

men, would say, 'by voluntary contributions.' I ask them to reflect upon the consequences which such a system necessarily involves. Look round upon the world, and where will you find, since the foundation of Christianity, a single sect of Christians, dependent entirely upon voluntaryism as we understand it in these days, able for any length of time to hold its own? In fact we need not go back to the early ages, when faith and zeal were strong—and when the state of society required a far less personal expenditure than at present for examples of failure.—We need not go to the Reformation, and enquire of the continental sects which that event originated, how far experience has taught them to look upon voluntaryism as one of the greatest curses which their folly entailed upon them. We have only to cross the boundary lines of this Province in the year of grace '51, to witness in the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, an earnest intelligent and pious, but an oppressed, and consequently inefficient Clergy—willing but unworthy victims of the voluntary principle. I know, however, there are individual exceptions. In cities and towns, for the most part, a competent maintenance is provided, but even there the effects of the system, though ever so disguised and palliated, are remarkable in the entire absence of that personal independence of character, for which the priesthood of the Church of God ought ever to be distinguished. But go into the rural districts; take any direction you please from Maine to Georgia, and you will be perfectly surprised at the shifts to which the clergy are reduced in order to eke out a bare subsistence. And every where more or less, you will find, as an effect and result of the voluntary system, Churches built on speculation—Ministers hired on speculation—pews bought and sold and rented as investments for floating capital like shambles at the market places, or stands at the principal thoroughfares. And you will see even worse still; at the very place where you receive the Holy Communion on a Sunday, you will be invited, perhaps the next day to attend a bazaar, and having paid your entrance fee, allowed to stroll through the pews or galleries whistling or singing *ad libitum*. In one part of the building, you will not unfrequently find a bar-room, with young ladies as bar-maids, tempting you to call for lemonade, soda, &c., for which they take care to make you pay an exorbitant price. At another part a confectionary, where an ice-cream is quite at your service—at another again, you will find a lottery in full swing, though not on quite so extensive a scale as at San Francisco, still on the same principle you pay a shilling, turn a wheel, and take out probably a whistle worth a penny. While at another, you will be expected to entertain a small tea or coffee party, and where, in return for your services, you will be treated in kind, having the flying gossip of the day retailed to the full satisfaction of the company. Such is the puritanical carnal, to which most of the American parishes (the High Church, to their honor be it spoken, excepted) two or three days are unusually devoted. And the proceeds, if any, after paying expenses, are awarded to the minister in part payment of salary—or appropriated to some so called charitable purpose. I ought to say, perhaps, for my own reputation, that I have never witnessed such scenes as these in any consecrated building—but I have been assured, over and over again they are of frequent occurrence, especially in country parishes where large rooms are not often to be had; and if I were to judge from what I have witnessed in halls and rooms hired and fitted up expressly for churches, as well as from the generally received opinions on the subject, I should have no hesitation in believing that scores of consecrated churches are systematically desecrated in this way every year of our lives. But, if, with the aid of these, and many similar appliances, the minister gets his stipend at all, he has reason to think himself a fortunate fellow; for notwithstanding the low wages at which the clergy are hired they seldom get the full amount, and seldom are still without being kept in debt and suspense some three, six, or nine months. Indeed, if there is one subject of complaint among the country clergy more universal than another, it is the uncertainty in which they are kept in regard of their payments; of course they never know until the year expires whether they are in debt or in funds. Perhaps it may not be superfluous to mention also, that when all arrears are paid, the full average wages of the American Clergy, from the voluntary system, scarcely exceeds one dollar per day—that in many places the Episcopal Church is liberally endowed, and thereby enabled to extend aid to the poorer parishes, the paltry pittance of these excellent men would be even less still. Such then is voluntaryism in the model Republic after a test and experience of seventy years!"

We make no comment upon the above observations of our able correspondent. At the present moment they furnish matter of weighty reflection to all in our Province, who would desire to advance the interests of "pure religion and undefiled."

CHURCH UNION.

Amongst the meetings for the formation of Church Unions which have lately taken place, we must not omit to notice that which was held at Mack's School House, in the Township of Kitley, on the 15th instant, at which Robert Ferguson, Esq., J. P., presided. A Branch was then formed; Mr. Ferguson was elected chairman, the Rev. J. B. Worrell, Chaplain, and Mr. Alex. Elliott, Treasurer. Besides the usual resolutions of confidence in the Union, it was determined that the meeting do form itself also into a Committee for the purpose of erecting a church, in aid of which the Chairman has offered a site, together with a donation of ten pounds.

From private communications which have reached us from this county, (Leeds,) we have reason to believe that the influence which the Branches of the Church Union now possess within them in this country, is such, that they will be able to turn the scale at the coming Election, and ensure the return of a representative who will have a due regard for vested rights and the interests of religion. This should be a stimulus to other counties to organize themselves more fully by Branch Unions, and so ensure the stability of the Church, the maintenance of good order, and that influence at the coming Elections to which they are entitled from their numbers, their intelligence and their property.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

THE GOLD FEVER IN AUSTRALIA.

Gold is likely to prove a drug in the market. There has been a fresh discovery of this precious metal in New South Wales. Advice recently received from Sidney inform us that gold has been discovered in large quantities at Bathurst, about 150 miles from that place. The news came with all the confirmation it can receive from the fiat of the Government inspectors and the co-operation of magistrates and leading personages in the colony.

There is no inherent improbability in the report. It comes to us confirmed by the strongest positive testimony. Australia may yet put California to shame. It is said that from the mountain ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior the region named is one vast gold field. If the expectations of the discoverers should prove true, and the tract of country in the neighbourhood of Bathurst produce the expected crop of bullion, the exchanges will ere long be seriously affected, and all the commercial transactions of mankind respond to the depreciation in the price of gold. We know but of one consideration which might to a certain degree affect the credibility of the report.—For the last sixty years—if we are not mistaken—the tract in question has been wandered over by the colonists and their convict servants; but until the present moment not a syllable has ever been breathed of the neighbourhood of Bathurst as a gold producing region. The ignorance of the settlers and their domestics may, however, be accepted as a sufficient counterpoise against this drawback; and in the face of positive testimony, we do not know that it should be permitted to turn the balance. Everything must have a beginning; and it would be hard to say that the value of the Mexican or California mines has been ushered into notoriety under fairer auspices. There is however, one thing to be guarded against. The discovery of this Australian gold field is the commencement of a popular delusion. It must be remembered, that, under the most favourable circumstances, a very small portion of the adventurers will reap fame or fortune as the result of their enterprise. Almost certain disappointment—if not misery and death—awaits the great bulk of the actual adventurers. As far as mere speculators are concerned, before this report shall have assumed a definite commercial shape, we solemnly bid them to remember the experience of their predecessors in the South American mines about a quarter of a century ago. Some few men will make large fortunes—the great bulk of the adventurers will lose their time and probably their lives, in the pursuit of a sudden transition of fortune. Mining operations pre-eminently require skill and experience. Without these indispensable qualifications, for one prize there are ninety blanks. These warnings apart, it is impossible to regard the discovery of so vast an amount of gold in Australia otherwise than as one of the most important events of our time. It would seem to be established as a law of modern development, that when it becomes necessary that a race of people must spread the soil to which they should be tempted is baited with gold. The impulses that knit men to their native country are powerful, but they cannot resist the glitter of actual gold thrown broadcast upon the surface of the earth.

We copy the following most important statement from the Sydney Morning Herald of Tuesday, May 20, which professes to take it from the Bathurst Free Press of Saturday, the 17th:—

"The discovery of the fact by Mr. Hargraves that the country from the Mountain Ranges to an indefinite extent in the interior, is one immense gold field, has produced a tremendous excitement in the town of Bathurst and the surrounding districts. For several days after our last publication the business of the town was utterly paralyzed.—A complete mental madness appears to have seized almost every member of the community, and, as a natural consequence, there has been a universal rush to the diggings. The blacksmith of the town could not turn off the picks fast enough, and the manufacture of the cradles was the second busiest business of the place. A few left town on Monday equipped for the diggings; but on Tuesday Wednesday, and Thursday, the roads to Summerhill Creek became literally alive with new made miners from every quarter, some armed with picks, others shouldering crowbars or shovels, and not a few strung around with washhand basins, tin pots and cullenders garden and agricultural implements of every variety, either hung from the saddlebow or dangled about the persons of the pilgrims to Ophir. We have the authority of an experienced man for insisting that from the imperfect and unsuitable implements used by all who have left for the diggings, coupled with their miserable provision in other respects, success is impossible; that the labour necessary for success is extremely severe, and he ventures, as his opinion, that not more than 3 per cent will become permanent miners. One of the consequences has been a rapid rise in the price of provisions. Flour which ranged from 26s to 28s per 100lbs. has been sold for 45s; tea, sugar, and almost every other eatable commodity have advanced in equal proportion.

"What assisted very materially to fan the excitement in a flame was the arrival of a son of Mr. Neale, the brewer, with a piece of pure metal, weighing 11 ounces, which was purchased by Mr. Austin for £30, who started to Sydney by the following day's mail with the gold and the news. Since that, an old man arrived in town with several pieces in mass weighing in all from two to three pounds. He also started for Sydney with his prize. Mr. Kennedy, the manager of the Bathurst Branch of the Bank of Australia, visited the diggings on Saturday last in company with Messrs. Hawkins and Green, and each of these gentlemen picked up a small piece of the pure metal; and a few handfuls of loose earth from the bed of the creek, which were brought home by Mr. Kennedy from motives of curiosity, have been since assayed by Mr. Korff, from Sidney, and a piece of gold extracted therefrom of the size of a pea. Besides these we have not heard of any particular instances of success.

"On Wednesday morning last, Mr. Hargraves, accompanied by Mr. Stutchbury, the Government geologist, went to the diggings, and with his own hands washed a pan of earth in his presence, from which 21 grains of fine gold were produced. He afterwards washed several baskets of earth, and produced gold therefrom. Mr. Stutchbury hereupon expressed his satisfaction, and immediately furnished himself with credentials, which have since been forwarded to Government."

PERFORMERS FROM THE EAST.—The first company of musicians, singers, and performers from Syria and the Holy Land that have yet reached England, have recently arrived in the metropolis. Among them is a hunchbacked Arabian story-teller, who is said to know by heart

every tale in the Arabian Nights, and whose mode of recital is grotesque in the extreme. The ladies of the company keep the lower part of the face veiled, in true Oriental fashion, and some of the instruments are very peculiar, their singing is unlike any ever heard in this country, and their imitative abilities are very great.

A THOUGHTFUL LADY.—During the past week, a middle-aged woman appeared at the parish Church, and inquired when the names of candidates for the rite of Confirmation were to be entered. Her anxiety to know the date of entry, and her strong expressions of hope that she was in time, induced the official to enquire why she had so long neglected the matter and was now so particular about it. She said, she had heard there was a new law, that people who had not been confirmed could not be married, and, as the bishop only came once every three years, she should not like to miss being confirmed this time, as she might have an offer before he came again.—Preston Chronicle.

THE INFALLIBLE IMMUTABLE CHURCH.—The English Churchman illustrates the infallibility and immutability of the Romish Church, by showing that an Orthodox Pope was declared a heretic, by a Roman Catholic Council; and a Roman Catholic Council declared guilty of great sacrilege, by an Orthodox Pope, on the subject of Communion of both kinds: thus:—

THE COUNCIL. Though in the Primitive Church this Sacrament was received by the faithful in both kinds, yet that it should be received by laymen only under the (one) kind of bread, is to be held for a law which may not be refused. And to say this is an unlawful custom of receiving under one kind, is erroneous; and they which persist in saying so are to be punished, and driven out as HERETICS.—Council of Constance (1414—1418) Session 13.

The Churchman asks, whether any one Doctrine, Principle, or Practice, of the Church of England has been equally condemned by her own constituted authorities, or by the Practice of the Primitive Church.

HOW POPERY WOULD DEAL WITH DISSENTERS.—A gentleman near Bristol was lately speaking to a Roman Catholic about the prospects of Popery. The gentleman remarked that even if the Church of England were passive, the Dissenters would prevent its triumph. "Put by the Church of England," said the Papist, "and leave us to deal with the Dissenters; we'd very soon make the vagabonds to preach to another tune than 'No Popery.'" It is well that the "vagabonds" should know this in time.

MULTIPLICATION BY DIVISION.—An experiment on the fertility of wheat has during the past year, been carried out in the garden of Mr. Stowe, a surgeon at Buckingham, of which the following is a correct account. On the 13th of July, 1850, a single grain of wheat was sown in the garden; the plant came up in ten days, and grew luxuriantly till the 13th of September; it was then taken up and divided into slips, and replanted. The plants lived, and flourished till the 13th November, when they were again raised, divided, and re-planted, and suffered to remain till the 16th of April of the present year. The weather then becoming favourably wet, they were all taken up again and divided into no less than 114 plants; these being planted, were permitted to stand till the present month of August, when they were productive of the amazing number of 520 ears of wheat, many of them of full size, containing more than 50 grains of corn. The crop was gathered before it was fully ripened, as the birds attacked it in spite of revolving feathers and a protecting net. Whether the result of this trial will strengthen the opinion of those who contend for the thin sowing of wheat in ordinary field cultivation, must be left to the judgment of more practical agriculturists, but of the amazing productiveness of the wheat plant, under such treatment, any one may easily satisfy himself by repeating the experiment.

The Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg and Gotha is dead. He was uncle to the Queen and Prince Albert, brother to the Duchess of Kent, and father of the Duchess of Nemours, Prince Augustus, and the King of Portugal.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, September 24, 1851.			
	s.	d.	a.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	0	3 6
Spring do. do.	2	10	3 0
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1	3	1 4
Barley	1	10 1/2	2 6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	21	3	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	18	9	20 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	18	9	18 9
Do. (in Bags)	16	3	17 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	17	6	0 4
Beet, per lb.	0	2	21 3
Do. per 100 lbs.	17	6	37 6
Bacon	32	6	45 0
Hams, per cwt.	40	0	60 0
Hay per ton	32	6	35 0
Straw per ton	0	4	0 5
Bread	0	6	0 7 1/2
Eggs per dozen	0	3	0 7
Cheese, per lb.	4	0	4 5
Turkeys, each	2	0	2 9
Geese, do.	1	3	1 6
Fowls	12	6	13 0
Fire Wood per cord	22	6	25 0
Coal per ton	0	2 1/2	0 4
Butter per lb.	0	8	0 9
Mutton, fresh, per lb.	0	5 1/2	0 6 1/2
Do. salt, do.	2	0	2 3
Pigs per peck	2	0	2 6
Potatoes, per bushel	5	0	7 6
Apples	0	2 1/2	0 3 1/2
Veal per lb.	1	10 1/2	2 6
Lamb per quarter			

New Advertisements.

QUARTERS FOR THE WINTER.

TWO single Gentlemen (or a Lady and Gentleman without children), who from habit and inclination desire the retirement of a quiet home, where regularity is observed, and where their comfort and convenience would be consulted, the residence being in a pleasant part of the City—may hear of what would suit their wishes, on application at this Office.

Toronto, September 18th, 1851. 8-1f

AN English lady, who has recently arrived from Home, is desirous of a situation in a School or Private Family. She can instruct in French, Music, Singing, the Rudiments of German, Geography, and the Globes. Address, for further particulars, stating salary, to J. H., Post Office, Grimsby Grimsby, Sept., 1851. 8-3in.

University of Toronto.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1851.

OCTOBER 2nd—Term Begins.

October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th 15th, and 16th—Examination for the Degrees of M. D. and B. A., and for Chancellor's Medal.
October 9th and 10th—Examination for the Degree of B. C. L.
October 17th and 18th—Examination for Jameson Medal.
October 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd—Examination for University, U. C. College, and District Scholarships, and for Admission.
October 24th and 25th—Private Examination for Admission.
October 27th—Lectures Begin.
October, 30th—Matriculation, Admission to Degrees, &c.
The University, Sept. 20, 1851. JOHN McCALL, President.

SKETCHES OF CANADIAN LIFE, LAY AND ECCLESIASTICAL,

ILLUSTRATIONS OF CANADA AND THE CANADIAN CHURCH, A PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

A FEW COPIES OF THE ABOVE. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.—Price, 8s. 9d.

September 24th, 1851. 8-1f

GOVERNESS WANTED.

A GOVERNESS wanted in a Private Family in this City. Address, (pre-paid), Box 32, Post Office. Toronto, September 23rd, 1851. 8-7in

PRIVATE TUITION.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

AN English lady, wife of a Medical Practitioner, is desirous of receiving into her family six young ladies, who will be educated in all the usual branches of a finished English Education. The accomplishments taught by persons highly competent. The extreme salubrity of the Western part of the Province would render the above advantageous for young ladies in delicate health. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, Toronto. September, 1851. 7-1f.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated by Act 14th Vic Chap. 162. Passed 30th August, 1851.)

AT a Meeting of the Directors, named in 8th clause of the Act incorporating "THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY," held at Toronto on 12th September, 1851.

THOMAS HAWORTH, Esq., of Toronto, was unanimously elected President, and MARTIN P. HAYES, Esq., of Toronto, was unanimously elected Vice-President; and at a meeting of the Directors held on 13th September, 1851, ROBERT STANTON, Esq., of Toronto, was appointed Secretary of the Company.

By Order of the Directors.

ROBERT STANTON,

Toronto, Sept. 13, 1851.

Secretary.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(Incorporated by an Act passed in 4th Session, 3rd Provincial Parliament, 14th Vic., 1851. Chap. 162.)

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books of Subscription for the Stock of "The Western Assurance Company" will be opened on the 22nd September, inst., by the persons named at the following places, viz:—

Montreal—D. Lorn MacDougall, Esq.,
Cornwall—P. Vankoughnet, Esq.,
Kingston—Thomas Wilson, Esq.,
Cobourg—Henry J. Ruttan, Esq.,
Port Hope—David Smart, Esq.,
Picton—Walter Ross, Esq.,
Belleville—Henry Murney, Esq.,
Peterboro'—F. Ferguson, Esq.,
Toronto—Robert Stanton, Esq.,
Hamilton—James Mathieson, Esq.,
Niagara—Thomas McCormick, Esq.,
St. Catharines—George Rykert, Esq.,
Brantford—J. Cockshut, Esq.,
Chippawa—James Cummings, Esq.,
London—Thomas Dixon, Esq.,
Woodstock—T. S. Shenstone, Esq.,
Fergus—James Webster, Esq.,
Sandwich—Charles Baby, Esq.

By Order of the Directors,

ROBERT STANTON,

Toronto, September 13, 1851.

Secretary.

The Churchman's Almanac, FOR 1852.

THIS ALMANAC, containing besides the Calendar, entire corrected lists of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Prince Rupert's Land. Lists of Bishops of the Church in England, Ireland, Scotland, the Colonies, and the United States. Lists of the Lay Delegates who attended the Convention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the recent state of the Church in those Dioceses. The Church Temporalities Act of the Diocese of Toronto, an abstract of the expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Fund, General Statistics of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto; a list of Agents for issuing Marriage Licenses; a list of Crown and County Officers; a list of Custom House Officers and ports of entry; Banking and other Institutions, will be published in a few weeks. The trade are requested to send in their orders as early as possible to ensure a supply.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties desirous of taking advantage of this excellent medium of advertising, are requested to forward their Advertisements without delay, as it is the intention of the Publisher to have it printed and the country trade supplied by the middle of next month.

TERM FOR ADVERTISING:

Per Page - - - - - £1 0 0
A. F. PLEES, Publisher.

Toronto, September 10th, 1851. 6-1f

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(BETWEEN CHURCH AND NELSON STREETS.)

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