

as promoting their own peace of mind by the assurance that, in case of their removal, those dependent upon them will not be left destitute. We have every confidence in the stability of the Canada Life Assurance Company; and this is the point to which assurers should direct their particular attention, and not to low rates or other specious advantages,—although this Company's terms are as low as any other respectable Association. We have every confidence in the prudence of the President of the Company: therefore, in expressing a hope that the changes proposed in the report will not be hastily adopted, we trust we shall not be misunderstood; but there is an old proverb which contains good advice—"Let well alone."

Some communications have lately appeared in the Press, dated from Kingston, and signed, "A Clergyman of the Church of England," upon the subject of "the Godless University."—It is reported here, that a well-known Clergyman, not a thousand miles from Pakenham, is the Author.

The above paragraph is from the Brockville Statesman.—Without pretending to say who the Clergyman may be, we do not hesitate to say that the Statesman is mistaken. The Clergyman he alludes to is a liberal subscriber to the Church University.

We have inserted a letter from Dr. Ryerson in this Number, containing some strictures on our article upon Victoria College, in the paper of the 1st inst. We shall probably refer to the subject again next week.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF BYTOWN AND THE "POOR INDIANS."

(From the Patriot.)

The Return to the Address of the Legislative Council, granted on the motion of the Hon. Thomas McKay, for correspondence &c., "regarding the setting apart of a tract of land on the South side of the River Deser, in the County of Ottawa," at the instance of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, has revealed some curious facts which we have noted, for the purpose of opening the eyes of our readers to the mischievous tendency of suffering the Government of this country to be swayed by an Anglo-Saxon-hating French premier, with his automaton colleagues and priestly influence, to the exclusion of every British conservative interest both in politics and religion.

We direct the attention of those hon. members of the lower House, who lately raised such a hurricane of indignation about the Clergy Reserves appropriation and thundered out their virtuous (!) abhorrence of religious endowments, to the facts narrated below.—How do they reconcile the granting of 100,000 acres of the richest territory on the Gatineau, for the fictitious support of a flock of Roman Catholic Indians—in positive contravention of the Land Act, and despite the occupation of the locality by bona-fide locates and holders of Timber Licenses from the Government—how do they reconcile this with the pious intemperance of the Hon. Mr. Price, on the odious subject of Church and State.

But Lafontaine, being empowered to "choose his Upper Canada colleagues," (very gratifying to Upper Canadians, certainly,) can also "choose" a sop from the public lands to feed the already gored body represented by his reverend friend, the Bishop of Bytown. The Right Rev. Gentleman, by dint of manœuvring with the pious Assistant-Commissioner of Crown Lands, and his brother-religionist the Surveyor-General, in the Land Department, in co-operation with the Attorney-General of Lower Canada, and his dependent servile confederates in the Executive Council, has succeeded in obtaining a grant of 160,000 acres of land situated in the valley of the River Gatineau, (a tributary of the Ottawa,) besides pecuniary aid—under the specious pretence of providing therefor for a few families of destitute Indians! And all this in the face of the fact, that the immense and valuable property held by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, (which has at this day, a reserve of 10,000 acres at Two Mountains, was granted to that body upon the condition that the Algonquin and other Indian tribes should receive temporal as well as spiritual support therefrom.

Our readers will doubtless be astonished at the foregoing statements, but they are nevertheless correct.—The "Return" referred to, proceeds to detail the views of the Reverend grantee (for mind, the appropriation is made in the name of the Bishop) as expressed in this extract from his letter to Mr. Bouchette:—"The Indians being all Catholics, the Bishop becomes the natural guardian even of their temporal interests; consequently, the Right Rev. Gentleman, as their 'representative,' takes this extensive public property for the benefit of his Church—we beg pardon, we should have said, for the benefit of the Indians. He does not (oh, certainly not) intend to appropriate the 100,000 acres for any thing else but to purchase for the savages the requisite supply of tomahawks and powder and shot to clear the land with.

But seriously, is the country satisfied that this domination of Christians should, through the instrumentality and political influence of Mr. LaFontaine, their great high-priest, be allowed to establish their own sectional schools, while the same privilege is denied to every other persuasion throughout the Province; and be like-wise permitted to fatten upon the richest landed possessions of the people, while at the same time the House of Assembly is pushing forward an interference with rights vested in the Churches of England and Scotland by the solemn act of the Sovereign.

It will doubtless be argued in this case, that the Church is patentee merely in the capacity of guardian to the Indians; but although such a flimsy plea may gull the ready believer, every discerning individual must observe that this "trust" is a mere cloak. Out upon such Manœuvres! We are mistaken if the hon. gentleman who has taken the matter in hand, does not sit it to the bottom, and we may revert to it again as the several features are developed.

It is an extraordinary sight to see a ministerial majority, composed of a rapacious set of radical talkers on the one side, working harmoniously with a flock of blind, fanatical partisans on the other, under the superintending care of the priest-ridden parent of the Rebellion Losses Bill.

The Belleville Intelligencer of the 14th instant, has a very good article on the same subject—from which we make the following extract:—

"Now we do not doubt that one great object with the Roman party in this province is the subversion as far as practicable of all public property. An attempt will be made, to regain possession of the Jesuit Estates, and few, very few men will be found in our present Assembly, to lift their voice against the appropriation. The same hollow Cantwells who voted away the Clergy Reserves, will vote to restore these lands to the Jesuits, and ultimately an attempt will be made to establish Popery as the Religion of the Land. By virtue of my clerical office, says the Roman Catholic Bishop of Bytown, I claim to be the guardian and the trustee of these Indians. Their souls are under my spiritual care, and I will watch over their temporal advantages. And this is said in the teeth of the well known fact, that the Governor General, is, by virtue of his commission the Guardian of the Indians. How is the insolence of this alien prelate answered? Is he told, that he seeks to encroach upon the powers of the Sovereign's Representative? Certainly not. But a popish spy in the Government communicates to him, what course he had better pursue, to get possession of one hundred square miles of Land, for the advantages of the Papacy."

THE ROAD JOB.

The following letter appeared in the Patriot on Monday the 19th instant. There has been some talk about calling a public meeting on the subject.

Toronto, 17th Aug. 1850.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR—The public has been somewhat astounded today, to learn that under the authority of an act passed last Saturday, the Government of this Province have sold by Private Sale, the three great thoroughfares leading to the City,—"Dundas Street," "Yonge Street," and the "Kingston Road."

Being somewhat interested in the County of York, I felt anxious to know who composed the Company—to what great capitalists the Government had deemed it advisable to make so sudden a sale, and by paying one shilling and six pence at the Registry Office, I obtained the following important information:—That on the 15th of the present month, a Company was formed, called, "The Toronto Road Company," Capital—£75,000 composed of the following Stockholders:—

James Beatty, proprietor of 7,200 shares, value £36,000

Patrick Mullany, " 300 " " 1500

George Jackson, " 300 " " 1500

Charles Beatty, " 200 " " 1000

William H. Hoople, " 7,200 " " 36,000

Capital £75,000

"Received Toronto, 15th August, 1850, from the Stockholders, £4,500, being six per cent of the Capital Stock of the said Company."

[Signed] ROBT. BEATTY,

Treasurer of the Toronto Road Company.

The knowledge that our Rulers had sold the three greatest thoroughfares in Upper Canada for £75,000 to five individuals did not allay my anxiety, and I made enquiries with regard to these five fortunate, (I should rather say four, for one of them is too well known in the Province, as the most intimate friend, firm ally, and supporter of our present Inspector-General, whom he always accompanies to Oxford,) and the result of my enquiries is as follows:

James Beatty—Leather Merchant, Toronto.
Patrick Mullany—Butcher, Toronto.—Son-in-law to James Beatty.

George Jackson—said to be Agent for or connected in business with James Beatty, residing somewhere in the neighbourhood of Lake Huron.

Charles Beatty—said to be a brother of James Beatty and in his employment.

William H. Hoople—said to be the partner of James Beatty, or connected with him in business, residing in the State of New York.

Robert Beatty, Treasurer—said to be a nephew of James Beatty, and in his employment.

The name of the Bank wherein the £4,500 (received by the Treasurer as the first instalment of the Capital Stock), has been deposited, has not transpired—perhaps the public have no business to know. In the course of my enquiries I did hear it asserted, that it was, in fact, a sale made by the Inspector-General to his friend James Beatty, and my strong language was used by many individuals, some of whom are not Tories; be that as it may, certes we must all acknowledge "that there is nothing like leather."

Yours,

A RESIDENT IN THE VICINITY OF YORK.

THE ROAD JOB!—In another article we have traced the history of this gigantic piece of corruption.—Although the bargain has been made and the deeds drawn, the securities are not ratified. Mr. Beatty has gone to New York to see Mr. Hoople, and get the finishing touch put on. In the meantime the County Council has determined to hold an extra Session, on the 28th instant, to take the matter into consideration, and they have called on the Government to suspend the ratification of the sale. The roads have been put in a state of thorough repair, before being handed over to the Beatty Company. Next year it will cost some £3,000 less to repair them than has been expended during the present. We find by a public return that in 1848 they netted £7,336 11s. 10d. The income of the roads will, in addition to the expense of maintaining them, and the interest on the unpaid instalments, be sufficient to pay the whole purchase money in less than eighteen years; or, in other words, at the end of that time, the Beatty Company will have the roads for nothing.—North American.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO

At a Meeting of the Congregation of Trinity Church, rear of Lansdown, in the united Counties of Leeds and Grenville, held at the School House No. 3, on the 3rd of August 1850—to petition the Queen and the Imperial Parliament to disallow the Resolutions and Address to the Queen, passed by the Provincial Parliament for the application of the Clergy Reserves to secular objects.

William Molton, Esquire, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Sidney Reed, requested to act as Secretary.

The Meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and the Petitions to the Queen and both Houses of the Imperial Parliament were adopted, when the following resolutions were passed.

Moved by the Rev. N. Watkins, seconded by Capt. Kendrick, and

Resolved,—1. That in the opinion of this Meeting, should the Imperial Parliament sanction the application of the Ecclesiastical Endowments of the Protestant Church to educational and secular objects, it will sever the strongest tie which binds the Province to the British Crown.

Moved by Capt. Kendrick, seconded by James C. Green, and

Resolved,—2. That we consider the Clergy Reserves a settled question, and that it should not be disturbed.

Moved by Mr. Councillor G. Murphy, seconded by William F. Johnston, and

Resolved,—3. That our duty to the Church and the example of our protestant Forefathers, require that we should be on the alert, having learnt that many of the Roman Catholic members from the Lower Province voted with the Agitators and Infidels in the Assembly, for carrying the Resolutions for the spoliation of the protestant Church.

Moved by John Johnston, Esquire, seconded by John Williams, and

Resolved,—4. That we consider the passage of Mr. Price's resolutions by the House of Assembly a disgrace to the Province, and that the mover and supporter of them, have forfeited our respect and confidence.

Moved by William Webster, Esquire, seconded by John Johnston, Esquire, and

Resolved,—5. That this Meeting views with alarm and deep indignation the attempts of an unprincipled faction both in and out of Parliament, to rob the Protestant Church of her property, and thereby to increase the burthens of the loyal people.

Moved by Robert Johnston, seconded by G. Murphy, and

Resolved,—6. That integrity and moral virtue in Members of Parliament are essential to the peace and happiness of Her Majesty's subjects and the best antidote for Annexation, therefore we pledge ourselves unanimously to vote for no Member of Parliament at the next election, until he openly pledges himself to resist all attempts at encroachments upon religious Endowments and vested rights.

Moved by John F. Johnston, seconded by William Johnston, and

Resolved,—7. That the proceedings of this Meeting be attested and sent to The Church and Statesman newspapers for publication.

WILLIAM MOLTON, Chairman.
SIDNEY REID, Secretary.

PARIS BAZAAR.—A Bazaar for the benefit of St. James's Church, Paris, was held in the above village, on Tuesday, last in a suitable building, the property of George McCartney, Esq. The proceeds of the bazaar are as we are told, intended to be applied towards liquidating a debt incurred in the erection of a suitable gallery in the church. The amount realised, we are informed, is something handsome, and will go far to lessen the debt. Through the exertions of the ladies superintending the several tables, prices remarkably good were paid for all. The refreshment tables were well provided with the good things, and were well patronised; we could see that the canteen was in good demand. In the evening an auction took place, and the few articles that did not sell through the day, were put up, and were bid off at good prices. Five of Col. Hurrow's sons, with their teacher Herr F. Beyer and two other gentlemen, contributed not a little in the musical line to render the bazaar agreeable; by playing at intervals, choice pieces of music.—Branford Courier.

ENGLAND.

SLIGHT MISTAKES.—Such mistakes as the following are quite common, but unfortunately the truth does not always overtake the falsehoods.—Banner of the Cross.

The Globe of Monday night says, "There is no truth in the report that the Rev. Mr. Wilberforce, (brother to the Bishop of Oxford,) is about joining the Church of Rome."

LADY CASTLEREAGH.—(To the Editor of the Tablet.) Chesham-place, July 3, 1850. Sir—My attention has been called to the following paragraph in your paper of the 29th ult., copied, as it appears, from the Gaiety Vindicator:

"Lady Castlereagh has become a Roman Catholic. Her Ladyship was remarkable for her piety as Lady Powerscourt. She is daughter to the Earl of Roden, and wife to the eldest son of the Marquis of Londonderry. Her conversion is at present creating some sensation, as it is rumoured Lord Castlereagh is about following her pious example."

There is not one word of truth in the statement that Lady Castlereagh has become a Roman Catholic, and the rumor with reference to myself is equally false.—I am sure that the insertion of the paragraph was unintentional: but as assertions which are uncontradicted may be taken for granted, I request the admission into your columns of my letter, in order that there may be no mistake in the matter.

CASTLEREAGH.

THE BURIAL SERVICE.—PERSECUTION.—The Rev. Mr. Dodd, of Magdalen College, and Vicar of St. Giles' with St. Peter, Cambridge, has been suspended for three months, on a suit instituted against him in the Arches Court, for refusing to read the Burial Service of the Church over the body of a parishioner.

PERSECUTION TO ROME.—The Tablet mentions the following as having been lately recently received into the Romish communion:—Rev. A. Ballard, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford; Mr. G. F. Ballard, of Worcester College, Oxford; Rev. C. B. Garde, M.A., Curate of Margaret-street Chapel, London, and formerly Scholar of Brasenose College, Oxford; Rev. C. Cavendish, Rector of Little Casterton, Rutland; Hon. Captain C. Pakenham, of the Grenadier Guards. As the place and time of the reception, as well as the names of those who officiated on the occasion (among whom are several perverts) are given, there seems no reason to doubt the authority of the statement.

PERSECUTION TO ANABAPTISM.—The Bristol Journal announces the baptism, by immersion, at a Baptist chapel in Bristol, of the Rev. M. Chapman, late a clergyman of the Church.

POPE AT HOME.—THE POPE'S HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—Dr. Wiseman is about to proceed to Rome for his Cardinal's hat. Dr. Doyle, of St. George's, or Mr. Walsh, of Monmouth, is spoken of as his successors.

POPEY ABROAD.—JUBILEE ON THE POPE'S RESTORATION.—The Pope has ordered the celebration of an Universal Jubilee, in commemoration of his restoration to his dominions. The time is to be fixed by the Bishops themselves in different parts of the world; it is to last fifteen days, and to carry plenary indul-

gence of one hundred years for each separate accomplishment of the set of devotional exercises to be prescribed by the Bishops in their several dioceses.

PROTESTANTISM ABROAD.—DEATH OF DR. NEANDER.—The celebrated Prussian divine, Dr. Augustus Neander, well known in this country through the translations of his Church history and other works, died at Berlin on the 14th instant, in his 62nd year.—He was Upper Consistorial Councillor, and since 1812 Professor of Divinity at the University of Berlin, and one of the chief promoters of the changes operated in the Protestant Establishment of Prussia, and of the compromise of the Lutheran and Calvinistic confessions in the so-called United Church. Though opposed to the offensive rationalism of the "Friends of Light," he was himself one of the luminaries of the unsound school of theology which has superseded the ancient traditions of the Protestant communions of Germany.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "NIAGARA."

Halifax, August 14.

The steamer "Niagara" arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock this morning, having sailed from Liverpool at 2 A.M., on the 3rd inst.

The Steamer "Atlantic" was to sail on the 21st inst. Jenny Lind is to be one of her passengers, positively.

There is increasing activity in the manufacturing districts, but cloths had partaken of the improvement only to a certain degree, and the description of goods suiting the market go off at a slight advance. From the woollen districts, in Yorkshire, employment is good and profitable.

Flour and Wheat quiet, without change in value.—Corn, a further decline of 6d. Beef, improved inquiry. Pork, old and new, slightly advanced. Bacon, fair business at full prices. Hams neglected. Lard, small sales at barely previous prices. Ashes, pots are held at 36s., pearls 30s. 6d.

ENGLAND.—The exciting topic in the British House of Commons continues to be the admission or non-admission of Baron Rothschild to his seat in the House of Commons. On Thursday the debate was resumed, but on the intimation of the Attorney-General, that he had some definite resolutions to propose, the further discussion of the subject was postponed.

At a meeting of the Mexican Bond Holders at London, on the 1st instant, it was determined to send a special agent to Mexico, with the view of getting some approximation to justice from that government. A meeting, numerously attended, was held at Manchester on the 31st ult., for the purpose of considering a plan for the cultivation of cotton in the West Indies. The weather continues more favourable for the growing crops. Accounts from Ireland, with reference to the potato blight, are extremely conflicting, but the general tone of the Irish papers is favourable.

DENMARK.—It appears from the latest intelligence from the seat of war, that the defeat of the Schleswig army at a recent battle was owing to the want of ammunition, rather than to the result of a hard fought battle; and no doubt exists that the retreat was perfectly orderly, that the army will be speedily ready for action as at first. The Danish report of the battle is published, from which it appears they lost 12 officers killed, 74 wounded, and 104 privates killed, and 2300 wounded. General Willisen, the Schleswig General, does not state his loss, but regrets the large number of officers killed.

FRANCE.—In the Assembly Flabigny address, an enquiry to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in regard to the reparations due to the merchants of Havre and Bordeaux, in consequence of the seizure of 15 vessels by the Government of the United States at San Francisco. General Le Hite replied that the title of French subjects to satisfaction was incontrovertible. Government would prosecute the affair so as to obtain full compensation. The Minister of Marine had bestowed a gold medal on Capt. Dennison, of the schooner Jacob W. Sampson, for having saved six seamen, who were separated from the French Whaler, General Paste.

GERMANY.—The news of the battle in the Duchies has excited a furor throughout Northern Germany; and in Hamburg a meeting has been held, at which 4000 persons were present. A petition to the King was adopted that the Hanoverian army might be sent to the aid of Schleswig.

TURKEY.—The Ottoman Port has notified the Refugees at Schumla, that such of them as are willing to emigrate to America, will receive passports and 1000 Piasters in aid of their journey.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—The Spanish Government are sending to Cuba reinforcements to the amount of 6,000 troops. The appointment of a viceroy of Cuba has been announced by the Cabinet. The Funds on the 28th were heavy, owing to the uncertainty as to what were the views of the new Cabinet at Washington, relative to the annexation of Cuba.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 11, 1850.

Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 6	4 0
Spring do.	3 0	4 0
Oats, per 24 lbs.	1 3	1 4
Barley, per 40 lbs.	2 0	2 6
Powd.	3 0	3 6
Rye	2 0	2 6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	23 9	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	21 3	0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	18 9	0 0
Do. (in Bags)	17 6	0 0
Oatmeal, per barrel	0 2	0 4
Beef, per lb.	15 0	20 0
Pork per lb.	0 0	0 0
Do. per 100 lbs.	0 0	0 0
Mutton per lb.	0 2	0 4
Lamb per quarter	1 6	2 0
Hams, per cwt.	37 6	45 0
Bacon	32 6	37 6
Potatoes, per bushel	1 6	2 0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 6	0 9
Do. salt, do.	0 4	0 6
Cheese, per lb.	0 4	0 6
Lard, per lb.	0 8	10 0
Apples per barrel	25 0	30 0
Hay	25 0	32 6
Straw	10 0	12 0
Fire Wood per cord	0 5	0 6
Green	0 0	0 4
Green Peas per peck	0 7	0 7 1/2
Eggs, per doz.	3 0	4 0
Turkeys, each	1 6	3 0
Geese, do.	1 3	1 6
Ducks per pair	1 3	1 6
Fowls do.	1 3	1 6

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London.....	12	@	0	per cent.
" " New York.....	2	@	0	"
" " Montreal.....	1	@	0	"
New York on London... 110	@	110	1/2	"