

3rd. The third Diocese might be called the Diocese of London; or, if that name be inconvenient, some other town within its bounds—Woodstock, Sandwich, or Chatham. It would comprise the seven Western Districts, with their one hundred and thirteen townships, and about thirty-six clergymen.

4th. The North-Western, or Diocese of St. Mary.

Ultimately, a See will be required for the North-West portion of Upper Canada, comprising the Settlements and many establishments on the banks of Lakes Huron and Superior, and on the various Islands within the same. Already, an Indian Mission has been established at St. Mary, the Strait which joins Lake Superior with Lake Huron.

Some idea of the rapid increase of the present Bishop's labours may be attained from the following Table:—

Visitation.	Parishes or Stations.	Clergy.	Confirmed.
1840	96	71	1791
1843	102	103	3699
1846	197	118	4358
1849	230	142	5213

This Table conveys but a very imperfect idea of the labours of the Missionaries and of the Bishop. Each township (of which three hundred and forty-two are already organized, and in process of settlement,) contains about one hundred square miles, or about sixty-four thousand acres, and may be equal on an average to eight or ten English parishes.

But the Province will ultimately contain more than six hundred such townships; and, looking forward to their division into four instead of eight or ten parishes, we shall in time—making allowance for rising towns and villages—have more than eight hundred parishes for each of the three Dioceses.

In regard to the North-Western District (or projected Diocese of St. Mary), it may for the present remain attached to the Diocese of Toronto, till the Settlements increase; but the period is not distant when it will require more immediate Episcopal attendance. The Islands in Lakes Huron and Superior are some of them large and fertile; besides the Mining Companies at different localities on the mainland will require resident clergymen.

But as it is not likely that the division of Toronto into three Dioceses can be made at once, I would respectfully suggest that the Eastern, or Diocese of Kingston, be first established, having a prior claim, as comprising the older Settlements, and because the Western Division is less distant from Toronto and more easy of access.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

London, Burlington Hotel,
October 5th, 1850.

* The American Church considers an area of eight thousand square miles sufficient to constitute a Bishopric.

WESLEY V. WESLEYANISM AS IT IS.

The *Christian Guardian* of last week departed from his wonted common-place, stereotype style, by attempting the sarcastic vein. Unable seriously to grapple with our article, entitled, "MEMORABILIA OF METHODISM," our contemporary resorts to the forlorn-hope expedient of blinking the question with a joke. Finding it impossible to weaken the telling force of the quotations which we made from the writings of John Wesley, the *Guardian* is constrained to be contented with calling us an ecclesiastical Punch.

Our schismatical brother evidently writes with much self-complacency. This is but natural, because, as the poet observes,

"Dreary dulness ever loves a jest!"

We will not, however, in the present instance, "answer a fool according to his folly." The question at issue is far too serious for levity. Schism can furnish matter for mirth to the infidel alone; or to that worse than infidel,—the calculating demagogue, who, for venal or ambitious motives, would seek to trepan witless sheep from the Catholic fold of the Redeemer, or rivet deserters in their deplorable revolt!

The *Guardian* affects to sneer at us for imploring Methodists to return to the fostering care of their (so-called) leader's fostering mother; asserting that to that leader she had proved at the best, but a sorry and ungenial step-parent.

Readily do we grant that on more than one occasion Wesley experienced rebuke and censure from his Ecclesiastical superiors; but it is equally true that he frequently laid himself open to such animadversions, by his own hot-headed irregularities—irregularities which he subsequently admitted to be such, in the frankest and most unequivocal terms.

The *Guardian*, we would charitably hope—(though almost against hope)—is ignorant of the real sentiments of the pious but imprudent man, whose name is blazoned upon the banners of Methodism. We shall therefore quote, for his benefit and enlightenment, a document penned by

Wesley not quite fifteen months prior to his decease, and which consequently must be presumed to express his mature and final opinions. It is extracted from the English edition of his works, published in 1812; vol. xv. p. 24.

"FURTHER THOUGHTS ON SEPARATION FROM THE CHURCH."

"1. From a child I was taught to love and reverence the Scriptures, the oracles of God; and next to these, to esteem the Primitive Fathers, the writers of the first centuries. Next after the Primitive Church, I esteemed our own [the Church of England] as the most scriptural national Church in the world. I therefore not only assented to all the doctrines, but observed all the rubric in the Liturgy; and that with all possible exactness, even at the peril of my life.

"2. In this judgment, and with this spirit, I went to America, strongly attached to the Bible, the Primitive Church, and the Church of England, from which I would not vary in one jot or tittle, on any account whatever. In this spirit, I returned as regular a clergyman as any in the three kingdoms, till, after not being permitted to preach in the Churches, I was constrained to preach in the open air.

"3. This was my first irregularity; and it was not voluntary, but constrained. The second [irregularity] was extemporary prayer. This likewise I believed to be my bounden duty, for the sake of those who desired me to watch over their souls. I could not in conscience refrain from it; neither from accepting those who desired to serve me as sons in the Gospel.

"4. When the people joined together, simply to help each other to heaven, increased by hundreds and thousands, still they had no more thought of leaving THE CHURCH than of leaving the kingdom. Nay; I continually and earnestly cautioned them against it; reminding them that we were a part of the Church of England, whom God had raised up, not only to save our own souls, but to enlighten our neighbours, those of the Church in particular. And at the first meeting of all our preachers in Conference, in June, 1744, I exhorted them to keep to the Church, observing that THIS WAS OUR PECULIAR GLORY, NOT TO FORM ANY NEW SECT, BUT, ABIDING IN OUR OWN CHURCH, TO DO ALL MEN ALL THE GOOD WE POSSIBLY COULD.

"5. But as more dissenters joined with us, many of whom were much prejudiced against the Church, these, with or without design, were continually infusing their own prejudices into their brethren. I saw this, and gave warning of it from time to time, both in private and in public; and in the year 1758, I resolved to bring the matter to a fair issue. So I desired the point might be considered at large, Whether it was expedient for the Methodists to leave the Church? The arguments on both sides were discussed for several days; and at length we agreed, without a dissenting voice, 'it is by no means expedient that Methodists should leave the Church of England.'

"6. Nevertheless, the same heaven continued to work in various parts of the kingdom. The grand argument (which in some particular cases must be acknowledged to have some weight) was this:—The minister of the parish wherein we dwell neither lives nor preaches the Gospel. He walks in the way to hell himself, and teaches his flock to do the same. Can you advise them to attend his preaching? I cannot advise them to do it. 'What, then, can they do on the Lord's Day, suppose no other Church to be near? Do you advise them to go to a dissenting meeting, or to meet in their own preaching-house?' WHEN THIS IS REALLY THE CASE, I cannot blame them if they do. Although I earnestly oppose the GENERAL separation of the Methodists from the Church, yet I cannot condemn such a PARTIAL separation in this particular case. I believe to separate thus far from these miserable wretches would be for the honour of OUR CHURCH, as well as for the glory of God.

"7. And this is in no way contrary to the profession which I have made above these fifty years. I never had any design of separating from the Church. I have no such design now. I do not believe the Methodists in general design it when I am no more seen. I do, and will do, all that is in my power to prevent such an event. Nevertheless, in spite of all that I can do, many of them will separate from it (although I am apt to think not one half, perhaps not a third of them). These will be so bold and injudicious as to form a separate party, which consequently will dwindle away into a dull, dry, separate party. IN FLAT OPPOSITION TO THESE, I DECLARE ONCE MORE THAT I LIVE AND DIE A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND; AND THAT NONE WHO REGARD MY JUDGMENT, OR ADVICE, WILL EVER SEPARATE FROM IT."

These are the words of the aged Wesley! The *Christian Guardian* may laugh them to scorn, if so inclined. In such an event, however, let our contemporary direct his ridicule against the proper party, and couple the name of *Punch* with that of the author, instead of the faithful quoter, of the above sentences!

POPISH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Our streets are periodically placarded with bills announcing, in no modest form of type, "CATHOLIC" Books for sale by auction. Our readers, we trust, are sufficiently well informed to be aware that the term "Catholic," in the sense in which Romanists and other Sectarians generally use it, means 'Popish.' Now, nothing Popish is Catholic. In the Creed, recited by the members of the Church every Sunday, and taught to their children, the expression "Catholic and Apostolic Church" does not signify "Popish and Apostolic Church." It means something which, were it intelligently received into the minds of men, would scatter Popery and every other form of error to the four winds of heaven. We may add that this city and neighbourhood are being flooded with cheap Popish books, by means of forced auction sales—of course, quite accidentally and undesignedly.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

FREE TRADE.—The evils of Free Trade are assuming a very tangible shape and substance in this neighbourhood. A correspondent, writing from a parish contiguous to the borough of Barnstable, states that three estates there are without tenants, owing to the impossibility that exists of paying the rents which the landowner demands—and thence arises a very impor-

tant question: Are the occupiers of the other estates to pay the rates and taxes due on the void farms, in order to make up the parish quota? And, secondly, are they also to maintain the labourers and their families who are thus thrown out of employment?—*Exeter Gazette*.

FARMING STOCK, &c.—The totals for the entire kingdom of each kind of stock, as they were in 1849, are shown below, and are contrasted with the totals for the kingdom as they were in 1847:—

	1847.	1849.
Number of Horses and Mules...	557,917	548,288
" Asses	126,355	117,939
" Cattle.....	2,591,415	2,771,139
" Sheep.....	2,186,177	1,777,111
" Pigs.....	622,459	795,463
" Goats.....	164,043	182,988
" Poultry	5,691,055	6,328,001
Total value, £24,800,547		£25,692,617

THE ENCROACHMENTS OF POPERY.—The *Times* has an article in Monday's paper, on the elevation of Dr. Wiseman to the rank of Cardinal, which concludes as follows:

"But this nomination has been accompanied by one other circumstance which has a very different and a very peculiar character. We are informed by the official gazette of Rome that His Holiness the Pope having recently been pleased to erect the city of Westminster into an Archbishopric, and to appoint Dr. Wiseman to that see: it was on this new-fangled Archbishopric of Westminster so appointed that the rank of Cardinal has been conferred. We really do not wish to attach undue importance to what we should be told is a mere question of words. It may be that the elevation of Dr. Wiseman to the imaginary Archbishopric of Westminster signifies no more than if the Pope had been pleased to confer on the editor of the *Tablet* the rank and title of Duke of Smithfield. But if this appointment be not intended as a clumsy joke, we confess that we can only regard it as one of the grossest acts of folly and impertinence which the Court of Rome has ventured to commit since the Crown and the people of England threw off its yoke. The selection of the city of Westminster, the very seat of the Court and Parliament of England, and the appropriation by a foreign priest or potentate of the time-honoured name which is most identified with the glories of our history and even with the tombs of our statesmen, our soldiers and our kings, is a most ostentatious interference with those rights and associations to which we, as a nation, are most unanimously and devotedly attached. We suppose that even among our R. Catholic fellow-countrymen there are few who hold such extreme ultra-montane doctrines as to wish to see the Pope of Rome exercising powers in the distribution of ecclesiastical dignities which he rarely ventured to claim in the most benighted ages; and religious bigotry itself can hardly make them forget that this is not a question of theological opinion, but of national allegiance. The absurdity of the selection of this title for this illegitimate prelate is equal to its arrogance. Everybody knows that Westminster never was in early Christian times a bishop's see, but a monastery. On the suppression of the religious houses, Henry VIII. did indeed create a Bishop of Westminster, for the first and only time; and Pius IX. seems to have borrowed his precedent from the schismatic King of England; but on the accession of Edward VI. the see of Westminster was incorporated with that of London, which gave rise to the expression of 'robbing Peter to pay Paul.' So that there is neither tradition nor usage to justify any such appellation. It is a mere figment of the papal brain. As applied to the city and liberty of Westminster, it is a term devoid of meaning; but its meaning lies, we fear, in unambiguous intention to insult the Church and the Crown of England, and in an absurdly mistaken notion current abroad, that the conversion of a few weak minds to the doctrines of Rome has shaken the adherence of the people of England to the great principles of the Reformation. That inference is, we know, egregiously presumptuous and false; for if there be one class of Englishmen more than another who ought to be sensitive to this indication of the undying pretensions of Romish authority, it is precisely that class which most highly venerates the traditions, the authority and the liberties of the English Church. The Pope and his advisers have mistaken our complete tolerance for indifference to their designs; they have mistaken the renovated zeal of the church in this country for a return towards Romish bondage; but we are not sorry that their indiscretion has led them to show the power which Rome would exercise if she could, by an act which the laws of this country will never recognize, and which the public opinion of this country will deride and disavow, whenever his Grace the titular Archbishop of Westminster thinks fit to enter his diocese.

The Government Education Bill continues to occupy a large share of public attention. and the Catholic Bishops and Clergy are urging a scheme for their own University with much energy. The Tenant League continues to agitate the country, and the meetings are fully attended by gentlemen of respectability and influence. THE NEW FRANCHISE BILL.—From the lists returned by the Clerks of Unions of persons qualified to vote under the Franchise Bill, we can form some idea of the extent of the newly created Irish constituency. The *Northern Whig* estimates the number of voters for Antrim to be about 10,000. The return for the city of Cork is 4,508, while the *Examiner* surmises that the County constituency will not fall far short of 29,000. The County of Mayo, which at the late contested elections could only muster 30 electors, will, under the new law, have about 3,000, while the *Leinster Express* states the probable number in the Queen's County at 4,000, and in Kildare 3,000.

United States.

Boston, November 5th.

The great freight depot of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with a freight train of thirty cars, loaded with cotton, flour, &c. Loss over \$100,000.

The United States Secretary of the Navy has placed at the disposal of the Committee a rational vessel, for the purpose of conveying specimens of American Art and production to London.

THE FLYING MACHINE.—A Captain Taggart, who has been busily engaged in constructing a Flying Machine, attempted to make an ascension on the 30th ultimo from Jersey City. As in every other case of a similar nature, the attempt was a complete failure. We quote from the *N. Y. Courier & Enquirer*.

"The Tache Cottage Garden in Jersey City, and the vacant yards and house-tops, were nearly covered with people; upwards of five thousand must have been present. At four o'clock Captain Taggart jumped into the car attached to the balloon, and owing to some mismanagement after the main rope was loosed, the small

cord which held the machine broke, and the balloon being obstructed by a post, against which it swung, gradually descended and dropped into the pond of water below the Cottage. It was then brought to the shore, and after the Captain had managed to extricate himself from his perilous predicament, another cord was fastened to the machine, and he contrived to get it upon the bridge, which crosses the pond, and it was no sooner there than the other cord broke, and the balloon, with all the flying apparatus, shot off into the air, amidst the shouts of a number, who seemed delighted at Capt. Taggart's misfortune. The majority, however, sympathized with him. The Captain seemed to bear his misfortune very lightly, saying, that he would 'make another.' At a late hour, last evening, the balloon was seen in the air, and as if going to sea.

Mr. G. Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, has arrived at New York, per Steamer Canada, on an Anti-Slavery Campaign. Previous to his departure, he was entertained at a vaudeville soiree at London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.

The steamboat *Kate Fleming*, Captain Dunham, from Louisville, for Cairo, burst both her boilers on Saturday at noon, and afterwards burnt to the water's edge. The accident occurred near Walker's Bar, where she had grounded, but had got off, when the bell rang to slacken, and the explosion occurred, caused, it is thought, by want of water. Ten are reported killed and missing, seven or eight wounded—amongst them the captain, dangerously—and nineteen are reported badly burned.

CAUTION.—On the 3rd instant a party took tea at the Kalamazoo Exchange, Detroit, and yesterday (5th) during the day, eight of them died. They are supposed to have been poisoned, notwithstanding the fact that others at the same table were not affected. Subsequently four more persons died at the Kalamazoo Exchange who ate at the same table with those who died on Tuesday.

The coroner's jury report the deaths at the Kalamazoo to have occurred by some virulent disease to them unknown, and to be 16 or 17 in number. It is now confined to some Dutch families who have recently arrived.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, NOV. 6, 1850.

	3	8	a	0	0
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	8	a	0	0
Spring do.	3	6	a	0	0
Oats, per 34 lbs. do.	1	0	a	1	3
Barley, per 48 lbs.	3	0	a	3	2
Peas	2	0	a	2	6
Rye	3	0	a	3	2
Flour, superfine (in Barrels) ..	21	3	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags) ..	18	9	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels) ..	18	0	a	0	0
Do. (in Bags) ..	16	3	a	0	0
Oatmeal, per barrel ..	17	6	a	18	3
Beef, per lb.	0	23	a	0	0
Do. per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	20	0
Pork per lb.	17	6	a	21	3
Do. per 100 lbs.	0	23	a	0	3
Mutton per lb.	2	6	a	3	9
Lamb per quarter ..	45	0	a	50	0
Hams, per cwt.	35	0	a	37	6
Bacon	1	6	a	2	9
Potatoes, per bushel ..	0	73	a	0	8
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	53	a	0	6
Do. salt, do.	0	3	a	0	4
Cheese, per lb.	0	33	a	0	5
Lard, per lb.	5	0	a	7	6
Apples per barrel ..	25	0	a	32	6
Straw	40	0	a	57	6
Hay	12	6	a	15	0
Fire Wood per cord ..	0	43	a	0	5
Bread	0	63	a	0	7
Eggs, per doz.	2	6	a	3	9
Turkeys, each	1	10	a	2	0
Geese, do.	1	6	a	2	0
Ducks	22	6	a	30	0
Coals per ton					

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London.....	12½	@	0	per cent.
" "New York.....	2	@	0	"
" "Montreal.....	½	@	0	"
New York on London.....	110½	@	110½	"

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO

AND THE
CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE exertions of the BISHOP OF TORONTO having been indefatigable to obtain for the inhabitants of the Province, a College in which Religion will be the basis of instruction for the rising generation, a debt of gratitude is thereby due to his Lordship, of which some testimony should be given. This it is proposed to do, by placing in the Hall of the future College a full length Portrait of his Lordship, to be painted by Falter, the well known Painter of the Celebrated Picture of the "Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House," a facility for obtaining which has been afforded previous to his Lordship's departure from London.

The committee formed in furtherance of this object, feeling certain that the call thus made on the friends of Religious Education in the Province, would be promptly responded to, did not hesitate to have instructions forwarded to Mr. Falter, and a communication made to his Lordship on the subject, but whilst it is in doubt that there was sufficient time before his Lordship's departure to carry out the wishes of the friends of Religious Education, the Committee forebore from any active measures to swell the subscription list. The Committee are now, however, in a position to state, that the necessary sittings have been kindly given by his Lordship, and the Portrait is considerably advanced, and under these circumstances they hope that all those who are desirous of marking their high sense of his Lordship's exertions in the cause of religious instruction, may at once send in their subscriptions.

The spontaneous subscriptions already recorded, when united with those which may now be expected, leave little doubt that the sum subscribed will enable the committee after defraying all the expenses of the Portrait, to have it engraved and furnish to each Subscriber of One Pound and upwards, a copy of the Engraving for each pound subscribed. But as the number of Copies to be struck off will be confined to the supply necessary for the Subscribers to the Portrait, and the Plate will then be sealed up, those who may be desirous of a copy of the engraving, should lose no time in intimating their wishes.

As parties residing at a distance may find a difficulty in forwarding Subscriptions, the same may be paid to their respective Clergy men for the Committee.

Subscriptions will also be received at the Bank of Upper Canada in the name of the Committee, the Honourable the Chief Justice Robinson, the Honourable Col. Allan, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, the Rev. Dr. Lett, the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., John Arnold, Esq., and by Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Church Depository, where the subscription list lies.

Toronto, October 30th, 1850.

8-11

NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS.

	£	s.		£	s.
The Hon'ble Chief Justice Robinson	10	0	Rev. J. J. Shortt	2	0
Rev. Dr. Lett	1	0	Rev. R. Mitchele	0	10
Ed. Taylor Dartnell	1	0	Rev. H. Scadding	1	5
Rev. John Travers	1	0	Henry Rowse	1	5
Lewis	1	0	A. F. Ples	1	0
Henry F. Boucher	1	0	Rev. W. C. Clarke	1	0
Rev. J. C. Usher	1	0	Rev. S. F. Ramsey	1	5
Rev. W. B. Lauder	1	0	Rev. H. E. Ples	1	0
Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie	1	0	Rev. C. Leicester		
Kenzie	1	0	Ingles	1	0
Rev. S. Armour	1	0	James Bovell, M.D.	1	0
John Arnold	1	0	W. Halliwell, M.D.	1	0
Thomas J. Preston	1	0	E. M. Hodder, M.D.	1	0
John Shortt	1	0	N. Bethune, M.D.	1	0
James Meret	1	0	F. Badgley, M.D.	1	0
W. H. Lee	1	0	R. Melville, M.D.	1	0
Rev. A. Townley	1	0	Rev. J. McIntyre	1	0
Rev. H. B. Jessopp	1	0	Rev. Saltern Givins	1	0
Rev. H. J. Grasset	1	0	Rev. A. Nelles	1	0