

It was immediately agreed to by all present that this suggestion should be acted upon, and that subscriptions, in work, &c. should be looked for.

His Lordship also observed that if a proper application were made to him respecting the School he would further it to the Colonial Church and School Society (which was the only means of procuring assistance) with a favourable recommendation. This application Col. H. A. Gladwin, promised to make. The persons present then withdrew, favourably impressed by the kindness and consideration with which the Bishop had attended to the address, and the subsequent explanations and conversation.

Educational.

SEPARATE CHURCH SCHOOLS—The following most important Petition to the Legislature from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on the subject of separate Schools for the education of the children of the Church in the Province, has just appeared in the *Canadian Churchman*:

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 practicable 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 hereunto annexed) during your last Session, but without any favorable result, although a concession was made in favor 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 for 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 doctrine 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 unsanctified; 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 ar-

range ment between the Trustees and Teachers 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 or 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 decisive. It appears to be drawn up by persons who are ashamed of religion. First, the Trustees 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 Memorialist 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 enchaining 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.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 1852.

[The Reverend Editor of the *Church Times* being absent from the City, the indulgence of its readers is requested towards any want of interest in the Editorial department. The paper is filled this week with the various extracts under the different heads (except those of *News* and *Educational*) which he has left for that purpose.]

EDUCATION.

We think it desirable to record on our pages for future reference, the following Statistics and comparative Statement of the increase of our population, which latter document will probably agreeably surprise our readers, after all the croakings they have heard on the alleged all but universal decrease of our population.—It has been larger than we could wish, but when the Railway Contracts are signed, we trust they will return like the Swallows of May, to the dear land they have left:—

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

From the Census of 1851.

Professions and Trades.—Clergymen, 288; Lawyers, 143; Physicians, 145; Merchants, 2,415; Persons employed in Manufactures, 3,200; Mechanics, 8,895; Farmers, 51,604; Fishermen, 9,927; Seamen, 2,374; Lumbermen, 1,254.

Buildings and Property.—Inhabited houses, 41,455; Uninhabited houses, 2,023; Houses Building, 2,347; Stores, Barns &c., 52,758; Churches, 567; Schools, 1,096; value of Real Estate, £8,050,923.

Agriculture.—Acres of dyked land, 10,012; other improved land, 799,310; Horses, 28,789; Neat Cattle, 156,857; Milch Cows, 80,856; Sheep, 282,180; Swine, 51,633; bushels of Wheat, 297,157; Barley, 100,037; Rye, 61,438; Oats, 1,384,457; Buckwheat, 170,301; Indian Corn, 37,475; tons of Hay, 287,857; bushels of Peas and Beans, 21,638; bushels of Grass Seeds, 3,686; bushels of Potatoes, 1,386; 789; bushels of Turnips, 467,127; other roots, 32,325; pounds of Butter, 3,613,830; pounds of Cheese, 652,069.

Fisheries.—No. of Vessels, 812; Tonnage, 43,333; Men, 3,681; No. of boats, 5,151; Men, 6,713; Nets and seines 30,164; cwt of Dried Fish, 196,131; barrels of Salmon, 1,669; do of Shad, 3,636; do of Mackerel, 109,047; do of Herring, 53,200; do of Alewives, 5,343; boxes of smoked Herring, 13,409; value of Fish, £217,440; gallons of Fish Oil, 183,250; value, £17,754.

Manufactures.—No. of Saw Mills, 1,163; Grist Mills, 398; Steam Mills and Factories, 10; Tanneries, 237; Foundries, 9; Weaving and Carding establishments 81; Handlooms, 11,026; yards of fulled cloth, 119,698; yds of unfulled cloth, 790,104; yds of Flannel 219,362; Breweries and distilleries, 17; other Factories, 131; value of Agricultural implements, Cabinet Ware and other wooden manufactures, £56,519; Bricks, 2,845,400; value of soap, £28,277; Candles, £21,210; pounds of Maple Sugar, 110,441; No. Vessels built 480; Tonnage 57,776; No. of boats 2,654.

Mines, Quarries, &c.—Challdrone of Coal, 114,992; Tons of Gypsum, 79,795; casks of Lime, 28,603; Iron, 250 tons; Grindstones, 37,100 tons.

In addition to the above there are large exports of timber, deals, battens, boards, building stones, fruit, &c., the amount of which is not stated.

Cumberland has the largest number of Manufacturers and Halifax of Mechanics, Pictou of Farmers, and Queen's of Lumberers. Cumberland exceeds other counties in extent of dyked land, in buckwheat and butter. Pictou has the greatest extent of improved upland, and raises the largest quantity of wheat, oats, grass seed, and peas and beans, and has the greatest number of neat cattle, sheep, horses, and swine. Colchester is the greatest grower of hay. Cape Breton, including Victoria, excels in milk cows. Lunenburg exceeds the other in barley, and King's is the greatest producer of potatoes, and Annapolis of turnips and other roots, as well as of cheese and smoked herring.—Shelburne curcs the largest quantity of dried fish, and prepares the largest quantity of fish oil; Guysboro of herring and salmon. Colchester of shad, Halifax of mackerel, and Inverness of alewives. Colchester smelts most Iron; Pictou raises most coal and lime; Hants quarries most gypsum, and Cumberland most grindstones; Halifax manufactures most leather, bricks and malt and distilled liquore. Inverness most fulled cloth; Colchester most not fulled; and Pictou most flannel.

Comparison of the increase of population in Nova Scotia with New Brunswick and adjoining States of the United States of America.

Territory.	Population in		Increase.	
	year 1825	year 1851	Number in 13 years	per cent. in 10 yrs.
Nova Scotia.	238,181	270,117	31,936	13.42
New Brunswick	151,600	192,500	40,900	27.00
State of Maine	201,786	283,689	81,903	40.60
" N. Hampshire.	234,574	317,891	83,317	35.50
" Vermont.	291,948	318,611	26,663	9.10
" Massachusetts	737,753	922,851	185,098	25.10

The above is taken principally from the census of New Brunswick, and shows the increase of our population to compare favorably with that of New Brunswick and the more northern States. It is, however, much smaller than that of Up. Canada and the western States, though about equal to the average of the American Union.

The benevolent individual mentioned in the following extract, and to whose various and munificent donations we have before called attention, is certainly "not weary in well doing."

He has already dispensed a fortune for religious objects, and we doubt not we shall hear of him again. He takes the right way and gives what he has to give while he is yet alive, and can have the pleasure of seeing his bounty usefully applied. How much better is this than waiting for the "last Will and Testament."

"We understand that the Rev. Dr. Warnock has recently transferred 5,000l. to Joshua Watson, Esq., Sir Robert H. Inglis, Bart., and Joseph Sewell, Esq., with directions for the income of such fund to be appropriated for the purposes of "The Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places," preference at all times being given to applications of incumbents (*ceteris paribus*) who shall be resident within that part only of the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol which heretofore comprised the diocese of Gloucester.—*Gloucester Paper*.

SELECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS.

We observed last week that the new Selection of Psalms and Hymns, was very satisfactory both in the workmanship and appearance, and it is much more accurate than we could have expected it to be under the circumstances of the case. It was felt to be of primary importance to secure a Book at a low price, as otherwise it must have been beyond the reach of the Members of our Congregations generally, and it was found that this could only be accomplished by having the