

A VOYAGE TO EUROPE.—We paid a visit to this Panorama on Monday evening, and have to thank the artist and describer, Mr. Bayne, for the very agreeable manner in which he enabled us to pass two hours. The first section of the exhibition hardly realized our expectations, but the delineations of Liverpool, London, and the romantic banks of the Rhine were deserving of all commendation. In particular, we may specify the views of the New Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, and the Thames Tunnel as being executed with truthful fidelity and artistic skill. The manner in which the spectator is made to imagine himself passing under the several bridges which span the Thames is exceedingly ingenious. On the whole we cordially can recommend this Panorama to the attention and patronage of the public.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE AT KINGSTON.—On the morning of Thursday a most deplorable accident took place at Kingston. A pleasure excursion had been made up as a trial trip of a new yacht, built by Mr. D. B. Jenkins, of Kingston, for the approaching Regatta; and the party was composed of thirty-four persons, including fifteen ladies. The *Argus* says everything went well until the vessel got within a mile or two from French Creek and about three-quarters of a mile from shore, when the wind, being light, and the yacht carrying full sail, a sudden flaw of wind struck her and brought her nearly on her beam ends. The little deck being crowded, the unfortunate passengers were all propelled towards the lower side, which completed in a moment what the wind had done, and down she went. The females, rushing down to the lower side of the vessel, for the most part, plunged into the water and disappeared. The *Herald* says, "the screams of the drowning were terrific and thrilling. Friend clung to friend in fatal embrace and sunk together. The water was not very deep where the boat capsized, and to this circumstance under God, is to be attributed the preservation of those saved. A part of the mast remaining above the water, those fifteen clung to it and were rescued from their perilous position by boats from the Island. The names of the parties in the yacht were as follows:—

DROWNED.—Mrs. Yolden, Mrs. Geo. Hunter, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Gaskin, Miss Stacey, Miss Yolden, Miss Mason, Mary Anne Proby, Two Misses Haight, Miss Mills, Miss Walker, Miss A. Hunter, Miss Jenkins, Thomas Grist, Mr. Thorne, Master Yolden, Edward Proby, Mr. H. A. Mills. *Nineteen in all.*

SAVED.—D. B. Jenkins, Wm. Leckie, James Wilson, Edward Haight, Thos. Haight, H. O. Hitchcock, David MacAllum, Wm. Jenkins, Chas. MacKenzie, Charles Mills, Alex. Phillips, Geo. Hunter, Jack O'Shay, Master Scott, H. Johnson, (colored). *Fifteen.*

The London (C.W.) *Times*, says that a young man in that town has invented a machine capable of chiming any number of bells in a regular manner, by the assistance of one man, or other means.

The Admiralty at Kingston, are reported to be in treaty with parties at Quebec for the sale of the *Cherokee* and *Juno* war steamers.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF THE FALL FLEET.—The ship *Montreal*, belonging to the firm of Messrs. Edmondstone, Allan & Co., arrived at Quebec on the night of Monday last, being the first arrival of the fall fleet. The *Montreal* has a general cargo for the merchants of this city. *Montreal Paper.*

THE SAUGEEN—THE CROPS.—A gentleman, writes us:—"I was much pleased with the Saugeen Country, and have no doubt but that it will be very quickly settled. There is hardly a lot within ten miles of the town that is not already taken up. The town of Southampton, at the mouth of the River is beautifully situated, and already contains about thirty houses. The crops all along the road from Woodstock to Goderich are very fine. The wheat, in some places, was slightly affected with rust, but not to any great extent, as the plant was nearly ripe, at the time of its appearance. But I did not see one single field of potatoes which was not affected to a very great extent with the rot—in fact, I think they will be a total failure. Even at the Saugeen, where a man had cleared a small spot of land, and planted potatoes, they were as bad as any where else.—*Globe.*"

The Surveyor-General of New Brunswick, Mr. Baillie, has resigned his office in consideration of a retired allowance of £500 per annum.

THE NOTHERN RAILROAD.—On Wednesday night, after a discussion which lasted until nearly 12 o'clock, the City Council adopted the Report of the Select Committee on the Railroad, recommending the loan of £35,000 City debentures, on the security of the Railroad; with an amendment providing that the Debentures shall be issued in the same proportion as the sum of £25,000 granted last year, that is to say, at the rate of one-tenth of the sum actually expended on the Railroad, the payments commencing so soon as £100,000 has been laid out, and not before.—*Patriot*

ARRIVAL OF THE "BALTIC."

New York, Aug. 16, 9 P.M.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool on the 6th with 158 passengers and 400 tons freight.

Halifax, Aug. 18.

The British Mail Steamer *Canada* has arrived with Liverpool dates to 9th inst., and with 84 through passengers.

ENGLAND.—The *Franklin* arrived at Cowes on the 9th inst.

The Queen prorogued the British Parliament in person on the 8th inst. The news has not come forward yet.

The Exhibition continues as attractive as at first. More contributions expected from the continent and the United States.

Notwithstanding the passage of the Titles Bill, the Roman Catholic Bishops of London persist in assuming the prohibited titles.

A report was circulated that two Duchesses of high consideration at Court had decided on abandoning the English Church for that of Rome. One is said to be the Duchess of Sutherland, and the other the Duchess of Kent.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce adopted a petition to Government for a reduction of postage to America.

IRELAND.—The Railway from Dublin to Galway is opened.

Lord John Russell was burnt in effigy in Limerick. The crops are backward, and the harvest scarcely begun. The ground crop will probably be light. The Potato crop promises to be abundant.

Lord Arundel has been elected for Limerick.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1851.—Rev. J. Flood, rem. vol. 15, received but not acknowledged in our last; Rev. C. L. Ingles, rem. for self and Mrs. Murray, vol. 15; Mr. W. Humphries, rem. for self and Mr. L. Oxley, vol. 15; Rev. E. C. Bower, rem. vol. 15; Geo. McClean, Esq., Brockville, rem. for S. Jones, D. B. O. Ford, Wm. Fitzsimmons, G. Crawford, and W. B. McClean, Esqrs., and Rev. E. Denroche, vol. 15; Rev. J. L. Alexander's note has been received and inquiry instituted, the result will be communicated forthwith; Rev. E. L. Elwood's rem. vols. 14 and 15 has been received as also the "Loyalist," but arrived too late for more than acknowledgment; Andrew Boyle, Esq., per Mr. Slate, rem. vol. 15; Mr. J. Cowin, rem. vol. 15, per Mr. Champion; Rev. Mr. Ellegood, vol. 15; Mr. Henry Schneider, rem. for self and two others vol. 15.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY AUGUST 21, 1851.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION.

The Bishop of Toronto in announcing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood, that candidates are not admissible to that holy rite, till they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years.

Thursday	4	Burford	3 P.M.
Friday	5	Norwichville	10 A.M.
	5	Otterville	2 P.M.
Saturday	6	Ingersoll	3 P.M.
Sunday	7	Woodstock	11 A.M.
	7	Zorra	3 P.M.
Monday	8	Princeton	10 A.M.
	8	Paris	2 P.M.
Tuesday	9	Galt	10 A.M.
	9	Guelph	4 A.M.
Wednesday	10	Paslinch	10 A.M.
	10	Eramosa	3 P.M.
Thursday	11	Elora	10 A.M.
	11	Peel	2 P.M.
Friday	12	Eramosa	12 Noon
	12	Balnafad	4 P.M.
Saturday	13	Georgetown	10 A.M.

Toronto, August 13, 1851.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT.

On Monday Mr. W. H. Boulton moved the third reading of the bill to repeal the Party Processions Act. The learned gentleman entered fully into the merits of the question, and demonstrated the oppressive character of the obnoxious enactment. He was followed by the member for Cornwall and the Hon. W. B. Robinson, both of whom bore testimony to the loyal character of the Orange Association, against whom the statute had been notoriously directed. During the course of the debate, Mr. Hincks, gave a most undignified and unstatesman-like opposition to the bill, grounding his dissent upon certain remarks which had fallen from some of the previous speakers. Such a course was more characteristic of a petulant capricious school-boy than the member of a legislative body. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, took the Inspector to task in a masterly manner, and read him a lesson on the importance of adhering to facts, which we presume he will not soon forget. The overcrowded state of our columns prevents us from giving Mr. Cameron's observations this week, but we hope to be able to lay them before our readers in our next. On a division the bill was carried by a majority of 36 to 14. Mr. Baldwin, though in the Library of the House did not vote, most probably from motives of expediency, if it be true, as reported, that he intends offering himself as one of the representatives of Toronto in the next Parliament.

SEIGNIORIAL TENURE BILL.

The House was occupied nearly the whole of Tuesday morning and evening with Mr. Solicitor General Drummond's bill, for the reform of the Seigniorial Tenure in Lower Canada. At two o'clock on Wednesday morning the question was taken, and resulted in a majority of 30 for the second reading.

VESTING OF THE CLERGY RESERVES.

We cannot conceive how any well-informed statesman, whose mind was unwarpd by party spirit, could ever come to the conclusion, that the Clergy of the different Protestant denominations of our province, had no vested interest in the Reserve lands. During the debate on the Address to the throne on this vitally important question, the Hon. J. H. Cameron entered fully upon this point, and we think it right to lay his observations before our readers, furnishing as they do a lucid and comprehensive view of the case.

Mr. J. H. CAMERON said, that his Hon. and learned Friend the Attorney-General East, had gone over the same ground that he had occupied last session, and had stated that the Reserves were in his opinion in no other manner vested, than that they were appropriated to religious, and ought not therefore to be diverted to secular purposes. He said that they were always intended for all denominations of Protestants, and that the pretensions once urged by the Church of England to their sole enjoyment were unjust, and were in a great measure the cause of all the agitation that had arisen respecting them. He (Mr. C.) was bound to consider that the term Protestant, was not to be taken to apply to the Church of England only, as that construction had been placed upon the Imperial statute by the Judges of England, and that all denominations of Protestants were intended to share in the distribution, but he still must consider, that the Protestant denominations had a vested

interest in this property, as their title had been recognized by both the Legislature of Upper Canada, and of United Canada also. In an early day after the passing of the 31st Geo. III., known as the Constitutional Act, by the Provincial Statute 27 Geo. III., ch. 14, after reciting that a clerical error had crept into a few of the deeds given by our Sovereign Lord the King to some of his subjects by the insertion of the word 'clergyman' instead of the word 'clergy,' in that part of the letters patent that reserves a proportion of one-seventh of the Crown Lands, for the lands in each of the deeds granted, which error might lead to consequences it is necessary to obviate, it is enacted that every such deed shall be to all intents and purposes valid and effectual in securing to the subject the lands thereby granted, and to his Majesty all the rights, conditions, reservations, limitations and restrictions, and to the clergy the rights aforesaid, which rights the former part of the statute declares shall be "the establishing, securing and confirming the Protestant Clergy of this Province in such a quantity of the lands of the Crown, as shall and may amount to and be in the proportion of one to seven of the lands in any such deed granted." The legislature of Upper Canada had therefore at a very early period declared its desire "to establish, secure and confirm the rights of the Protestant Clergy" in these lands, and the legislature of Canada had also shown conclusively in 1843, the view then taken, of the vesting of these Reserves in the Protestant Clergy. This last statute, 7 Vic. ch. 48, was so important in its bearing upon the subject, that he hoped the House would bear with him while he read its provisions, which were fortunately so short that he could not occupy much time in reading them. This Act commences by reciting an Act of the Imperial Parliament of the sixth year of the reign of George IV., by which it was enacted "that whenever "and so often as it should appear to the Governor of "Lower Canada, that the surrender and cession of any "part of the lands appropriated within the said late "Province for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy "in the said Province, was necessary for granting the "titles of any of His Majesty's subjects to lands held or "claimed by them by occupancy, &c., then it should "be legal for the Bishop of Quebec for the time being, "on behalf of the said Protestant Clergy, to surrender, "yield up and convey to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, the lands conferred and described, &c., in "exchange for other lands in the said late Province, to "be by His Majesty appropriated and set apart for the "support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy "therein, and such deed, so executed by the Bishop of "Quebec for the time being, should be valid and "effectual in law, to vest in his Majesty, his heirs and successors, all the lands included and comprised "therein." After that recital, and the recital that no successor had been appointed of the Bishop of Quebec, the Provincial Act enacts, "that the duties, powers "and authority conferred by the said Act, or any other "Act or Acts, or by any other authority whatsoever, "on the Bishop of Quebec for the time being, shall devolve on the Bishop of Montreal for the time being, "so long as there shall not be a successor appointed to "the Bishop of Quebec, and whenever there shall not "be a Bishop of Quebec resident or being within the "said Diocese of Quebec, and all acts whatsoever on "the part of the said Bishop of Montreal, executed in "his official capacity of Bishop as aforesaid, shall be "valid and effectual in as full and ample a manner as if "he were the Bishop of Quebec aforesaid." In this statute then, there is a distinct recognition of the rights, and the "vested rights" too, of the Protestant Clergy. The Bishop of Montreal is authorized "to surrender, yield up and convey" any of the Clergy Reserve lands in Lower Canada; he must then on behalf of the Protestant Clergy be recognized to have an interest in these lands, because it would be absurd to recognize him to surrender, yield up and convey that in which he had no interest; and if this construction be correct, the argument of a want of appropriation of these lands entirely fails. This statute, it must be remembered, was passed several years after the "Act of Settlement," as it has been termed, of the Reserves in Upper Canada, and passed too when the same objection might have been urged in respect of the Lower Canada Reserves, which we have heard both this and last session, that the Imperial Act was not binding on Lower Canada, as she had not given her consent to any measure which enabled the home Government to deal with the Reserve lands within her boundaries. Here were then these two distinct statutes recognizing the disposition of these lands for religious purposes, besides the Upper Canada Act of 1840, and it was impossible for any one to read them with a calm and dispassionate mind, without coming to the conclusion that the Clergy of the different Protestant denominations had by the express declarations of the local legislatures a vested interest in all these Reserve lands. He (Mr. C.) was glad again to hear the declaration of the Attorney-General East, that he could not consent to the diversion of these lands from religious purposes, as it gave some hope that if the Imperial Government thought it right to restore them to be disposed of by our own Legislature, the views of the utilitarians and voluntaries would not be allowed to prevail, but for his own part he preferred that they should be preserved from the necessity of calling upon him to support his declaration, by the Imperial statute remaining unrevoked. He knew that there were those who conscientiously believed that the State should in no way contribute to the support of religion; but there were those again, who like himself, thought that such provision was incumbent on the State; and as we were not now called upon to make a provision for the first time for religious purposes, but only to preserve what had come down to us through a period of more than half a century, he would hope that the settlement that had been made would not be disturbed, or if disturbed at all, that distinct provision would be made that those denominations who desired to continue their portion of the Reserves for the support of religion, should be allowed to do so, while those who considered mere secular education, or the construction of roads and bridges, as more fitting objects, should use the funds at their disposal to carry out their own wishes. The advocates for the application of the Reserves to the purposes of education, would apply them to secular education alone, not even allowing a religious education to be joined with it, and such a system of education was no more in accordance with the views of the members of his Church, than it was according to the views of the members of the Church of Rome. The Church of England was inveighed against as a dominant Church, and every means were used by unprincipled agitators to stir up the people of the Province against her, and she had been too long passive under the attacks that had been made upon her. But there was a point beyond which endurance could not go, and the patience and submission, which were construed as timidity and fear, or the knowledge of a bad cause, had urged on her enemies to renewed attacks upon her, were at last giving way, and her children would yet have to rejoice in the triumph which union would give them. He had on a former occasion called upon the

Lower Canadian members to join with them in withstanding these attacks, he called upon them again. The spirit that was abroad would destroy their institutions in their turn, if it was not resisted now, and the storm that would level the defences of the Church of England in Upper Canada with the dust, would be stayed but a little while by the impregnable barrier which the adherents of the Church of Rome asserted were thrown up against it in Lower Canada. The cry would be for one general confiscation; the spoiler of the Church of England to-day, would become the spoiler of the Church of Rome to-morrow, and honourable members of that faith would perhaps too late remember the truth of the adage—

"Principis obsta: sero medicina paratur,
Cum mala per longas convaluere moras."

THE SYNOD MOVEMENT.

Our readers, we are persuaded, will peruse with deep interest the account of the proceedings which recently took place at Quebec. Especially they will rejoice to observe, that the excellent Prelate of that Diocese has followed the example of so many of his brethren in the Episcopate, and promoted the assembling together of lay delegates, to take counsel with their pastors on momentous matters connected with the temporalities of the Church.

As was the case at the corresponding Toronto convention, God's Holy Spirit appeared to regulate the deliberations. No feverish contentions marred the solemn harmony which prevailed, and each resolution was passed without a single dissentient or protesting voice.

We learn from our English exchange papers, that the Synod of Exeter will, in all probability, be followed by similar pronouncements on the part of the Dioceses of Chichester, Wells, and Oxford. This is cheering to the hearts of all devout and earnest Churchmen, and encourages them to continue instant in prayer for the complete and healthy revivification of their beloved branch of the Redeemer's visible fold.

Whilst on this subject, we cannot do better than quote the following thoughtful and emphatic remarks from our excellent confrere the London *Guardian*:—

"This striving towards synodical action is not an accident or an isolated effort; it is essentially organic. The movement is begun, and will not expire unfruitful; it will give birth to its natural results. It was no accident that fixed the first Diocesan Synod since the reign of Edward I. in the year of grace 1851. It was no accident that brought to our shores that very same year, at the very time when the Bishop of Exeter first published his intention of convoking the assembly which met at Exeter, the news of the first Convention of the Bishops of the Church of Australasia. It was no accident, either, that led the Bishop of Toronto to chose the very same year for first calling together the clergy and lay representatives of that Diocese, and organizing them to united action. These were no accidents. There was a cause for them all, and it was one cause, and the same. Nor is it accident, or the mere force of example, which will bring together the clergy of the Diocese of Chichester, or of any other Diocese, who may now meet in the same spirit, and for like purposes, with those who lately assembled in the Chapter-house of Exeter. No; those are no accidents. The same cause has produced them all—the same emergency, and the same general tendency observable in the politics of America and Australia, as well as in those of Europe, to secularise the Civil Government, without, at the same time, separating from it those ecclesiastical functions which, so secularised, it can no longer assume without tyranny,—the disposition, in a word, which is leading Lord John Russell here, and his representatives elsewhere, to treat the Church as a mere State machine, of human invention and of human foundation,—and of the development of which the Gorham case was only one among many instances. So long as this sort of disposition and tendency prevail in secular politics—and perhaps a little longer—there will and must prevail also that feeling in the Church which finds its natural and only expression and remedy in synodical action. But the time has now gone by for talking about originating the impulse, or giving birth to this feeling. The movement, as Mr. Gorham has begun. And it may be, after all, Mr. Gorham will turn out to have done, undesignedly, a greater service to the Church of England than any man, even of this busy and stirring generation. He has given the first impulse to the movement for synodical action,—he has given us the beginning of that action,—we want no more; the rest will come of itself."

EPISCOPAL UBIQUITY.

We were under the impression that according to the theory of Sir Boyle Roache, no person or thing could be in two places at one time, save and except a bird. However our faith in this brilliant theory has been lately severely shaken, by an article in the Romanist Journal, the *True Witness*, from which it would appear that on the 10th of the current month "a short but most eloquent discourse was pronounced by his Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto," in the city of Montreal. Now we can prove by the most unimpeachable testimony, that on that identical date, a most eloquent discourse was pronounced by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto in the Church of the Holy Trinity in this city. How is this? Is the Bishop of Toronto ubiquitous, and the Irish baronet's theory a sham?

TESTIMONIAL AND ADDRESS TO THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON BETHUNE, D.D., PRINCIPAL OF THE DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

The removal of the Diocesan Theological Institution from Cobourg to Toronto, in order that it may form a part of Trinity College, has now become a most desirable and, indeed, an indispensable step, and will be effected within a short period, so soon as our Church University shall have commenced operations. The change, it is evident,