

city, and received payment for the same. That on the 31st October the firm of Hughes, Kline & Son had made an assignment of the whole of their property and effects to Ross, Mitchell, & Co., and to Wm. McMaster, Merchant of this city, for the benefit of their creditors; and that under this assignment the whole of the effects of the firm, including the wheat and flour in the mill, claimed as the property of complainant, was taken possession of by the assignees. That, in consequence, the complainant had received no part of the wheat, or product of the wheat which he had purchased, and no indemnification whatever, for the £500 which he had advanced to the prisoner.

A number of witnesses were examined during the progress of the investigation, which continued till Thursday last, when, after hearing the arguments of counsel—R. P. Crooks, Esq., for complainant; and J. H. Hagerty, Esq., for prisoner—Mr. Gurnett pronounced the decision of the Bench, to wit:—That a criminal prosecution under the statute could not be sustained upon the evidence. At the same time the Magistrate desired it to be understood, that this dismissal of the case was not to be taken as an indication that the Magistrate did not consider the transaction as a fraudulent one, but that the fraud, if any, was not such as could be proceeded against, criminally, under the statute. —*Colonist*.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF TORONTO, TO WIT:

Public Notice is hereby given to the Electors of the City of Toronto, that in obedience to Her Majesty's Writ to me directed, and bearing date the Sixth day of the month of November instant, I require the presence of the said Electors at the Court House in Church Street, in the said City of Toronto, on Monday, the First day of December next, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of electing two persons to represent them in the Legislative Assembly of this Province. And that in case a Poll shall be demanded and allowed in the manner by law prescribed, such Poll will be opened on the Ninth day of the said month of December next, in the respective Wards of St. George St. James, St. Andrew, St. Patrick, St. Lawrence and St. David, and continued in the following day; and that the voting on each of those days respectively, shall commence at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and shall finish at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Of all which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at the City of Toronto, this 17th day of the month of November, in the year of our Lord 1851.

W. B. JARVIS, Returning Officer.

REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.—Considerable excitement was created in Toronto last week by the discovery, that the body of a deceased lunatic sent from the Provincial Asylum to the Potters Field for interment, had been deprived of the head, the right arm and leg. Measures should be adopted to prevent the repetition of such a revolting occurrence.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, has authorised the Bank of Upper Canada to import during twelve months from the 7th inst., Copper coin in pence and half pence, to an amount not exceeding £5000 stg.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

We have received the following notice from the Post Master General, and have to express our personal thanks for the prompt reform of an inconvenience which we and a considerable number of our subscribers in the Eastern Provinces felt to be a great one:—"With a view to promote the circulation as well of Canadian Newspapers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, as of the Newspapers of those Provinces in Canada, no postage will hereafter be charged in Canada upon Newspapers printed in, and passing between, the Lower Provinces and Canada, whether the same shall be exchange papers or papers addressed to subscribers.

Post Office Department, J. MORRIS, P.M.G.
Quebec, 12th Nov., 1851.

The great body of the English electors supposed that when Mr. Young was named to a seat in the Cabinet, it was to be a benefit to Montreal; among that number we were glad to reckon ourselves. His addresses, however, we much fear, will effectually destroy, with the citizens of Montreal, all the favourable intentions they had at first formed towards his election. His determination to dig a canal from Caughnawaga, to take away our trade, and to build a Railway to Halifax, to overwhelm us with debt, we must acknowledge settles the question completely now, even if his connection with Rolph and the two liars had not done it before. We regret to see a man of great energy, honour and integrity take a course which prevents his friends from giving him assistance.—*Montreal Gazette*.

HAMILTON ASSIZES.—The Court broke up on Monday evening, after a sitting of nine clear days. The criminal convictions were more numerous than we can recollect at any previous Assize, while many of the crimes are of the most serious nature. In the case of Clifford, convicted of murder, a petition for mercy has been generally signed by the bar, which we have no doubt will be attended to, as the homicide seems to have been committed without the premeditation or malice aforethought necessary to make it a case of deliberate murder. The following sentences were passed before the close of the Court:—

Patrick McTagg, riot, one week in common gaol; Serenius Bowen, burglary, five years Provincial Penitentiary; William Conlisk, robbery three years do.; James Herriman, robbery three years do.; Craig Herriman, robbery, three years do.; John O'Dell, horse stealing, three years do.; John Cornwall, horse stealing, three years do.; William Westaway, felony, three years do.; G. Mann, assault, with intent to kill, three years do.; Charles Quinn, larceny, three months common gaol; George Hyllard, larceny three months do.; Hannibal Henderson, larceny, one month do.; Wm. Ryan, Michael Coffey, John Hogan, cattle stealing, three years each Prov. Penitentiary; Michael Joice, larceny, six months in common gaol; John Bren, misdemeanor, six do. and hard labour; Jerry Shea, riot, three months in common gaol; John Woods, Michael Towhey, Michael Maloney, Michael Hanley, riot and assault, each two months in common gaol; Mary Black, larceny, one month do.; Wm. O'Keeffe, felony, six months do.; Royal Winn, felony, nine months do.; Catherine McManus, felony, six months do.; Patrick Clifford, murder, to be hanged on the 23rd December.—*Spectator*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot insert the obituary notice from Port Hope as it is not authenticated by any signature, and the postage thereof has not been paid.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1851:—Rev. R. Whitwell, rem. to end of vol. 14, August 1851; Venerable Archdeacon Bethune; Dr. Dewson, Amherstburg.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY NOV. 20, 1851.

PERIL OF DISUNION.

We learn with mingled sorrow and astonishment, that in some of our constituencies there is a plurality of Conservative candidates for Parliamentary honours; friend contending with friend instead of facing the common foe. Such a suicidal state of things must promptly be put an end to. If the rival postulants cannot arrange matters with one another, it behoves the electors to adopt efficient measures, in order to save themselves from a disgraceful defeat. They have the remedy in their own hands. Their fiat must determine who shall retire and who proceed to the Poll, and we implore all who have any title to be called Churchmen, or Conservatives, to exercise this fiat, firmly, judiciously, and without delay.

Never, perhaps, in the history of our Province, was there an election pregnant with more momentous consequences, than that of which we are upon the very eve. If the Democratic Fiend, be permitted to gain an accession of strength, every institution in our colony, worthy to be contended for by good men, will be shaken to the base. Even British connexion will be placed in jeopardy. A series of influences will be put in active motion, which eventually may dislodge from the Imperial Crown, Canada, its noblest Colonial gem!

In thus speaking, we use no exaggerated language. The leopard may change his spots, sooner than the tearless, case-hardened secessionist his depraved nature. Should the hands of John Rolph be nerved by the issue of the impending contest, can it be reasonably questioned that he will do his utmost to complete the treason which he commenced in 1837, and would have carried through but for cowardice and imbecility!

Churchmen of Canada! can you for one moment contemplate the bare possibility of your aiding and abetting such a hideous consummation? In the event of Chartism erecting her slimy crest in our midst, what will be your feelings when reflecting that one main cause of the calamity was your own insane lack of unanimity?

Surely when the question is brought to this stern and direct issue, you will not trifle away another day. Choose at once the candidates upon whom you purpose bestowing your suffrages; and having done so, turn a deaf ear to the solicitations, however plausible, of any others. In a crisis like the present, mere personal or local predilections must be thrown to the four winds of heaven,—the stake at issue being infinitely too precious to be perilled by the weightiest of such considerations. In the words of our great Anglo-Saxon poet,—

"AWAKE, ARISE, OR BE FOR EVER FALLEN!"

THE MINISTRY.

Our readers may remember, that the Hon. Mr. Lafontaine, in answer to the accusation of some "Pharasaical brawler," stated, during the last session of Parliament, that so far was it foreign to the truth, that the Church of England in this province was either dominant or overbearing, that at the time of his addressing the House, "there was not among the responsible advisers of His Excellency the Governor-General a single member of that Church."

We draw the attention of our readers to the fact, not as a subject in itself to be regretted, but rather as a matter of congratulation; for surely if the Crown advisers were bent upon the work of sacrilege and spoliation, it was a matter of satisfaction to know, that among the robbers of the Church were not included any who confessed her faith, or had been baptized with her baptism.

If the Church of England at that time was not dominant, it certainly has gained nothing of Cabinet influence. The new blood which has been infused into our local administration flows not kindly towards her, but is on the contrary more deeply embittered with the malice of wickedness than that which animated the hearts of those whom it has replaced.

Let us endeavour to analyze more closely the religious! elements of which the Provincial Cabinet is composed.

The Roman Catholic element is represented by the Honorable Messrs. Caron, Morin, Taché, Drummond.

The Established Church of Scotland is represented by the Hon. J. Morris, whom we, in common with many more, regret to see in such company.

The Socinian and Unitarian interests are represented by the Hon. F. Hincks, and J. Young.

We know not in what category to place the Hon. Messrs. Rolph and Richards.

Mr. Cameron is no longer of the Cabinet. Were the case otherwise it would strengthen our argument, for he sympathizes with any, and every body of Christians which are hostile to the Church of England.

Dissenters of Canada are you content with your rulers? We ask not the political "brawlers," but we do ask the sincere, earnest and religious-minded nonconformist of every denomination, if he is content with his rulers. We know that he does not like the unreformed element—does he like the other?!

Is it pleasing for him to see, as the head and front of the confederates, one who degrades his Saviour? To see associated with him another, and yet another, who refuses to acknowledge the divinity of the God-man Jesus?

Dissenters of Canada, are you satisfied with the change? You liked not the rule of faith—do you prefer the rule of unbelief? Would such a choice be creditable to you, or your professed principles? You have now an opportunity of proving your sincerity.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors of the Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society, have resolved that the Society shall commence operations on the 1st of January 1852, and that all instalments already paid be reckoned as instalments paid in advance, and interest allowed thereon from the time of such payments, according to the third rule of the Society.

This Society has been established with the view of its being not only a means by which the members could accumulate their periodical savings, or, if necessary, borrow money, to be repaid by small monthly instalments, but also as a medium by which contributions might be easily collected and improved for any specific object. And in order that the Society might be useful to the largest possible class, the shares have been put at the low price of £12 10s. each, whilst it does not increase the expense of management to the larger shareholders, gives the peculiar advantage of the Building Society to every person who can save the small sum of one shilling and fourpence per month, whether intended for his own advantage, or as a means of subscribing to some object which he may wish to benefit.

The Society has already been used as a means of contributing towards the maintenance of Trinity College Church University, and will no doubt be much more extensively used on behalf of that important object as it becomes more generally known, and the necessity for using every exertion to place the College on a footing worthy its commencement shall be generally appreciated.

To those acquainted with the working of Building Societies, it is unnecessary to enter into particulars for the purpose of showing how peculiarly applicable the principle is, in all those cases, so numerous in this country, where a future payment has to be provided for, whether to discharge a debt, or to make a purchase. But for those who do not understand the principle upon which they are conducted, the following example may serve as an illustration:—

Suppose an individual has taken a lease of a lot of land for ten years, with right to purchase at £100 during the existence of the lease, or had purchased the land at that price on ten year's credit; in either case he would have to pay £6 a year for rent or interest, and would have to accumulate £100 to pay the principal. The probability is that, supposing the man's means to be very limited, he could only save this by small sums laid by at a time—and these sums could not be put out to interest from time to time as he procured them, and even if lodged in the Savings' Bank they could only be improved at the rate of four per cent. per annum. But if this man subscribes to the Building Society the sum of 10s. 8d. per month, or a sum equal to his rent, he would at its expiration have the means of paying the purchase money, and so securing the freehold of the land; or should he from any circumstances be desirous to pay the principal before the expiration of the Society—he could do so, losing the premium which he might have to pay, and still have to make the same payment which he did before. In other words, the amount which he previously paid for interest or rent would require to be paid to the Society for interest on the loan. These payments would cease at the winding up of the Society.

Or should the member of the Society wish to benefit any institution to a larger extent than he could by an immediate payment, he could secure this object by taking as much stock as would make the monthly payments coincide with his means.—Thus, by subscribing to the Building Society 5s. 4d. per month during the existence of the Society, a sum of £50 would be accumulated at its expiration, which could be applied to the object intended to be benefited. And there can be no doubt that in many instances, if the founders of institutions were sure of such prospective benefactions, it would enable them more surely to lay the foundation for future usefulness. As for instance how many Churches, Schools, and Parsonages would be well and prudently commenced if the originators could only have some degree of assurance, that means would be forthcoming for their future maintenance.

It is well known that it is comparatively an easy matter to build a Church, but not so easy to find an endowment. If, however, the parties desiring to

have a Church built and endowed in any particular locality, would only combine their means and accumulate them in the Building Society, there would be no difficulty in securing any reasonable object; for should there be but twenty families in the neighbourhood, and each family should contribute only two shillings and eight-pence per month, they might with this small sum purchase wild lands to the value of £125, pay the interest thereon, and liquidate the principal, all in the space of about ten years, the probable duration of the Society. We need hardly add that when a community shall have so far interested themselves as to obtain the land, they will not neglect to take proper measures to secure its improvement, so that it would become a valuable endowment for the benefit of their children and children's children for all generations.

The desire of the Directors of the Metropolitan Building Society is to conduct it in such a way that it shall be profitable to every class of its members, whether they may have subscribed for the purpose of using it as a profitable Savings' Bank, a Loan Company, or as a medium of collecting their subscriptions for some benevolent object. In this desire they will be greatly assisted should the number of members be large, as a society of this kind can be much more profitably managed with a large income than a small one.

As intimated above, the third rule of the Society provides that interest will be allowed on all instalments paid in advance for any period not less than three months. In conformity with this regulation, the sum of 15s. 8d., paid in advance, will provide for twelve monthly instalments on one share. This will render the Society more generally useful to those members who from any circumstances may prefer paying their subscriptions in larger sums than would be required monthly.

For the convenience of such as may avail themselves of this rule, we subjoin the following

TABLE

Of the Sums required to pay in advance 12, 15 or 18 Monthly Payments in the Metropolitan Building Society.

SHARES.	Twelve Instalments.	Fifteen Instalments.	Eighteen Instalments.
1 Share	£ s. d. 0 15 8	£ s. d. 0 19 5	£ s. d. 1 3 2
2 "	1 11 4	1 18 10	2 6 4
3 "	2 7 0	2 18 3	3 9 6
4 "	3 2 8	3 17 8	4 12 8
6 "	4 14 0	5 16 6	6 19 0
8 "	6 5 4	7 15 4	9 5 4

SPECIAL PRAYER.

As elsewhere remarked, we are on the eve of a momentous crisis. The elections, which in a few weeks will engage the attention of Canada from one extremity to the other, will be productive of results mighty either for good or for evil, as affecting the moral well-being of our adopted land.

This being admitted, it surely will not be deemed obtrusive or presumptuous, if we suggest to all who "fear the Lord, honour the King," the propriety of their making our circumstances as a people, the subject of special prayer. Jehovah has permitted and invited us to call upon him in all seasons of danger and perplexity; and surely, unless we be virtual infidels we should avail ourselves of this precious privilege.

Alas! it is a privilege which, heretofore, we have most sinfully and unthankfully neglected. Too much have we trusted to our own might and our own wisdom for deliverance. Too much have we substituted the tortuous devices of the mere earthly politician, for the earnest, simple prayer of faith.

Let us then trust in the Lord with all our hearts, rather than lean so exclusively to our own understanding. Let us spread before Him the case of our colony, menaced as it is by the demagogue and infidel. And beseeching Him to cause all things to work together for the glory of His name, and the good of His Church, surely we may look for an answer in peace. God changeth not. The same ear which heard the penitential cry of Nineveh, is open to receive our supplication; and even as that great city obtained an exemption from the doom which it had righteously incurred, so may we look for a dispersal of the clouds which brood so darkly over our moral horizon!

OLD NONCONFORMITY V. MODERN DISSENT.

The name of Dr. Philip Doddridge will ever be pronounced with respect by the man of letters, and especially by the Biblical critic. Though, unhappily, a dissenter from the Anglican Church, he never banded with the polemical zealots, who, actuated by the basest and most unholy motives, sought to level the fair, Christ-founded structure to the ground. We commend the following passages, from a sermon of this distinguished writer, to the attention alike of Churchman and schismatic, as containing sentiments profitable at the present moment to both:—

"Ministers of all denominations, claim our prayers, and peculiarly those of Established Churches; where as the temporal emoluments are generally greatest, there is of course more to invite unworthy persons to offer themselves to the