

Among the vessels in and around Shickeluna's Dock, we noticed the other day the hull of the steamer *Commerce*—some months since run down near the mouth of the Grand River, by the steamer *Despatch*. It had been lying in Lake Erie, about 3 miles from shore, in 49 feet water, and was raised to the surface and brought down the canal by Mr. S. At the time of our seeing it, the cargo, consisting of potash kettles and iron, was being taken out.—*St. Catharines Journal*.

WELLAND CANAL.—In the seven days ending on Tuesday, 106 vessels passed through this canal.

FIRE.—On the 18th instant, the Stables of Thomas Stinson, Esq., Hamilton were totally consumed. It is supposed to be the act of an incendiary. During the fire Mr. Snowden met with a serious accident, by the falling of a beam.

His Excellency and Lady Elgin returned to Toronto, on Saturday afternoon.

The Engineers and Surveyors of the Great Western Railway are already at work on the Galt Branch.

UTTERING BLANK NOTES.—Edward Millward has been committed to the County Gaol, on a charge of having, on the 11th instant, uttered a blank five dollar bill, purporting to be of the Commercial Bank of Fort Erie, Upper Canada.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Friday the 5th instant, a young man named Lind, of the township of Zorra, was engaged attending a thrashing machine; his left leg became entangled in the cylinder, causing dreadful laceration of the knee joint, also dislocating the arm. The leg has been amputated and the patient is doing well.—*Galt Reporter*.

LOSS BY LIGHTNING.—On the morning of the 18th instant, the barns and sheds of Mr. Samuel D. Kenny, Trafalgar, containing crops, threshing machines, and farming implements, were struck by lightning, and totally consumed. Mr. Kenny was insured in the Washington Farmers Mutual.—*Journal*.

Mr. Thomas, Architect, has obtained the first premium for the design of the New Town Hall at Peterborough.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—Our contemporary the *Spectator*, in alluding to this subject, accuses us, if we understand him rightly, of deliberately "falsifying facts." This is a very serious charge if true, but we cannot plead guilty to it. We are not aware that we have stated any "fact" about the Great Western, except the notorious one, that its directors hitherto have falsified every pledge to the public; and we have also expressed our conviction, which remains unchanged as yet, that the Directors of that undertaking have no better prospect of being able to complete the work than they ever had, and it was on this account that we characterised the present movement as a humbug.—*Brantford Courier*.

TORONTO AND HURON RAILROAD.—We understand that several respectable and influential individuals in this city have subscribed large sums to be paid in three annual instalments, in addition to their proportion of any sums which they may be liable, for their proportion of the proposed tax on the City, if it should be adopted. Among these contributors are the respectable firms of Ross, Mitchell & Co., Gilmor & Coulson, Bowes & Hall, and Alex. Ogilvie & Co. We regard this as an important and hopeful movement for the completion of this long-talked of Railroad, and as one of the most unexceptionable modes by which it can be promoted.—*Globe*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Friday last a young man named John Dempsey, residing in the Township of Ancaster, was killed by falling off a Waggon, while a yoke of Oxen, which were drawing it, were running away.

The Rev. F. M. De Charbonnel, D.D., the newly appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, arrived in this City on the morning of Saturday last, the 21st inst., per the steamer *Magnet* from Montreal. On the following day (Sunday) the Rev. gentleman entered the Roman Catholic Cathedral in great state and was then and there duly invested with the privileges, &c., pertaining to the office of a Roman Bishop.—*Colonist*.

The first prize for the best design for a Provincial Diploma, has been awarded to Mr. S. Fleming of Toronto, and the second best to Mr. Dutton, of this city.—*Montreal Herald*.

We understand from the *Quebec Chronicle* that the ship *Elspeth* having on board thirty or forty of the distressed needle women of London is daily expected in Quebec. In consequence of the description given by the Commissioner of the London *Morning Chronicle* of the deplorable condition of the needle women of the British metropolis a "Female Emigration Fund" was raised; and it is from this fund that the expenses, attending the passage of these women to this country, have been defrayed. The Commissioner of the *Chronicle* in one of his letters stated, that there are 33,000 women engaged in this one trade, in London, of whom 28,500 are under 20 years of age, of these a large portion are living, or attempting to live, on sums varying from 4s. to 2s. per diem. We learn that some ladies in Toronto, have engaged to procure employment for them on board the *Elspeth*.—*Colonist*.

PROVINCIAL FAIR.—There were many fine cattle on the ground. Devons and Durhams seem to be the favourites among our farmers. We saw no Herefords worth notice, except among the foreign stock. One enormous fat ox from Niagara seemed scarcely able to "drag his huge length along." Such very fat cattle have altogether vanished from the Agricultural Shows of Scotland and England. Disposition to fatten is what is now sought after, and the breed of animal, that with reasonable food can lay on the largest amount of fat in the shortest space of time, is the grand desideratum in the fat cattle line. The sheep were excellent. We consider the breed of sheep to be a very important item in Agricultural Canada. Last year the number of sheep in the Province was nearly one million, and the value of their wool equal to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. When we consider that the average fleece of the Province is not more than 2lb. 12oz. and that by improved breeds and management it is capable of being doubled, we see that farmers cannot pay too great attention to this subject. There were also some very fine swine, and we know no reason why we should be dependant upon Ohio for a large supply of fat pork, when the Canadian farmer can produce so fine an animal. On the whole, the stock upon the

ground exhibited favourable signs of progress which we are very glad to witness, as we are convinced that stock is generally much neglected through the country. The farming implements were numerous, but nothing new among them. Some of the iron ploughs seemed to possess all the requisites of lightness and strength. We did not observe any root cutters among the Canadian implements, can we glean from this that roots are not yet extensively used by our farmers for feeding cattle and sheep? The manufactures and fine arts were well represented. The Floral Hall exhibited an excellent display of fruits and vegetables.—*British Colonist*.

On Tuesday Morning the 24th instant, this city was visited by a dreadful thunderstorm. In its passing over the city the electric fluid struck one of the poplars in front of the Rectory. After passing down the tree some distance, it flew off on the gate which it completely shivered. Most providentially the shock was not attended by any more serious accident, than destroying a few panes of glass in the front of the house.

New Brunswick.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Hayne, A.D.C., left this City in the *Maid of Erin* on Tuesday last, on his way to Toronto, by way of Boston. The Hon. L. A. Wilnot, Attorney General has left Fredericton also for Toronto, there to meet His Excellency the Governor General. Mr. Wilnot proceeded to Canada, by the upper St. John, and Lake Temiscouata, with the expectation of meeting some of the gentlemen connected with the Canada Board of Works, at the head of the Lake, who are engaged in examining the country there with respect to the proposed canal to the St. Lawrence, by the *Trois Pistoles River*. No official advancement has been made as to the object of this visit of His Excellency and the Attorney General to Canada, but we presume, that various important questions will be discussed, especially those relating to a federal union of these Colonies—reciprocal free trade with the United States—the unsettled boundary between this Province and Canada—Temiscouata Canal—and last, not least, the European and North American Railway. Lady Head, accompanied by Lieut. Col Drury, A.D.C. and Miss Drury, left this City for the United States yesterday morning, and will join His Excellency at Niagara Falls.—*St. John's Courier*, Sept. 15.

His Excellency arrived in this City on Tuesday, and is we understand the guest of the Governor General.

Nova Scotia.

By our private accounts from Annapolis and Windsor, we learn that the crops in that section of Nova Scotia are in general very good indeed this season. In some cases the hay crop has been rather light. It is supposed that the potatoes will be housed in good condition, although mostly every field along the road appears to be affected, more or less, with what some persons call the blight, but what others think is merely a rust on the stalks and leaves, not extending to the roots; otherwise the crop is considered a good one. The present season has been a very favourable one for fruit, particularly apples, which will be very plentiful this fall. The orchards in the Annapolis valley are literally loaded with fruit, the apple trees growing on the road side presenting a very tempting appearance at the present time to the traveller as he passes through them. The severe storm of last Sunday, which raged with terrific violence, has caused considerable damage among the orchards, not only blowing off the trees large quantities of fruit, but also destroying some of the trees themselves in different places, by tearing them up the roots, in which position many of them may now be seen. Some trifling damage was also done to a few of the small bridges and to certain parts of the road in low situations,—nothing, however, to interfere with the travelling.—*St. John's Courier*.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The account of the Congregational meeting at Mersea is unavoidably postponed till our next.

"A Layman" shall be attended to, next week.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1850:—Rev. J. T., Eaton rem.; Rev. W. K., St. Sylvester, rem. 13 & 14; Rev. Dr. G. S. J., Shediach, rem. for Mr. W. A. and Chas C. Esq., both vol. 13; Rev. G. C. S., Port Stanley, rem. vol 13 and part 14.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1850.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) visit the following parishes and stations in the HOME and SIMCOE DISTRICTS at the times undermentioned. The same course is recommended as at former visitations,—that the business of the meeting should be preceded by Morning or Evening Prayer:—

Uxbridge.....	Saturday,	"	28,	10	A.M.
Fair's, Brock.....	"	"	28,	3	P.M.
Brock, West Ch.....	Sunday	"	29,	11	A.M.
do, East Church ..	"	"	29,	3	P.M.

The Archdeacons of Kingston and York request that the next Sermon, on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, may be preached on the twentieth Sunday after Trinity (the 13th October),—the proceeds to be applied to the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

THE PROVINCIAL FAIR.

This festival, so pregnant with interest to every one who has at heart the welfare of our adopted country, passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The weather was as propitious as could possibly have been desired, and nothing could be more complete than the arrangements of the gentlemen whose onerous task it was to regulate the proceedings. To them, the exhibitors and the public in general owe a deep debt of gratitude; and our special thanks are due for the willing courtesy which we received at their hands.

As a whole, the Exhibition was one of the most successful of the kind which ever came under our

notice. We had an opportunity, not long ago, of being present at a similar meeting in the Mother Country,—viz., the West of Scotland Agricultural Show; and, without exaggeration, we can affirm, that the display last week at Niagara bore no unfavourable comparison with that which we witnessed at Glasgow. Cold indeed must have been the Canadian who could have beheld, unmoved, so many emphatic proofs both of the fertility and the advancement of the Province, —and thankless the heart which the night failed to inspire with gratitude to the bounteous Giver of every good thing.

To us, one of the most pleasing features of the Exhibition was the congregated assembly. We are bold to say, that no quarter of the world could furnish forth a finer specimen of an agricultural population. Orderly, temperate, and intelligent, the labour-bronzed visitors of that capacious show-ground presented the noblest physical material for the formation of a great nation which it is possible to conceive. And as group after group passed before us, we could not refrain from offering up a silent prayer, that the hand of an infidel and time-serving democracy would be restrained from demolishing those institutions, ecclesiastical and civil, which alone could mould that mass into political stability and moral greatness!

Into the details of the Exhibition, it is not our purpose to enter. Even had we been qualified to analyse its various specimens of agricultural wealth and mechanical ingenuity, the labours of our city contemporaries have rendered the task unnecessary. In another column will be found as full particulars as our limits would admit of, for which we are indebted to the *British Colonist*.

On one portion of the show only would we crave leave to make a brief observation: we allude to the department of the Fine Arts. Where there was so much to praise, it is painful to use the language of censure; but our duty as a public journalist leaves us no alternative. Stern truth, therefore, constrains us to declare, that with few exceptions—as for instance in the case of Paul Kane, Meyer, and one or two others—the specimens of oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, &c., were discreditably in the highest degree—inmeasurably indeed beneath criticism. We speak within the mark when we affirm, that a decided majority of the "pictures" would have done discredit to a sign-painter's apprentice; and that both as regards conception, drawing, and colouring! A dislike to give unnecessary pain induces us to refrain from entering upon particulars; but we may just refer to a (so called) portrait of Napoleon, which literally deformed the tastefully-arranged booth in which it hung, as a justification of our remarks. In sober seriousness, a more astounding burlesque of every thing coming under the denomination of Art than this dismal daub, it was never our misfortune to witness. Literally speaking, it made us sick with disgust. We do not know even the name of the perpetrator; but in the spirit of genuine kindness, we would implore him to devote his brush and colours, in time to come, to the adornment of waggon-wheels, for most assuredly his artistic talents will never provide him with salt to his soup!

There was but one specimen of statuary—viz., the figure of a giant composed of tin iron! Of this it is only necessary to remark, that it was a colossal monument of the self-conceit and bad taste of its artificer—we cannot, even in irony, award him a higher title. To show how ignorant of the first principles of art was the fabricator of this idol of bathos, we may simply state, that its hair was coloured! and that 'what seemed a crown' upon its head, was of a different hue from the rest of the composition! As the *Patriot* well remarks:—"It is a matter of regret that this ugly specimen of absurdity was intruded where beauty alone should reign absolute."

We took occasion to remonstrate with one of the Directors upon the impolicy of admitting such artistic monstrosities into an Exhibition otherwise so excellent and commendable. Our friend admitted the soundness of our criticism, but put in a plea of justification for himself and his associates. He contended that the *Five Arts* were in their infancy in Canada; and that therefore every encouragement should be held out to embryo artists, and that genius struggling against difficulties ought to be fostered with lenient patronage, and not disheartened by overly stringent criticism!

To all this we willingly assent. Far be it from us to blight the most retiring bud of genius! But then to secure our fostering care there must be an indication of genius, however slight that indication may be! In a country like Canada, it would be cruelly unreasonable to look for correct drawing from the village artist, who never was initiated into the essential mysteries of the *Life Academy*,—but the meaneast proficient in the art would be able to predicate from the specimens produced by such an aspirant, whether there was the remotest chance of his attaining eminence, or even respectability, as an artist. When such a chance cannot be predicted, it is the most selfish cruelty to encourage the deluded aspirant to persevere in his delusion! Sir Walter Scott has graphically described in poor *Dick Tinto* the miseries which necessarily attend the man who dreams that he is an artist—and

awakening discovers, when too late, that it is only a dream!

Not only then for the sake of Canadian art—but for the sake of common humanity—we would implore the Directors of our next Provincial Fair, to be more careful, as to the works of art, which they select as worthy of exhibition. Let them bear in mind that, by practising the reckless indiscriminate selection which they have done on the present occasion, they commit two most disastrous errors. In the first place they mislead and debase the public taste;—and in the second place they excite expectations, in mistaken aspirants, after fame, which can never be gratified—and which can only end in disappointment, sorrow, and poverty.

Earnestly do we trust that these honestly meant remarks of ours, will be taken in good part, and be acted upon at the next Provincial Fair! Earnestly do we trust that the gentlemen to whom is committed the selection of works of art, may be more careful, or at least better qualified, than their brother jurors of the present year. This last sentence is a hard one, but we cannot soften it. We must have judges, better qualified or more honest so far as the *Fine Arts* are concerned, before we can have any unmixed satisfaction in referring to our Provincial Fairs.

DIOCESAN FEMALE SCHOOL.

We extract from the *Montreal Herald* the following interesting piece of information. Sincerely do we trust that ere long we shall be enabled to chronicle the erection of a corresponding institution in our own Diocese. Such a Seminary has been long urgently called for—and if properly organized its success would be a matter of certainty.

The want of a respectable Female School, under the auspices of the Church of England in Canada, where the daughters of the Clergy and Laity could receive a suitable education, has long been felt.

It is now intended to establish one Female school for the whole of Lower Canada, at or near the City of Montreal, where the Member of the Church and others (if they choose to avail themselves of it), can send their daughters to be educated, and where the advantages will be equal, if not superior, to any other Female Seminary in the Province.

The branches taught will embrace all that constitutes a sound, moral, and intellectual education.

Ladies of the first attainments, both English and French, will be engaged as teachers. Masters for giving lessons daily in the more difficult studies will be in attendance, and the whole establishment under the direction of a committee appointed by the Church.

The amount approved by the "Central Board" of the Church Society for board and tuition, is £200 currency per annum. The daughters of the Clergy are each.

Their Lordships the Bishops of Quebec and Montreal, have both given their sanction to the establishment of such an institution, and particulars will be forwarded by circular to the clergy and laity, who is about being opened.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

On Sunday the 16th instant, his Lordship the Lord Bishop of Montreal was solemnly inducted and instituted as Bishop of the Diocese, and of the Cathedral Church of Christ in the City of Montreal. His Lordship delivered an impressive discourse on the occasion, which, together with a full report of the interesting proceedings, we shall lay before our readers next week.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

In the observations which we made in our last publication on the Romish Doctrine of "intention" as applicable to the supposed consecration by the Pope of the Count de Charbonnel as a Romish Bishop, and the open assumption by him of the title of "The Bishop of Toronto," we made use of the following sentence:—"The United Church of England and Ireland is happily established in these Provinces." The local organ of the Pope, passing over unnoticed (because unanswerable) every argument relating to the real question involved by us, thus expresses itself.

"We positively deny the above assertion, and call upon the Church for the proofs upon which it is founded. We have no established Church in Canada, and with God's blessing never shall. The law recognizes none such, and consequently the Bishop can claim to be the Bishop of Toronto by legal enactment. We should like to know the Church's 'intention' in making this gratuitous assertion."

Now, whether the law recognizes or does not recognize an established Church in these Provinces is a matter of secondary moment. We used the term in a much wider and higher sense. The United Church of England and Ireland is "established" on a much firmer basis than any human law. It is established on the Word of God, and on such foundation must ever stand proudly and prominently forward not only as the established Church, but as the Church of Christ—the only true Catholic Church.

But *en passant* we may as well observe that at this point ignorance, as usual, is the characteristic of Romanism, and our contemporary seems to be either unaware or totally forgetful of the fact that on the surrender of the Canadas to the British Crown the articles of capitulation only secured the Romish inhabitants "the full toleration of the religion" and "the undisturbed possession of the Churches, parsonages and tithes," and the insti-