

WEEKLY LITURGICAL

| Date | 1st Lesson | 2d Lesson |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Oct. 31, 21 S. AFF. TRIN. | M. Hab. 2 | Luke 16. |
| | E. Prov. 1. | Col. 1. |
| Nov. 1, ALL SAINTS DAY. | M. Wind. 3. | Heb. 12. |
| | E. " 5. | Rev. 1. |
| " 2 | M. Ecclus 16. | Luke 12. |
| | E. " 17. | Col. 2. |
| " 3 | M. " 18. | Luke 19. |
| | E. " 19. | Col. 3. |
| " 4 | M. " 20. | Luke 20. |
| | E. " 21. | Col. 4. |
| " 5 | M. 2 Sam 22 | Acts 23. |
| | E. Ecclus 23 | 1 The 1. |
| " 6 | M. Ecclus 21. | Luke 22. |
| | E. " 25. | 1 The 2. |
| " 7, 22 S. AFF. TRIN. | M. Prov. 2. | Luke 24. |
| | E. " 3. | 1 The 3. |

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—St. Lawrence Buildings.
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M.—
Terms of admission, Performing Members 25s. per annum;
Nonperforming 25s.
J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Dir. Conductor.
G. B. WYLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "A Presbyter of the Diocese of Toronto" came too late for insertion this week. It shall appear in our next.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1852.

The General Meeting of the Church Society will be held, D.V., on Wednesday, the 3rd November, at the Society's Board Room, No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, East, at 3 P.M.

On Wednesday the 10th there will be a special meeting of the Society, to take into consideration the statute vesting the patronage of the Rectories in the Church Society, and for the purpose of adopting such action thereon as its provisions may require, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

THOMAS S. KENNEDY,
S. C. S. D. T.

October, 17th 1852.

THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY BILL.

Last week we presented our readers with an abstract of the leading provisions of this Bill, which contains hardly one feature deserving commendation. It is true that the Institution which it virtually breaks up, had been considered by many a moral nuisance, casting a blight of infidelity over our Province, instead of invigorating it with the wholesome stream of Christian learning, and consequently we felt but slender concern in its fortunes. When, however, a portion of the revenue pertaining to the University comes to be detached therefrom and made the subject of disposal by the Legislature, the matter assumes a new aspect, and demands special consideration at our hands.

There cannot be the vestige of a doubt that originally the endowment of the Seminary in question, was conceived in favour of the United Church of England and Ireland. This proposition we need not stop to demonstrate. Our political opponents with all the most ingenious special pleading which they could command, have signally failed to refute it. Not merely in Canada, but in Great Britain and the United States of America, has its truth been admitted by unprejudiced, honest thinking men. To this admission, so generally made, is to be ascribed, mainly, the signal favour with which the proposition to erect Trinity College has been received in the quarters above mentioned. Men subscribed to that undertaking, more liberally than otherwise they would have done, from a generous desire to record their reprobation of an act of spoliation and wrong.

In these circumstances one would naturally imagine that when a portion of the endowment of this ill-omened University came to be devisable among other bodies, the Canadian branch of the Anglican Church would receive an equal dividend thereof. One would naturally conclude that the Provincial Legislature would from a compunctious feeling be anxious to bestow upon that communion a part of funds, to the whole of which they had made out such a morally strong claim.

Out of the Province it will be looked upon as a thing too monstrous for belief, that the very reverse of all this is the case.

In framing his Bill, Mr. Hincks has apparently exerted his utmost ingenuity to exclude the Church of England from the possibility of deriving the slightest benefit from the distribution of money proposed to be made. This will be plain to all who peruse

the following clause in the Act under consideration:

A sum to be divided among the several Colleges in Upper Canada, not exercising the power of granting Degrees except in Divinity and affiliated to the said University and receiving pecuniary aid from the legislature for the same year, the sum awarded to each such College, being in proportion to the amount of such aid received by it; Provided firstly, that the receipt of any portion of such sum by any College shall be held to imply an abandonment by such College of any clause in its charter providing for or authorizing any Religious Test or profession of faith on the part of any Student in such College, or of any Professor or Teacher therein, except the Professor of Divinity, and to be a declaration by such College that no such Religious Test or profession of faith shall be required of any Professor, Teacher or Student, except as aforesaid; Provided secondly, that the sum received by any such College under this section, shall be applied exclusively to the payment of the salaries of Professors and Teachers employed in such College, in teaching those branches of Knowledge and those only which shall form part of the course of the study prescribed by those Statutes of the University for Candidates for Degrees or Certificates of Proficiency, and that no part of such sum shall be applied to pay the salary or remuneration of any Professor or Teacher of Law, or of Medicine, Anatomy or other subject immediately connected with the study and practice of Medicine or Surgery; and provided, lastly, that the Senate of the University may require from any College in Upper Canada receiving aid from the said Income Fund or from Parliament, a statement shewing the manner in which the sum received as such aid shall have been expended, and such statement shall be embodied in the then next annual report of the Senate.

We repeat, without fear of contradiction, that the above-quoted clause virtually prohibits our Church from participating in the funds purposed to be divided.

That Church, in the most solemn manner, has declared, again and again, that she regards with horror any system of education which does not recognize a creed-defined system of Christianity. Trinity College is a magnificent standing record of this her maturely weighed and most solemn decision. And yet this singularly partial and tyrannical Bill would withhold from her every fraction of the Toronto University funds unless she consented to do violence to her principles, and stultify her own repeated and emphatic declarations. The College which she has founded with so much toil and at so great a cost must be liberalized down to the freezing point of infidelity, or be excluded from any share of monies which the Unitarian, the Jew, and the Hindoo, are eligible to receive!

The preamble of this outrageous Bill professes to take the University of London as a model: but this a mere piece of deceptive fanfaronade. There is no resemblance between the leading features of the proposed enactment and the charter of the above named institution. In no case does the London University withhold aid or privileges from bodies because they will not consent to abandon their religious characteristics. Such inquisitorial high-handedness is reserved for the liberal government of Canada in the year of grace, 1852!

The principle which we enunciated last week in reference to Public Schools, is most applicable to the question under consideration. Upon the principles of democracy we are fairly entitled to our equitable share of the surplus funds of the University of Toronto, unsoftened by restrictions which would render its reception by us an act at once dishonourable and sinful.

CHURCH FURNITURE.

We have received from Messrs. Newton, Jones and Willis of Birmingham, an illustrated Catalogue of the articles in Church Furniture, clerical robes &c, manufactured by them. It comprises a great variety of Communion-table covers—pulpit hangings, chancel carpets &c,—some of them exquisitely embroidered, and are priced at very low sums. We have left the catalogue at the office of this paper, where it may be referred to by all desirous of procuring any articles of the above description.

REACTION.

The evidence of reaction in the public mind upon the much agitated question of the Clergy Reserves was strikingly illustrated during the last week on Mr Brown's resolutions for the appropriation of the alleged excess of Reserves to Common School purposes. If the facts stated in reference to this question be true there was no necessity for obtaining the sanction of the Imperial Parliament to any legislation thereon as it was quite within the sphere and power of the Provincial Legislature; yet what was the decision to which they came? The resolutions of Mr Brown were negatived by a majority of 54 to 2, the minority being Messrs Brown and William Lyon Mackenzie; several of the members

who have been hitherto most prominent in their hostility to the principle of the Clergy Reserves having voted against the motion of Mr. Brown.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

We have received the November number of this excellent periodical, which more than sustains the reputation it had already acquired. It is now no longer doubtful that Canada is able to furnish a literary journal, at least equal, so far as talent is concerned, to what can be produced in the neighbouring Republic; and with pleasure we learn that the spirited publisher is reaping the fruits of his enterprise in a large and increasing circulation.

The contents of the number before us are of a very varied nature, comprising a judicious admixture of the grave and gay, suitable to the tastes of almost all descriptions of readers. We were especially pleased with the opening paper pointing out the real rivalry which should exist betwixt Canada and the United States, which, written in a lively vein, contains many suggestions well worthy of consideration. The coincidences in the lives of Tiberius and Louis XI. is likewise an article of much merit and ingenuity, and we regret that our limits will not permit us to transfer a portion of it to our columns.

Altogether, this is decidedly the best number of the *Anglo-American* which has yet appeared.

DEATH OF BISHOP TORRY.

It is our painful duty this week, to record the death of the Right Rev. Patrick Torry, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane. He expired at Peterhead on the 3d instant, having attained the venerable age of ninety years.

Though living in times of strife and controversy Bishop Torry enjoyed the respect and esteem of all parties, on account of his meek and amiable disposition. By the congregation in Peterhead, amongst whom he laboured for upwards of sixty years, he was much beloved, as an affectionate and faithful pastor.

It is said that the Rev. the Warden of Trinity College, Perth, will probably be elected to the vacant Bishopric.

Colonial News.

The Toronto Election Committee have entered on their labors, and sat for the first time on Saturday. There was some difficulty in a commencement caused by neither the Petitioners nor any one authorised to represent them appearing, although Mr. Richards so managed that Mr. McDougal of the *North American* was instructed to prosecute not on behalf of the Petitioners, but of some parties calling themselves Conservatives in this City, and between whom and the Government we have already hinted a good understanding subsists. These parties have in the kindest manner come forward to rescue the Government from the attacks of Mr. Boulton, and no doubt will be rewarded for such service if successful. The bail for the prosecution of the petition was given by Mr. David Roblin of Prince Edward District. After some preliminary enquiries the Committee adjourned to Monday.

The proceedings before the Committee have already disclosed that there are parties in this City professing Conservatism who would not rest content with attempts to sow dissension in the Conservative ranks, but would even aid the enemy against the cause they profess to advocate. We have our eye upon the parties, and at the fitting moment we shall bring their proceedings to light.—*British Canadian.*

The Lunatic Asylum proceedings have occupied our Grand Jury for three days, and their enquiry into the charges against Dr Scott have resulted in their presenting on Monday that that gentleman had illegally opened a letter addressed to another person. We rejoice that they have come to that decision, as not only the letter, but the whole of the case must now come before the country. When they do, the disclosures on the trial will be of a most strange nature, and then it will be ascertained whether or not the word "private" which now marks the letter in a different ink was borne on it, when the alleged violation of the seal took place. This will be a very important point and may lead to further investigation.

It is possible the trial may take place at the present sittings, and though we have the most ample information of the whole facts, yet any publication of them now would on our part be unseemly, and might be alleged as an attempt to defeat the ends of justice.

We understand that the espionage of the Hon. M. Cameron has not been confined to the Lunatic Asylum, but that Argus-eyed he

has penetrated the Customs department in this City, and that an underhand correspondence with a subordinate in that office has been detected. It is clear to us that no man can deem himself safe for an hour against such a system of legislative tyranny.—*Ibid.*

The existence of gold in Canada in large quantities seems to be established beyond all doubt. In our last we recorded the finding of a piece of gold on the Chaudiere which weighed 14½lbs., since then the Quebec papers state that a mass which weighed 42 pounds and worth over £2,000 has been found, and the Telegraph Report of Monday night adds that 38lbs of gold were obtained the previous day.—*Ibid.*

We learn by the Halifax papers that the interviews of Mr. Jackson, M. P., with the Governor on the subject of Railways in Nova Scotia are likely to lead to the same results as here—a division in the Cabinet and a rupture.—*Ibid.*

English papers received by the Last mail state that Gold in large quantities has been found at the Cape of Good Hope in the stronghold of the Caffres, the Waterkloof. This will be a stimulus to the levies in aid for which Lord Cathcart has hitherto called in vain.—*Ibid.*

We understand that a Maudamus has issued calling the Mayors of Quebec and Montreal to the Legislative Council. We suppose Toronto will be immediately added to the number.—*Ibid.*

THE CENSUS.

AGRICULTURAL ABSTRACT.

UPPER & LOWER CANADA.

| Lands, Produce, Live Stock, and Domestic Manufactures. | Lower Canada. | Upper Canada. | Total. |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------|
| No. of Persons occupying lands | 94449 | 99860 | 194309 |
| Of whom those hold | | | |
| 10 acres and under | 13261 | 9976 | 23237 |
| 10 to 20 | 2701 | 1839 | 4540 |
| 20 to 50 | 17409 | 18467 | 35876 |
| 50 to 100 | 37885 | 48027 | 85912 |
| 100 to 200 | 18608 | 18421 | 37029 |
| Over 200 | 4685 | 3080 | 7765 |
| No. of Acres held by | | | |
| the above | 8113915 | 9823233 | 17937148 |
| Under cultivation | 3605517 | 3697724 | 7303241 |
| Crops in 1851 | 2972953 | 2274586 | 4847539 |
| Pasture | 1502355 | 1367849 | 2870004 |
| Gardens and Orchards | 50209 | 55489 | 85698 |
| Wild or under wood | 4508398 | 6125509 | 10633907 |
| Under wheat | 427111 | 782115 | 1209226 |
| Barley | 42927 | 29916 | 72843 |
| Rye | 46007 | 38968 | 84975 |
| Peas | 165192 | 192109 | 357301 |
| Oats | 590422 | 421684 | 1012106 |
| Buckwheat | 51781 | 44265 | 96046 |
| Maize | 22669 | 70571 | 93240 |
| Potatoes | 73244 | 77672 | 150916 |
| Turnips | 3897 | 17135 | 21032 |
| Other crops, fallow & idle | 649708 | 600151 | 1249854 |
| Wheat, prod. in bush. | 3075868 | 12692352 | 15768220 |
| Barley | 668626 | 625875 | 1294501 |
| Rye | 341448 | 479651 | 821094 |
| Peas | 1182190 | 2873394 | 4055584 |
| Oats | 8967594 | 1193844 | 20161438 |
| Buckwheat | 530417 | 639384 | 1169801 |
| Maize | 400287 | 1606513 | 2006800 |
| Potatoes | 456111 | 4987475 | 9443586 |
| Turnips | 369909 | 3644942 | 4014851 |
| Clover & Grass Seeds | 18921 | 42460 | 61381 |
| Carrots | 82344 | 174895 | 257239 |
| Mangel Wurtzel | 103999 | 54226 | 168225 |
| Beans | 23602 | 18109 | 41711 |
| Hops lbs. | 111158 | 113064 | 224222 |
| Hay tons | 965653 | 681682 | 1647335 |
| Flax or Hemp . . . lbs. | 1867016 | 50650 | 1917666 |
| Tobacco | 488652 | 764476 | 1253128 |
| Wool | 1430976 | 2699764 | 4130740 |
| Maple Sugar | 6190694 | 3581505 | 9772199 |
| Cider galls. | 53327 | 70162 | 754939 |
| Fulled Cloth . . . yards | 780891 | 527466 | 1308357 |
| Linen | 889523 | 14955 | 904478 |
| Flannel | 860850 | 1169301 | 2030151 |
| Bulls, Oxen & Steers | 111819 | 193982 | 305801 |
| Milch Cows | 294514 | 290924 | 591438 |
| Calves and Heifers | 180317 | 254988 | 435305 |
| Horses | 236077 | 203300 | 439277 |
| Sheep | 629827 | 968022 | 1597849 |
| Pigs | 256219 | 569237 | 825456 |
| Butter lbs. | 9637152 | 15976315 | 25613467 |
| Cheese | 511014 | 2267776 | 2778790 |
| Beef barrels | 68747 | 817746 | 886493 |
| Pork | 223870 | 528129 | 751999 |
| Fish | 48363 | 47589 | 95952 |

The grain crops in Lower Canada are all taken in the minot and not in the bushel, excepting the townships.

Beef and pork are very incorrectly given in both parts of the province.

The fish in Lower Canada is exclusively of the Gaspe and Bonaventure fisheries, of which there is a separate report.

W. C. CROFTON,
Secretary Board of Registration.