

to be at the rate of 500 weekly. A gentleman who has been travelling through the province of Ulster, thus writes in the *Western Star*:—I made it my business to inquire into the condition of the small farmers—a race of as industrious a people as are to be found on the habitable globe. Having been heretofore led to believe that they were most favourably circumstanced as regarded their position with the landlords, and from other causes, I must own I was not at all prepared for the almost general feeling of discontent which exhibited itself. I was much struck with the remarks of an intelligent middle-aged man, the occupier of a farm of about 30 acres, who, after informing me that he had formed one of a party of 70 persons, comprising a dozen families, who were preparing to emigrate to Australia, thus proceeded:—Before next spring is over many hundreds of the people of this province will have quitted it for ever, and many others will follow; we have always been loyal to England, even in the worst of times, and although all that is now forgotten, the day may come when the Government will regret that they allowed the interests of the industrious northmen to be sacrificed to such an extent as to force them to leave the homes of their fathers to seek a resting place in a foreign land. As yet, so far as I have seen, it is with a feeling of deep regret that those poor people quit their native land. You see nothing of that satisfaction exhibited by them which is so marked, so extraordinary a feature as regards the emigrants from the southern and western provinces.—A letter from Cork, in the *Evening Mail*, states that no less than forty tenants of one noble proprietor have decamped within the last fortnight, "carrying off the money realized by the sale of their crops; and, what is worse, placing in possession of their farms persons who must be proceeded against by ejectment." One agent of the city of Cork has acknowledged to the receipt of as much as £1,000 in one day from emigrant passengers in chartered vessels.

CAPTAIN AUSTIN AND CAPTAIN PENNY.—We understand that a most searching investigation will be instituted into the discrepancy of the statements of Captain Austin and Captain Penny, with reference to prosecuting a further search beyond the Wellington Channel for the Franklin expedition. The service can expect no more—the country will have nothing less. Captain Penny has arrived in town, from Scotland. The promotions on account of the unparalleled services of Captain Austin's expedition will be made as soon as his report is made to the Admiralty.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE REVENUE.—The quarterly return of the revenue of Great Britain was published on Friday. Notwithstanding reductions in the duties of sugar, coffee, and timber, estimated at about a million a year, the receipts on the Customs for the quarter have been £83,190 more than in the October quarter of 1850. In the receipts of the Excise of the quarter there is an increase of £36,511. It was not to be expected that the Stamps would exhibit the same self-recruiting power as a revenue derived from personal expenditure; and the unsparing reduction forced on the Chancellor of the Exchequer last year tells this quarter in a decrease to the extent of £74,464 upon a still larger decrease in the October quarter last year. The Assessed Taxes for the quarter are £21,588 less than last year. The receipts of the Post-office have increased £79,000, for great part of which we are probably indebted to the Exhibition, but is partly owing, we believe, to the circumstance of a larger sum for the postage of the census papers having been received this quarter, though earned in the last, and partly to the fact of some heavy railway bills being under arbitration. An increase of £20,000 is set down to the Crown Lands. The result is that the total ordinary revenue of the quarter is £124,646 more than last year. This is neutralized by a very large decrease in the repayment of advances, which makes a nominal decrease of £1,197 on the whole revenue of the quarter. The customs for the year ending October 10, 1850; the Excise, notwithstanding the abolition of the brick duty £343,018. The year's decrease in the Stamps amounts to £179,995. It can hardly be expected to be less than half a million when the new scale of duties has been a whole year in operation. The annual receipts of the Assessed Taxes and Property Tax are less, respectively, by £33,993 and £58,004. The annual increase in the Post-office has been £150,000. The total increase in the ordinary revenue of the year is £235,972 which is reduced by some extraordinary items to £77,072.

CONCLUSION OF THE KNOWSLEY SALE.—The Knowsley aviary, which comparatively few have seen, but which enjoyed a world-wide celebrity, is numbered with the things that have been; disorder and confusion rule where all was perfect, uniform, and happy. A little territory, which almost realized the enchanting fables of old Æsop, in which animals and birds, were made to associate regardless of all the difficulties of native antipathies and the awkward circumstances of opposite climates, is despoiled; the ruthless invasion of an auctioneer and his clerk has produced in this large "happy family" the dire consequences which usually follow in the steps of such modern foes to domestic felicity; in a word the Knowsley collection, and more than thousands were expended, is dispersed. But money is not entirely lost; though scattered, the rare "specimens" of the animal kingdom which had been brought together in an English nobleman's park, still exist, of course for the benefit of zoology, in England, and not a few in the shops of the metropolitan dealers. The science, therefore, which the late Earl of Derby did so much to elevate and popularise may not have suffered, but on the contrary gained, and so far there can be no doubt that the object and the end of the late noble owner of the collection has in its sale been most effectively served. To him they were lost, but they have gone where no doubt that they will be as highly valued as they were, as long as health permitted him to watch over and tend them. It was intended to continue the operations of the sale within the week in which it was commenced, but that was found impracticable, and the latter part of Mr. Stevens's programme was not performed until the following Monday. The proceeds of the sale on Saturday and Monday alone amounted to little less than £2,000. The amount realized by the entire sale will be a trifle under £7,000. This is a fact which speaks volumes as to the estimation in which the collection was held by parties best able to judge. The high average price of the lots, too, may be imagined, when it is known that there were not many more than 600.

As a proof of the immense demands for locomotion to the Exhibition on Saturday last, we may state that the number of cabs which set down at the Exhibition, from nine in the morning to four in the afternoon, was

3,920; the number of omnibuses was 1,063, and of private vehicles 1,649. Upon returning from the Exhibition, probably an equal number was required; which would give a total number of vehicles employed in the conveyance of visitors, to and from, of not less than 7,264. The following is a list of the articles found in the Crystal Palace, from September 1st to October 10th both days inclusive:—99 parasols, 199 handkerchiefs, 173 brooches and clasps, 22 pairs of spectacles, 19 umbrellas, 33 shawl pins, 37 neck-ties, 45 veils and falls, 37 baskets and bags, 25 canes, 55 bracelets, 24 bunches of keys, 12 pencil cases, 4 mantles, 59 victorines, 3 seals and keys, 1 brush, 1 camp stool, 26 pairs of gloves, 37 catalogues and other books, 6 bonnet shades, 1 ring, 1 bustle, 9 knives, 1 thimble, 3 aprons, 2 coats, 3 buckles, 5 pocket books, 1 locket, 2 fans, 21 shawls, 2 children's bonnets, 1 boy's cap, 6 shirts studs, 1 scent bottle. The total number of articles restored through the instrumentality of the police has been not less than 1,620.

The widow of Lopez is at present in Paris. She has been separated from him for a long time. She belongs to a wealthy family of Cuba.

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—The *Bury Post* in noticing the recent election of Alderman Hunter to the Mayoralty of London, observes:—"It is somewhat remarkable that the Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Bishop of London should be natives of the same street in the town of Bury, being so nearly contemporaries that the Lord Bishop and the Lord Mayor's next brother were born on the same day. The rise of the son of a respectable Bury tradesman to the head of the first municipality in the kingdom, if not proof of his high intellectual attainment, is at least evidence of successful industry and high reputation amongst his fellow-citizens."

MILK NOT SO BAD AS IT IS CALLED.—The result of an analysis of the milk sold in London, made at the instance of the *Lancet*, shows that out of 26 samples 12 were found to be genuine two were deficient in cream, and eleven were found to be adulterated, but in every case the adulteration consisted in water only, the proportion of which varied from 10 to 50 per cent., or one half the article, but in no instance was chalk or whiting, size, gum, sheep's brains, or any of the substances generally supposed to be used in the adulteration of milk, detected.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.—At the forthcoming Cabinet Council, the recent discovery of Gold in Australia will form one of the chief topics of discussion, with a view to send out by the next mail instructions to the Governor as to the course he shall adopt with respect to the gold fields there.—The last packet from Australia brought despatches for the Government from the Governor, detailing the particulars of the discovery of gold, and the steps which he (the Governor) had adopted to secure to the Crown the right to the gold, and also to prevent the people of Australia from going to Bathurst. He also states in his despatches that he has not sufficient force at his command to enable him to carry his orders into effect. It is stated in circles likely to be informed on the matter, that Lord Grey (the Colonial Secretary) entirely agrees with the Governor of Australia in the propriety of securing the proceeds of this El Dorado to the Crown, and that he will bring the matter before his colleagues at the next Cabinet Council.—*Sunday Times*.

A SHAM BISHOP.—Amongst the late visitors at the Crystal Palace was the celebrated Father Maher of Carlow. Whilst there he made acquaintance with a person in the dress of a Roman Catholic Bishop—the purple, shovel hat, &c. He gave him the title as Bishop in partibus of some colony which we do not recollect. He asked the name of the Priest he spoke to, and when he learned it expressed his satisfaction at having made the acquaintance of so celebrated a man, exchanged cards with him, and gave him an invitation to dinner on the following day. Shortly after they parted Father Maher found himself minus a gold watch and chain, &c. After some time the police were informed of the loss, when the electric telegraph was set in motion and the doors of the building closed, by which means the Bishop was secured, when he turned out to be a notorious member of the swell mob. On searching him nine gold watches, and several purses were found upon him, but Mr. Maher's was not amongst them; it was subsequently discovered and restored to the owner.—*Cavan paper*.

STEAM IN THE ARCTIC REGION, OR THE "ICE DESTROYER."—Extract from the private Journal of a Seaman in the late Expedition.—1850: August, 2, 3, 4.—The August 24th. The squadron was still several miles in advance, and heavy flocks intervened; rejoin it we must, at all hazards. The ice was closing rapidly round us from every direction; immediate action, and not consideration was imperatively necessary—the future success of the expedition, in a great measure, depended on our energies. To saw was useless—a mere waste of time; we had therefore no alternative left but to force our way through "necks of heavy ice," by giving them the "stem;" consequently steam was "got up," and at it we went "full speed." Stem on she goes; the shock is terrific, every plank and timber trembles; the stubborn element bends and cracks, but does not break. "Turn astern," try it again. Nearly the whole of the crew are now on the ice together, with hands from the Resolute and Assistance, to assist in clearing away the broken fragments. Look out! She comes, she comes, with additional force—stand clear—hurrah! The ice breaks, a piece of forty feet square is adrift—hook on the grapnel—take a turn "in-board;" "turn astern." Astern she goes, clearing her own way. This manoeuvre was repeated over and over again, until the noble craft seemed no longer a piece of mechanism, but a "thing of life;"—some ferocious animal bounding at, and crushing an opposing barrier. The scene was novel and interesting; the "gallows man-o'-war's-man" laughed and hurrahed at the sport, while hoary-headed experience—those who had grown grey in Arctic service—stood gaping with astonishment at the "ice-destroyer," as she dashed through a floe six feet thick, as if it were a sheet of glass. Now she makes a desperate and final effort; the barrier breaks—she is through—she is free! and the silent shore of Melville Bay echoes the astounding cheers of a hundred seamen as she darts with lightning speed towards her consort, the "old Assistance." So much for steam in the Polar regions. It is true the Intrepid was three days adrift from the squadron, but during that period she accomplished feats unparalleled in the annals of Arctic navigation. No human perseverance—no physical energy—no known mechanical power save the strong arm of steam, could have enabled us to regain our position. I remember the first steamer that ever ran on "British waters." In 1812 I saw her make her maiden effort on the glassy waters of the Clyde, and I have lived long enough to see a

steam ship of war brave with impunity the dangers of the Polar Sea. I may be wrong, but in my humble opinion the day is not far distant when that mighty power, steam, will establish a new era in Arctic history.

WORDSWORTH'S EPIGRAPH.—We learn from the *Carlisle Journal* that a monument to the memory of the poet Wordsworth has been erected in Grasmere Church, and that it bears the following inscription:—"To the memory of William Wordsworth, a true philosopher and poet, who, by the special gift and calling of Almighty God, whether he discoursed on man or nature, failed not to lift up the heart to holy things. Tired not of maintaining the cause of the poor and simple; and so, in perilous times, was raised up to be a chief minister, not only of noblest poetry, but of the high and sacred truth. This memorial is placed here by his friends and neighbours in testimony of respect, affection, and gratitude."

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH ON THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION.—Archdeacon Deacon has, with the permission of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, published the following account of an interview between the last-named gentleman and the Armenian Patriarch, in 1821:—When I set out as a missionary from Cambridge to Jerusalem and Persia, in the year 1821, I was not yet ordained, and thus unordained I came to Etsh-Miazim, to the Patriarch of the Armenian nation—Ephrem by name. I at once began to preach to him. He asked me, "Young man, who has sent you, and by whom was you ordained?" I replied, I was sent and ordained by the Spirit.—Patriarch: Show me the credentials.—Wolff: My internal impulse.—Patriarch: This may be satisfactory to you, but is to nobody else. Moses' miracles were the proof of his extraordinary mission; he then established a regular ordinary priesthood, i. e., the Levitical, not by miracles, but by natural succession.—Thus it was in the typical Dispensation, and thus in the anti-typical Christianity. Christ the extraordinary Ambassador, proved Himself to be sent by miracles.—His Apostles were endued with a like power; then came again the ordinary ministers established by succession through imposition of the hands of the Apostles; and thus we Armenian and ALL THE CHURCHES have preserved our Apostolic succession.—So far the Patriarch.

United States.

INVASION OF MEXICO.

Washington, Oct. 23.

The President having received intelligence on Monday last from the U. S. Consul at Matamoras, that a company of Texans had been organized and marched into Mexico, and that new enlistments were progressing, has issued the following Proclamation, which is official:—

PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, There is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this country is at peace.

Whereas, There is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duty as good citizens, are concerned or may be seduced to take part in the same, and

Whereas, Such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law—

Now, therefore, I have issued this, my PROCLAMATION, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise in violation of laws and national obligations of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties that are denounced against such offenders—that if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities, they must expect to be tried and punished by the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf.

I, therefore, expect all well-disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace, and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand this (22nd) day of October, 1851, and Seventy-sixth year of American Independence.

MILLARD FILLMORE, President.

J. J. CRITTENDEN,

Acting Secretary of State.

Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprise our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CH.]

To the Editor of the Church.

We hear, indeed, but shudder while we hear Th' insidious falsehood and the heartless jeer! For each dark label that thou lik'st to shape, Thou mayest from law, but not from scorn escape—The pointed finger and averted eye, Thou canst not fly.

"Come, Count, pull off your lion's skin and confess yourself an ass."

SIR.—When any one puts forth assertions criminal of another, he may be supposed to have some foundation for them until the other side be heard—but if those assertions are met by an appeal to facts directly proving the contrary, and those insinuations are shown to be drawn from error and to be absolutely unfounded and therefore unjust, the accusing party will have one of two courses—either to establish his assertions by direct proof, or to acknowledge that he has been misinformed, and honestly to make the amende honorable. Every man is liable to error, and it is no derogation to him to acknowledge that he has been wrong. Neither of these courses however have you taken, you made a furious onslaught on the Senate of the Toronto University with the weapons of assertion and insinuation. I replied to them, not by invective or declamation, but by a reference to positive facts, which are, or may be as patent to you as to me. Your rejoinders have been made, not by a similar procedure, but by calling on me to prove a negative, by a disingenuous quibble on the words "official capacity," and an equally disingenuous repetition of them—by more than one assertion which is contrary to fact, and by empty declamation and wandering from the points in question.

My position is illustrated by your reply to my last published letter, dated October 18th:

You style me "pugnacious" because I continue to appeal to facts which you cannot refute and which

prove you to be in the wrong, and because I am not to be convinced while these facts remain uncontroversial. But let me remark on your peculiar style of argument:

"You write as if I denied that the Chancellor was a part and parcel of the University." I ask you did I ever deny that he was so in his official capacity? You must be aware that your mode of expression altogether falsifies what I have said, viz.—"That the Senate or other constituted authorities of the University of Toronto are not responsible for acts, words, or writings of the Chancellor, which he has put forth in his individual capacity, more especially when they have been not only unauthorized, but actually repudiated by them."

I acknowledge I am "not authorized" officially in regard to what I have stated respecting "the Chancellor and the other constituted authorities"—and that my "statements are the expression of mere individual opinion." But, Sir, if you, absolutely unconnected with the Toronto University, and thoroughly ignorant of its proceedings, give currency to statements and opinions altogether at variance with truth, reason, and justice, how do you presume to impugn my individual statements when I have ample means of knowledge, and, referring to facts, have pointed out to you how and where you may enquire into their truth—until you have fairly investigated them,—until you do this, your position is, as you say, unaffected—it is that of wilful ignorance or something worse!

Your statement that the Medical Faculty of Trinity College, most scrupulously adhered to the rate of fees charged by the Toronto University is rather strange. It is liable to the remark that the Medical Faculty of Trinity College charged two dollars less than the Toronto University in each and every course—the reason why, as far as I am aware, was never made public before. If I am wrong, and you can refer me to any mode or place in which this reason was published, I am ready to apologize—but if you will not, or can not, your readers will be apt to fancy that the published rate of fees of Trinity College being two dollars a course less than those of the Toronto University, gives a flat contradiction to your assertion about the "most scrupulous adherence."

"The absolute reduction of TEN DOLLARS a course was not the first overt act of the Toronto University, but is one quite unjustifiable on any other ground than that of jealous apprehension of the success of a rival school. Trinity College has followed the lead, and will not be outbid; from any other consequences of antagonism it has no cause of fear or alarm."—*Church*.

(N. B.—I presume TEN is a misprint—if so, pray acknowledge it.) I have shown in my last letter that the reduction of fees by the Toronto University was so far from being an overt act of hostility to Trinity College, that it was no act of hostility at all.—(You evidently admit that the first reduction was by Trinity College)—but if it had been, it was but following the example set by Trinity College. But you say this was not the first overt act—formerly you spoke of several overt acts—I call on you to point out the others or to be silent and submit to the imputation of having allowed your zeal to outrun your discretion. The remainder of the paragraph looks like school-boy boasting and paltry braggadocio. It will do Trinity College no good and Toronto University no harm—your readers will doubtless be amused by it.

I accuse you of having first made accusations against the Senate of the Toronto University which had no foundation—of not having met one solitary point which I brought forward, by any evidence or substantial point, (except indeed it be my mistake about the words "The University" which I have acknowledged,) but of having recourse to vague declamation and a total disregard of the rules of evidence, reason and justice—of jeopardizing the character and well being of both the Church newspaper and Trinity College by endeavouring to raise the latter by unjustifiable misrepresentations respecting the Toronto University—and a strange disregard of search after truth. Should you affect to treat these charges as too vague, I shall furnish you with the particulars—but my letter is already too long.

On Doctor Ryerson's remarks I shall say but little. He who throws stones at random may hit friends as well as foes. The substance of my remark was that, supposing his conduct to have been as it would appear from Earl Grey's letter, you ought to have learned caution from it. (Now, I beg leave to add, that common courtesy and justice demand that we accept his explanation, and believe, as I cannot help doing, that Earl Grey has misunderstood the words of a mere and hasty conversation.) I further showed that, hitherto, you had no cause of complaint against the new crown members—that, although I had no doubt there existed in the minds of some of the members of the Senate a feeling of hostility to both the Church of England and her University, the new members had as yet had no opportunity of showing what you called a factious opposition—and therefore that your attack upon them was unfounded and gratuitous. Of course what they may do I know not, but I do not anticipate any movement of the kind in the Senate, and what any of them may do out of it, is not here my business.

I remain Sir, your obedient Servant,

ONE OF THE SENATE
OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

October 24th, 1851.

Colonial.

A man named Edward Kilvington, who had been in the employ of Mr. Matthew Ward, gardener of Yorkville, for the last year, was committed to gaol on Saturday, for further examination on a charge of having set fire to the stable in the rear of the "Gardener's" Arms on Thursday; and also with having attempted to burn the premises of Mr. Edward Moore, Edward-street, on the same night.—*Patriot*.

We have been favoured with an inspection of a window, in painted glass, now nearly completed, in the establishment of Mr. John Craig, of King Street West. It is intended for the residence of D. Campbell, Esq., of Simcoe. The size of the window is 10 ft. by 4; the principal compartments are filled with alternate panes of figured white glass, and landscapes painted in the style of sepia drawing; among which are emblematical figures of the four seasons; above these are the arms of Mr. Campbell, and surrounding the whole a rich foliated pattern of red and gold. The execution reflects great credit upon the artist, Mr. Craig; and as an elegant and durable specimen of ornamental art, deserves the attention of all who desire to see Canada assume its proper rank in the onward march of improvement.—*Ibid*.