

random compositions. This reminds us of a boy who has just learned his *qui, qua, quod*, and, from pure delight, repeats it on every occasion.

Dr. Ryerson's attempt to bring in the Law Officer of the Assembly, to share with him in the bribery and infidelity with which, he says, we have charged him, we suppose is for the purpose of lightening the burden of odium cast upon him by the public.

If Dr. Ryerson is sincere in "thanking us for our commendation" in the allusion we made to him, we cannot understand the ground of his wrath. That such "commendation did him essential service in England" rests upon his own assertion, and is a kind of argument in which he often deals, a something which from its remoteness or obscurity no one can disprove.

We did not put the case in its strongest light with reference to the attempt to force himself upon, or over, the Colleges of the country, with which Dr. Ryerson is charged, and which he tries, very unsuccessfully, to evade. Mr. Hincks, be it borne in mind, had the management of the Bill, and, of course, no one, without his orders would interfere with it. We shall give Mr. Hincks' words as they were taken down at the time, and of which there were fifty, yes, a hundred witnesses. When objection was made to that clause, by, we believe, Mr. Cameron of Cornwall, or, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Hincks said, "I cannot tell for the life of me how that clause got into the Bill: it was in neither the original draft of the Bill, nor in the proof sheets. How it got in I cannot tell." If Mr. Hincks could not tell how that provision was introduced into the Bill, who could? Would a stranger interfere with the School Bill? Public opinion will charge it upon Mr. Ryerson, notwithstanding his shuffling denial. There were others, besides the "Junior member for Toronto and the member for Norfolk imbued with the spirit of *The Church*" on that occasion. There were enough imbued with the spirit of justice and good sense, to thwart such a clandestine attempt to place the Colleges in subordination to the Superintendent of Common Schools.

Whether the Government are likely to be in such want of support as to find it necessary to resort to bribery, we will let the feeling of the country decide. Mr. Ryerson's confidence in their security, may be the ground of that fawning and flattery which we find in his correspondence with them. This "correspondence on the School Law" to which Mr. Ryerson refers us for proof that he is no "venal sycophant," we have obtained and read.

From it we learn that Dr. Ryerson visited Montreal sometime in April 1849, and learned, according to his own confession, "from Messrs. Merritt and Hincks that it was not the wish of the Government to interfere with his (Dr. Ryerson's) position or duties." We learn also from this same correspondence, that all the Upper Canada members of the Government, except Mr. Cameron, gave Mr. Ryerson their most hearty support.

Mr. Baldwin, in the same correspondence, is repeatedly mentioned in language of the most fulsome flattery. After this official assurance that his position was safe, will it be credited that Mr. Ryerson takes great praise to himself because on his return to Toronto, three months after—he writes a blustering letter to the Government, in which he intimates, if Mr. Cameron's Bill should be carried into effect, he might be disposed to resign; in the same letter, however, he takes good care to state that "he was assured by Messrs. Merritt and Hincks, &c., that the Government would not interfere with his position"! What is the inference? Why, of course, that he is to remain Superintendent of Education.

As if also it had all been arranged between Mr. Ryerson and the Government, that the new Act was to be suspended, Mr. Ryerson proceeds to state "should you (the Government) advise the suspension of the new School Bill until next Session of the Legislature, I see no difficulty or inconvenience in the working of the present Act, as all the Schools are supplied with Forms and copies of the Act" &c.

To this correspondence Mr. Ryerson points us to prove his independence! An independent man would have at once resigned, without going to his political enemies, crouching to them, making a bargain that his "position" was not to be interfered with, and then returning home and writing them such an unmeaning letter.

Mr. Ryerson's vanity seems to have destroyed that little common sense he might have had. To point us to such correspondence as proof of independence is the coolest act of assurance with which we have met for a long time. We are justified, of course, in inferring that this is Mr. Ryerson's best proof against "venality" &c.

We expected to have had the pleasure of seeing the Rev. E. J. MacGeorge in Toronto, before the publication of this number, but the melancholy and sudden death of his Mother, has prevented his return by the *City of Glasgow*, by which vessel it was his intention to have sailed. We are informed that he would leave Liverpool by the Cunard steamer of the 24th instant.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSION FUND.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Missionaries. *Trinity Sunday, 1850.*

	£	s.	d.
Previously announced in No. 3, amount	223	18	2½
Bytown per Rev. S. S. Strong	3	0	0
St. Mary Magdalene's, Niagara 20 11 9			
St. John's Ch. Baker's Corners 0 5 0			
—per Rev. W. B. Lander	0	16	9

157 Collections amounting to £227 14 11½

T. W. BIRCHALL,
Treasurer.

Toronto, Aug. 27, 1850.

The Vienna Bazaar Committee adopt this mode of acknowledging the liberal assistance they received in their late undertaking from many, and some distant, parts of the Province, and of returning their sincere thanks to Mrs. Draper for her kind patronage and to all, whose generosity has been extended to the Bazaar in contributions either of articles or money.

Every thing was disposed of on the day of sale, and a Concert held in the evening. The total amount realized, was £70, from which the incidental expenses were deducted, the Church debts liquidated, and a small balance transferred to the Wardens to be spent on some Church improvement.
Vienna, August 12, 1850.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

The following Address, to the new Bishop, was agreed to at a meeting of the Clergy of this Diocese, held on the 15th instant:—

To the Rev. Father in God, Francis, Lord Bishop of Montreal.

We, the Clergy of the newly constituted Diocese of Montreal, take this earliest opportunity of offering to your Lordship our hearty congratulations and welcome on your arrival.

We regard the division of the very extensive Diocese of Quebec, as a measure eminently calculated to promote the diffusion of pure religion and the knowledge of divine truth, in this portion of the Lord's Vineyard, and we beg to assure you of our hearty desire to co-operate earnestly and faithfully with your Lordship in your labours for the spread of the Gospel, and the interests of the Church of God.

That your Lordship may be encouraged and strengthened by the Holy Spirit in the discharge of your important duties, and that the fruit thereof may be "unto holiness, and the end everlasting life," is the earnest prayer of your Lordship's faithful servants in Christ.

That the Address be printed and circulated among the Clergy, with a note inviting their co-operation and signatures.

That the deputation to present the Address to the Bishop of Montreal shall consist of the City Clergy, and of as many of the Clergy of the Country as time will permit to be notified, and as will give their attendance.

That the Chairman of this Meeting be requested to ascertain from His Lordship, when it will be His Lordship's pleasure to receive the Address.

That a Committee be now appointed to prepare the draft of a Valedictory Address to our late Diocesan, now the Lord Bishop of Quebec, to be presented for the consideration of the Clergy of the Diocese of Montreal, at the next meeting of the Central Board, and that the Committee consist of the Clergy now assembled.

JOHN BETHUNE, Chairman.
W. AGAR ADAMSON, Secretary.

St. Ann's Chapel, GRIFFINTOWN.—The Wardens of this once neat and commodious edifice, which it will be remembered, was destroyed by the recent fire in that neighbourhood, have called a meeting of the vestry and members of the Congregation generally, for Friday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock in the Temperance Hall, St. Maurice street, for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted for the immediate rebuilding of the Chapel. We learn with pleasure that the Rev. J. Ellegood, the respected incumbent, has been very successful in his personal canvass in the Cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, &c., for subscriptions in aid of this very laudable object.

DIOCESE OF GUIANA.

THE ARAWAK TRIBE.—A report recently published by the Foreign Translation Committee, under the auspices of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, contains an account of this interesting tribe, furnished by the Rev. W. H. Brett, missionary on the Pomeroon.

"The Arawak," writes Mr. Brett, "is the most numerous of the tribes near the coast of British Guiana; and it is also the most civilized. The number located within the British territory has been variously estimated, but cannot fall far short of two thousand. There are, however, many of this tribe who live beyond our boundaries, both in the Dutch colony of Surinam, and in the province of Venezuela.

"It is from this tribe that the greatest number of our Indian converts have been gathered. I should think, from an estimate of the numbers attending the Missions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Pomeroon, Waramuri, and Mahaiconi, together with those attending the Church Missionary Station, at Bartica, and those on the Aracabai coast of Essequibo, attending the ministry of the Rev. W. Austin and others, that considerably more than half their number are now receiving Christian instruction. Some hundreds have been already baptized, and it would not be difficult to induce the whole number to receive baptism; but great circumspection has been used at every station (as far as I am aware), and no catechumen admitted to that holy sacrament who has not been a considerable time, in some instances two years, under instruction. They are a very gentle people, and kind to those who have acquired their confidence. They are docile, and the children learn to read with great facility.

"They have no regular laws, nor administration of justice among themselves; and there is probably no people on earth who stand in less need of them. Offences on each other's property being very rare indeed, and quarrels seldom among them, unless when under the influence of intoxicating liquors. Their wants being very few, and the climate everlastingly warm, they, especially the young, give way to indolence; and the habit of drinking ardent spirits to excess, having

been carried on for several generations, has greatly reduced their numbers, and weakened the constitutions of the existing race. So deeply rooted is this evil habit, that there is probably no instance of an Indian breaking it off, unless from the influence of the Gospel."

DIOCESE OF CAPETOWN.

Letters have been received from the Bishop of Capetown, now on his journey of visitation from Capetown to Natal. His travelling equipage, for a distance of 800 miles, is a waggon drawn by bullocks.

DIOCESE OF COLOMBO.

The Bishop of Colombo is about to visit Mauritius and the adjacent islands. The College of St. Thomas is in progress.

DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW YORK.

GENEVA COLLEGE, TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

On the afternoon of Monday, the 19th instant, the Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D., Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, and the Rev. K. Metcalfe, A. M., Professor of Greek and Latin Languages and Literature, delivered their Inaugural Addresses before the Trustees of the College.

Dr. Wilson showed that the defects of the prevailing systems of Metaphysics and Ethics are to be traced to the fact that certain truths revealed to us in the Word of God are ignored; and chiefly the corruption of our nature is not recognized as a psychological fact; that only can be a correct system which recognizes the facts of revelation—that a College which professes to impart a Christian education, should teach its students a Christian philosophy.

Mr. Metcalfe, after dwelling upon the necessity of discipline in a College, the kind of discipline required, and the qualifications necessary in those who would administer it, proceeded to show the necessity of the study of the Classics in order to a complete education. This part of his subject was clearly and ably handled. He concluded by showing that in this department thoroughness was of the highest importance.

Both addresses were full of thought, and were listened to with interest.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. Kip delivered an address before the Hermeneutic Society. His subject was, "the Difficulties and Discouragements of the Christian Scholar."

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "EUROPA."

The steamship *Atlantic* arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Tuesday the 6th inst. Her voyage time is stated at ten days, eight hours and twenty minutes, thus beating all former passages by several hours.

The steamship *Hibernia* arrived on Sunday evening the 4th instant.

The steamship *Washington* arrived at Southampton on the 4th, and Bremen on the 6th inst.

Nothing new from Spain or Portugal.

ENGLAND.—The Irish Tenant-Right Conference meeting, now being held in Dublin, is said to a noble assembly. The Conference is composed of the ablest men of the country.

The announcement of the end of the Repeal movement was premature. At a meeting last week, the rent was declared at £28, and it is now said the Society is nearly out of debt.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending the 5th of July, show an increase with the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate value of exports during the first half of the present year has been £31,778,844, showing an increase of £5,363,045, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1849.

The American Minister, lady and daughter, are on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The sittings of the British Association commenced at Edinburgh last week.

IRELAND.—The accounts of the potato crop are conflicting. The only thing in which they fortunately agree appears to be that the bolts are as yet, in almost every instance untouched, although the blight would seem to have exhibited itself in the leaves throughout nearly the whole country.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says there is something strange in the 41st regiment. It is said that four of them shot themselves, that one attempted it, and that four committed suicide by drowning, all which and events have created a deep sensation amongst their comrades in the barracks.

Mr. Meagher, has sent a "message to Ireland," which appears in the columns of the *Nation*, and consists of an account of his adventures, from his embarkation in Kingston harbor, to his arrival in the penal settlement. He speaks in terms of commendation of the treatment he has received, and holds the language of one who confesses himself fairly vanquished.

A serious riot took place in Smeaton-street, Cork. About two hundred soldiers were called out, and the disturbance was not suppressed until a young man was killed and three or four others injured. The row commenced in consequence of a policeman taking a soldier in custody for breaking a pane of glass in a public-house window.

According to a return to Parliament, just printed, the total amount levied by grand juries in Ireland, in the year 1849, was £1,319,050 11s. 2d., and the amount of re-payment to the government, in the year, was £432,750.

According to a return published on Saturday, the total number of outrages, reported by the constabulary in Ireland, during the year ending June, 1848, amounted to 712; of which 86 were homicides, 37 firing at persons, 100 robbery of arms, 65 firing into dwellings, and 224 incendiary fires. In the ensuing half year, 638 outrages were reported; 83 homicides, 60 firing at the persons, 157 robbery of arms, 30 firing into dwellings, 326 incendiary fires. For the half year ending June, 1849, the total number of homicides was 113, of firing at the person 49, of robbery of arms 67, of firing into dwellings 89, and of incendiary fires, 659—making a total of 947.

FRANCE.—Several of the Socialists have been visited with penalties for threatening the lives of representatives.

The correspondent of the *Globe* says that the Neapolitan Government has admitted in principle the claims of indemnity put forward by Lord Palmerston for the losses suffered by the British residents at Messina and Palermo during the siege at those places, and thus the only question now undetermined is the amount.

The Minister of War has demanded another credit of 12,567,840 francs, to meet the expenses of the Camp at Versailles, and other contingent outlays.

TUESDAY.—The Bill for putting an end to the forced currency of the Bank of France was discussed in the Assembly to-day, and was favourably received.

A great Legitimist conference is being held at Wiesbaden, the delegates circling round the Count de Chambord. M. Guizot is among the number; The Princes Lieven, M. Berryer, and M. La Rochefoucauld are also there. The Conference is supposed to have a deep political meaning.

The new law relative to the Press has had the effect of killing several of the Provincial journals, and in all cases the circulation of the papers has been greatly diminished.

SCHLESWIG WAR.—The Danish forces is estimated at 44,000 men. The ardor of the Holstein cause is said to be abated at or near Hamburg.

Advices from Altona of the 5th, states that a collision between the Danish and Holstein armies took place on Friday, near Mohlde, which resulted in the defeat of the Danes. The loss is inconsiderable on both sides. Little doubt exists among well informed parties, but that higher powers will be involved in the adjustment of this dispute before anything decisive or satisfactory will be done. Should diplomacy not succeed, and in the next battle, should General Willisen be victorious, and he cross the Eyden, Russia and England will probably interfere, and should the Danes triumph and push into Holstein, the Prussians and Hanoverians will be likely to attack them. Should it so occur that either Russia or England shall be compelled to interfere, there is reason to apprehend a revolution in Germany, which her present rulers may be unable to controul.

EFFECT OF THE WAR IN GERMANY.—Under date of Berlin, Aug. 3, we learn that the question of a German Parliament and Constitution is again allowed to slumber, and in reference to the Danish ratifications all hopes of their success are now at an end, as Prussia and Austria cannot come to any satisfactory adjustment.

The Prussian corps of observation, under Gen. Hohn, have established their headquarters at Bartsburg, near the Holstein frontier. The remainder of the division is continued northward along the Holstein Schverin frontier.

We learn from Berlin that nearly 300 officers from various branches of the army, have gone to join Gen. Willisen and the Holsteiners.

PORTUGAL.—After despatching the steamer-of-war, *Mississippi*, to convey the intelligence of the failure of his negotiation to the American government, Mr. Clay embarked on board the Independence frigate, which proceeded to Gibraltar. The departure of the American minister, on the 30th ult., was not followed by immediate hostilities, as had been anticipated at first; and the whole proceedings will be submitted to the American Congress, before any stringent measures are adopted to enforce the claims. A consular Agent has been left at Lisbon. The British experimental squadron was still at Lisbon.

SPAIN.—Madrid journals, of the 1st instant, say that the cabinet had resolved to dissolve the Cortes, and that the decree would appear in the course of a few days.

The announcement in London, on Thursday, that Messrs. Adonis have settled accounts with the Spanish Government, gives much satisfaction; £3,000,000 of active stock, and £1,000 of passive will consequently be cancelled.

ROME.—Letters from Rome, of the 28th ult., inform us of the particulars of the new financial regulations, and the dissolution of the Commission of Cardinals.

Letters from Bologna, of the 31st ult., mention that the Pontifical Government has ordered the emission of treasury bonds for the sum of 5,000,000 Roman crowns, at 5 per cent, interest per annum. The bonds, of 100 crowns each, will be nominative or to bearer. The whole issue will be redeemed in ten years.

BRITAIN.—The *Flandre Maritime* announces that instructions have been received by the custom house authorities at Ostend, that the passport system, so far as it applies to passengers arriving at the Belgian ports, is to be suppressed. Accordingly, travellers can now enter Belgium freely, and without being furnished with passports.

MALTA.—We have received accounts from Malta of the 28th, which state that the cholera is on the decrease. The total deaths in the 44th regiment were about 60 since the commencement. The total attacks among both civil and military populations is 714; deaths 204.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Cape of Good Hope papers of May 25, state that the repeal of the order in council, making the cape a penal settlement, had afforded much satisfaction.

LIBERIA.—Advices from Liberia, of the 24th May, state that the cession of the Gallinas territory has been finally made to the Republic, whose jurisdiction now extends over an unbroken line of coast from the Bar to Cape Palmas; so that the possibility of reviving the slave trade on any part within these limits is extinguished. The purchase of the Gallinas territory was effected by private subscriptions from persons in England and America. Mr. Samuel Gurney having alone contributed £1000.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 28, 1850.

Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	2 6	0	4
Spring do. do.	2 0	0	0
Oats, per 24 lbs.	1 3	0	1
Barley, per 48 lbs.	2 0	0	3
Peas	1 10	0	0
Rye	2 0	0	3
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	22 6	0	0
Do. and (in Bags)	21 3	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	20 0	0	0
Do. (in Bags)	19 0	0	0
Quinnell, per barrel	10 0	0	0
Best, per lb.	15 0	0	0
Do. per 100 lbs.	15 0	0	0
Port, per lb.	0 0	0	0
Do. per 100 lbs.	0 0	0	0
Mutton per lb.	0 24	0	24
Lamb per quarter	2 0	0	3
Hams, per cwt.	27 6	0	40 6
Bacon	23 0	0	20 0
Potatoes, per bushel	1 5	0	2 0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 7	0	0 24
Do. salt, do.	0 4	0	0 24
Cheese, per lb.	0 24	0	0 0
Lard, per lb.	0 0	0	0 0
Apples per barrel	7 0	0	12 6
Hay	25 0	0	20 0
Straw	11 2	0	18 3
Fire Wood per cord	0 0	0	0 24
Broom	0 0	0	0 0
Green Peas per peck	0 6	0	0 7
Eggs, per doz.	2 6	0	3 0
Turkeys, each	2 0	0	3 0
Geese, do.	1 6	0	2 6
Ducks per pair	1 6	0	1 10 0
Fowls do.	1 3	0	2 3

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London	13	0	0	per cent.
" " New York	2	0	0	"
" " Montreal	1	0	0	"
New York on London	110	0	110	"