

which can be made upon her, by high and low, rich and poor. The Queen on the throne, and the beggar on the dunghill, alike are objects of her fostering care. Good cause, then, has she to complain of her recreant "commissioner" in the present instance!

The Churchman's plea for endowments is, that when people are poor, and vicious, and ignorant, they lack both the power and the inclination to furnish themselves with the means of grace, and therefore must have those means provided for them, or go without. "It is false!" exclaims the Anti-Clergy Reserve agitator, "the more barren and unpromising the field, both as regards money and morals, the greater the success, and the more signal the triumph of our infallible nostrum! All we want is a fair trial—a clear stage and no favour!"

Now if Mr. Price were an honest, thorough-going believer in his vaunted creed, could he possibly employ the language quoted above? In the compass of the round world, could he select a finer arena, wherein to erect an altar to voluntaryism, than what the Provincial Penitentiary presents?

But it is idle to dwell upon this theme! From beginning to end, the system is one heartless, self-contradictory lie; and none know better that such is the fact than the empirics who are most clamorous in its praise?

#### ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived at Halifax in the R. M. steam-ship, *America*, on Tuesday the 22nd ult. The *Church Times* says: "His Lordship was met on landing at Cunard's wharf, by the Ven. the Archdeacon, and several of the Clergy, and conveyed in the Archdeacon's carriage to St. Paul's Rectory, where for the present he resides. Since his arrival the Bishop has had frequent opportunities of communicating with the Clergy of the city, and with others from the country, who chanced to be in town; and much good to the Church is anticipated from the active oversight of her affairs in which it will be his province to engage."

#### THE MINISTRY DESCRIBED BY ONE OF THEMSELVES.

In casting our eye over the report of the debate upon the series of Resolutions moved by Mr. Hinks to secure the service of Military pensioners as a local police, as it appeared in the Patriot of Saturday last, the following passage caught our eye:

"Messrs. Price and Ross supported the motion: the former gentleman speaking of the ministry as an ignorant body of men who, when trusted with a gun, would be as likely to injure themselves as any body else."

We trust our contemporary's report of the observations of Mr. Price is correct. When he speaks of the "Ministry as an ignorant body of men," we cordially reciprocate the sentiment, but when he tells us that they are "as likely to injure themselves as any body else," we must dissent. There is not an interest in the country which they have not managed to injure but their own of which they have taken right good care.

#### THE CURRENCY ACT.

The Governor General has just laid before the Parliament copies of despatches upon this act of last Session, by which it appears it has been disallowed by the Home Government as a violation of the instructions to the Governor General, an uncalculated for and most objectionable interference with the prerogative of the Crown, and calculated to cause a temporary derangement of the monetary affairs of the Province without attaining a satisfactory settlement of the object proposed, namely a uniform currency throughout British North America.

The despatches are most voluminous, and in them the Hon. the Inspector General gets a severe rebuke for his insolence, and his incompetence and ignorance is fully exposed. We are told that the object aimed at must be general, and that if the adoption of a special coinage should be found advisable, it would be essential for its efficient working, that it should combine all the British Provinces of North America in one general scheme, such scheme to be based on the substitution of the circulating medium of the United Kingdom, where resort to a decimal currency has been contemplated for the mixed currency now in use there. This is unquestionably a more natural basis, and more British than that embodied in the rejected act which went to the discarding of the British coinage, and assimilating our money to that of the United States. No doubt the Hon. Master of Finance viewed this as a step to his ultimate aim of annexation.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE "ATLANTIC."

New York, Aug. 3rd.—6 P.M. The *Atlantic* arrived at an early hour this morning, after a passage of less than 11 days. She brings Liverpool dates to the 23rd, and 115 passengers—among them Mr. J. Cunningham, bearer of despatches.

The weather, though unfavourable for breadstuffs, had no effect on the market, and prices for both Flour and Corn remain much the same as per the *Niagara*.

Several heavy failures had occurred—one for £200,000. At Manchester a dull feeling prevails.

The *Europa* arrived out after a passage of about 12 days.

The political news is rather interesting.

ENGLAND.—In the House of Lords on Monday evening, it was moved that the Ecclesiastical titles bill be read a second time. The Earl of Aberdeen opposed the bill, contending that it repealed the act of Emancipation, and was essentially, an intolerant measure; he moved in amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. After some further debate in favour of the bill, in which the Duke of Beaumont, the Duke of Wellington and others took part, the original motion was carried.

On Monday the debate on Mr. Saloman's taking his seat as the member for Greenwich was resumed, and it was resolved that Mr. S. withdraw—which he did amid loud cheers, Lord John Russell intimating that he should propose a resolution similar to that in the case of Baron Rothschild.

The Great Exhibition continues to be well attended. On Monday there were 70,000 visitors.

An important Circular has been issued to exhibitors, announcing that they are charged to form a record of their articles on exhibition calculated to be of use for future consultation.

A conflagration in the Cotton warehouses of Isaacs & Connolly consumed property to the amount of £15,000.

THE HARVEST.—DUBLIN July 19.—In the teeth of weather the very reverse of genial, the accounts from the country are nearly all favourable. For the last three days the rain has been almost incessant, and at present the atmosphere shows no symptom of amendment. Nevertheless, accounts from various parts of the kingdom, including Cork, Limerick, Tipperary, Clare, and the midland counties, speak in the best cheering terms of the progress of the harvest, and more particularly of the vigorous appearance of the potato. A correspondent writing from Killarney states that all traces of the blight have now disappeared in that district, and similar reports come from other quarters.

FRANCE.—The question on the revision of the Constitution has been animated. The debate was brought to a close on Saturday by M. O'Dillon Barrot who occupied the whole day in a speech in its favour. He considered the revision necessary to preserve the public peace and ward off the dangers impending. The vote being taken, there appeared for the revision 446—against 278. The 3/4ths required by the Constitution not being obtained, the question cannot be renewed for three months. Among those voting against it, was M. Thiers. It was rumoured that a change of Ministry had been decided on, but afterwards this was contradicted.

The Paris Committee of revision is to hold a meeting and decide whether it is best to go on with the Petition movement—the decision is anticipated in the affirmative.

SPAIN.—Advices from Madrid to the 10th state that the Cortes will discuss the arrangement of the floating debt.

It does not appear that any serious difficulty has arisen between the Government and the Captain General of Cuba. The latter lately forwarded to the Cabinet a complete plan of administrative reforms in the interest of that Colony, which the Royal Council is now considering and will shortly make known its decision.

ITALY.—Accounts from Turin state that the Senate has voted the Treaties of Commerce and Navigation by Sardinia with France and the Low Countries.

The new Austrian Loan has been taken by Rothschild—particulars not yet made public.

PORTUGAL.—The new Ministry has not yet given any publication of its policy.

New York, Aug. 3rd.

The packet-ship *Devonshire* arrived at this port this morning from Liverpool. Among the passengers were 32 Hungarian officers of distinction, who were associates with Kossuth.

Jenny Lind arrived here this morning from Albany, and will leave for Europe in a few days. It is said that she will give two Concerts here.

Halifax, August 4th.

The *Europa* arrived here this morning after a rapid run from Liverpool. She brings dates to the 26th ult.

#### Further Extracts from our English Files.

Emigration forms so important an element in our national progression that we cannot avoid regarding all documents bearing upon the subject with more than ordinary interest. The late census returns have declared most fully how far emigration, aided by other causes, has tended to keep down the progressive increase in the British and Irish population, but more especially in the latter. In the various leading journals of the sister island we still see, day by day, lamentings at the continued departure of needy emigrant labourers, or small and impoverished farmers, as though it were matter for regret and sorrow, whereas nearly all the advices we receive from the great Southern or North American colonies, as well as from some states of the American Union, go to show that British emigrants of ordinary industry, character, and skill, never fail to thrive in a manner and to an extent unattainable in the old world. If proofs were wanting of this assertion, they may be found in the report just issued by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, where, amongst other interesting and instructive data, we learn that during the year 1850 not less than £957,000 had been remitted to this country, chiefly to Ireland, to the relatives and friends of emigrants in North America, in order to enable them to join their friends, or to assist them in other respects. It is not of course, to be taken for granted that the whole of this large sum is intended for the promotion of emigration amongst the families of the parties sending it, but there can be little doubt that a great portion of it was meant so to be employed; and while we take these facts as some evidences of the growing prosperity of our emigrant colonial population, and also as proofs of how vain are the fears of those who contemplate mischief from the present outflow of our labouring countrymen, we cannot but entertain a high sense of the correct feeling and integrity of purpose of so many absentees, who, amidst their many struggles and difficulties in a far and strange country, are still not unmindful of the wants and the trials of those friends whom they have left behind them in the old country. There is, however, a striking difference between the

moneys sent home from the northern countries and the sums received for similar purposes from our colonies in the south. The Australian colonists appear to have remitted only about £640 in 1849, and in 1850 even less than that sum—an amount far below the proportion of emigration to the respective colonies. No explanation of this falling-off is offered, and we feel at a loss to account for it, unless it be owing to the large tide of emigration which has of late flowed towards the great South Land, through the instrumentality of several private associations and individuals, and therefore not coming within the knowledge of the government commissioners.

We are glad to perceive, from this report, that there is every probability of steam vessels shortly taking the place of sailing ships in conveying emigrants to the American colonies: one is building for this purpose, and it is expected to be in active service during the present season for ordinary steerage passengers. This cannot fail to be matter for congratulation to the promoters of emigration, looking to the great shortening of the miseries of a sea voyage which such a change in ocean navigation must necessarily involve. We may hope that the late recommendation of Lord Jocelyn's committee, in reference to the Cape route to Australia for the mail service, will have the effect of introducing some such change in that quarter, where, from the longer distance to be travelled, the boon to the emigrant will be still greater, and more highly prized. The protection of emigrants during their voyage is necessarily a point of primary importance, and we observe the commissioners directing their full attention to the subject. The impositions to which the ignorant and friendless are but too often exposed, as regards their comforts on ship board, have been long a matter of notoriety. In so far as emigrants to British colonies are concerned, the remedy is fortunately attainable with but little delay or difficulty. It is, however, otherwise where the voyage is made to foreign ports, upon landing at which the passengers naturally feel at a loss as to the steps to be taken for the address of their grievances. It is hinted that the British Consul might be vested with powers to interfere in such cases and we think with some justice. At the same time the emigration to foreign countries must be very insignificant, with the exception of the United States, and in that country we believe there is no difficulty whatever, in bringing offenders to justice under the provisions of the American Passenger Act. By a recent file of New York papers, we perceive that not less than 15 masters of emigrant vessels had been summoned before the local courts for carrying above the prescribed number of passengers. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to believe that injustice on the part of owners and masters of ships will not in future be allowed to escape unpunished.

MR. GEORGE THOMPSON, M.P., has arrived in London from the United States.

THE NEW SUGAR DUTIES.—The new and reduced rates of duty on all descriptions of colonial and foreign sugars came into operation on the 7th inst.

THE TOWER.—The valuable sinecure office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower has become vacant by the death of Gen John Sullivan Wood.

The Countess De Brunetiere Tallien, a lady of considerable repute in French literary circles, is about making England the scene of her labours, having undertaken the editorship of the new French journal *Le Pilote de Londres*, which is to be published here as an advocate of French interests.

DRUNKARDS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Neison, at the Statistical Society, lately gave an estimate of the number of drunkards in England and Wales; from which it appeared that the number of males was 53,583, and females 11,223, making a total of 64,806, which gives one drunkard to every 74 of the male population, one to every 434 of the female, and one in 145 of both sexes.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Saturday information was received at the head Police-office, Scotland-yard, that the premises, 13, Lambeth-terrace, Lambeth-road, had been entered and plundered of a quantity of the most costly descriptions of jewels set with diamonds, in value upwards of £500, a Bank of England note for £20, a number of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, forty half-crowns, and two guineas in money.

SERVICE IN THE NAVE OF ST. PAUL'S.—Through the exertions of the Dean, and Archdeacon Hale, who has much interested himself, service is at present performed on Sunday (only) at the west end of the nave, temporary fittings and a large number of seats having been placed there. The attendance on Sunday afternoon is 4,000 or 5,000. A small but efficient organ has been erected at one extremity of the lofty gallery, above the great western door.

THE POORER CLASSES IN ENGLAND UNTAXED.—In no country in Europe is the peasant and artisan so free from all enforced taxation as in England. The French peasant pays a salt-tax—a contribution *personnelle et mobilière*—a license tax—and, if he live in a town, the vexatious and burdensome *octroi*. The German labouring man pays a poll-tax, a class-tax, a trade-tax, and sometimes a meat-tax; and in certain parts an *octroi* also. The English working man pays no direct taxes whatever. He is taxed only for his luxuries (soap the only exception); he pays only on the pleasure of the palate; if he chooses to dispense with luxuries, none of which are essential, and few of which are harmless, he dispenses with taxation too; if, on the contrary, he chooses to smoke his pipe and drink his glass, to sip tea from China, and sweeten it with sugar from Jamaica, he at once puts himself into the category of the rich, who can afford these superfluities; he voluntarily steps into the tax-paying class, and forfeits all title to sue or complain in *forma pauperis*. We are far from wishing to intimate that he should not indulge in all harmless luxuries to the utmost limit that he can afford; but most indisputably, in thus leaving it optional with him whether he will contribute or not—and subjecting him to no actual privations if he decline to do so—Parliament is favouring him to an extent which it vouchsafes to no other class in the community, and to which no other land affords a parallel. His earnings are decimated by no income-tax, like those of the clerk; his cottage is subject to no window-tax, like that of the struggling professional aspirant; very generally they do not even contribute to the poor-rate; he pays, like the rich man, to the State, only when he chooses to imitate the rich man in his living—*Edinburgh Review*.

IRISH MINES.—KILMATHOMAS, July 2.—Mining agents and inspectors from the firm of Rothschild and Baring, of England, are almost every second day visiting and inspecting the newly discovered mines, and are seeing the Marquis of Waterford this week, on whose property they are, to make the necessary arrangements with him and to begin to work them at once. Judging from all the circumstances which have already trans-

pired relative to these works, it is extremely probable that, in the course of a month or so, 2,000 or 3,000 of our poor starving labourers will be employed in these valuable works, and nowhere is to be found a finer or more honest set of labourers than live in these mines. They are willing to work, and where is the heart that is not distressed in seeing such noble fellows perishing of starvation in a country of luxuriant fertility, and teeming with the richest productions of nature? The three mines are situated in the parish of Clonea, in this country, and when opened will drain the parishes of Newton Portlaw, Fews, Clonea, and Rathgormie of the masses of idle and wretched labourers who are strewn in such a horrible condition on the road side, like so much useless lumber or the dead bodies of a vanquished army on the field of battle. The noble Marquis will, no doubt feel happy in entering into any fair arrangement with the agents, as nothing could give his generous and good heart greater pleasure than the employment of the poor; and this is fully demonstrated in the vast numbers which he employs in his own demesnes."

VERY COOL, INDEED.—A fortnight ago, a trader in High-street having posted a note to an old customer, requesting payment of a balance of 19s.—reaching as far back as 1847—his epistle was duly returned to him the following reply written on the inside, which, for cool impudence, could scarcely, we think be matched.

"Mr. —, As I am scarce in paper, I write on this. You will please to understand that I don't intend to pay any of the old accounts, as I am not able nor willing. The law is open for you; if you think you can make anything by it, you can try it. I think I am pretty well beyond the reach of the law, as I have neither furniture nor property."

'So, lay on Macduff,  
And hang'd be that  
Says hold your hand—enough!'

Among the inducements for travelling which appear daily in the columns of the *Times*, is an announcement by the proprietors of the Hull and Gottenburgh steamer *Courier*, that the solar eclipse on the 28th inst, will be wholly visible at Gottenburgh, an event which will not occur in England till February 3, 1916.

After the lapse of a hundred years the Dunmow gammon of bacon has been claimed by a couple in good circumstances, as farmers, at Felsted, Essex, named Hurrell, but failing to obtain it from the lord of the manor, the inhabitants of Dunmow have procured one by subscription, which will be presented to them, instead of the lord's, on their taking the usual oaths, at Broomhills, near Dunmow, on Wednesday, the 16th of July.

ERRATUM.—On third page of this number, in the last paragraph of the judgment on the Quebec Burial Case, insert "not" after the words "in a place that has."

#### TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 7, 1851.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	6	a	4
Spring do.	3	0	a	3
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1	10	a	2
Barley	2	0	d	2
Peas	2	0	a	2
Green Peas per peck	0	7	a	10
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	18	9	a	20
Do. fine (in Bags)	17	6	a	18
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	15	0	a	16
Do. (in Bags)	18	0	a	20
Oatmeal, per barrel	0	2	a	0
Beef, per lb.	18	9	a	22
Do. per 100 lbs.	32	6	a	35
Bacon	37	6	a	40
Hams, per cwt.	0	2	a	0
Mutton per lb.	1	6	a	3
Lamb per quarter	0	7	a	0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	6	a	0
Do. salt, do.	0	6	a	0
Potatoes, per peck	0	6	a	0
Eggs per dozen	25	0	a	0
Hay per ton	30	0	a	35
Straw per ton	11	3	a	12
Fire Wood per cord	32	6	a	35
Coals per ton				

#### FEMALE DIOCESAN SCHOOL,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

The Lord Bishop of Montreal and the Church Society.

MRS. ROLES, the Lady lately arrived from England, to conduct this School, has completed her arrangements to receive PUPILS at COTE HOUSE, Cote-street, on the following terms:—

Board and Instruction in English and French £10 per annum.  
Daily Pupils ..... 10 "

" " under nine years of age ..... 6 "

The Daughters of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Montreal and Quebec to be admitted at half price.

The Religious Instruction of this Institution is under the immediate superintendence of the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

MRS. ROLES will be happy to forward Prospectuses, containing every particular relative to the School, to any persons requiring them.

#### VACATIONS:

From July 17th to August 28th.

From December 22nd to January 5th.

#### TERMS:

1st.—From May 1st to July 17th.

2nd.—From August 28th to November 13th.

3rd.—From November 13th to February 13th.

4th.—From February 13th, to May 1st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in the above School A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY, to converse with the Pupils.

—ALSO—

A LADY fully competent to assist in the higher branches of the ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

July 30, 1851. 1-tin

#### Trinity College.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, TORONTO.

THE business of this School will be resumed, after the Midsummer Vacation, on Monday, the 18th of August next.

Vacancies for Three or Four resident, and for Six or Seven day Pupils.

Mr. V. MCKENZIE, the senior Assistant, is desirous of obtaining Private Pupils, whom he will attend (if necessary), at their own residences.

J. G. D. MCKENZIE, A. B., Principal.  
Toronto, July 28th, 1851. 53-5in

#### Trinity College.

COBBOURG CHURCH GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE PUBLIC EXAMINATION of this Collegiate School will take place upon the 18th, 19th, and 20th of August, 1851.

Public Recitations and Distribution of Prizes, August 21, 1851, HENRY B. JESSOP, M. A., Principal.

Cobourg, July 29, 1851. 53-2in