

On Saturday last the functions of the Rebellion Losses Commissioners ceased. By law they are obliged to have their report completed and rendered to the government by the first day of September. At next Session of Parliament, we shall know whether Mr. Lafontaine was right in declaring to the Hon. Robert Jones, that no rebels would be excluded, or whether the Radical press of Upper Canada was right in maintaining that they would all be. It is not likely we shall know much about the matter before that time, unless we happen to come across an old rebel, with debentures in his hand.—*Montreal Gazette.*

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. George Duberger, Surveyor, while employed on the Crown Lands in the Saguenay county, has lately discovered, on the Roman river in the new township of Irberville, several descriptions of earth fit for the use of painters, and which from their colours and superior quality, are likely to prove of considerable value. Three specimens, which have been submitted to some of the first artists of the city, have been pronounced equal in quality, if not superior, to the same colours of European manufacture.—They are to be obtained in abundance in the locality, which is situated some thirty miles from the River Saguenay, on its northern bank. The Government has already forwarded instructions to Mr. Duberger to take possession of a certain portion of the land as Crown reserve.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

We understand that some boys sent out to Quebec from the London Ragged Schools, and whose expenses were paid to this port, have been re-shipped home as 'able-bodied seamen.' We wonder how this will be relished by their patrons? At all events, they have been placed in the position of obtaining an honest living.—*Quebec Mercury.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—We see by a discussion that took place recently in the House of Commons, relative to a grant of £2000 which was passed to defray certain expenses connected with the Civil Government of this Colony, that Responsible Government is at length to be conceded to the Island. The sum granted, we believe, is the amount of the present Lieutenant Governor's salary, and a pension to a former Lieutenant Governor. The alteration in the Constitution will create quite an excitement in the Island, as some of the popular party are expecting to secure for themselves the principal political situations connected with the government. His Excellency Sir Donald Campbell, the present Lieutenant Governor, is dangerously ill, and not expected to recover, so that it is likely important changes will take place there before long.—*St. John's Courier.*

We are happy to have it in our power to state, that a commencement has been made in the Protestant Hospital at Bytown. The contract of masonry work is to be completed by the 1st of October.—The size of the building is to be 36 feet by 42 feet, three stories high from the cellar floor. The site chosen is a healthy one, and sufficiently far enough removed from the town to make it one of the most desirable spots that could be selected.—*Orange Lily.*

NAPANEE FAIR.—The Napanee Fair was held last Tuesday. There was a very fine and extensive show of Cattle, and seemingly a ready sale for them. A number of American speculators were present on the occasion.

MURDER.—It falls to our lot to record one of the most melancholy cases that we have heard of for many a day, it is that of a child being murdered by its own mother! The name of this unfortunate woman is Jane MacDonald formerly a resident of this city, but lately residing in Stewartstown in the township of Esquesing. She was committed to our County Gaol on Thursday last on a Coroner's Warrant, charged with the willful murder of her son, a boy about 6 or 7 years of age, which it is alleged she effected by strangling, and it is stated that she had also made attempts upon the lives of her children. No cause can be assigned for the commission of this awful deed, but it is the opinion of those who have had an opportunity of being with her lately, that she is out of her mind—indeed the act of itself is sufficient evidence to prove her insanity.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

A meeting of a highly respectable portion of the inhabitants of Wilmot (late Haysville) and neighbourhood, was held at the house of Mr. John Sydney Smith, on Monday last, to take into consideration the propriety of obtaining the Services of a Clergyman of the Church of England, to be regularly established among them as a Missionary. The meeting was unanimous in their desire to obtain this boon, and a sum of £30 a year was subscribed towards his maintenance by the persons present. It was announced, that the society for Propagating the Gospel would, as soon as £50 a year was secured to a Clergyman, add a like sum to this salary from their own funds. This liberality will enable the inhabitants of this prosperous Township to obtain the services of a Clergyman forthwith.—*Galt Reporter.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—At a large meeting of the rate-payers of Galt, held on Wednesday last, in the Town Hall, resolutions were passed unanimously, authorising the Town Council to issue debentures to the amount of £25,000, in support of the above railroad.

St. Paul's Church, London (C.W.) was reopened on Sunday last, it having been closed for the purpose of erecting galleries, which are said to add much to the beauty and convenience of the Church.

The annual show of Fall Wheat was held at Mr. William Balkwill's hotel, on Tuesday last. The following premiums were awarded at the exhibition:—Christopher Walker, for the best sample of twenty bushels, £2; John Grant, 2nd do., £1 15s.; John Stiles, 3rd do., £1 10s. The judges were of opinion that the wheat exhibition this year was the best that has ever been shown in this section of the Province.—*London Times.*

A man named James Aikens was killed on the plank road between the Chequered Sheds and Brantford, by being thrown out of his wagon, in consequence of the bad state of the roads. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—*Brantford Courier.*

The *London Times* also speaks strongly of the dangerous state of the Port Stanley Road as well as the above road to Brantford.

ACCIDENT.—It is our painful duty to chronicle another of those melancholy accidents which so frequently occur in this Province, from the careless use of fire-arms. On Saturday last, Frederick, second son of William Lapontiere, Esq., of this town, was

returning from a pigeon shooting excursion, and in crossing a fence near his father's residence, the gun was accidentally discharged, and shattered his right hand and wrist in a frightful manner. It appears that, wearied from his journey, instead of keeping the gun in front of him, he dragged it over or through the fence after him, holding it by the muzzle. The whole charge entered the palm of his hand and passed out at the wrist, and it is feared that amputation will be necessary. We hope this will be a warning to others engaged in similar pursuits, and cause them to use that caution which is absolutely necessary in carrying loaded fire-arms.—*British American.*

GOLD MINING IN CANADA.—We have from time to time mentioned the fact of gold having been found in considerable quantities on Mr. Delary's seignory of Vaudreuil, in the County of Beauce. We observe by the *Quebec Chronicle*, that a company has been formed and is now engaged in working the mines there, with, apparently very fair prospects of doing so to a profit. Our contemporary says:—"The yield is continuous and for the most part regular, the net profits of the company, now engaged in extraction, being about £5 per day. But in addition to this return from the sifting of the auriferous gravel, there are lucky hits—times when a piece of the precious metal of some considerable size is met with. We have this very day seen a piece weighing over one quarter of a pound, as pure as if it had been taken from the smelting pot—that is to say unmingled with gravel, or vitreous quartz, or any other foreign substance. Were this the only piece of any considerable size that had been found it would signify little, but it is neither the first, nor the second, the third nor the fourth. There have been many valuable pieces found, and there seems to be every prospect of finding more. The *Chronicle* justly adds:—"We must congratulate the Chaudiere Company on their gold prospects, and we do so more readily as the more gold they obtain for themselves the more they increase the value of the province and enrich others. The Sacramento has peopled California and raised it to the position of a State; it is difficult yet to tell what the Chaudiere may not do for Canada."

Mr. Joseph Lee, son of Capt. Lee of this City, has been appointed by Mr. Barnum private Secretary to Jenny Lind.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.—A Dr. Crew, living on Yonge street, within the City limits, armed himself yesterday morning with a double-barrel gun, dirk, and pistol, and proceeded to a tavern near Yorkville. On being asked by the landlord what he intended to do with his gun, he replied that he meant to shoot some boys who had robbed his orchard. He requested the landlord to take charge of his gun, but in a few moments he returned and asked for it, and before it could be handed to him, drew his pistol and fired at the tavern keeper, wounded him slightly in the side. No provocation was given for such a wanton act. He was taken into custody, but while in the Court House contrived to escape from the Constable! As he was a man of intemperate habits, it was supposed he was temporarily degraded.—*North American.*

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the City Council on Monday evening, a lengthened discussion took place in reference to the Bill now before that body, for the purpose of lending the credit of the city to the extent of £100,000, to aid in the construction of the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad. Most of the members who spoke on the subject were in favour of a Railroad, but notwithstanding this, were of opinion that the present bill was too stringent to be of service. The Council came to no conclusion, and the subject was adjourned to some future night. In the course of the discussion Alderman Bowes stated his intention to resign, in consequence of his not representing the views of his constituents, as expressed at the meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute, on Saturday evening last.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Sunday last, the 8th instant, before George Duggan, Esq., on the body of a female, about 35 years of age, named Margaret Boyd, which was found floating in the Bay near Rees's Wharf, at the foot of William Street. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that the deceased had only arrived in this city on the day previous, and put up at a house on Adelaide Street, kept by a Mr. Braiden. She complained of a pain in the head, and said that a person on board the boat in which she came passenger, told her she was out of her mind. In the course of the day, (Saturday) she went and got two pills from a doctor. During the night when in bed she called out for the police, and about half-past one o'clock on the Sunday morning, she got up and jumped out of the room window which was about 14 feet from the ground. A sentry on guard at the Commissariat Stores deposed, that about two o'clock on Sunday morning he heard several screams in succession like those of a female under ill usage, which ceased a short time, when another scream proceeded from the same direction, after which all was still. Such noises being very frequent in that neighbourhood, he paid no attention to it whatever, and took no further notice of the matter than merely mentioning the fact to the next sentry. The body was examined by Dr. King, who gave it as his opinion that the deceased must have gone into the water while under the influence of delirium produced by fever—as he observed several marks on the body which led to that conclusion. Verdict—Drowned by throwing herself into the Bay when in a state of delirium. When the body was taken out of the water in the morning, it had neither shoes or stockings on; a cap was drawn over the face, which being removed showed that a deep cut had been inflicted on the head about the temples. Under these circumstances, therefore, we think that a more minute enquiry was necessary, before giving the above verdict.—*Colonist.*

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF UPPER CANADA AT NIAGARA.

The arrangements for this great gathering next week are, we hear, fast drawing to a satisfactory completion. The site for the Show is most convenient and picturesque, being but a short distance from the steamboat landing. The buildings are ample for exhibiting the various productions of nature and art; and very extensive arrangements are made in the town of Niagara, and its beautiful and attractive vicinity, for the accommodation of visitors. Our townsman Professor Croft, is to lecture on Wednesday evening—a public dinner on Thursday, and a gentleman from the States has engaged to make an ascent in a splendid balloon during the show week. Steamboats will leave Toronto, as usual, early in the morning and return in the evening; thus giving an opportunity of having ample time for seeing the Exhibition, and return the same day. The following, we hear, are the rates of passage &c., from Toronto:—Cabin passage, 3s. 9d.—meals extra; Deck, 2s. 6d.; Horses, 3s. 9d.; Stallions, 5s.; Bulls and Oxen,

3s. 9d.; Cows, 2s. 6d.; Hogs, 1s. 10d.; Sheep, 1s. 3d.—The same returning—with a similar reduction for all Articles intended for exhibition.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1850:—Rev. J. D., Eaton, rem. vol. 13; Miss R., Lachine, rem. vol. 13 and 14; Rev. C. L. Ingles, Drummondville, rem. for Mr. T. W. vol. 13; F. Evatt, Esq. Port Hope, rem. for Mr. H. A., vols. 13 and 14; Rev. G. S., Simcoe, rem. Note (1.); J. W., Esq., Brock; Mr. J. J. Brock; Rev. A. J., Wallisburgh, rem. vol. 13; F. B. Beddome, Esq., London, rem. for H. B., W. T., and C. W., Esqrs., vol. 13, Mr. J. R. to end of vol. 14, and Rev. C. C. B. Note (2.)

(1.) The past volume was paid to the publisher on his tour last fall; the difference will be returned or placed to credit in advance, as may be desired.

(2.) See note to remittances week before last.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1850.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the following parishes and stations in the HOME and SIMCOE DISTRICTS at the times undermentioned. The same course is recommended as at former visitations,—that the business of the meeting should be preceded by Morning or Evening Prayer:—

Markham, St. Philip's Friday, Sept.	13, 11 A. M.
Thornhill..... "	" 13, 3 P. M.
York Mills..... Saturday,	" 14, 10 A. M.
Yorkville..... "	" 14, 3 P. M.
Weston..... Monday	" 16, 10 A. M.
Mimico..... "	" 16, 2 P. M.
Etobicoke St. George's "	" 16, 5 P. M.
Credit, Springfield Tuesday	" 17, 10 A. M.
Streetsville,..... "	" 17, 2 P. M.
Huronario Church "	" 17, 5 P. M.
Chinguacousy, St. Mary's Wednesday	18, 10 A. M.
Mono, St. Mark's "	" 18, 4 P. M.
do St. John's Thursday	" 19, 10 A. M.
Lloydtown..... "	" 19, 4 P. M.
Tecumseth..... Friday,	" 20, 10 A. M.
West Gwillimbury "	" 20, 3 P. M.
St. Alban's..... Saturday	" 21, 10 A. M.
Machell's corners Trinity Ch.	" 21, 3 P. M.
Newmarket..... "	" 21, 6 P. M.
Georgina (Divine Ser.) Sunday	" 22, 6 P. M.
Barrie..... Monday	" 23, 6 1/2 P. M.
Penetanguishine, Tuesday	" 24, 3 1/2 P. M.
Coldwater..... Wednesday	" 25, 3 P. M.
Coldwater-road, Station, Thursday	" 26, 11 A. M.
Orillia..... "	" 26, 3 P. M.

METHODISM IN 1850.

The Wesleyan Conference which met last month in London, has assumed a firm position in reference to the dissentions which have been lately agitating that denomination. Mr. Dunn one of the expelled teachers, having by stealth obtained admission to the conclave, was promptly ejected: An application from two opposition prints, the *Wesleyan Times* and the *Christian Times*, to be allowed to send reporters, was point blank refused: And in one of its decisions the Conference expressed "its determination not to hold communication with any association, confederacy, or committee organized on devious and disorderly principles."

Democracy is the giant ulcer of the age—and every sound souled man must rejoice to behold barriers opposed to the spread of the pestilence, even when these barriers are erected by hands not regularly called to the work.

Such being our honest conviction, we hesitate not to affirm that the Conference has acted wisely and well in the matter referred to. It has complied with the injunction of the inspired apologist, "meddle not with them that are given to change"—and following the command of St. Paul, it has marked them which cause divisions and avoided them.

May the God of unity give grace to the Wesleyan Methodists to profit by their present position. The Conference of 1850, has solemnly anathematized "every association or confederacy" which is "organized on devious and disorderly principles." Let each sound-thinking, truth-thinking member of the Connexion, prayerfully consider whether his platform is not condemned and declared rotten, by that very declaration, so deliberately enunciated.

John Wesley acknowledged the Church of England to be a true and orthodox branch of the Catholic Church of Christ. With his latest breath he prayed for her peace and prosperity. These are facts which no honest Methodist can gainsay. This being conceded, can any one calling himself a disciple of Wesley, affirm without a blush for his own glaring inconsistency, "I have raised altar [so called] against altar, and yet am guiltless of devious principles?"

In condemning Dunn and his compeers, the Conference has passed upon themselves the most stringent and sweeping censure, which could possibly be pronounced.

Methodists! be no longer "devious" and "disorderly." Return at once to the fold from which you have wandered and strayed. Return to the God-founded Church of Wesley. The Church in which he was baptized—the Church in which he was confirmed—the Church in which he was ordained—the Church in which he died—and the

Church which breathed over his coffin the kindly hope that he rested in Christ!

We had purposed speaking more at length on this topic, but give place to the following sound and telling remarks of our valuable contemporary the *Guardian*, which we earnestly commend to the sober attention of our Wesleyan friends.

"We are disposed to speak with all kindness of the great majority in the Conference, to whom any change in that fabric seems to be presumptuous. Our sympathy would be with them rather than with the party which is endeavouring to revolutionize the Connexion. Yet we cannot but see that the advantage in argument and position is on the side of the innovators. The Conference can claim no supernatural powers—no divine authority; itself a human institution, it must be content to sway to and fro with the gusts that chequer the surface of human society. If an earnest and active clique is determined to liberalise (as they would say) the framework of Methodism, we do not see on what plea their reform can be resisted. They will be able to put the system on a more popular basis, if they are but certain of their own convictions, and resolute in the determination to maintain them. Any attempt to defeat them by an assertion of inherent power for the pastoral office will only evoke a manifestation of the same spirit by which Wesleyanism first made itself conspicuous in opposition to the Catholic Church.—The majority of the Conference labor under a great disadvantage in the want of a definite principle; they are merely defending things as they are; and, whatever may be said of the morality and quietness, the respect for the Bible and the Sabbath, which Wesleyanism has fostered, it is plainly allowable for any one to assert that such a system at its best might be amended, or that its best days have passed away, and that a new spirit needs to be infused. We would have the influential members of the Conference inquire, whether their present opposition to the demands of the minority does not really rest upon grounds which have been untenable since the day when they renounced their communion with the Church of their forefathers, the inheritor of Apostolic order, as well as of the doctrinal orthodoxy of which they have been so justly tenacious. We would bid them consider the serious consequences of another secession added to the long list of departures from their body, to which their previous history bears witness.

"We cannot, for our own part, bring ourselves to triumph in their divisions. We do not desire to win back to the Church that great body which she lost by her negligence through the effect of its quarrels and jealousies. We would rather see it so advance in faith and practice as to rise above its own defective system, and feel its need of the gifts which we can bestow. In its own union we see the best hope of a desire for that more exalted unity which we believe to be unattainable beyond the borders of the Church. In its quarrels, we discern only the prospect of a multiplication of those countless sects whose diversity almost belies our profession of the Christian faith."

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

The following article from our sound-thinking contemporary the *Hamilton Gazette*, we readily transfer to our columns. We are convinced that it speaks the sentiments of almost every Churchman in the Diocese, worthy of the name—and the castigation bestowed upon the *Spectator's* correspondent, "A British Canadian" is well applied, and richly merited:—

We have for some time noticed the extraordinary alteration in the tone of the letters of "A British Canadian," in our contemporary the *Spectator*. No one could deny the ability with which the earlier letters of the series were written, but for some reason, unaccountable to us, the writer has abandoned those principles on which he founded his observations of the political and social state of Canada, and now writes in the tone and language of an enemy of the Church of England, and of true Conservative principles, and in bitter invective against every thing he assails. His last letter is a vehement assault on the proposed establishment of a University for the education of the youth of the Church of England, favouring rather, if we understand his drift, the pet scheme with which Lord Elgin has endeavoured to entice sundry Clergymen and Laymen into his plans, namely, that of affiliating a Church of England Theological College, with the new University of Toronto. Now we ask what man of any sagacity could be led away from his principles by so shallow a device, for be it remembered that this proposed affiliated College is not to receive any pecuniary aid from the funds of the Toronto University, but must be supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of Churchmen, and the University which the members of the Church are thus invited to ally themselves with, and aid in its operations, is the same Godless University still; the worship of God is excluded from its walls, and the voice of public prayer is forbidden within its precincts;—its professors may be gathered from all corners of the earth, the Fire worshipper of India, or the believer in the sensual Paradise of Mahomet, or if possible, still worse, the man who denies the immortality of the human soul, and the existence of the Almighty Creator of the Universe, and would tell the pupils of his class that this world, the Planetary system, and all the wonders of creation, came into existence by chance; these men are equally eligible to a professors chair with the enlightened teacher, who would combine the knowledge of Christianity with secular learning. Cannot men see where the principle lies? that no matter how the thing may be glossed over, how we may be told that practically no such effects will follow, the principle on which the University is founded is the exclusion of Christianity. What can a people expect of their future Statesmen, the Judges of the land, the members of the learned professions, and the Teachers of our youth, when they are to be trained up in a University where Christianity has a brand set on it, and on the portals of which is written "We have no God here?" No Christian Churchman can send his son to such an Institution, and is there then no need of a University established on Church of England principles, where those great evils will be avoided? What else are the members of the Church in this Province to do, shamefully plundered as they have been of the provision intended for the education of their children,—while they themselves are taxed to support the schools in which the children of the community at large are educated? One of the hardest features in the case is, that the community at large should have agitated for the destruction of an Institution, endowed by the liberality of a British Monarch, for the education of the higher classes of