

one might judge by the continued display made by this unique couple of their array, they were as happy and as well satisfied with one another as the most fashionably dressed and most elegant couple, who promenade Broadway, New York, or New Bond-Street, London.—Having thus brought your patient readers fairly to Washington and having told them about most things there which I deem worthy of notice, I conclude my rough notes with many thanks to you for printing them and to those who have read them, for their great patience in doing so; and with a hope that I may be spared to give you and your readers some rough notes of what I have seen and may see on this side the broad Atlantic.

I remain, &c.,

A. SUBSCRIBER.

May, 1850.

### Colonial.

**FIRE.**—We regret to learn that a house, the property of Mrs. Petrie, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Petrie, was burnt to the ground on Tuesday last, between nine and ten o'clock, A.M., in Buford. The house was not quite completed, and the cause of the fire, as we are informed, is attributed to a few children who were playing with matches. A portion of the house was occupied by Mrs. Petrie, and by the prompt action of those present, we are happy to say the whole of her furniture was saved. We deeply sympathize with Mrs. Petrie at her sudden and unexpected loss.—*Brantford Courier.*

**THE GREAT TEA SALE.**—The cargo of Teas imported by Gillespie, Moffatt & Co., was sold yesterday by Mr. John Leeming. The Auctioneer did his duty well—the Sale was attended by a number of Upper Canada buyers, and about three thousand chests and packages of Tea were sold in two hours, the bidding being rapid and spirited beyond example in Montreal, and the sale going off without a jar or interruption of any kind. We are told that the proceeds of this sale amount to £25,000 or upwards, and we only hope that the enterprising firm, who have re-opened this branch of commerce, will derive a proportionate profit from their spirited undertaking.—*Montreal Courier.*

**The Funeral of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec** was celebrated this morning, with the most imposing ceremony. The stores and shops were generally closed, and at about eight o'clock there was an immense crowd gathered in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral; one would have said that the whole population was there. All the vessels in the harbour had their colours lowered half-mast; all the disposable troops in the garrison, the royal artillery, the 19th regiment, and the 71st Highlanders, formed a double hedge along the line of procession, which extended from the Archbishop's palace along Montague and Fort Streets, crossing the Place d'Arms to St. Louis Street, thence descended to the other side of the Place d'Arms to St. Lewis Street, and thence by Treasure and Bande Streets to the Cathedral, which was all lined with black. Mgr. Turgeon will take possession of the See, to-morrow at two o'clock.—*Le Canadien, October 7th.*

**At a meeting of the City Council** held on the 11th instant, it was resolved that it is expedient to appoint a Recorder and a Police Magistrate, for the administration of justice in this City, and that, at present, both offices be filled by the same person. It was also resolved that the Recorder be a person fully qualified to discharge the duties of the offices in question, and that, therefore the Government be requested by the City Council, to bestow the appointment on him.

**NIAGARA ASSIZES.**—The case of the Captains of the *Despatch* and *Commerce*, which created so painful an interest last summer, in consequence of the loss of the latter vessel and a large number of her passengers, did not go to trial. The Grand Jury, after a patient and strict examination, threw out the bill against Capt. Cochrane of the *Commerce*, and exonerated that gentleman from all blame. A true bill was found against Capt. McSwain of the *Despatch*, who entered into recognizances in the sum of £500, for his appearance; but when the case was called on the Captain was nowhere to be found, and it was understood that he had left the country. The witnesses, many of whom had travelled a long distance, and lost a great deal of time and money in furthering the ends of justice, were permitted to return to their homes yesterday.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

**WESTERN BUILDING SOCIETY.**—The next Loan Meeting takes place this evening, when the sum of £1000 will be offered for loan.

**INQUEST.**—On Saturday the 12th inst., an Inquest was held at Wellington Square, before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner, on the body of an Infant that had been clandestinely buried in Knox's Church yard, as is supposed about ten days previous; it having been interred in a part of the ground that was reserved for other purposes. On the grave being seen it excited suspicion, and on further examination a box was discovered about nine inches below the surface and after clearing away the earth, it was found to be nailed, and to contain the body of an Infant, apparently about six or eight days old. The parties who made the discovery immediately applied to a Magistrate for information how to proceed, as they thought the child had died from unfair means, but the Magistrate strange to say, told them that they might bury the corpse again and accordingly it was done. The Coroner received information on Friday Evening and proceeded early on Saturday morning to Wellington Square, when the body was disinterred and a post mortem examination held, and after a careful examination of the Medical gentleman, and other witnesses, the Jury returned a verdict to the following effect, that the deceased died from suffocation by strangulation, caused by some party or parties unknown.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

**AGROUND IN THE GALLOPS.**—The tug steamer *William*, in descending the river a few days since with two vessels in tow, run aground in the Gallops rapids. One of the vessels, the *Elizabeth*, loaded with wheat, is also aground, but will probably be got off with some damage. The cargo is insured. It is expected the *William* will also be saved.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

**FIRE AT CHATHAM.**—A large fire lately occurred in the town of Chatham, destroying the Albion Hotel and several merchants' shops. Several valuable horses were burned before they could be rescued from their stables.

360 vessels passed through the Welland Canal, during the past month of September, a greater number than in the corresponding month of any previous year. Of the number mentioned, 133 went up, and 93 down for American, and 68 up and 66 down for Canadian ports.

**A CHILD LOST.**—The *Simcoe Standard* says, that a girl, four years of age, wandered into the woods on Tuesday the 1st instant, from the residence of its father, an industrious settler, named Kyle, in the township of Charlotteville. A search was made, day and night, by all the men in the neighbourhood, from the time the child was missed, until near noon on the following Sunday, when the lifeless body was found near a spot that had been repeatedly traversed.

**Robert Coles, Teller of the City Bank, Quebec,** has absconded with some \$7000. A reward of \$1000 is offered for his apprehension.

**On Friday evening, the 4th instant,** the Hon. W. Cayley, the member for the County of Huron, was entertained by a number of his constituents at the British Hotel, Woodstock.

**GOOD NEWS.**—We understand that letters have been received to-day by the Executive Committee of the Railway, from England and Ireland, which hold out prospects of the enterprise being as favourably looked on in England as it has been on this side of the Atlantic, and stating that if proper means are used, there will be no difficulty in getting the Stock taken.—*St. John's Courier.*

**On Monday night** the barn of a man named Wilson, situated near the Chippawa Forks, in the township of Winkfield, was fired and burned to the ground. The owner had just finished threshing and cleaning 600 bushels of wheat, and to prevent robbery of it, two men took up their lodgings in the barn. They barely escaped, being roused by a neighbour who saw the fire, and was aware of their being there.

**A melancholy accident** occurred at Whitby, on Sunday the 29th ult., to a little girl daughter of Mr. Thornton, the Congregational minister. The child was sitting reading and rocking near the stove. Unfortunately the chair balanced backward with her and she putting out her hands to save herself, caught a kettle of boiling water standing on the stove and falling to the floor drew upon her the scalding water. No treatment could save her. She lived only six days.

**SALE OF PUBLIC ROADS.**—On Tuesday the 15th inst., Mr. Beekman, sold at the Court House, Toronto, the Northern, Eastern and Western County Roads, leading into the city of Toronto, to the Toronto Road Company—bid off by James Beaty for £75,100.

Port Whitby and the Seagow Road, were then put up for sale, at the upset price of £20,000, and purchased by Peter Perry, as President of the Port Whitby, Ontario, Simcoe and Seagow Co., for £20,100.

Mr. Wm. Weller, Mayor of Cobourg, purchased the Port Hope and Rice Lake Road, on behalf of the Corporation, for £4,000, and the farce ended.

**THE CHAIR OF ANATOMY.**—We are informed that on Saturday a special Meeting of the University Senate was held, to report the names of three gentlemen to the Governor General, for the vacant Professorship of practical Anatomy. The following gentlemen were selected from those sent down, by the Caput: Dr. Richardson, Dr. Bethune, and Dr. Deazeley. The report of the Caput placing Dr. Bethune's name first, was dissented from, and by a vote of twelve to four, Dr. Richardson's name was placed first on the list for His Excellency's consideration.—*Globe.*

#### SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Toronto, 12th October, 1850.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Alexander Grant, of Osgood Hall, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, in the room of John Shuter Smith, Esq., resigned.

Alexander Leith, of Toronto, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to Thomas Lightbody, of Toronto, and George Neimeier, of Peterborough, to practice Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1850.—N. W. Esq., Bowmanville, rem. vol. 13; Mr. W. S. Nelson, rem.; G. K., Esq., Thorold, rem.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Sabbath Songs, No. 1," in our next.

We have been requested by the conductors of the *Journal of Education* to insert a long article in answer to a short paragraph copied into this paper from the *Picton Gazette*—and which was headed "A Nice Job." It is sufficient to say that the conductors disclaim any intention of making a pecuniary profit by the publication of their Journal.

The verses intitled "Trust in the Lord," though betraying taste, and devotional feeling, do not quite reach our poetical standard. With a little practice the writer may succeed better in another attempt.

Several editorial articles including "The Perversion of Viscount Fielding," and "The Godless Colleges of Ireland," are unavoidably postponed till our next.

"A Son of the Church" next week if possible.

The communication of "A Clergyman of the Church of England," came to hand too late to be considered this week.

Various causes have prevented the completion of the Index to vols. 12 and 13, but it is now in hands and will be issued with the least possible delay.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1850.

#### THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

We learn that the Lord Bishop of Toronto purposes leaving England by the Royal Mail Steamer which sails from Liverpool on Saturday first. May God grant him a speedy and happy return to his Diocese!

#### THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

We have long been of opinion, that not only in the Mother Country, but also among ourselves, the greatest ignorance prevails as to the actual state of the United Church of England and Ireland established amongst us. The justice of this

opinion is forced upon us by a perusal of "The Eighth Annual Report of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, for the year ending 31st March, 1850," which has just been published; and from which we find that the Society's income for the past year has been as follows:—

Receipts of the Society for the year ending 31st March, 1850 (not including moneys received on trust, and sales in Depository).....	£1678 11 11½
The income of the several Branches has amounted to.....	£1942 4 8
From which deduct the sum remitted to the Parent Society.....	467 18 9
	£1474 5 11½

Total receipts of the Society and District Branches, for the year ending 31st March, 1850.....

Now, the proportion of the population of the Diocese that professedly belongs to the Church is estimated at 200,000 souls; and if we divide the above sum of £3153 17s. 10d. amongst them, we shall find that it will give as the large sum of three pence three farthings as the annual contribution of each individual Churchman for the maintenance of the Church in Canada West!!

This is conclusive evidence either that the local provision for its spiritual necessities is believed to be of the most ample nature as derived from other sources, or that the members of that Church are either indifferent to its maintenance and regardless of all spiritual ministrations, or, though anxious to uphold the former and enjoy the latter, are so poor in this world's goods that they cannot each bestow so much as *fort pence annually* for the wants of that Church to which they belong! Let us, however, investigate and ascertain the probable pecuniary resources of that Church from whatever source derived, and the labour required from its ministers, and contrast them with the worldly means of their flock, the duties which they owe to their Church, and the extent to which they discharge them, contrasted with what they might do.

In the year 1783, the population of Canada West (over the entire of which this Diocese extends) comprised a population of about 10,000 souls: it now amounts to nearly 800,000,—of whom fully one-fourth are members of the United Church of England and Ireland, scattered over a territory of nearly thirty millions of acres. At an early date, the good King George III., foreseeing the future importance of this noble Province, and desirous to lay the foundation of a permanent provision for the increasing spiritual necessities of its inhabitants, and as an example to others, reserved more than two millions of acres of land in this Diocese as a part endowment for the maintenance of the Protestant faith; and yet with this ample beginning the supply of pastors who ministered in this Province has ever been scanty in the extreme,—the progressive numbers being: in 1786, 1; in 1792, 2; in 1803, 4; in 1812, 5; in 1819, 10; in 1825, 22; in 1827, 30; in 1833, 46; in 1841, 90; and at the present time, 131. Of these latter, however, thirty-two are located in towns, six are engaged exclusively on the Indian Mission, and the residue (ninety-three) is all that remains to meet the spiritual wants of about three hundred and fifty townships now organized in the Diocese, each of which is about one hundred square miles in extent. Hence, the sphere of duty of those ninety-three clergymen either extends over thirty-five thousand square miles of country, or must be confined to ninety-three townships, allowing but one minister for each hundred square miles: thus leaving the inhabitants of two hundred and fifty-eight townships in a state of utter spiritual destitution.

It will at once be asked, how could such be the case with a primary endowment from the Sovereign of more than two millions of acres of land for the purposes of the Church. But we must remember that in these latter godless times the property of the Church in the British empire has been but little respected, and the State endowments for its support, in particular, have been but baits to attract the hungry sharks which attend its course. At an early date, those "Clergy Reserves," as they are called, were so attacked; and for a time there was every probability that all would have been swept away. At length, in the year 1840, an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, which was intended to secure to the Church five-twelfths of those Reserves, and the seven-twelfths were set apart for the professed object of satisfying the cravings of all other denominations of Christians within this Diocese. That Act further authorized the sale of these five-twelfths, and that the proceeds should be invested in British or Canadian funds, in order that therefrom an income might arise which could be applied to meet the religious wants of the Church. For some years, those Reserves were so managed that the income was either swallowed up in the expenses of management, or its collection unattended to; but at length, in 1845, the large arrears due on the reserved lands which had been leased at an annual rent were for the first time in course of vigorous collection; and from thence to the present time the following will be found a pretty

correct estimate of the income of the Church derived from the Clergy Reserves:—

In 1845.....	£12016 6 4
" 1846.....	9945 7 11
" 1847.....	15001 15 3
" 1848.....	10439 6 8
" 1849.....	11500 0 0

and should the reserved lands unfortunately be all sold, as they must and the proceeds invested, under the provisions of the Act of 1840, the annual income to arise therefrom in perpetuity cannot exceed £33,000, currency,—a sum that would afford little more than £94 per annum for the wants of the Church in each of the three hundred and fifty townships already organized; whilst nothing would be left for its future maintenance in a far greater extent of country now totally unsettled, but which we hope to see at no distant day as densely peopled, and at least to the same extent brought within the influence of Gospel truth, and the joyful sound of the Church-going bell.

But the Clergy Reserves are not the only other source of income of the Church. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has for some time granted annually to its Missionaries £5,000; the Stewart Missions contribute £200; the Missions of the New England Society about £500. The annual value of lands endowed is about £1200, being a total of ..... £6900 0 0

To this add the average sum for five years arising from the Clergy Reserves ..... 11780 0 0

And three-pence three-farthings, annually, as the average contribution of 200,000 members 3153 17 10½

The present income of the Church is ..... £21,834 9 1½

being less than £160 to each clergyman, including the Bishop, Archdeacons, and other ministers, and subject to many outgoings, including pensions paid to the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen. To this sum, if the Clergy Reserves yielded to the amount estimated—namely, £33,000—we should add the difference from it to £11780 11s. 3d., as above, being £21,219, and we have the ultimate limit of its income at £42,123 17s. 10½d., which even still would allow but £120 a-year for the Church wants in three hundred and fifty organized townships; and where, would we ask, are the funds for its maintenance in the unsettled districts to come from?

At the present moment, there are but 131 clergymen for a population of 200,000, or 1500 for each clergyman, scattered on the average over a space of one hundred square miles. For the due discharge of the duty on this extent of territory, 195 additional clergymen are at present needed; but there are no funds from which to supply the want: and even the limited number we at present have, we can by no means reckon as permanent; for if at any time the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel should be so circumstanced as to render the withdrawal of their grant obligatory, the services of about fifty of the present clergy in the Province should be dispensed with, and as many individuals reduced perhaps to actual poverty. There is little to expect from the Clergy Reserves. They are at present producing comparatively little; and that little has been the subject of fresh attacks from the enemies of our Church. But even if unscathed by them, and administered to the utmost advantage under existing laws, they could not meet one-twentieth of the present, to say nothing of the future, necessities of the Church; so that we may fairly conclude that the United Church of England and Ireland established amongst us is almost without any pecuniary provision for its support.

We have thus endeavoured to bring before our readers the actual resources of our Church, and the onerous duties imposed upon its ministers, whilst the zeal with which they are in general discharged is known to all. It now remains to investigate the circumstances which have hitherto crippled its efficiency,—whether arising from the apathy or poverty of its members, or their past ignorance of its actual state, and of their own duty to uphold its efficiency and extend its sphere of action. But as this is a branch of the subject which demands our serious consideration, and more space than we can now afford, we must reserve our further observations for a future publication.

#### THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Triennial Convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States was held at Cincinnati, on the 2nd inst. We shall give an abstract of the proceedings next week.

#### MEMORABILIA OF METHODISM.

In the "Minutes of Conference" for 1769, will be found the following admonitory words:—

"Let us keep to the Church. Over and above all, for the reasons that were formerly given, for this we add another, now from long experience—they that leave the Church, leave the Methodists. Therefore, carefully avoid whatever has a tendency to separate men from the Church."

Unstable as water, the Wesleyans in a subsequent Conference committed the identical sin,