

freight and insurance, and very materially shorten the route from Trent Port, Belleville, Pieton and the adjacent country, to Toronto and the country west; thereby increasing the communication between these points.—And in case the mines of Marmora and Madoc should ever come into successful operation, which certainly must be at no distant day, the Canal will be doubly needed for the conveyance of their heavy products either South or West. Should reciprocity ever take place between us and our neighbours, it will be still more needed. In fact, in whatever point of view we look at it, its importance strikes us at once, and not only should our Municipal Corporations endeavour to forward the matter by all the means in their power, but the representatives of all the Counties bordering on the Bay—Northumberland, Hastings, Prince Edward, Lenox and Addington, and Frontenac, should devote their attention to it as an instalment only of what is due to this part of the Province.

The *Belleville Intelligencer* brings a charge against the Inspector General of allowing a Mr. Field, an American, to import a large quantity of wrought Marble into the Province, at the same duty as if in its rough state, although affidavits of the facts of the case have been previously forwarded to the department, by the Collector at Belleville.

The only item of particular city news we have to chronicle this week, is the Dinner, given to the Hon. H. J. Boulton, the member for the County, last evening, at the Norfolk House. Pretext, "his valuable services in securing the Incorporation of our town"—not a word about politics, of course—not a word. A beautiful amalgamation of modest Conservatives, and rampant Clear Grits.—*Simcoe Standard*.

The Hon. Jas. Morris has written a letter to the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank M.D., from which it appears that Mr. Morris and the Cashier have had a misunderstanding about some exchange transactions with the Government, and that in consequence, Mr. Morris had resigned the agency of the Bank at Brockville.

THE MARMORA IRON WORKS.—These Works are now in successful operation, having been put into blast under the Superintendence of Mr. Jonas Lower, of the Crown Point Iron Works, Essex County, N. Y. The Ore yields over 60 per cent of metal. The stock of Coal on hand, is not sufficiently large to enable the Company to keep the Furnace in Blast more than ten or twelve weeks.—*Belleville Intelligencer*.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT MONTREAL.—The Exhibition has now been open two days, and has been visited by thousands of persons, with much satisfaction. It is universally admitted, we believe, that the display of Canadian resources, industry, and ingenuity, is of a highly creditable character. Had there been more time, the collection would undoubtedly have been larger and more diversified; we have abundant reason to be encouraged, however, by the results of this experiment, which will serve to convince all parties, in the United States and England, as well as in this country, that we are very far, at present, from a state of "ruin and decay." Our movement is altogether progressive, and will continue to be so, notwithstanding all that the croakers (now, happily, a race well nigh extinct) may allege or invent. Our gratification would have been greater, we must confess, if the French Canadians had taken more interest in the Exhibition, and furnished a larger amount of samples and specimens of articles peculiar to that portion of the Province which they chiefly inhabit, and illustrative of the existing circumstances and modes of life characteristic of their agricultural population. Interesting and instructive additions to the Great Show would have been thus supplied. We may hope that on some future occasion it will be manifest that energies which have long lain dormant have been thoroughly roused by the Exhibition, and that the French Canadian inhabitants of Canada East have determined to take a full share of the honourable rivalry. The entire number of entries for the Exhibition, we understand, is 1360; but as many of these include, respectively, several articles, the number of articles may be fairly estimated at nearly 5000. About 350 persons visited the Exhibition on Thursday, and upwards of 5000 on Friday.—*Pilot*.

BURNING OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—Mr. Henry B. Jamieson was arraigned before the Court in Montreal, on Wednesday last, for the destruction of the Parliament Buildings.

A Meeting has been held at Niagara to promote Law Reform. It is proposed to establish a Society, the members of which will pledge themselves neither to use nor implead one another in any civil cause of action but will refer all disputes which may arise among themselves to arbitration.

The recent Sale of Roads and Harbours has yielded to the Government £189,700, being £21,600 above the upset price.

The Municipality of Bytown have passed a resolution, appropriating £15,000 to purchase stock in the Bytown and Prescott Railway.

The *St. John's (N. B.) Courier* contains a ridiculous story, that "a thrilling incident occurred at a caravan-exhibition at Toronto lately, of the most intensely exciting and terrific description, and which, but for the intrepidity, daring, and presence of Van Amburgh, would certainly have resulted in the horrible death of Signor Hydralgo," &c. &c.,—in all of which there is not one word of truth.

HALIFAX RAILWAY.—Earl Grey has notified the Nova Scotian Government that the British Government will grant assistance towards building the Halifax and Portland Railway. Earl Grey approves of the enterprise, and expresses the belief that Halifax will ultimately be the chief port for trans-atlantic communication.

ASSIZES.—UNITED COUNTIES OF FRONTENAC, LENNOX, AND ADDINGTON.—The civil docket is unusually light, only forty-seven cases having been entered for trial; whereas the usual number ranges between ninety and a hundred. Whether this is owing to continued depression of business, or to an improved morality in the people, we shall not undertake to say. The fact of so considerable a decrease in the usual amount of litigation may at least be claimed as presumptive evidence of an improved state of society.—*Chronicle and News*.

THE TORONTO ROADS.—Rumour says that the ravelled skein of the Road affair, is not yet unwound. Mr. Hoople of New York, it is stated, disavows all connection with the Toronto Roads Company; and it is exceedingly doubtful, whether the sale is a sale after all, as we believe no other Company has been registered.—*Patriot*.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to direct that an Independent Rifle Company, be formed of the Colored Men of the County Haldimand, to be styled the Haldimand Independent Rifle Company.

The following gratifying tabular statement of the decrease of crime in Toronto, was read by his Worship the Mayor in his speech to the Grand Jury, at the Mayor's Court, held last week.

No. of persons charged with Criminal offences at the Mayor's Court.	Population.
In 1834..... 50	9254
In 1835..... 53	9766
In 1836..... 78	9554
—	—
Average of 3 years..... 60	28674
or 1 in every 159 inhabitants.	9558

No. of persons charged with Criminal offences at Mayor's or Recorder's Court.	Population.
In 1848..... 53	23518
In 1849..... 54	24000
In 1850..... 34	25166
—	—
Average of 3 years..... 47	72684
or 1 in every 516 inhabitants.	24228

Showing a decrease of criminals of about seventy per cent. upon the whole population.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Dundas Corporation have adopted the Report of a committee, recommending that such an amount of stock as would entitle the town to that privilege, be subscribed in conformity with the 4th section of the Act of the last session of the Parliament, authorizing Corporations to subscribe for stock in the Great Western Railroad Company.—The *Hamilton Gazette* says that the operations on the Road are now being actively prosecuted, upwards of 200 workmen having commenced on various parts of the line, and we sincerely hope that the noble example set by London, Galt, Dundas and Hamilton, will be followed up by the other towns along the route.

Sale of Roads at Hamilton on Tuesday the 15th inst. The first "lot" offered was the Hamilton and Brantford Road, including the Bridge over the Grand River at Brantford, a distance of 32 miles.—The competition for this lot was between our townsman, Mr. Merrigold, and Mr. Hall, the superintendent of the Roads west of that place. It was finally knocked down to Mr. Merrigold at £27,100, an advance of £2,100 over the upset price.

The second lot was near the Dundas and Waterloo road, 22 miles in length; and for this there was a strong contest at first between the Corporation of Dundas, and Mr. Hall, and afterwards between Mr. Hall and Mr. Wm. Miller, of Flamboro' West, to the latter of whom it was knocked down at £26,000, an advance of £9,400 on the upset price.

The third lot, the road from Hamilton to Caledonia, including the bridge, with the privilege of taking the remainder of the road to Port Dover, gratis, on condition of keeping it in repair, fell to Mr. R. W. Ryckman at £7,700.

The Port Dover Harbour was briskly contended for by Mr. John White and Mr. Lees, and fell to the former gentleman at the price of £7,600. Mr. White is said to be connected with Messrs. Cotton & Rowe.—This company has also secured the Whitby Harbour at £20,100.

The Road from Brantford to Ingersol was purchased by our townsman, John Steele, Esq., two competing companies having been bought off at £1000 each, at an advance of £100 off the upset price.

On the same day the sale of the Kingston and Napanee Macadamized Road took place at the Court House, Mr. William Ware, Auctioneer. The Collector of Customs read the conditions of sale, and the biddings commenced with spirit at once. There were five persons, all representing public or private companies, in the field. The Warden, D. Roblin, Esq., on the part of the County Council, and Messrs. Rourke, J. Fraser, M'Kim, and Thibodo. The upset price was £10,000, and the biddings soon rose to 14,000, at which price some of the parties backed out. The Warden and Mr. Rourke still continued the contest, and the Road was ultimately knocked down to the former for £15,400 and the deposit of £500 instantly paid.

Major Richardson's *Monk Knight of St. John's* has met with that reputation which its demerits deserve. It is a pity that the press are not equally unanimous in denouncing all other vile and trashy novels which disgrace the shelves of too many of our Book Shops.

Yesterday morning the child of a person employed in McKay's Brewery was accidentally burnt so severely, in the absence of its mother, that death ensued.—*Patriot*.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Sunday morning, on the body of Peter M. Deshong, an American, and Professor of Mathematics, who was found dead in his berth in the steamer *City of Toronto* on her upward voyage. Verdict—Apoplexy.—*Ibid.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is out of our power to comply with the request of "A Clergyman of the Church of England." Our sheet would require to be doubled in dimension, if we were to republish documents from other journals, upon which we may have had occasion to allude.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCT. 24, 1850.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION, at Toronto, on SUNDAY, the 17th of November. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay, to the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for Examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at Nine o'clock, A. M. They are required to be furnished with the usual testimonials, and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

In continuation of our remarks upon the present condition and prospects of the Church in Canada, we shall now enquire whether not the professing members of that Church are different to its continued existence, regardless of its services, or so poor that they cannot each contribute more annually than three pence three-farthings for its support. These questions can be easily answered. We have daily instances coming under our notice, and weekly recorded in our pages, of the anxious desire of individual members of the Church to maintain it in its integrity—to promote its efficiency, and extend its benefits not only to the districts already settled, but to those which are still beyond the pale of civilization. Those feelings, so, are not confined to the professing members of the Church; but we are glad to say, are participated in by the scattered members of other Christian faiths, who, too few in number, or too remote from each other to assemble as a distinct sect for the purposes of divine worship, freely rally round the banner of the Church, and gladly aid in every effort to bring its ministrations to their forest home, where one within its hallowed and cheering influence we find they rapidly return to the bosom of the Church from which they or their ancestors perhaps have wandered in bye-gone days, and beneath its shelter they prove themselves its zealous champions. How often have we recorded instances in which the ministrations of our missionary Church has penetrated for the first time into those districts, whose inhabitants had not (perhaps from the day on which they first entered their shanty home) assembled publicly to keep the Sabbath in prayer and praise, and to her God's holy Word expounded. We have again and again recorded the delight with which they heard of the approach of the minister of our Church the eagerness with which they penetrated the forest from far distant spots to hear his welcome though temporary ministrations among them—the old and the young, the healthy and the invalid, alike staring in the joy and partaking in the blessing. Thine the distinctions, the prejudices, of sect are at once lost; the arms of the church are extended wide to every returning prodigal, her supremacy is here acknowledged freely, and with anxious zeal all avow their anxious wish to perpetuate the return of the joyous day, and secure such blessings to themselves, their children, and their children's children. The devotional embers, however long they may smoulder, are there soon fanned into a flame, and we have seldom if ever recorded such a forest meeting that it has not been followed by the spontaneous offerings of the people to the utmost limit of their scanty means, in order to erect a temple to their God, however humble it may be, and to create a provision for the future minister under whom they hope to assemble. From these weak beginnings many a stately tree has since arisen, and in them we have continued proof, that, even in the forest, we have only to raise the standard of the Gospel, erect a house of prayer, and ensure its due celebration, ere civilization at once extends, the stately trees of the forest disappear; houses, nay, towns usurp their place,—commerce, manufactures, and the Arts and Sciences flourish—property increases one hundred fold in value, and the descendants of those scattered foresters whose piety first raised the house of prayer, and provided for its maintenance—nay, so rapid has the progress in many places been, that even those forest settlers themselves have been made to know and feel that even in a worldly sense, "if thou hast little, so gath'ringest thou to thyself a good reward." But how contemptible are the riches of this world compared to the riches of that which is to come!

Such are the feelings of the great body of the Church in Canada; and with those evidences, besides many others, daily before us, are we not justified in concluding that the people of this Province are neither indifferent to the existence of the Church, or regardless of its Ministers; but that, on the contrary, they are as a body actuated by a fervent attachment to it, and a lively zeal to secure and extend its services? Why, then, we repeat the question, is it that the Church in Canada is almost in a state of destitution? It has been robbed by the spoiler of those Reserves which were intended by our good King, George III., as the foundation on which he expected the people would in times after build a liberal endowment for it; and it has been deprived of much of the benefit from what little remains, by the manner in which that little has been managed. Under these circumstances, it may perhaps be supposed that the members of that Church are too poor to maintain its efficiency, or provide it with an endowment sufficient for its present wants—an endowment which shall "grow with its growth and strengthen with its strength." Let us examine into their wordly means, as far as we are able, and then judge for ourselves.

We have already stated that the population of this Diocese is now estimated at about 800,000 souls, and that one-fourth of this number, at the least, are professing members of the United Church of England and Ireland; about 350,000 are dissenters, of all denominations, and about 130,000 Romanists; whilst, melancholy to relate, the evidence of the past spiritual neglect on the part of

the State has been disclosed in the startling fact, that by the late census of the population nearly one hundred and twenty thousand persons were returned as not belonging to the Christian Church, or to any Christian sect whatever, actually living amongst us in a state of almost heathen ignorance! But let us come to the question of property.

In the year 1826, the productive landed property of the country was valued for the purposes of financial assessment at £2,256,874; but so rapid has been the improvement of the Province and the extension of civilization since the Church has begun to assume its proper place in the van, that in the year 1848 the productive property then assessed had increased to £8,567,000, annual value. Now, if we estimate the portion of this property belonging to the members of our Church relatively to their number,—namely, one-fourth,—we shall ascertain the assessed annual value of the property held by them in the three hundred and fifty organized townships which are comprized in this Diocese to be nearly £2,500,000: but it is a well-known fact that here, as well as at home, they are the holders of a much greater amount of property than is held by dissenters or Romanists. For our purposes, however, we shall take the *minimum*, and estimate their wealth at but two millions and a-half annually.

Now this sum, if divided among 200,000 persons, would give the annual income of each person at but £12 10s., or of each family, on the usual average of five to each, at but £62 10s.; and we believe our readers will agree with us, that this is a very low average indeed. Yet, if on this average, each individual gave but one pound, or each family five pounds annually for Church purposes, we should at once have an annual income of £200,000 arising from this source alone, a sum which, according to the existing scale of provision for our Clergy, (being an average of £150 a-year), would enable the Church to maintain effectively twelve hundred ministers of the Gospel, besides leaving an annual surplus of £40,000 for the erection of new Churches, the relief of the destitute Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen and other purposes pertaining to the Church. Thus we should at once have ten times the present number of Clergy scattered amongst us, and instead of one for every one-hundred and fifty square miles as now, we should have one for every ten square miles in the now organized townships; whilst as population extended and property increased in value, a like provision might arise in the same manner for every new District. Then indeed might we exclaim—"Happy are the people who are in such a case! yea, blessed are the people who have the Lord for their God."

We have already borne testimony to the fact that the members of the Church want neither the will nor the means to provide an ample supply of spiritual teachers or adequately to provide for the wants of the Church. Neither do they need the example. The dissenting bodies within this Province are much better supplied with pastors. Thus, for instance, the Wesleyan Methodists have 234 ministers for 87,516 persons. The Methodist Episcopal connexion have 72 for 35,731, and the Baptists 110 for 28,053. How much better able than any of these sects are the members of the Church to maintain an efficient and adequate supply of Clergy? They want not, we repeat, either the inclination, the means, or the example. They only need to have the real position and wants of the Church brought clearly before them and the mode pointed out by which they may ameliorate the one and supply the other. The former we have hitherto endeavoured to do, and in our next publication the latter shall be our care.

"THE LAYMAN" AND "H. C. C."

We read both the letters of "H. C. C." with great pleasure, on many accounts; but we think that in the first he is a little hard upon the "Layman." We ourselves hinted to that gentleman that his poetical turn of mind would tend to mislead plain people, if too much indulged in prose; but we certainly did think he had sufficiently explained himself in the extract we gave, to prevent any one who read that letter from suspecting him of leaning to transubstantiation; although we ourselves had doubts about the first, which that letter explains. We firmly believe, however, that the views of the "Layman" and of "H. C. C." are very nearly identical; only that the former employs the term *miracle* in a somewhat unusual sense. If, however, we should have any unconscious leaning towards transubstantiation, we shall be glad of the correction administered by "H. C. C."—for we think the period has been some time gone by, when Romish tendencies should be met by anything else but decided reprobation; and the case of Mr. Newman is a standing warning of the danger of allowing imagination to get the better of common sense in Theological inquiries and discussion.

The second letter of "H. C. C." which is directly upon the University Question, is written in a thoroughly Christian temper, and the good sense of a practical mind, which has had experience of the things it is discussing. We recommend it to our readers as one of the most valuable arguments which has appeared on the subject.