

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Canada West.
 Toronto..... W. H. Boulton.
 "..... G. P. Ridout.
 Carleton..... Edward Malloch.
 Frontenac..... Henry Smith.
 Oxford..... Francis Hincks.
 Ottawa..... Mr. Egan.
 Stormont..... William Mattice.
 Leeds..... W. B. Richards.
 Norfolk..... John Rolph.
 Dundas..... Mr. Rose.
 Wentworth..... Mr. White.

Canada East.
 Quebec..... Mr. Stuart.
 "..... Mr. Dubord.
 " (County)..... J. P. O. Chauveau.
 Montreal..... William Badgley.
 "..... Mr. Young.
 Three Rivers..... Mr. Polotte.
 St. Maurice..... Mr. Turcotte.
 Vercheres..... Mr. Carlier.
 Montmorency..... Mr. Cauchon.

A Boston paper cautions the people of Canada against a band of counterfeiters, who it is said have come to the Province. We learn that yesterday a \$20 bill of the Farmer and Merchants Bank of the State of Michigan, was offered in payment of two pairs of boots, value fifteen shillings, by a lady and gentleman, to a store-keeper in Youngs Street. When the spurious bill was detected, the lady and gentleman decamped without taking the boots. There is not such a bank as the above named in the State of Michigan, but there is the Farmer and Mechanics' Bank. Look out.—Colonist.

THE EXTRAVAGANT TORIES.—Dr. Hamilton, the Conservative candidate for Halton, very pertinently asks, "If the Conservative Ministry were so extravagant, how did it happen that the interest on the public debt which amounted in 1847 to £151,000, had increased in 1850 to £197,000, and in 1851 it had reached the enormous sum of £212,000? He further remarked that from 1846 to 1850, £15,000 had been expended from the Provincial funds for building School Houses in Lower Canada, while in Upper Canada we build our own by local taxation; and for the administration of Justice, Lower Canada has received the enormous sum of £74,000 more than Upper Canada.

On the 30th ult., the body of Mr. James Strachan, late Teacher of the Union School, in the Township of Wawanosh, was found dead within a few rods of his place of residence. Mr. Strachan had been down to Goderich on the 29th. He never reached home. It is supposed that fatigue of the bad roads upon a well worn and debilitated frame, was the immediate cause of his death. He was fifty-three years of age, a native of Kirkcaldy in Fife-shire, Scotland.

Lumbering is going on, on the Ottawa and its tributaries this winter with great energy and to a very large extent. Immense quantities of white pine timber will be manufactured, and a hard tug will take place in spring for getting first to market. Wages of men do not rate so high at present as they did a short time ago, and supplies can be procured at a reasonable rate, so that we may conclude that manufacturers will be enabled to carry on their operations under favourable circumstances.—Ottawa Advocate.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The new ship *Tydenanga*, from Quebec, on the 8th ult., went ashore on Caribou Island, during a severe storm on the morning of the 22nd, and 17 of her hands perished.

MALCOLM CAMERON AGAIN.—The *Huron Loyalist* says it received the following scrap of intelligence from a gentleman of the highest respectability:—"The people here (viz., in Chatham) have had a specimen of the cajoling of Malcolm Cameron. He won the Catholics by going to Mass and by giving them a stove, &c. It is no secret how that he went to the Catholic Chapel with a certain lady of this place and, as she said, did as she did, crossed himself, knelt on the cold floor in a cold winter's night, and in short went through all the forms just the same as if he had been a zealous Roman Catholic, labouring under an uneasy conscience."

The schooner *Nelson*, laden with a mixed cargo, of and for Port Credit, was seized at that port on Saturday night last, by Mr. Dunn for an infraction of the Customs' Laws. She was brought down to Toronto on Sunday morning.—Patriot.

We much regret to announce to his numerous friends in this country, the death of Lieut. Col. Paynter, C. B., late in command of H. M. 24th Regt., at Bath (England) on the 13th ult., after a very protracted suffering from a wound received in the battle of Chillianwallah, India, on the 13th January, 1849. Col. Paynter was well known here as A.D.C., and nephew to the late General Lord Aylmer, G.C.B., when Governor-in-Chief and Commander of the Forces in British North America.—Mont. Herald.

The Welland Canal is now quite free of ice—a large fleet is yet expected to pass through.

BEST-ROOT SUGAR.—Dr. Naphegyi, of Paris, has sent us a package of Sugar, manufactured from the root of the beet, which we have much pleasure in noticing as a matter of general interest. This sugar differs little in appearance and colour, and not all in taste, from the ordinary cane-grown sugar. If it can be produced at a price to compete with the imported article, it must speedily command the attention of the farmers, and may in some measure make amends for the loss of a remunerating price on wheat, through the operations of Free Trade. Dr. Naphegyi certainly deserves the thanks of the community for bringing this matter so prominently before them, and we sincerely trust that he may be enabled to carry out his wishes successfully.—Hamilton Spectator.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA ON HALIFAX RAILROAD.

Halifax, November 28, 1851.

At three o'clock His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor closed the Legislative Session, and made the following speech:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.
 Mr. Speaker and Speaker of the House of Assembly:

Never during my long administration of Colonial Government did I close a Legislative Session with more pride or more entire satisfaction than I feel at the present moment. Having served in all the Provinces which you have laboured to unite by bonds of peace and mutual co-operation, I know their value, and estimate the value of their vast resources. At the close

of a long life—nearly thirty years of which have been passed in the N. A. Colonies—in peace and war—the great measures in which you have been engaged assure me more firmly that these colonies are yet to remain the brightest jewels in the British Crown. The moderation and elevated spirit which has pervaded both branches of the Legislature, will ever honourably distinguish the present session. In returning to your homes, I beg you to be assured that the high powers which you have conferred, and the grave responsibilities that you have imposed on my government, will but increase my vigilance and care, to carry out the measures you have performed in the spirit in which they have been conceived.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1851.

At a meeting of Proprietors of the *DIOCESAN PRESS*, held at Toronto, on the 4th December, instant, it was resolved that a general meeting of the Proprietors of said Press should be held at the Church Society's House in this City, on Wednesday the 14th January next, at ten o'clock, A.M., with a view to the final settlement of its affairs.

A. N. BATHURST,
 Chairman of the Meeting.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

In another column appears the official announcement of the intention to open this Institution on the 15th of January 1852.

Thus far our Venerable Diocesan's labour have successfully proceeded, and under the Divine blessing a great work has been achieved, apparently under the most unpromising circumstances. Few, either of friends or foes we presume, contemplated so speedily a consummation of his ardent hopes when he left our shores in April 1850, on his pilgrimage of Christian zeal and faith to the Church of our Fatherland. A building, confessedly an ornament of high architectural beauty, has been partially raised, providing sufficient temporary accommodation for the purposes of sound religious education and training, and long before another November comes with its busy call to intellectual labour, will be perfect in its construction and arrangements.

The Committee in England entrusted with the high office of selecting men to carry out the noble design have well and faithfully discharged their duty. Their choice has fallen upon men of high collegiate honours in each department, who cannot fail to infuse into the minds of the youth consigned to their care, the purest germs of sound instruction, and who will, we hope and doubt not, raise the standard of education here to a par with those schools in which they have so honourably distinguished themselves.

The Rev. GEORGE WHITAKER, M. A., late Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Queen's College, Cambridge, Provost and Professor of Theology. Mr. Whitaker's Honour when taking his degree was first-class in the Classical Tripos. The experience and high standing of this gentleman ought to be a sufficient guarantee to those who are about to entrust their sons to his supervision and care.

The Reverend EDWARD ST. JOHN PARRY, M. A. of Balliol College, Oxford, Professor of Classical Literature. Mr. Parry took his degree at Easter in 1848, and was a first class man in classics. In 1849 he carried the English Essay Prize, and was equally fortunate in 1850, with the Latin Essay Prize. He is the son of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Barbados, and was admitted this year to the holy order of Deacon.

GEORGE CLERK IRVING, Esq., B.A. and Scholar of St. John's College, Cambridge, Professor of MATHEMATICS. Mr. Irving took his degree in 1850, and was 8th wrangler—a distinction it may be remarked of a very high character.

The duties of the chair of Chemistry, which was for some time vacant, are now performed by HENRY YOUNG HIND, Esq., who will assume the position of Professor of Chemistry at the termination of the present academical year of the Normal School, with which institution he has been for some time connected. The well-earned reputation which Mr. Hind enjoys in this country renders it unnecessary almost for us to say a word with respect to him, but we cannot doubt that in a field so congenial to his tastes and so wide in its range, he will, with the comparative leisure of his Collegiate life, be enabled to prosecute the study to the advancement of his own scientific fame, and the renown of the College with which he is now associated.

The Medical Faculty are now busily engaged in their second winter session, and have a much larger class than was at the commencement of the session anticipated. It only remains for the Faculty of Law to be completed, arrangements for which, we are led to understand, are in progress. Thus it will be seen that the establishment of a college under the control and discipline of the Church is by no means the visionary or impracticable scheme which it was at one time considered to be; and when we reflect that all this has been accomplished, and is to be, and can and will be maintained by the voluntary exertions of the earnest-minded of our communion, we have every reason to rejoice and be proud of the spirit of Christian zeal and energy it evinces.

CONVERSIONS FROM ROMANISM IN IRELAND

The successions from Romanism to the Anglican Catholic Church, which have for some months been going on in Ireland, begin to excite no small degree of interest and attention. It is impossible for the Popish organs to deny facts, which are notorious, and though for a season they strove to throw ridicule on the movement, as the work of a few enthusiastic zealots, a graver tone is now adopted by them. Alarm at the wide-spreading "defections" is openly expressed, as indicative of a state of matters which augurs ill for the permanency of the Italian Prelate's authority, in a land so long blighted by his schismatical usurpation.

The *Dublin Evening Post*, as many of our readers must know, is one of the most thorough-going partisans of Romanism to be met with in Ireland—and one which never loses occasion to deal a hostile blow to the National Church. Alluding, last month, to the wholesale emigration at present prevailing, this journal observes:—

"There is no foreseeing where the emigration will stop, or when. Now, although great numbers of Protestants of every denomination, particularly of Presbyterians emigrate—there is no doubt that the overwhelming majority are Roman Catholics. This drain therefore will reduce the proportion of the Catholics in reference to the Protestants of the Establishment at any rate. That ratio has already been fearfully reduced by famine and pestilence, and it is diminishing by the still more rapid and continuous progress of emigration. This is not all however. We learn from unquestionable Catholic authority, that the success of the proselytizers in almost every part of the country, and we are told in the metropolis, is beyond all that the worst misgivings could have dreamt of. There is not only no use in denying these statements, but it would be an act of treachery to the best interests of the Catholic Church to conceal them, or even to pass the matter over as a thing of no great moment. But there is no Catholic who does not regard the movement—it he be a sensible and sincere one—and not a brawler and a mountebank (we shall have something to say by-and-by to one of these) with, we were going to say, dismay—but we shall substitute for the word indignation and shame."

These admissions, which are as candid as they are evidently unpalatable, afford matter of thankfulness to all who have at heart the spread of Catholic truth and Apostolic order. May the pure and primitive Church of Ireland have grace given her from on high, to improve the opportunity thus plainly furnished, of reclaiming the thousands of her unhappy children who so long have been the slaves of a soul-deluding schism. In the following remarks of the *Record*, suggested by the quotation above given, we cordially sympathize: "Since a prospect appears to open, not merely of saving some souls from their present peril, but even of effecting a great change in the whole people, surely the effort on our part ought to be a large—a national one. Surely our schisms and divisions ought to cease; and instead of hearing, 'I am for Achill,' 'I am for Dingle,' 'I am for the Galway Mission,' and 'I am for the Irish Society,'—it is time that all these separate and costly schemes were combined in one united attempt, to carry the Gospel through the length and breadth of Ireland."

It is indeed time, and more than time, that a compact barrier be erected against the devastating flood of Romanism, and that Protestants, taught by dear purchased experience, the evils of disunion should unite in one concentrated phalanx to combat the common foe.

According to the *Tablet* the prospects of Romanism in England present, likewise an appearance by no means the most flattering. That paper informs us that the "Catholic Collegiate School" in London has proved to be a failure, owing to the "utter apathy" and "disorganization" of the metropolitan Roman Catholics. The *Tablet* adds that the want of success in other matters, is to be attributed to the same cause.

FACTS FOR ANTI-CLERGY RESERVES AGITATORS.

"Facts" says the poet "are stubborn things," and there is something peculiarly dogmatic in the following statistical items, derived from one of our last exchanges:—

THE COST OF YOUTHFUL CRIMINALS.—The magistrates of Liverpool have given some attention to this matter, and have ascertained the cost of apprehending, prosecuting, and punishing fourteen juvenile thieves. Here is the list:—No. 1 cost £129 5s. 6d.; No. 2, £79 2s. 10d.; No. 3, £74 1s. 10d.; No. 4, £71 13s. 1d.; No. 5, £47 9s. 3d.; No. 6, £64 6s. 6d.; No. 7, £99 2s. 5d.; No. 8, £72 1s. 4d.; No. 9, £52 9s. 7d.; No. 10, £64 18s. 9d.; No. 11, £28 10s. 4d.; No. 12, £39 8s. 10d.; No. 13, £26 10s. 10d.; No. 14, £47 7s. 7d. Fourteen little urchins, over whom no proper surveillance had been kept, and to whom no suitable instruction and training had been given, thus cost the ratepayers of Liverpool no less than £889 1s. These victims of vice are still young, and there may be many a dark and costly page in their history yet. But this is not all. The prison was frequently their home, and they came from it without a friend in the world to love, to help, to guide, or help them; and as a consequence, became fixed in their dishonest and immoral pursuits. One of the number is dead, and ten of the others are transported. Alas! this is no selected tale. It is the history of every-day English life, and for it the English people must in a great measure, be responsible. It is a question of hard cash; but more than

this, it is a question of duty and Christianity which, sooner or later, society will be compelled to take up.—*Liverpool Times*.

The unscrupulous demagogues who would fain reduce religion in Canada to all the penury of voluntarism, delight in appealing to the pockets of the multitude. They magnify the benefits which would result to the public exchequer, if the slender provision set apart for the propagation of Christianity were devoted to purposes purely secular.—To all, who may be partially led away by such sordid sophistries, we would commend a digestion of the above quoted details, appealing as they do to the "hard cash" view of the subject. If Churches cost money, so do Penitentiaries, and if the means of prevention be withheld, the expense of punishment—we will not say cure—may far exceed the wretched gain derived from the plunder of sacred property.

CITY ELECTION.

The last two days have been apparently entirely devoted to the elections. Cabs, coaches, waggons, and vehicles of every description have been in great requisition, and each with its appropriate number of horses and placards, have been whirling through the city in the most furious manner. Men with anxious look and suspicious glance were eager with the query—"Have you voted? what is the state of the polling?" All this expenditure of physical energy, animal and human, this mental harass, and general abandonment of the usual steady routine of everyday life, is perhaps peculiarly characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, modified somewhat in this country by the circumstances of our transition state. Still, enough of the leaven of political mania remains, to make it a matter of exciting interest even on the shores of Ontario.

The whole affair has passed over without any of the casualties which usually garnish such scenes elsewhere—a fact which speaks well for the temper and conduct of our citizens.

At the close of the poll, the numbers were declared to be as follows:—

G. P. Ridout.....	710
W. H. Boulton.....	692
Hon. H. Sherwood.....	661
T. J. O'Neill.....	519
F. Capreol.....	360

BISHOP OF OXFORD'S CHARGE.

Elsewhere will be found some extracts from the charge recently delivered by the Lord Bishop of Oxford. It is an able, earnest, and highly practical document, embracing a wide range of topics, and characterized by a pleasing gentleness of tone. Like his brethren of Gloucester and Salisbury, the Bishop expresses himself decidedly in favour of the revival of the Church's synodical functions. We shall draw more largely upon the charge next week.

CONCERTS.

We direct attention to Mr. Humphries' advertisement proposing to give four concerts during the ensuing season. Mr. Humphries' merits are too well known to require comment; and the same of his pupil is also considerable. The quiet, intellectual, and pleasing character of these amusements recommends them to all who can enjoy them.

The Rev. R. Shanklin requests that all letters and papers for him be addressed to Oakville.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

The Lord Mayor's procession and dinner took place on Monday, an immense crowd were drawn together by the fine day, some twenty five of Batty's men in armour supplying the allegorical display of last year not but the Recorder, in presenting Alderman Hunter to the Chief Baron, intimated they might have their meaning—

"Mr. Alderman Hunter came to the office at a time when from outward appearances it might chance that proceedings on the continent might call upon him to adopt a rigorous steps for the maintenance of quietude and peace within the range of the metropolis. Should such measures become necessary their lordships might rely upon the Lord Mayor, with the able and willing assistance of his fellow-citizens, exercising such authority and taking such steps as would tend to the full maintenance of peace and quietude within his precincts, as well as the maintenance of the law of the land inviolate."

The Chief Baron replied, that although he was glad to hear that the Lord Mayor was prepared to maintain the peace of the city and the law inviolate, still he must confess that he did not entertain any apprehension of the necessity which had been adverted to by the learned Recorder arising of the law being so exercised. The speeches at the banquet were unusually meagre in quantity and quality; Lord John Russell talked of peace between all nations and universal prosperity. A consequence of the address to Kossuth was made noticeable from the fact of the usual toast of the "Foreign Ministers" being necessarily omitted, not one of that august body being present to respond.

The King of Hanover died on the 17th of Nov.

A rustic staring at the group of the Amazon, and noticing upon the pedestal the name of the artist.—A Kiss—exclaimed, as he saw the tiger's huge paws round the horse's neck, in its terrible embrace, "Well I know, I shouldn't like such a kiss as that."

PATENT MILK.—A very valuable discovery has recently been patented by a French gentleman.—The discovery relates to the preservation of milk for an indefinite period of time. This discovery found a place in the Crystal Palace during the Exhibition; but ap-