east pier at Port Dover was driven away, and the west pier undermined, in consequence of which it sunk eighteen inches. We are informed that two vessels were driven ashore at Nanticoke, but the extent of injury done them we have not yet learned. It has been said that the Lake has not been so high since 1844; and from every quarter, accounts reach us to the effect that damage has been done to a great extent.—Simcoe Standard.

Sir John Harvey has issued a Proclamation authorizing inter-Colonial trade was Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, in certain articles, free of duty, including Wheat, Flour, whether imported direct or through warehouse in the United States, in the latter case to be certified to be the production of Canada.

The Assizes for Hastings closed on Saturday night,—the whole of the business having been disposed of within five days. Melinda Burnham was tried for the murder of her mother, and acquitted.—William Young was found guilty of shooting at a Mr. Hubbell, of Rawdon, with intent to kill, and was sentenced to seven years in the Penitentiary. These were the only criminal cases tried.

Despatches between the Colonial Secretary and the Governor General of Canada have been published, which, inasmuch as they develop the intentions of the British Government with respect to its future relations to this province, are of singular importance. We would gladly publish them entire, did our space permit, but must content ourselves with briefly stating the views alluded to. Earl Grey purposes to retain military occupation only of Quebec and Kingston, selling all the other Barracks, parade grounds, offices, &c., &c., belonging to British Government, unless the Canadian Government see fit to assume them and keep them up. He also proposes to leave to the Canadian Government the charge of keeping up the military canals. In return for these diminutions of Imperial expenditure he proposes that Great Britain shall pay the Governor General's salary, and so remove this fine subject of stump oratory from Canadian politics. It will be seen that if these intentions are carried out, the political connection of Britain with Canada, will be merely a Governor General, and garrisons in Quebec and Kingston; and have already given up all power, patronage and commercial advantages, and being moreover abused for everything they suggest or do, as well as for almost every thing they do not suggest or do—it is difficult to see why the British nation should continue a greater expenditure on our account. The

right of self government which the people of Canada now enjoy, carries with it the duty of bearing all the burdens, and assuming all the responsibility connected therewith.—Witness.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A Mr. A. Fairbairn, of St. Mary's was killed on the 2d inst., by a tree which had lodged in the forest, falling upon him, while he was in the act of trying to dislodge it. Deceased was a respectable member of society.

RAILWAY RIOT.—Two companies of the 23d Fusiliers, we believe, are to repair immediately to Hamilton, to restore order among the workmen on the Railroad.

ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident happened on Friday last, at the raising of a barn, at North Dorchester, on the farm of Mr. James Caughton. The barn is a large one, and the parties present numbering about eighty, had succeeded in getting about two-thirds done, when a bent gave way, in consequence of the followers being too short, and causing it to slide out at the foot. Mr. Ben Burgess, of the Gore, was severely injured, the bent striking him a little below the knee, which laid it open to the bone, down to the ankle. Dr. McKenzie was immediately sent for, and did everything possible for the sufferer. Three or four others received slight bruises. Our informant himself had a very narrow escape.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.—REGISTER YOUR VOTES!—All those who intend to vote for members of Parliament at the approaching election, and who have not yet "deeded" property, should be on the alert,—there is no time to lose. The Radicals are bestirring themselves in this matter, and we call upon the friends of Conservatism to pursue a similar line of conduct. The law requires all deeds which have not been in the possession of the owner one year to be recorded at least three months previous to the time of election.—London Times.

THE CLERGY RESERVES.—We regret very much that there are evidences in some quarters among our Conservative contemporaries, of going upon the principle of "concession" relative to the Clergy Reserves. Any arrangement which would have a tendency to alienate these lands from religious purposes should be firmly resisted by every true friend of religion. There might be a difference of opinion relative to the proportionate disposal of these lands among the different Christian bodies; but to appropriate property which was originally intended for religious purposes, and which intention has been solemnly ratified by Parliamentary acts, would be a course of retrogression and sacrilege much to be condemned. Christianity undoubtedly should be recognized and supported by a christian government; and even if those governments should be induced to yield to the clamour for concession which is continually made, and which is raised the louder the more it is regarded, and should be tempted to unsettle that which previously had been "finally" adjusted; the utmost which should be done should be a change of the distribution among religious bodies of the funds which have always been considered dependent upon the amount of religion.

A few days ago an enormous mass of copper was discovered at the Lake Superior cliff mine; its dimensions were forty feet long, eighteen feet high, and from six inches to three feet thick. It probably weighs three hundred tons, and the miners have not yet reached either the end or the top of the sheet.

ASSIZES FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK. Tuesday, 6th May.

ROIRDEN, et al., vs. BROWN.—An action of detinere brought by heirs of mortgagee, to recover a mortgage deed, alleged to be in the possession of the defendant.—An effort was made by the Counsel for defendant to obtain a non-suit, on the ground that the legitimacy of the heirs was not proven, and the deed being filed in Court, was not in possession of the defendant. His Lordship charged the Jury in favour of the plaintiff.—Verdict for the plaintiff, £116. For the plaintiff, Mr. James Hallinan; for the defendant, Mr. R. Dempsey.

ERWIN vs. HARRISON.—This was an action for damages for malicious arrest. The plaintiff was a partner in a saw mill and the planing machine, with the Messrs Brock, and by arbitration, last December, the partnership was dissolved. After the dissolution, the defendant had the plaintiff arrested for a debt of £16 5s., for which arrest on malicious grounds this action was brought—damages laid at 200. The writ was sued on a due bill, signed "Brocks & Co." and Erwin, as the "Co." was arrested. The Judge, in a very elaborate charge, explained to the Jury what should constitute a belief of a party's intention to leave the Province, sufficient to swear an affidavit, in order that a capias may be issued.—Verdict for the defendant. For the plaintiff, Mr. Hallinan; for defendant, Mr. Dempsey.

KARR vs. KELLER.—The defendant is a Division Court bailiff, of the Township of Whitby, who seized, on execution, a pair of horses belonging to the plaintiff. The execution was issued against Sullivan Turner, in favour of Z. Burnham. It appeared that in 1848, Turner sold the horses in question, and other property, to the firm of J. Simpson & Co., to secure a debt of about £60. The horses were not removed from the premises, but were left in charge of plaintiff, who is step-father to Turner, and to whom Mr. Burke, of the firm of Simpson & Co., sold the horses in March, 1850, taking his (Karr's) notes for the amount, £30. Action is now brought to recover damages for the lost services of the horses for three weeks, at twenty shillings per day. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff for 6s. 3d. per day, for fourteen days, and that they considered the sales bona fide. The certificate of costs was applied for, as the notice of the action was given before the present Division Court Act went into operation. His Lordship reserved his judgment on the certificate. Mr. C. Cameron, for plaintiff; Mr. John Bell, for defendant.

HENDERSON vs. CREW.—This was an action to recover, with interest, the balance of a note made in Sept. 1840, in favour of the widow Hanlin, amounting now to £59 9s 8d. Frequent payments had been made on the note—one as late as June, 1850, of £2 10s. Defendant pleaded the statute of limitation, and that the note was not transferred to plaintiff, £34 15s.—the balance without interest. Mr. Bell, for plaintiff; Mr. G. Duggan, Jr. for defendant.

This case was tried before, and a verdict obtained for the defendant, which was set aside by the Superior Court.

JONES vs. JAMIESON.—An action to recover the amount and interest of a promissory note—Verdict for plaintiff, Mr. J. Duggan for defendant.

ROSS et ux vs. FOSTER.—This was an action based on a nuisance; the plaintiffs and defendant own property,