

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter of D. C. L. reached us too late for insertion this week.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1852.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION at Toronto, on Sunday the 10th October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at Nine o'clock, A. M. They are required to be furnished with the usual testimonials and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

The Clergy are respectfully reminded that the last Sunday in this month is the one appointed by the Church Society for taking up Collections in the various Churches, Chapels and Stations, on behalf of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

THOS. S. KENNEDY,
Secretary Church Society.

LIMITING THE FRANCHISE.

Liberalism is the most inconsistent of all moral empiricisms. Jammed-faced, it blows hot with one mouth, and cold with the other.

The progressive men of the present legislature, are speaking loudly of the necessity which exists for extending the list of persons entitled to vote for members of Parliament, whilst at the same moment Col. John Prince, who has joined the destructive phalanx, gives notice of a Bill to disfranchise an important class of the community. The enactment to which he acts as gentleman usher, is intended to prevent ministers of all religious denominations from voting, or in any way interfering in the election of members of Parliament.

Is the representative of Sandwich prepared, in advocating this most detestable and tyrannical measure, to maintain that individuals who devote themselves to sacred instead of secular pursuits, virtually debar themselves from the rights and privileges claimed by, and conceded to the rest of the community?

Is he prepared to demonstrate that the studies which ministers pursue, have a tendency to obscure their perceptions of right and wrong, and so incapacitate them from taking a part in the election of legislators for the land of their adoption?

Ministers of religion pay taxes, and are amenable to the laws, equally with the rest of their fellow subjects. Does Colonel Prince intend that when rendered ineligible to vote for the parties who compose those taxes, and frame those laws, they shall be freed from the importunities of the impost collector, and released from any obligation to conform to the requirements of statutes and enactments?

But deprivation of the franchise is not the only penalty which this presumptuous man would impose upon the class who have fallen under his displeasure. They are to be restrained from "in any way interfering" in the elections of members of Parliament!

Is this solemn to limit the liberty of the pulpit? When a homicide, or a swindler, or an unrepentant ex-heretic comes into a district to solicit the suffrages of the electors, are ministers to receive *pro tempore* from preaching against murder, or theft, or treason? How can such subjects at such a period would, or it best to add, most materially interfere with the prospects of the delinquent candidate, and consequently would subject the congregation to the pains and penalties specified in the Colonel's precious bill!

In order to show that we are not singular in our estimate of this vile attempt to abridge the liberty of the subject, we extract the following remarks from our contemporary the *Christian Guardian*:

"It will doubtless be recollected that many years ago an Act was passed imposing a fine of five hundred pounds upon any minister of the Gospel who should vote for election of members of Parliament; but this law was regarded as such an outrage upon justice and propriety, that it was soon repealed. Books of the constitution country for a short period, it was repealed, and during the discussion which took place at the time, the unanimous clause which forbade all Clergy and Ministers, was repealed, and no person was to be considered as a member of the clergy, who did not so far forget himself as to vote for members of the House of Commons."

prevent any similar attempt at invading the rights of the elective franchise in Canada. It seems not, however. And if the reported notice of the intended Bill gives a correct representation of its nature, we may fairly infer, that it is to be more comprehensively stringent than even the former Act, which imposed a fine only when the act of voting was performed; but this it appears, is to prevent them from in any way interfering with the elections!! We shall watch the progress of this notified outrage, and if it should not quickly meet the fate to which its monstrosity entitles it, we shall have something more to say, when we learn more fully the particulars of the subject.

Some may think that we have invested the meditated outrage of this pandering to popular popularity, with more importance than it deserves, by thus noticing it. Democratic as is the character of the House of Assembly, there is no chance that such a measure will be carried. The demon Goddess of Reason has not yet attained the power in Canada which she boasted of at the first French Revolution, to render such a contingency possible. Still the very fact that a calculating convert to radicalism should have ventured to concoct such a Bill, speaks volumes as to the appetites of *liberalism*, which only require opportunity to batten upon whatever is based on or connected with divine revelation!

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

In another place we give the correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments on this subject, which come opportunely whilst the Resolutions of the Hon. Francis Hincks are under discussion.

On reference to those despatches, it will be seen that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's present advisers to propose a measure to Parliament to alter the existing arrangement, considering, in the first place, that it is yet uncertain what the views of the new Canadian Assembly as to the disposal of the Reserves may be; in the next place, it would probably be the diversion to other purposes of the only public fund—except that devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church—which now exists for the support of Divine Worship and religious instruction in Canada; in the third place, by the Act of 1810 no ground is left for reasonable jealousy or complaint of undue favour to particular religious denominations, though local circumstances may render necessary a new distribution; in the next place, they cannot on an accidental majority of the Colonial Legislature, divest the Reserves from the sacred purposes for which they were intended, viz., the religious instruction of the people; and finally, they are strengthened in these views by the numerous petitions (thanks to the Church Union), having many thousand signatures, which have been addressed both to the Queen and the Imperial Parliament, praying for the maintenance of the settlement of 1810.

Such is the determination of the Imperial Ministry, and however unpalatable it may be to the "pharisaical brawlers" of Upper Canada, it will be hailed with delight by a large proportion of the population, and acquiesced in by others.

RECALL OF LORD ELGIN.

The *Daily Colonist* of yesterday contains the following important announcement:

"We received a special Telegraph despatch from Quebec on Tuesday afternoon, informing us that Lord Elgin has been recalled, and that the office of Governor General of British North America has been offered to Lord Harris. The public must have looked for the recall of Lord Elgin, as soon as the Derby administration had time to arrange their affairs, after the general elections; and the hope for event has at length taken place. Our Telegraphic despatch further informs us that His Excellency the Honourable Dominick Daly, has had the honour of the Cross of the Bath conferred upon him, and that he has been promoted to the Governorship of New Zealand."

On what authority our contemporary makes this announcement, we cannot say; but our own impression is, that it is entitled to every credit. In fact, when we consider the tone of insult and defiance adopted by the Hon. Mr. Hincks to the Imperial Ministry and their Royal Mistress, and which Lord Elgin lately sanctioned by his silence and impunity towards the offender; and when we consider the whole career of the Canadian Cabinet, as at present constituted, we feel that the interests of the Province, the dignity of the Crown, and a due regard for the liberty and rights of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects demand the recall of this most faithless Governor.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

From all that we can gather, we are inclined to anticipate that the Exhibition of the Provincial Agricultural Association, to be held at Toronto next week, will be the most

important and generally interesting one which has yet taken place in Canada. The Committee of Management have been unremitting in the discharge of their onerous duties, and nothing has been neglected on their part which could tend to the success of the Exhibition.

We are requested to state that the Secretary's books will be opened during the remainder of this week, at Mr. W. B. Crew's office, Toronto Street, for the entry of articles for the Exhibition. Parties living in town and neighbourhood are requested, if convenient, to make their entries this week, in order to prevent too great a crowd upon the Monday and Tuesday following. Monday the 20th, the books will be open at the Exhibition ground.

BAZAAR.

We beg leave specially to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the bazaar to be held in this city next week. Having been favoured with an inspection of some of the principal articles to be exhibited, we can assure our readers that the display will be one of no common order. We were especially struck with the model of the Crystal Palace, which conveys a better idea of the proportions and general effect of this far-famed structure than any pictorial representation we have seen. When the excellent purpose to which the proceeds of the bazaar are to be devoted is considered, we fondly trust that the attendance will be numerous, and the sales prolific.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

On Friday last, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Mrs. Falford, and family, arrived in Toronto, on a visit to our Diocese. His Lordship took part in the services at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Sunday morning, and preached an able, orthodox, and practical discourse.

The Counter-resolutions to be proposed by Mr. W. H. Boulton, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, are unavoidably postponed till our next.

DIGEST OF COLONIAL NEWS.

The barn of Major Magrath, at the Credit, was burned last week, and a quantity of furniture stored in it entirely destroyed.

The Governor General has sanctioned the establishment of two Fairs in the Village of Ayr.

It is said that a wild man is to be seen in the woods near Woodstock.

We learn from the *Simcoe Standard* that a Mrs. Horning, residing in Windham, was so severely gored by a ferocious bull, which she was driving from the house with a whip, that mortification ensued, and that she died a few days subsequently.

The terminus of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad will be at Port Sarnia.

The bridge over Fairchild's Creek, for the Galt Branch of the Great Western Railway, has been commenced. It is 800 feet long.

On the 8th instant, a fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Brown & Co., of Woodstock. Owing to the laxity of the Fire Company of the town, and also to the scarcity of water, the premises were destroyed; by which unfortunate circumstance, it is stated, the Messrs. Brown have lost property to the amount of \$5,000 or \$10,000. We regret to add that they were entirely uninsured.

The weather has been gloomy and cheerless for some days back, and also very changeable, one day being excessively sultry, and the next rather chilly.

Lieutenant-General Rowan, commanding the forces in Canada, and Captain Colborne, A. G. C., son of Lord Selkirk, are at present in town, on a tour of inspection. Mrs. Rowan accompanies the Lieut. General.

Colonel Dixon, commanding the Royal Engineers, and Major Stobelin are also here on similar duty.

A foolish man, named Constantine, leaped last Thursday, from a ladder, sixty feet high, erected on "Tinning's Wharf," into the lake. The poor creature escaped without injury, a though apprehensions were entertained that he would have lighted on the wharf. As might have been anticipated, a large assemblage of life-boat men were in attendance, attracted probably by the inducement of a cash which surrounds the gallows, with plating faces. Surely the police should prevent such a involving the public amusement of human life!

The Kingston *Herald* states authoritatively that Messrs. Hinton and Galt have resigned all their claims to the Montreal and Kingston Railroad, and that Mr. Jackson, the English contractor, has agreed to construct the road for £7000 per mile, including all expenses.

Some curious Indian relics, and also the skeleton of a man, were brought to light in the township of Nelson, by the bowing down of a large pine tree, which grew over where the skeleton lay. The relics consisted of a stone image, and also of some shells and crockery.

We regret to learn that Col. Horn, of the 20th regt., was yesterday thrown from his horse, and badly hurt. He was carried to his own residence from the Main Guard in the afternoon.—*Montreal Herald*.

We are gratified to learn that Sir Chas. Lyell, who stands at the head of modern geologists, arrived at Halifax by the last steamer, and immediately proceeded to visit the County of Albert, in this Province, now becoming celebrated for its mineral wealth. As this Province requires only to be better known, to take a much higher rank than has hitherto been given to it, we look upon the visits, and the publicity given to the opinions of such gentlemen, as of very great importance. The opinion of Sir Charles will go far to settle the much disputed coal or asphaltum question, as it this mineral is in the place where it has been formed, it will belong to the coal family; and on the other hand, if it has been melted and ejected into its present situation, it will be entitled to the name of asphaltum.

We understand that Sir Charles is on his way to the United States, and will be accompanied on a tour through the "far West" by Lady Lyell, who arrived yesterday morning from Halifax, via Windsor, and proceeded to Fredericton, with Sir Edmund and Lady Head.—*St. John's Courier*.

On Monday last, two boys were playing at the door of the work shop of Mr. Lake, Carriage maker, Smith's Falls; another boy, a son of Mr. Edward Hunt being with them, wanted them to fight; when a lad named McCauley, an apprentice of Mr. Lake's went out and tried to disperse them, threatening to whip them if they would not go away. Hunt's boy then being debauched against McCauley went in search of his father who went into the shop and asked McCauley why he abused his boy. McCauley denied having abused him. Hunt then returned, and seizing McCauley by the throat, struck him once or twice with his hand; upon which McCauley plunged a gauge, with which he had been working into the heart of his opponent. He dropped down and expired in a few seconds; He afterwards gave himself up to the authorities, and has been lodged in jail.—*Ibid.*

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—We learn from the best authority, that the settlement of the Fishery Question, in the way stated in some of the English papers, is incorrect. It is probable that, for the present, the matter will be allowed to remain unsettled; but that the rights of the Provinces will be recognised in any arrangement that may be agreed upon, we have good reason to expect. And for this purpose, we understand steps have already been taken by our Provincial Executive.—*St. John's Courier*.

RETURN

To an Address from the Legislative Assembly, to His Excellency the Governor General, dated the 1st instant, praying that His Excellency would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House "Copies of all Correspondence which may have taken place between Her Majesty's Government in Canada or any Member thereof, and the Imperial Government, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, since the 1st June, 1851."

By Command,

A. N. MORIN,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 3d September, 1852.

(Copy.)

No. 12.

DOWLING STREET,
22nd April, 1852.

My Lord.—By a Despatch of my predecessor, Earl Grey, of the 11th July last, you were informed that Her Majesty's then Servants found themselves compelled to postpone to another Session the introduction into Parliament of a Bill giving to the Canadian Legislature authority to alter the existing arrangement with regard to the Clergy Reserves.

2. With reference to that information, I have now to inform you, that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's present Advisers to propose such a measure to Parliament this Session.

3. They have in the first place taken into consideration that so many opinions upon this difficult subject were expressed by the Legislature of Canada, a general election has taken place in the Province, and it is as yet uncertain what the views of the new Assembly, as to the disposal of the Clergy Reserves, may be.

4. But independently of that circumstance, Her Majesty's Government feel serious doubts, how far they would be able to give their consent and support to an arrangement, the result of which would not probably be the diversion to other purposes of the only public fund, except that devoted to the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church, which now exists for the support of Divine worship and religious instruction in the Colony.

5. While it appears to Her Majesty's Government that under the circumstances, authorized by the Clergy Reserve Act, 3rd of V. c. chap. 78, of the proceeds of the sales of the reserved lands, no ground is left for reasonable jealousy or complaint of undue favour to particular Religious Denominations, they think it may possibly be desirable, on account of the changes which may be effected in the character of the population through extensive immigration: