

for the secularization of the Reserves, and appropriating the proceeds for the benefit of the country in any manner which the well expressed wishes of the people may desire." Do not Mr. Freeman, and every other candidate holding similar views, well know that the Reserves are beyond their control and influence? Do they not at all know that their own leaders have over and over again publicly declared it to be the case? Then wherefore bring such a question up; it lacks honesty on its face, and shows a desire to make fools of men wishing to act an honorable part, but are being deceived by those who would be rulers and Judges if they could.

The Hon. W. B. Robinson arrived in Barrie on Wednesday evening. We suppose he intends to remain until after the election, which will be, in his case, a matter of form, as there will be no opposition to his re-election.—Barrie Magnet.

The Winter appears to have set in; every day during the last week there has been a greater or less fall of snow. We have now six inches, and sleighing is good. We are informed that in Nottawagosa snow lies at the least two feet deep.—Barrie Magnet.

A PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.—We are informed on good authority, that T. C. Street, Esq., of Niagara Falls, President of the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada, gave an order before he left England to the Colonial Agent for Canada at the World's Exhibition, to purchase whatever he might think would be useful to the Association, at his (Mr. Street's) expense. This is indeed a noble act of liberality on the part of the worthy President, and we are sure that the Association, and the public generally, will not fail to appreciate it.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE.—We regret to have to announce the commencement of acts of violence.—After the nomination, two Canadian gentlemen were beaten by persons supposed to be of the ministerial candidates. These gentlemen are named Anne Dorion and Quevillon, both friends of Mr. Papineau. Yesterday, it is notorious that a great deal more liquor must have been drunk to their healths than was required by any bodily weakness on the part of those who imbibed.—Montreal Herald, 27th Nov.

REFORM CONSISTENCY.—Mr. Strange, one of the three Auctioneers, who are now in the field, as candidates on the radical ticket, put out an address on Saturday night, condemning Sectarian Schools, then drew it in again, and put out a second address without the obnoxious clause on Monday morning.—Patriot.

Some hot-headed individuals who distinguished themselves in this city not long since as Anti-Clergy Reserve agitators, tried the same game in Vaughan last week, and we rejoice to hear that the attempt was a complete failure. The meeting (which was called by requisition according to law) was in the first place exceedingly small, and in the next, was so indisposed to witness a display of the kind, that the first of the agitators who attempted to speak was summarily put down, and all subsequent attempts to obtain a hearing were fruitless. It is gratifying that the sturdy yeomen of the townships have at length determined to set their faces against this manufacture of political capital by clerical gentlemen, under pretext of a desire for the purity of religion.—Patriot.

TORONTO CITY ELECTION.—The following is a list of the polling places and Returning Officers of each Ward:—St. Lawrence Ward, City Hall, R. G. Dalton. St. Patrick's Ward, Patrick's Market, W. B. Watson. St. George's Ward, Albany Buildings, J. Bell. St. David's Ward, School House, Berkley-street, G. Brooke. St. Andrew's Ward, Firemen's Hall, A. G. McClean. St. James's Ward, Court House.

The Cobourg Star suggests to every elector a fair test by which to measure the value of the "blessing" of a "liberal" government:—"Take your receipts for taxes for 1847 when the Conservatives were in power, and the receipts for 1851, and strike a balance, when you will find that your taxes have doubled if not tripled under four years of reform government."

We have this day the painful duty to record another accidental death. The deceased in this instance was a lad named Heally, whose parents reside on Adelaide-street, near the General Hospital. On Friday last the deceased was in the act of holding a horse at his father's door, when the animal kicked him, from the effects of which he died on the following day.—Colonist.

ACCIDENT AT ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL.—On Friday, while the workmen at the new Cathedral were hoisting up a large stone to its destined position on the wall, the iron hook which fastened the stone gave way, just as Mr. John Harkness, stone-cutter, was guiding it to its place, and it fell to the scaffold below, carrying Mr. Harkness with it, a distance of 12 feet, by which means his leg was broken below the knee, and his body otherwise lacerated. The man who fell from a scaffold of the same building two days ago, a distance of 60 feet, and so miraculously escaped with his life, is doing well.—Globe.

FIRE IN PARIS.—We regret to state that on Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the store of Mr. T. M. Daly, in the Lower Village of Paris. When the flames were discovered, they had so far gained head, that it was with some difficulty the clerks could make their escape with their lives, consequently none of the valuable stock on the premises could be saved. Meantime the flames had utterly consumed the premises in which they originated, and all their contents, together with the office of the Great Western Railroad Company, and all their books and papers; but all the surrounding buildings were saved, although considerably scorched. The loss to Mr. Daly will be very severe, he being only insured for £300, while the stock exceeded in value twice that sum. The building was the property of Mr. Henry Capron, and we believe was insured.—Galt Reporter.

FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.—In a late number of the Boston Journal we have the following:—

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.—Since we spoke upon this subject a few weeks since, we have heard of a new project which has been started by one of the leading men of Canada, a gentleman of great wealth and ability, who is desirous to see a union of views. It is that Canada will place the staple products of Europe on a par with the United States, and that the staple products of Canada and the United States will be free in the ports of each. In other words, to make a protective league between the two governments, against the cheap labour and the surplus productions of Europe. Some of the objections made against reciprocity in our

former article will also lie against this arrangement, but we think they are outweighed by the manifest benefits of a union of the North American States for mutual protection. The raw productions of Canada—her wheat and her lumber, would enter into our markets in competition with the same articles produced by us; but on the other hand, the greatly increased demand for our manufactures to supply the Canadian consumption, would increase the consumption of those raw materials in our manufacturing States to an extent fully equal to the additional supply. Whether the Canadian Parliament is bold enough, and patriotic enough to adopt such a measure, remains to be seen. If so, we do not apprehend that any difficulty will arise on our side.—Free traders cannot object to it, for it is free trade.—Protectionists cannot object to it, for it will carry out their principle upon a broader scale. And in a national point of view it will serve the all important purpose of strengthening the feelings of amity and good will between the two countries. It will in the end unite North America in a league offensive and defensive—in peace and in war—against the world, for the union of interest will be perfect, and the mere fact that we live under different governments wholly independent of each other in all other respects, will never lead to discord while we both feel that we have but one interest, and that each has done for the other all that can be done for the common good of both.

No proposition like the above has, we believe, been made by any one in Canada. It amounts, indeed, practically to Annexation. The report has arisen from Mr. Isaac Buchanan having expressed his opinion to the effect that it is the height of lumber and absurdity to expect Free Trade with the United States, seeing this could never be submitted to by Brother Jonathan unless precisely the same customs duties were levied at the sea ports of both countries.—Colonist.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that Spectator's communications reached us too late for insertion this week. The first of his letters shall appear in our next.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 4, 1851.

THE ELECTIONS.

Before our next issue we shall be in a condition to record the results of several of our Parliamentary election contests. From all that we can gather, the prospects of the Conservative party are as cheering as the most sanguine friends of religion and social order could desire. Unanimity in the Constitutional ranks, is all that is necessary to secure a victory, which, with the blessing of God, may go far to avert the storm of democratic infidelity which threatens to convulse and devastate our province.

An impression, we find, generally prevails, that parties possessing freeholds in Upper Canada are disqualified from voting if they be not resident thereon. This is altogether a misapprehension. It is true that the Hincks-Baldwin administration did all in their power to disfranchise the out-voters of Upper Canada, but the discreditable attempt was put down by the late House of Assembly.

Conservative out-voters, we trust, will not fail to act upon their privileges, and record their votes in the districts where they may possess the legal qualification. The poll for Halton commences to-day, and the Toronto friends of Dr. Hamilton, who are freeholders in that county, should not neglect to tender him their suffrages.

PLACING THE EPISCOPATE IN COMMISSION.

We have perused with attention and impartiality the Pastoral Letter recently addressed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of his Diocese. It is a judicious and temperate statement of facts, and cannot fail to carry conviction to every unbiased and properly constituted mind.

The question which the Pastoral discourse lies within a very narrow compass. His Lordship says:

"You are perhaps aware that the Newfoundland School Society has in past years given assistance towards the payment of Schoolmasters in this diocese.— Before, however, I had had time to visit these schools, or make myself acquainted with any details respecting them, the Rev. Mr. Dunn, from Newfoundland, called on me in April last, having been introduced by Mr. Bond, and informed me that the Newfoundland School Society had ceased to exist, having been merged in a new Society existing in London, to be called henceforth 'the Colonial Church and School Society.' He placed in my hands a small printed document, and asked for my sanction and support as Bishop of this Diocese. I was shown no 'Rules' of the new Society; but I could not but feel that a new principle was being introduced into their operations here; and as I belonged to a Colonial Church Society (the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel) already actively at work amongst us, I feared that there might be division and strife, caused by the introduction of a separate agency in the very same field; and I could not see my way clear, so as to allow me to accede to his proposal."

Mr. Dunn was not to be discouraged by such a trifling obstacle as Episcopal disapprobation. He left his Lordship "with the purpose of proceeding to England; but he first made a visitation tour through a great part of the Diocese, in order that he might be able to make his report to the Committee of his new Society in London?"

Armed with instructions from the Lay Prelates, whose agent he professes to be, Mr. Dunn makes his appearance in Montreal. The Bishop continues:

"On Friday, the 3d of October last, Mr. Dunn called on me in my private study, and presented to me a printed Account Report of the Colonial Church and School Society, for 1849, in my hands, informed me that he was now returned from England, and had called to let me know what had been decided upon for this Diocese, viz.:—that seven Schoolmasters, of a missionary spirit, were at once to be sent out here; that

one of them (who has since arrived) was to be stationed in this city, to assist Mr. Bond, the Society's agent here, to act as a Scripture Reader, and have the care of the Hospital. I could not but feel considerable surprise and deep distress at such an announcement. I foresaw at once that much difficulty and trouble for the Church must ensue; although I was not then aware (not the slightest communication having been ever made to me on the subject) that Mr. Dunn had also settled every thing for the transfer of the mission of Sabrevois to the care of the Colonial Church and School Society? having entered into arrangements about it in June last, and reported to the Committee in London. In the course of conversation Mr. Dunn assured me that it was wished, that every thing should be placed under my superintendence. I replied by reference to their own printed Rules:

"1. The Society shall be designated 'the Colonial Church and School Society' the object of which shall be to send Clergymen, Catechists, and Schoolmasters to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to British residents in other parts of the world."

"3. The selection, appointments, removal and field of labour of all the agents, together with the amounts of their respective salaries, shall rest entirely with the Committee of the Society. The Clergymen employed by the Society shall be subjected to the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction of their Dioceses. The Schools shall be open at all times to the visits of the Diocesan, and the parochial and missionary clergy in their respective districts."

"4. No books shall be used in the Society's Schools except with the approval of the Committee."

"I could well understand that, as long as I did the work of the Committee in London, and they received favourable reports of me from their superintendent, that all would go on smoothly; but if we ever came to any difference of opinion, and I wished them to do my work, they would fall back on Rule 3, and control the Bishop in his own Diocese. Mr. Dunn said, he felt confident that such a case was very unlikely to occur, and he was sure that the gentlemen acting for the Society here would always be desirous to consult me and my wishes."

Most naturally did the Bishop ask in reply:

"If no such case is contemplated as likely to occur, why insert such a rule at all?—I supposed it was there for some purpose; what was its meaning? I had no intention of placing the Episcopate in commission, and handing its duties over to any society whatever. That I should be most happy to be relieved from much of my present individual responsibility; but that it must be, not by handing over my duties to a private Committee in London, but by acting with the Church Synodically here. And therefore I must entirely decline having any thing to do with his Society's operations."

This was plain speaking, one would naturally suppose. Did the parties addressed govern themselves accordingly? We shall see.

On the day succeeding the conversation above quoted, Messrs. Dunn and Bond had an interview with the Rev. Mr. Gaven, to settle finally about the Mission at Sabrevois. The first question of that gentleman most properly was—"has this alteration the sanction of the Bishop?" "I do not know," says His Lordship "the exact words of the reply, but by their own admission they gave him encouragement to proceed." That this encouragement was tantamount to an answer in the affirmative, is demonstrated by what ensued. On the next day being Sunday, Mr. Gaven, believing that he was acting with his Diocesan's knowledge and approval, announced to his congregation that he was henceforth to be transferred to the care of the "Colonial Church and School Society," and placed as a Missionary on their list!!

We know not how this conduct would be defined in the language of Clergymen. Our ship-owning friends, we presume, would characterise it as crimping!

What follows is precisely on a par with this most disingenuous and underhand proceeding. We quote again from the Pastoral:

"On Friday, the 10th October, a meeting was held in St. George's School-room, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Association of the Colonial Church and School Society for the District of Montreal! Certain of the Clergy and Laity were invited to attend, and asked to take part in the proceedings; and the Clergy were pressed to join in the matter, because the Society had the sanction of the names of certain of the English and Colonial Bishops. I could not but ask Mr. Bond afterwards, whether, since I heard that he had on such grounds appealed to the Clergy of this Diocese, he had also informed them that he knew that their own Bishop had decidedly objected to the Society's operations here? He admitted that he had not done so!"

The amiable Prelate adds—"this was hardly fair to them or to me." Our wonder is that he could so far command himself as to refrain from employing immeasurably stronger epithets when alluding to the conduct of his tortuous Presbytry.

Thus briefly does the Bishop sum up his objections to the association patronised by Messrs. Dunn and Bond.

1st—I object to the Rules of the Society, as being in opposition to the principles of the Church.

2d—I object to the conduct of the agents—the manner in which the Society's operations have been introduced and conducted.

3d—I object to the introduction of the Society into this Diocese, as being calculated to create division amongst us, when we were united; and thereby producing weakness instead of strength."

On the whole, the Lord Bishop of Montreal was not merely justified in following the course which he has adopted, he was in peratively bound to do so. A more audacious attempt to encroach upon the legitimate functions of the Episcopate, ever fell under our notice. Had it been submitted to, the succeeding Prelate would have provided himself with his ordination vows, and put himself the degradation of the mitre with which he was invested. To borrow his own significant words HE WOULD HAVE PLACED THE EPISCOPATE IN COMMISSION.

TORONTO PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

On Monday the nomination of Candidates took place in front of the Court House, on a platform erected for the occasion. The proceedings, which commenced at noon, continued till about five o'clock, p. m., and on the whole were conducted in an orderly manner. The following candidates were proposed:—

Mr. H. Sherwood; proposed by Mr. J. Duggan, seconded by Mr. J. Harrington.

Mr. W. H. Boulton, proposed by Mr. W. Atkinson, seconded by Mr. T. Armstrong.

Mr. G. P. Ridout; proposed by Mr. G. Dennison, sen., seconded by Mr. Ritchie.

Mr. T. J. O'Neill; proposed by Mr. McIntosh, seconded by Mr. Burgess.

Mr. James M. Strange; proposed by Dr. Hayes, seconded by Mr. Whittemore.

Mr. Samuel Thompson; proposed by Mr. E. G. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. Rowell.

Mr. F. C. Capreol; proposed by Mr. D. Maitland, seconded by J. Gibson.

After the various parties interested had addressed the assemblage, a show of hands was taken, which the returning officer (Mr. Sheriff Jarvis) declared to be in favour of Messrs. Sherwood and Bolton. A poll being demanded on the part of the other candidates, the Returning Officer announced that it would commence on Tuesday first. It is a misfortune that so many candidates have offered on the Conservative side, but we hope that, before the polling day, matters will be so arranged as to prevent the necessity for dividing the party.

COUNTY OF OXFORD—CLOSE OF THE POLL FIRST DAY.

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Vansittart - 800, Hincks - 640, Majority for Vansittart - 160.

WHO SHALL BE ELECTED?

"It cannot be doubted but there is as great a desire of glory in a ring of wrestlers or cudgel players, as in any more refined competition for superiority."—HUGHES.

It cannot be denied that the Conservative electors throughout the country have at present a very difficult as well as responsible duty to perform. The difficulties attending the discharge of this duty have been, we regret to find, in many instances multiplied by an indiscreet want of unanimity among the leading men of the party. In many constituencies the interest has been divided, in the proposition of two or more candidates professing the same views and principles; and a very unbecoming display of rival partizanship has been made, where all ought to be united in a common desire to stem the torrent of irreligious and demoralizing Socialism, now seeking to inundate the Province. We do not propose to enter into a discussion of the merits or claims of the respective parties who have been either put forward by friends, or who have voluntarily raised the standard of dissension within our ranks, but we earnestly invite the serious consideration of the electors generally for the threatening aspect of the political horizon. No one, however biased he may be by personal predilection, or whatever his obligations to an individual are, will deny the fact that the men whom it is attempted to foist upon the country as a Government, are not those he would select were the construction of the Cabinet left to his choice. Why then strengthen the position of our foes by affording their political friends the opportunity of creeping into Parliament through the weakening influence of our disunion?

This is truly now a struggle of men—principles would seem to be in abeyance. It is doubtless a wise precaution to take, in order to secure efficient legislation, that our representatives should possess talent, wealth, influence and information, but where the vital welfare of a Christian community is at stake, something more is required, nay is essentially necessary, and all are culpable, who overlook this great qualification—a strict adherence to the constitutional principles which have always guided us in both Church and State polity. The ALTAR and the THRONE—these are the great rallying points of all true Conservatives, and their very integrity is now threatened.

We repudiate the novel method adopted, of choice by "convention"; it savours too strongly of the leaven of Republicanism for us. Let every man, however, make up his mind as to the Candidate he thinks will most nearly meet the requirements for membership, and freely and frankly express his opinion when canvassed for his vote; by this means—the old and we think the only natural way—contending parties will soon discover by a comparison of their pledges with the total number of electors in the respective constituencies, what their ultimate chance of success may be, and those who after this discovery persist in maintaining a factious opposition, deserve the obloquy of every honest elector. Ere it be too late then, we warn our friends to avoid the dangers which will assuredly follow this vain and us contest for personal supremacy. Sacrifice every minor wish and desire to the one great hope of saving our country from the anarchy which threatens it. The public character and history of those who seek for election is well known: if among these there is no one