

"branches of husbandry, is being pursued in many quarters with a degree of attention, energy, and intelligence equal to that devoted to any other vocation."

The Quebec Exhibition was held during the week ending the 16th Sept., and at the meeting the Hon. Mr. Skead, President of the Ontario Association, suggested the holding of a Dominion Exhibition next year, which we are sorry to notice was rejected at the Ontario Annual Meeting, held at Kingston on the 28th ult., the subject having been deferred until better means of communication shall have been established between the Eastern and Western Provinces. The Ontario Exhibition will be held next year at Hamilton. Our illustration shows the Fine Arts Department of the Exhibition at Quebec.

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.

No. 86.—THE LATE RIGHT REV. DR. CRONYN, OF LONDON, ONT.

On the 22nd of last month the Right Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, D.D., first Lord Bishop of the diocese of Huron, Ont., died at his residence in London at one o'clock in the morning. For some time previously he had been in failing health, and a coadjutor (styled Bishop of Norfolk) with right of succession had already been chosen in the person of Dr. Hellmuth. It was understood for some time that Dr. Cronyn had been suffering from disease of the heart, and his death, though deeply affecting the feelings of the people of his whole vast diocese, was not unexpected. The *London Advertiser* gives the following account of His Lordship's career:—

"The late Bishop Cronyn was the son of Thomas Cronyn, Esq., of Kilkenny, Ireland, and was born in that town in the year 1802, being 'hus at the time of his death 69 years of age. He received his early education in his native town and pursued his later studies in Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as B.A., in 1822, being also divinity prizeman for that year. Devoting himself to the service of the Church of England and Ireland, he was ordained, and served his first curacy under Carus Wilson in the North of England. He was subsequently appointed to a curacy in Longford County, Ireland.

"About this time, the township of Adelaide having been settled by a colony of retired army officers and others, who being desirous of the services of a minister of the Church with which they had been connected, the Rev. Mr. Cronyn was induced to emigrate to this country in 1832, with a view to settling in that section. Arriving in London, on the way to his new parish, he stopped here with his family over Sunday, and preached. The members of the church here were so favourably impressed with the discourse of the new minister, and anxious for the services of a man of culture as well as piety—for in the early days educated clergymen were not numerous in Canada—they used every exertion to induce him to remain here. He went out to Adelaide for a brief visit, but the strong desire of the congregation in London, as well as his own personal preferences, seemed to point out this as his proper sphere of labour. The necessary arrangements were accordingly made, and he was appointed to the incumbency of the congregation here, by, we believe, the Bishop of Quebec.

"For nearly a quarter of a century the Rev. Mr. Cronyn was the esteemed minister of the Episcopal Church in this place. To his earnest and continued efforts is largely due the prominent position occupied by that denomination, not only in the city, but in the surrounding country. His influence was used in securing from the Government those large tracts of glebe lands, which have been a not unfruitful source of revenue to that body in London, and also in Adelaide. At the same time he was no bigot, but always had a kind word and helping hand for all moral and religious enterprises, no matter by whom conducted, so long as they had for their objects the welfare of the people and the advancement of religious truth.

"The increase in the dimensions of the Episcopal Church of Canada at last rendered necessary the subdivision of the Provinces into a larger number of sees; and in this manner the Diocese of Huron came into existence. The election of a Bishop devolving upon the clergy and laity of the new diocese, the general popularity of Dr. Cronyn (he had received his degree of D.D. from Trinity, Dublin, in 1855), seemed to point him out as the most acceptable person for that office, as was abundantly proven by the large majorities he received at the election on the 9th of July, 1857, over his only important competitor, Archdeacon Bethune, of Toronto. The bishop-elect at once proceeded to England, where, in the following October, he was duly consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chapel at Lambeth Palace.

"Since that time, the late Bishop has exercised the supervision of his extensive diocese with care and energy, until his failing health admonished him that it would be impossible longer to continue his active labours. He not only had the care of all the churches, but he also retained a special interest in his old charge, remaining rector of St. Pauls until 1866. Among other enterprises in which he took a deep interest, and for which he laboured earnestly, was the Bible Society. For a long time the active friend and supporter of the Upper Canada and British and Foreign Bible Societies, he was, on the organization of the London Auxiliary, unanimously elected its president—an office which he held till his death. His last public appearance, outside his own church, was at the annual meeting of this Society last spring.

"His failing health rendering it impossible for him to continue the work of his office with that faithfulness and energy which always characterized him, he announced to the Synod of the Diocese at its meeting in June, the necessity for the election of a coadjutor bishop. This was his last appearance. His recommendation was adopted by the church in the election of Dean Hellmuth, who was consecrated only a few weeks since. Being enabled for the past few months to try such remedial measures as rest and travel could give, some of his friends had hoped for some improvement in his health. But their hopes were vain. About a month since he returned home; but only returned to die among his relatives."

The following, in relation to the funeral obsequies of the late Bishop, is copied from the *London Evening Herald*:

"The funeral of the Rev. B. Cronyn, D.D., late Bishop of Huron, which took place on the afternoon of Sept. 25, was one of the largest and most imposing which has ever taken

place in London. All classes of the community participated in paying respect to the memory of departed worth, and expressing their sympathy with the family of the deceased in the severe bereavement through which they have been called to pass. At two p.m. the procession commenced to move from See House, Westminster, in the following order:

The Bishop of Norfolk. Medical Advisers. Collegians and Teachers. Clergymen of the Diocese. Churchwardens. Mourning Carriages, with Pall-Bearers. Hearse. Carriage of the Deceased. Four Mourning Carriages with Relatives. Board of School Trustees, and Teachers of Public Schools. His Worship the Mayor, and London Board of Aldermen. Friends and Acquaintances.

"The funeral cortege moved along Ridout, and up Dundas and Richmond Streets, to St. Paul's Cathedral, the muffled bells tolling as the procession approached and passed into the cathedral, where the service was read by the Bishop of Norfolk. Two 'Minor Glorias' were sung by the choir from the Psalms, and the "Dead March in Saul," played on the organ by Mrs. Raymond as the procession left the cathedral, after which it reformed and proceeded to St. Paul's cemetery, the deceased being interred in the family vault, by the graves of his first wife and son. The scene at the cathedral was a most impressive one, the spacious edifice being draped in mourning, and crowded with people. The funeral cortege numbered ninety-six carriages. All the stores were closed along the line of the procession, and the streets were crowded with spectators."

No. 87.—THE LATE HON. L. J. PAPINEAU.

A land mark has been removed; an ancient one, too, when we remember the brief career of Canada. The Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, the O'Connell of Lower Canada, whose political career was, in the main, contemporary with that of the great Irish Liberator, died at his residence, Montebello, on Friday, Sept. 22, at the patriarchal age of eighty-five. It is seldom that the span of human life bridges over so many years; but some of the most noted of the great men of the world, alike in religion, science, literature, politics, and the profession of arms, have attained more than the allotted threescore and ten; and we may justly assume that these are Nature's favourites, strong in intellectual as in physical constitution, and the even balance of each to the other, preserving to the utmost term, vitality in both. But at length, even strong men must succumb, and Papineau, though he lived in, can scarcely be said to have lived with, the present generation. His parliamentary career ended in 1854, but his political life expired with the collapse of the rebellion of '37-'38, of which he was an active promoter. It has been remarked of him that he showed "from first to last"—and, in his case, there was an immense space between—"the rare quality of consistency." But it was the consistency of the monolith, unbending, non-progressive, incapable of appreciating the true spirit of freedom. Thirty years after the troublous times, more than twenty years after his return from exile, his consistency glued him to the extreme opinions—begotten of the pressure inflicted by the enforcement of opinions in the other extreme—long after his countrymen had outgrown their influence. Lafontaine, Morin, Cartier, and others had led away the French Canadians into far more practical, far more beneficial ideas regarding politics than Mr. Papineau could conceive; and he left the Legislative Assembly, at the close of the session of 1854, with the conviction upon the public mind, if not upon his own, that he was shorn of his influence. Since that time he has been almost lost to public view, and those who do not know his early efforts in the cause of his fellow-countrymen are almost surprised that he should be spoken of as a man of historical note. But he played a most important part in the history of his country, and a part, too, which helped to bring about a result to which he was most heartily opposed. It is not remarkable that one who was born in 1786, who was a Frenchman by descent, who was of indomitable will, of high ambition, and of great talent; who dreamed also of Republics in America that should even teach Republicanism to Europe—that such an one should have been deeply inculcated, in his youth, with the principles of the first French Revolution is, we say, by no means remarkable, especially when we remember that these principles were fostered in him by the tyrannical government under which his fellow-countrymen were compelled to live. But that these principles should survive, for nearly half a century, the existence of the only causes that could be pleaded in excuse for their ever having been entertained, furnishes an example of consistency more honoured in the breach than the observance.

Louis Joseph Papineau was born in Montreal, in Oct. 1786; his father was a notary and also a distinguished public man in his time, having been born in the same city some forty years before. He was for many years a member of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, wherein he displayed much ability and unflinching attachment to the Crown. He died in 1840, when his son, Louis Joseph, was an exile, for having supported the standard of rebellion. Louis Joseph finished his education at the Seminary of Quebec, and was called to the bar in 1811. In 1808 or '9 he was first elected to the Assembly, and in 1815 was chosen Speaker, which office he held, with the exception of a period of two years, until 1837. In 1820, when Lord Dalhousie became Governor, he appointed Mr. Papineau to a seat in the Executive Council, which, however, was refused, Mr. Papineau being then in direct hostility to the Government, and acting with, or rather leading the Opposition party. Two years later the project of the Union of Upper and Lower Canada having been broached, Messrs. Papineau and Neilson went home to England and were successful in postponing the consideration of the question. In 1827, such was the antagonism between Mr. Papineau and the Governor, that the latter refused to recognise him as Speaker, although duly elected by a large majority of the Assembly. Of course the Assembly maintained its ground; the Governor, Lord Dalhousie, in a pet dissolved the Assembly, resigned his office, and was succeeded by Sir James Kempt, who, after the next election, duly accepted Mr. Papineau as Speaker, thereby giving him a triumph of no ordinary significance. Political troubles grew worse as time went on, and Mr. Papineau grew more violent with them. In 1836 he declared that "Republican institutions should prevail throughout this continent and would furnish, hereafter, republics to Europe."

When the rebellion broke out in the latter part of the following year, after a vain effort by Governor Gosford to bring the Assembly to reasonable action, Mr. Papineau fled from the

storm he had helped to raise, but was powerless to control. In this he but took the course which is most generally adopted by political agitators. From 1837 to 1839 he resided in the United States; then he removed to Paris, where he lived in retirement until the issue of the amnesty proclamation, when he returned to Canada in 1847. Soon after he entered Parliament, in which he continued until 1854. But his old influence over his fellow-countrymen was gone. Though his eloquence was unmatched in the House, and his sincerity undoubted by every one, yet his narrow crotchets of disunion, his worship of, and preaching for, lost issues were looked upon as mere reminiscences of a bygone age. His genius and his eloquence were still admired, but his statesmanship no longer commanded adherents, so he retired into private life, where for seventeen years he enjoyed the calm of a green and sturdy old age, and the personal esteem of those who best knew his character.

MARIA S. RYE AND "OUR WESTERN HOME."

By reference to No. 9 of Vol. I. of the *C. I. News*, published January 1, 1870, our readers will find a description of "Our Western Home," into which the old Court House at Niagara was transformed and formally opened, for the reception of juvenile emigrants from England brought out under Miss Rye's care, on the 1st December, 1869. In the present number we give a view of the "Home," as also a portrait of Miss Rye and some of her protégées occupying the verandah of the "Home."

Miss Rye's philanthropic work has not altogether escaped criticism; but as "there is nothing so successful as success," she can certainly so far defy her opponents, for the results that have attended her labours towards the placing of women and children in a fair way to provide for themselves in Canada, have been extremely gratifying; and she is just about going to England again to bring out the sixth hundred of young girls, nearly five hundred having already been provided for, save nine, who are at present in the "Home." There are over one hundred and forty desirable applications still on record, and awaiting the arrival of the next instalment, to be filled, so that it will be seen that Miss Rye can confidently appeal to the charitable to aid her efforts, seeing that she has already provision for more than she can conveniently bring at one trip.

Out of the four hundred and eighty young girls brought out and placed, only twelve, or two and a half per cent, have been returned as being unmanageable, and there are five of these at present in the "Home." This result surely shows far more of a success than the most sanguine could have hoped for, and must strengthen Miss Rye's faith in the wisdom of her scheme for rescuing the "gutter children" from a life of misery and crime. In her efforts it is to be remembered that Miss Rye works solely on her own responsibility, and not as implied in the July number of *Good Words*, at the instance of any society or benevolent committee. Another mistake occurs in the same article, where it is stated that she has secured provision for the emigration of 1,500, whereas the number has been actually 3,000. With these exceptions the admirable paper in *Good Words*, written by Mr. W. Gilbert, is eminently calculated to forward the cause which Miss Rye has in hand, and we shall avail ourselves of the information it gives concerning the earlier portion of Miss Rye's philanthropic career:

"When only sixteen years of age she was a most useful teacher in the Sunday Schools and other parochial institutions attached to Christ Church, Chelsea. She afterwards succeeded Miss Mary Howitt as secretary to the association for obtaining the Act of Parliament known as Sir Erskine Perry's Married Women's Property Bill. She then edited for some years the *Englishwoman's Journal*. She also became an active member in the Woman's Employment Society, and other female enterprises; but, disapproving of the women's political rights movement, which then began to be entertained by many of the members, she separated from the society, and determined to organize, single-handed, a new source of employment for women—law copying; and for that purpose, after having made herself mistress of the business, she secured an office in Portugal street, Chancery Lane.

"Although considerable success attended the movement—many of the most celebrated solicitors' firms having consented to patronise it—the number of applicants for employment far exceeded the amount of work which the office was capable of affording. In some manner to alleviate the disappointment thus caused, especially among the young lady applicants of good education, Miss Rye, in conjunction with her friend Miss Jane Lewin, determined to find for them some other employment congenial to their habits and education. After a little consideration, having raised the sum of £750, they applied it to assist governesses to emigrate to Australia; first securing, in the principal colonial cities, the services of women willing to take them under their protection on landing. In the history of this movement, which was a decided success, a fact is noticeable which well merits publication, tending, as it does, to prove the strict integrity of the average class of English educated women.

"The plan adopted by Miss Rye and Miss Lewin in assisting the governesses to emigrate, was simply as follows:—The applicants were requested to raise from their friends as much money as they conveniently could, the surplus being contributed from the £750 capital in the hands of the promoters, trusting to the integrity of the applicants to reimburse them for the advance. It is now ten years since this system came into operation, and one hundred and fifty governesses have been assisted to emigrate, all of whom have found occupation in the colonies. Of the £750 advanced to them in different sums as loans, there remains a deficiency in the original capital of only £50, and the greater portion of that is accounted for in the cost of postage, stationery, and incidental office expenses.

"From the success attending this movement, Miss Rye determined to extend her scheme to female emigration in general. For this purpose she relinquished the law copying to her friend Miss Lewin; and having raised sufficient funds, she took charge of a number of female emigrants, of the class of domestic servants, to New Zealand. These being comfortably established, she visited some of the principal towns in Australia, for the purpose of forming committees to take under their protection the young women sent out from England; and she then returned to the mother country. The women assisted by Miss Rye to emigrate to Australia have, in the situations found for them, maintained an integrity and honourable reputation fully equal to that of the best class of family servants in the metropolis."

Possibly annoyed at the opposition she encountered, Miss