

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

It gives me much pleasure to inform you, that the cases on the gaol calendar are so few and of so comparatively light a character, that my duty in giving them to you in charge is almost reduced to a mere legal form. Frequently it is necessary for the Judge of Assize, in the charge to the Grand Jury, to dwell upon nice and difficult legal definitions in which the momentous question of life and death may be involved, or to lament the increase of crimes fatal to the welfare and security of society. It is most gratifying to me to be relieved from this duty, and to congratulate you upon the absence of accusations of a seriously aggravated nature. I sincerely hope for a continuance of this state of things, and that as the country increases in wealth, population, and intelligence, we may also be blessed by Divine Providence in the increase of religion, innocence, and virtue.

The civil business of the assizes, as I am informed, is also unusually small, in comparison to what we are accustomed to see in this country, so that I hope the attendance of the Grand and Petit Juries, often very protracted, will not now be found inconvenient or troublesome.

The present week will introduce this city and county into a new and most interesting period in their history. The time has been chosen for the commencement of one of the great works of internal communication by Rail-road, which, if successfully prosecuted, must change the face of the back country, and advance this place to an important rank amongst the cities in the interior of this continent. To those who, like myself, have watched the progress of Toronto and its neighbourhood for the last thirty years, their aspect is wonderfully encouraging. It promises to the living generation, and to the one we shall leave behind, a land overflowing with worldly blessings. I shall adjourn the court on Wednesday, so as to enable you to be present at the celebration of the commencement of the Northern Railroad, hoping that at no distant day we may have the satisfaction of witnessing the completion of a work which, by uniting the great lakes, will pour the stream of western commerce to our city, and by making the back country country accessible will give to the laborious farmer of the interior an ample reward for his toils and his enterprise.

I trust, Gentlemen, that before many days I shall be able to relieve you from your attendance, which I shall do as soon as you shall have dispatched the cases to be laid before you.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF FANATICISM.

William Bannison, a native of Portadown, Ireland, emigrated to Edinburgh some years ago, where he followed the occupation of an iron-founder. He was a steady, sober, industrious man, but so grossly illiterate that he could neither read nor write.

The popular fallacy that "ignorance is the mother of devotion," found a seeming confirmation in the present instance. Bannison was induced to become a member of the body of Methodists commonly called *Ranters*, and ere long made himself conspicuous by parading on all occasions, the peculiarities of that noisy and theatrical sect. Whilst engaged at work, for instance, he was in the habit of singing the favourite hymns of the *connexion*; and on his fellow labourers occasionally enquiring whether he would not try a song, he replied with austere emphasis that he would not do so, "because he had already served the Devil too long."

In one word, he was a thorough counterpart of the self-righteous one of old, who scowled at all whose attainments were not so exalted as his own, and thanked God that he was not as other men were.

Though ignorant in the extreme, as above stated, Bannison possessed in a signal degree that aptness and fluency of speech vulgarly misnamed "the gift of extemporaneous prayer." This fancied endowment of the Holy Ghost was not suffered to lie fallow. As the *Edinburgh Courier* (from which we mainly derive our facts) observes, "He was the master-spirit of all the prayer-meetings, &c. &c. &c., practised by the sect to which he belonged, and has often been absent three days together, assisting at one or other of these meetings."

Bannison was married, and his wife, who had brought him one child, was the victim of prostrating and unremitted bodily disease. Being subject, moreover, to painful depression of spirits, she required constant care and attention. Unfortunately she looked in vain for such sanitary offices to her husband. Regarding himself as a sort of apostle, and puffed up with the applause which greeted his "ministerial" displays, he could not stoop to attend to the necessities of his poor frail helpmate. The "class-meeting" and "love-feast" absorbed all his spare time, and bating her infant, Mrs. Bannison was too frequently left without company or companionship.

It is not strange that in these circumstances the neglected wife should have deeply felt the treatment to which she was subjected, and often did she complain to her neighbours of the callous conduct of the man who had vowed to love and cherish her till death.

The fact of these murmurings being made, soon came to the ears of the enthusiast, and had the effect of stirring up the corruption which denuded in his heart. His vanity and self-esteem were sharply wounded. He could not brook that whilst regarded by the conventicle as a spiritual father, and a master in Israel, he should be subjected to the accusations of a woman who had not, like himself, "received religion." Finding that as a "prophet," he had no honour in his own house, he resolved to put that house "in order," by murdering his wife.

We are ignorant of the special pleadings used by Satan to urge the miserable fanatic to this determination. Possibly he assumed the form of an

angel of light, and represented that by the act service would be done to God. His spouse once removed, the preacher could exercise his "gifts" with greater facility, and thus the prosperity of the "Church" would be advanced and promoted.

He procured a quantity of arsenic, which for six weeks he carried about his person, not finding a convenient opportunity to administer it. During this ghastly interval, he attended as before to his "spiritual duties," and officiated among his admiring and edified brethren with as much unction and acceptance as ever.

At length the deliberately-planned murder was carried into effect. Simulating a tender anxiety for the comfort of his unsuspecting victim, Bannison with his own hands prepared some porridge, and having mixed the poison therein, pressed the fatal food upon his wife. She readily partook of it, the murderer declining to participate on the plea of indisposition.

And here the tragedy reaches its most terrific climax. Mrs. Bannison, it would appear, had never experienced "conversion," or the process so denominated by many sectarians. Accordingly, whilst the hapless woman was convulsed with her mortal pangs, shrieking in agony, and scorched with intolerable thirst, the "class leader," desirous to add a fresh trophy to his spiritual triumphs, was unwearied in his exertions to "get her religion." At the window of the torture-chamber he knelt down, and prayed long and loudly to the God whose laws he was so frightfully-breaking, for the conversion of the dying sinner. The annals of crime present no counterpart to this frightful and most revolting episode, which eclipses even the artistically conceived horrors of the modern school of French fiction.

Bannison's ostentatious tone of "prayer" was the means of discovering his guilt. "The great noise which he made," says the *Courant*, "while praying thus, attracted a crowd, and among others the manager of Shott's Foundry. When the latter gentleman heard of the sudden death of Mrs. Bannison, and found that instead of calling in medical aid during her intense sufferings, the husband was engaged as before mentioned, his suspicions were aroused, and the body of the unfortunate woman was exhumed." The result was, that the monster being brought to trial, was convicted, and perished at Edinburgh, a few weeks ago, under the hands of the executioner.

In prison, he made a full confession of his guilt, which our contemporary says "his spiritual advisers have refused to publish." Whence this refusal? Is it because the disclosures would unveil more than is expedient of the hot-bed system of making men "religious?" The Ranters are not in the habit of keeping secret the dying "experiences" of their adherents, particularly when their experiences tend to the magnification of the sect. We may therefore fairly conclude, that had the revelations of William Bannison not been of a damatory character, they would have been promptly given to the world.

We make no comment upon the foregoing dreadful narration, which must convey its own obvious moral to every sound-thinking Christian man.

Thanks be to God, that as Anglican Churchmen we possess so many safeguards against the two extremes of Popish formality and ranting fanaticism, both equally inimical to the growth of grace, and the strivings of the Holy Ghost.

TURNING THE SOD.

The hour at which the proceedings connected with this interesting event terminated, being nearly that at which we usually close, we are unable to give as complete an account of them as we would otherwise desire.

Opposite the Parliament Buildings a space was enclosed, towards the eastward end of which was a raised tent, comfortably and tastefully fitted up for the reception of Lord and Lady Elgin and suite. In front of this the lines were marked out for the commencement of the Great National work about to be celebrated; on their left was drawn up a guard of honour, composed of a company of the 71st Highlanders, with their Band and Pipes; to the right a triumphal arch marked the entrance to the enclosure, and around the area, were arranged forms for the accommodation of the ladies; without, and surrounding this enclosure, a cordon marked off a space into which the procession defiled as it arrived; on the bank, towards the lake a scaffolding was erected capable of holding 1500 people, and this and every available inch of ground between Simcoe and John Streets, was literally packed with people. About half-past 2 o'clock the procession arrived, and took up the place assigned to it; the banners, flags, and various insignia giving a very animated appearance to the whole scene; within the centre enclosure, were to be observed the various officials connected with the enterprise, and on the steps of the platform, before the tent, His Worship the Mayor and other civic authorities, awaited the arrival of the Vice-regal party.

At ten minutes past three o'clock, the firing of cannon announced the fact that the hour had arrived for demonstration, and one loud cheer welcomed the expected party to the ground.

After the usual formal presentations were over, the Mayor read the address, which was lost to us from the distance at which we stood, and we could only faintly catch a word or two of His Excellency's reply.

We congratulate all parties on this auspicious event, and on the admirable manner in which the arrangements were made and the ceremony conducted. At one time there could not have been less than 25,000 persons present, and yet we have not heard of any untoward accident—the nearest approach to disorder or discomfort being the falling of the steps leading to the scaffolding,—we are happy to say without any casualty to limb or life.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We understand that His Excellency and Lady Elgin leave Toronto on Friday, in the steamer *Highlander*.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BUFFALO.

We remind our readers that this interesting event takes place on Wednesday next, at half-past ten, A.M.—See *The Church* of last week.

His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia arrived in Toronto by the steamer *Magnet*, yesterday afternoon.

THE "CITY OF TORONTO."

(To the Editor of the Church.)

Dear Sir,—In your paper of Oct. 9, there is a Communication signed "A Priest" reflecting rather too severely upon the want of liberality that he and his Clerical brethren have experienced on board the above named steamer. I feel bound, in justice to Capt. Dick, to say that the assertion of "A Priest" is far too general as the fares on board the *City of Toronto* have been reduced for me this summer, and I have always received kind attention from all on board. I think therefore that your correspondent should have been more particular, as I cannot imagine that I am the only one to whom this civility has been shown.

I am, yours very truly,
C. L. INGLES.

Drummondville, Oct. 13, 1851.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

NEW MOVEMENT OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Arrangements are in progress for calling a provincial synod of the newly appointed hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church in England. The synod will be held in the metropolis, under the presidency of Cardinal Wiseman, and the most important matter which will come under consideration, will be the nature of the canon-law to be adopted for the government of the Catholic Church in this country. It is said that the twelve English bishops will be summoned by the cardinal, and that they will be assisted by Dr. M'Hale, Archbishop of Tuam, in drawing up such a code of canon-law as shall be compatible with the social position of the Catholics in this country.

The *Morning Chronicle* understands that the result of the late meeting of the Arctic officers, Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross, and Capt. Beechey, at the Admiralty last week, has been the expression of their unanimous conviction that Sir John Franklin has taken the passage to the north west out of Wellington Channel, and that he must be sought by taking the same route.

But it is the opinion of these authorities,—while fully recognizing, and even insisting upon, the advantages of immediately despatching a steamer to carry on the abandoned search in that direction,—that no vessel can be started with any hope of reaching an advanced position in Davis Straite, and getting into a safe harbour before the winter.

Niagara Deanery Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

The Annual Parochial Meetings are appointed to be held D. V. as follows:—

October 20, at 7 o'clock, A. M. Drummondville.	
" 21, at 11 " " A. M. Bertie.	
" 21, at 6½ " " P. M. Fort Erie.	
" 23, at 12 " " Noon. Marshville.	
" 23, at 7 " " P. M. Dunnville.	
" 24, at 11 " " A. M. Port Maitland.	
" 28, at 11 " " A. M. Port Daihouse.	
" 28, at 6½ " " P. M. Jordan.	
" 29, at 11 " " A. M. Grimsby.	
" 30, at 11 " " A. M. Port Robinson.	
" 30, at 6½ " " A. M. Thorold.	

T. B. FULLER, Secretary.

Thorold, Oct. 13, 1851.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, October 15th, 1851.			
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 2	a	3 5
Spring do.	2 9	a	3 0
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1 0	a	1 3
Barley	2 3	a	2 6
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	20 0	a	00 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	18 9	a	20 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17 0	a	18 9
Do. (in Bags)	15 0	a	17 6
Oatmeal, per barrel	16 3	a	18 0
Beef, per lb.	0 2	a	0 4
Do. per 100 lbs.	20 0	a	22 6
Bacon	30 0	a	37 6
Hams, per cwt.	40 0	a	45 0
Lard, per cwt.	35 0	a	56 3
Straw per ton	27 6	a	35 0
Turkeys, each	2 6	a	2 9½
Geese, do.	2 0	a	2 9
Fowls	1 8	a	2 0
Bread	0 4	a	0 5
Eggs per dozen	0 6	a	0 7½
Fire Wood per cord	12 6	a	13 0
Coals per ton	27 6	a	28 0
Mutton per lb.	0 2	a	0 0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 8	a	0 3½

New Advertisements.

J. E. PELL,
GILDER,

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Gilt Inside Moulding always on hand.

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J. W. BRENT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, October 13th, 1851.



PROVINCIAL MUTUAL

AND
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CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

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A. M. CLARK, President.
J. S. HOWARD, Vice-President.
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W. L. PERRIN, J. LUKIN ROBINSON,
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THIS Company effects Insurance at the Home Office, Church Street, Toronto, and its various Agencies. The Mutual Department does not exceed £500 on any one risk, and being confined to detached buildings, it is hereby rendered the most safe and desirable for Farmers. The Proprietary Department includes General risks in Fires, Life, Marine, Inland and Ocean, and its operations being also confined within prudent limits, the attention of the Public is confidently called thereto.

By Order.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, Secretary.
Toronto, October 15th, 1851. 11-1f

R. SCORE,

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KING STREET WEST, TORONTO;

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Toronto and Canada West, and his friends generally, that his extensive and choice Stock of WINTER GOODS have come to hand, consisting of

West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Heavy Beavers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Whinneys, Frieze, Winter Vestings, &c., &c.

N. B.—Clergymen, Judges, Queen's Counsels and Barristers' Robes, (also University Robes and Caps,) made on the most correct principles, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Toronto, Oct. 6, 1851. 10-1f.

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

GENTLEMEN who may wish to become Candidates for the office of Principal in this Institution, (vacant by the resignation of the Rev. GEORGE SALMON,) will send their testimonials (if by letter, post-paid), to the Rev. F. EVANS, Rector of Woodhouse, on or before Tuesday, November 18th, and will also present themselves for examination at the Grammar School-house, in the Town of Simcoe, on the above-named day, at 10 A. M. The emoluments are £100 a-year, with fees. The Rectory, Woodhouse, Simcoe, Oct. 4th, 1851. 10-6in.

WANTED,

A MASTER for the Grammar School at Bond Head, in the County of Simcoe. Candidates will please forward their testimonials (post paid) to the Rev. S. B. ARDAGH, Barrie, before the Sixth day of November, on which day they will be required to attend for examination at the Grammar School, Barrie.

S. B. ARDAGH,

Chairman of Simcoe Grammar School.

Barrie, October 8th, 1851. 10-4in
The *Patriot*, *Colonist* and *Globe*, will please copy until the 6th of November.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers beg to announce to their Correspondents and the Mercantile Public generally, that they are now receiving their usual Fall Importations of Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints and Colours, Dye Stuffs, and clothers materials, &c., &c., which they are prepared to dispose of at the lowest prices and on the most favourable terms.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully invited.

LYMAN BROTHERS & Co.

St. Lawrence Buildings.

Toronto, October 1st, 1851. 10-2in

PRIVATE TUITION.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

AN English lady, wife of a Medical Practitioner, is desirous of receiving into her family six young ladies, who will be educated in all the usual branches of a finished English Education. The accomplishments taught by persons highly competent.

The extreme salubrity of the Western part of the Province would render the above advantageous for young ladies in delicate health.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, Toronto. September, 1851. 7-1f.

The Churchman's Almanac,
FOR 1852.

THIS ALMANAC, containing besides the Calendar, entire corrected lists of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Prince Rupert's Land. Lists of Bishops of the Church in England, Ireland, Scotland, the Colonies, and the United States. Lists of the Lay Delegates who attended the Convention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the secular state of the Church in those Dioceses. The Church Temporalities Act of the Diocese of Toronto, an abstract of the expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Fund, General Statistics of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto; a list of Agents for issuing Marriage Licenses; a list of Crown and County Officers; a list of Custom House Officers and ports of entry; Banking and other Institutions, will be published in a few days.

The trade are requested to send in their orders as early as possible to ensure a supply.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties desirous of taking advantage of this excellent medium of advertising, are requested to forward their Advertisements without delay, as it is the intention of the Publisher to have it printed and the country trade supplied by the middle of next month.

TERM FOR ADVERTISING:

Per Page - - - - - £1 0 0

A. F. PLEES, Publisher.

Toronto, September 10th, 1851. 6-1f