

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
Oct. 3, 17 S. APT. TRIN.	M. Ezek. 11. Mark 6.	E. " 16. 2 Cor. 2.
" 4	M. Tobit 13. Mark 7.	E. " 14. 2 Cor. 3.
" 5	M. Judith 1. Mark 8.	E. " 2. 2 Cor. 4.
" 6	M. " 3. Mark 9.	E. " 4. 2 Cor. 5.
" 7	M. " 5. Mark 10.	E. " 6. 2 Cor. 6.
" 8	M. " 7. Mark 11.	E. " 8. 2 Cor. 7.
" 9	M. " 9. Mark 11.	E. " 10. 2 Cor. 8.
" 10	M. Ezek. 20. Mark 13.	E. " 21. 1 Cor. 9.

TORONTO VOCAL MUSIC SOCIETY.

Rooms—ST. LAWRENCE BUILDINGS.
Regular practice every Wednesday, at Eight P.M.—
Terms of admission, Performing Members 20s. per annum;
Nonperforming 7s.
J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bice. Conductor.
G. B. WYLLIE, Secretary & Treasurer.

Canadian Churchman.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION at Toronto, on Sunday the 10th October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at Nine o'clock, A.M. They are required to be furnished with the usual testimonials and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

By the last mail, the sad tidings have been received that the "hero of a hundred fights" has at length been stricken down by the King of Terrors.

The Duke of Wellington is dead. In the natural course of things, this might be expected, for he had long past the three score and ten years of man's allotted portion; but now that the stroke has fallen, it seems as if we could not realize it to ourselves;—as if it were impossible that he who had met death in so many ghastly forms, and escaped unscathed, should now himself be numbered among the fallen. It would be impossible for us to dilate on the character of this illustrious individual, either as a statesman or a warrior, for the most succinct account of his life, in both capacities, would be a recapitulation of the history of Europe for the last half century. But we cannot close this necessarily brief and hurried notice without calling attention to the inner life of this great man. Along with being a noble soldier, and a profound statesman, he was also a good Christian. A devoted son of the Anglican Church, he was most fervently attached to her services, and ever zealous in promoting her honour. Whenever opportunity permitted, he attended her daily services,—services in which he took great delight, as he often declared. It was a beautiful sight to see this venerable hero, whose name is associated with the most stirring scenes the world ever witnessed, kneeling before the throne of grace, and fervently responding to the prayers in his beloved liturgy.

In him, truly, the State has lost its most distinguished Counsellor, the army its wisest and ablest General, and the Church one of her truest friends.

SEPARATE CHURCH SCHOOLS.

The following document requires no preface. As the energetic and dignified protest of a Christian Prelate against one of the most soul-destroying iniquities of the day, it is certain to command the attention of all who hold that Christianity and secular education ought never to be divorced:

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada:

The Memorial of John, by Divine permission, Bishop of Toronto, in behalf of himself and people.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:—

That, on the first and second of May, 1851, the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland of the Diocese of Toronto and Delegates of the Laity within the same being assembled in Conference in the City of Toronto, to take into consideration the state of their ecclesiastical affairs, and express their opinions thereon, among other things, resolved—

"That this meeting desires to express its sense of the paramount duty of connecting religion with secular education, and, in order to carry out this obligation, they deem it to be necessary to petition the Colonial Legislature to permit the establishment of separate Church Schools, and that the assessments paid by Churchmen for the support of Common Schools be applied to the maintenance of such as are in connexion with the Church, whenever such appropriation is practical and desired."

That this resolution was passed unanimously; upwards of one hundred and twenty Clergymen, and a like number of the most respectable Lay Delegates, being present, and representing, as it appears from the last census, a population of two hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight (223,928).

That, in consequence of this resolution, a petition was presented to your Honourable House (a copy of which is herewith annexed) during your last Session, but without any favourable result, although a concession was made in favour of our fellow-subjects, the Roman Catholics—with whom we have surely an equal right—and which, there is reason to believe, will be rendered more complete during the present Session.

That the members of the United Church of England and Ireland are as anxious to have separate schools for the education of their children as their brethren, the Roman Catholics, because they cannot recognize any system for such a purpose which does not make Christianity the basis, and in which careful moral and religious training does not form the most prominent, as it is the most essential, portion.

That, with those who separate religion from education, we have no common ground of controversy: it is light against darkness; nor can we have any sympathy with those who speak in their profound ignorance of the non-essentials of religion, because there is nothing unessential either in the doctrines or precepts of the Gospel, nor ought any of them to be kept back in the instruction of our children.

That the School Act virtually excludes religious instruction from the Common Schools, and affords no opportunity to the parents of our Communion to bring up their children in the doctrines and duties of their faith.

That in the system which it establishes there is no direct reference to man as an immortal, accountable, guilty, and redeemed being; but all is secular, and noxious, because un-sanctified; hence it is silently, but effectually, undermining every sacred and moral principle; and while thus promoting infidelity and socialism through the Province, it is sending forth thousands every year into the ocean of life with no compass to guide and direct them: it is a scheme in which the Bible is disregarded, and the chief purpose of God, the salvation of mankind, is altogether ignored.

That even the regulation of the Council of Public Instruction, which the friends of the School Act pretend to be so admirably calculated to satisfy the conscientious scruples of the religious, is a miserable snare and mockery. It ordains—"that the public religious exercises of each School shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the Trustees and Teachers; and it shall be a matter of mutual voluntary arrangement between the Teacher and the Parent, or Guardian, of the pupil, as to whether he shall hear such pupil recite from the Scripture, or Catechism, or other summary of religious doctrine and duty, of the persuasion of such Parent or Guardian: such recitations, however, are not to interfere with the regular exercises of the School." Now, this seeming approach to religious instruction is most offensive and derisive. It appears to be drawn up by persons who are ashamed of religion. First, the Trustee and School-Master must agree; then the Parents and Teacher must arrange—and at the option of the Trustee or Teacher—if so inclined, a verse of Scripture, or question of a Catechism, may be asked, provided, nevertheless, the business of the School does not interfere.

Under the mockery of such a regulation, there is no guarantee that so much as the Lord's Prayer is ever heard in any one School, or the Holy Bible ever reverently introduced, or the children taught not to take God's holy name in vain; nor have we any assurance that either Trustees or Teachers are God-fearing men, or have any regard for holy things. Hence, whatever may be asserted by the promoters of the School system, it is evident that it contains no available provision for religious instruction; nor can it be effectually introduced without separate schools, as in England.

To prove the great injustice of the Common School system, your Memorialists need only represent to your Honourable House one simple fact, which is—that, although the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Toronto are upwards of eleven

thousand out of thirty thousand, the whole population of the city, and pay more than one-third of the educational rates, perhaps one-half, consisting, I believe, of some thousand pounds annually, they have not the power of establishing, out of all they pay, one single School. Hence, they are being compelled to establish Parochial Schools for each of their congregations, by private contribution, to protect their children from the growing evils of the present irreligious plan of education, in which nothing is attempted to be taught but worldly knowledge; while that knowledge to which all others should be subservient, is entirely neglected.

In conclusion, your Memorialist would most respectfully represent, for himself and his people, that they feel the established system of education oppressive; and that in operation it is enchainning the mind, and outraging the conscience; and ought no longer to be tolerated in a Colony of British subjects; that they have an undoubted right to be placed on an equal footing with their Roman Catholic brethren, by such a modification of the existing School Law as shall enable them to have separate Schools, and the control of the education of the children that God has given them—a control which is recognized even in the most despotic Governments—and which their brethren enjoy, to the utmost extent, in their fatherland. In the hope that so reasonable a boon will be granted, Your Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

JOHN TORONTO.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBT OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

The Bazaar closed on Friday evening, after having been open three days. We are happy to have it in our power to state that the results have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and that St. George's Church, relieved from an incubus which has long pressed heavily on the congregation, will, in all probability, be consecrated before Christmas. We cannot refrain from adding a word in praise of the conduct of Mr. and Miss Paige, and Mr. Strathey, who, in the kindest manner, volunteered their valuable assistance in aid of the Promenade Concerts, and who delighted a large audience each evening with such music as is not often heard at assemblies of this nature.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Dr. Deansley, a Medallist of the Richmond Hospital (Dublin) School of Medicine, M.R.C.S., was on Monday evening last elected to the Chair of Surgery in this University.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The great industrial festival of last week, is almost universally conceded to be the most important exposition of the agricultural and mechanical resources of Upper Canada, which has yet taken place. It afforded abundant demonstration that the skill and enterprise of our Colonists may compare favourably with those of any other community, and gave assurance that, unless its destinies be blighted by trial-government, a glorious future is in store for this fine Province.

Our limits prevent us from entering into full details of the exhibition, and we must content ourselves with extracting the following comprehensive notice of its more prominent features from our contemporary the *British Canadian*:—

"The first place in our notice is of course due to stranger exhibitors. Our American neighbours have contributed many agricultural implements of which they may be justly proud. The straw-cutters of Messrs. Taylor and Thomas of New York are well worthy of commendation. Hussey and Co. of Albany have got a threshing machine, and Messrs. Rapelle of Rochester have largely contributed in specimens of agricultural machinery and implements, which fully sustain their well-known character.

From articles exhibited by foreigners we may now turn to the productions of Canada, and, without any exaggeration, we may truly say that she has nothing to fear in the contest with other lands. Young as she is she has proved her ability to take her place with the older countries. As we viewed the splendid threshing machine of Mr. F. H. Medcalf of this city, we were not surprised to see such crowds attracted round it. His character for the manufacture of these machines is well established.

Saunderson of West Flamboro has another fine specimen of his making, whilst Haggart Brothers of Brampton occupy the centre of the area with one of their best specimens. There are Canadian ploughs without number of every shape and sort, but among so many competitors in this branch we must leave it to the duly appointed

judges to decide to whom the palm is due. Among the fanning mills that of Messrs. Houck of Markham stands deservedly conspicuous.

The exhibition of fruit and flowers next demands our notice. The latter have not received that attention in our young country which in time they will no doubt command; but as the pressure of essential labour is reduced, the non-essential but ornamental will come in for a share of attention. In this our friends from the other side of the line certainly take the palm from us; but when we turn to useful produce, to the yield of the fruit and the vegetable garden, here again Canada resumes her first position; and whether we look to her fruit or her vegetable, in both she stands pre-eminent.

Among articles of manufacture, we must give a first notice to the furniture specimens of Messrs. Jacques and Hay, which are well calculated to raise still higher the high character which their establishment bears for articles of superior workmanship. In a tent which they have erected for the purpose we viewed a bedstead of black walnut, richly ornamented, which is the finest specimen of cabinet-work which we have yet seen from their establishment—whether we look at the beauty of the timber, the richness of the carving, or the high finish of the work. There are some minor articles of furniture also exhibited by them, but the crowded state of the building in which they were rendered our inspection of them a matter of difficulty.

The Fire Engine of Messrs. Perry, which took the prize at the World's Fair, is also on the ground, and is a beautiful specimen of mechanical skill and workmanship.

In the miscellaneous department might be found a large collection of ladies' work, some specimens as deserving of praise as others are of condemnation. These are interspersed with a few paintings and drawings, among which we noticed some of those representations of Indian life by Paul Kane, for which he has obtained a deserved notoriety. We regretted very much to see Mr. Kane's productions entombed in this building. There was neither light nor space to view them or any other work of art, and whilst we are glad to see our Agricultural Society turn their attention to the fine arts, we trust that at the next Exhibition better provision may be made for their display and better encouragement and inducement for competition; a fat pig which may be fed up in a few weeks by an ignorant ploughboy being at present ranked with the best production of an artist, which may require the labour of years, but for competition here must be produced within the twelve months preceding. These are things things that should be remedied in the next Exhibition, but to do so, the zealous and intelligent Committee should have some discretionary prizes at their disposal, and of a higher amount, for the time being.

We had almost forgotten to notice the noble display of horses which presented itself to our notice. There could not have been less than 70 stallions, as fine animals, with few exceptions, as we have ever seen; and as they moved in procession from the Jail Green to the Exhibition grounds, they were the admiration of every one.

The specimens of Harness were good, but not equal to what have been exhibited on former occasions, whilst the mechanical department is rich with specimens of home and foreign manufacture, the Stoves of Messrs. Cheney and Armstrong, as usual, standing conspicuous. Our Canadian seedsmen had their high credit well sustained by Messrs. Leslie & Fleming. Of the numbers who visited the grounds it would be difficult to speak with any certainty, but we believe that during Thursday there could not have been less than thirty thousand persons at one time in the enclosed space, the appearance of the busy throng of that mighty Babel, London. Yet, with this vast assemblage, whether congregated on the Exhibition grounds, or scattered through our streets all was order and regularity, and save with the exception of one son of Bacchus making efforts to sing out "Britons never, never will be slaves," we saw not the least indication of intemperance."

Deeply do we regret that we cannot afford space for the admirable closing address of Thomas C. Street, Esq., the President of the Society. It embraced everything which should be contained in such a document, and displayed no small degree of literary ability. Contracted as our limits are, we must present our readers with the following extract, conveying as it does an animated sketch of the present condition of our Province:

"Our lot has been cast in a land inferior to none, in all natural advantages—its soil is fertile—its waters are abundant and pure—its climate is favourable to the health of man—to the sustenance of all the lesser animals—and to the growth and ripening of all the various vegetable produc-