the number of its parishes on an average, the sum of \$2,100, the amount would be above \$60,000. Therefore Resolved, &c.

The Resolution thus amended was adopted, and the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Resolutions were also adopted.
On motion of the Bishop of New Jersey, it was
Retained The distribution of the Bishop of New Jersey, it was

Resolved.—That it be respectfully recommended to the House of Bishops to nominate at their present session a Presbyter to be the Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, at Cape Palmas, and the parts adjacent, on the west coast of Africa. the west coast of Africa.

The Rev. Jon Payne was accordingly nominated and

On motion of Mr. R. H. Gardiner, a resolution was adopted, stating the inconvenience and suffering sustained by the Missionaries of this Board from the irresained by the Missionaries of this Board from the irregularity of the payment of their salaries, and directing that certain legacies be invested in public stocks, and specially reserved for the purpose of equalizing the payments of them; and to be pledged as security for temporary loans, whenever there are not sufficient funds in the Treasury for the payment of the salaries.

After reading the minutes, the Board adjourned sine die

We are informed on good authority that great difficulty at times was experienced in getting a quorum, and that the business of the Board was necessarily hurried through in consequence of the pressure of business in the General Convention. And yet certain agitators among us wish to add a Triennial Meeting of the Trustees of the Seminary at the same time and place, by way of heightening the confusion!

## Communications.

(We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London charch periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CH.]

To the Editor of the Church. To the Right Reverend and Honourable, the Lord Bishop of TORONTO.

My LORD,—I take the earliest opportunity of offering my hearty congratulations upon your safe return to your Diocese.

I have looked forward to this event with much anx-I have looked forward to this event with much anxiety, being desirous, with numerous other members of our Church, both Clerical and Lay, in all parts of the Province, to be favoured with your determination respecting the calling together a convocation of the Clergy and Laity of our Church, within your Diocese, at an early period, with a view to deliberate upon the fittest means for the establishment, under legitimate authority, of a form of Church government in the same, which shall unite her members in promoting and securing her of a form the establishment, under legitimate authority, shall unite her members in promoting and securing her efficiency, and for the maintenance of her discipline; and also obtaining that additional Episcopal supervision, upon which, under Divine favour, the prosperity of our Church essentially rests.

Your Lordship is of course aware that at the request of the venerable the Archdeacons of Kingston and of York, and upon the grounds of your absence from the Diocese, Legion the property of the subject under the notice of the

I forbore bringing the subject under the notice of the Legislature, in its last Session, as I was about to do, on pressing solicitations from every quarter of the Province, and in complying at once with this request, I solicited whilst in England, the advancement of what was so generally required.

I do not now enter on the necessity which exists for the complying and the necessity which exists for the complete of the complete

I do not now enter on the necessity which exists for the adoption of this measure; I can add nothing to what you have so ably and conclusively set forth, when Archdeacon of York, in favour of its being done; I will merely observe, that if in the then comparative infancy of our Colonial Church, you, with so many of the Clergy, advocated its necessity; how much more must it be needed, when her members amount, as you have stated, to when her members amount, as you have stated, to when her members amount, as you have stated, to when her members amount, as you have stated, to when her members amount, as you have stated, to when her members amount, as you have stated, to when her members amount, as you have stated, to show the sensible of their rapidly accumulating spiritual wants; of the need of extending sound religious instruction; and especially desirous of thorough Episcopal supervision. I do not now enter on the necessity which exists for

pal supervision.

The communications I have received on this subject that the communications is a subject to redeem the pledge The communications I have received on this subject from all parts of Canada, urging me to redeem the pledge I had given to bring it before the Legislature, and the expression of public opinion on every side, which is altogether in its favour, lead me to hope, that both Clergy and Laity may look with confidence to your Lordship to complete and carry out that which originated with yourself; which all consider indispensable to the stability of our Church in this Province, and which cannot be delayed without injury to her best and dearest intedelayed without injury to her best and dearest inte-

I request an answer at your Lordship's earliest convenience, for the information of all those on whose behalf I have ventured again to address you.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your faithful servant, (Signed) P. B. DEBLAQUIERE.

Toronto, Nov. 8th, 1850.

Str. I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the fifth instant, and to thank you for your kind constants. gratulations on my safe return.

are of a very grave and important character, and require flexion approached with much caution and serious re-

You are aware, no doubt, that the Colonial Church is as the Diocese of London and Winchester, and that in the present state of the law it is not in the power of the Bishop to assemble his Clergy in Convocation without special permission from the Crown—and if it were assembled it would not perhaps prove satisfactory, as the Convocations in our Church have been always confined to the Clergy.

At the same time, I am sensible that the present state of the Colonial Church is in some respects deficient, arising chiefly from its rapid extension and increasing wants—nor am I indisposed to consider, what steps may be safely taken to remedy such deficiencies.

But I am not preserved to suggest any without much

But I am not prepared to suggest any without much further inquiry from my Clergy—the annals and laws of the Church, and also reference to my brother Prelates of Canada. of Canada East.

In the mean time, I regret the movement which has In the mean time, I regret the movement which has been so irregularly made during my absence in England, and more especially as the subject of Convocation was fully noticed in my first Charge, which was delivered on the ninth September, 1841.

In labouring to obtain what may be wise and good, we

In labouring to obtain what may be wise and good, we must proceed in harmony and good faith among ourselves, and on the principles which have directed the Synods and Convocations of former ages.

Above all, we must respect the law as it now stands, and the acknowledged Prerogative of the Crown—and

if they interfere with the natural and Divine action of the Church, we must seek for their modification on that behalf, by humble and respectful representations to the powers which can award relief.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your faithful servant,

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO. The Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere.

> SECULAR EDUCATION. To the Editor of the Church.

Rev. Sir,—If knowledge of the world, make men rogues, may Juba ever live in ignorance—are the words and doubtless the sentiments of Addison, one of the purest and chastest of our British Classics, whose death was a beautiful commentary on a Christian life. "I next turn to the latest authority for the term Secular, and find against it—pertaining to this present world, not spiritual, or holy—and Education to be of course—the science of against it—pertaining to this present world, not spiritual, or holy—and Education to be of course—the science of instruction, tuition, &c., drawing the obvious conclusion, Secular Education is an unholy, worldly-minded knowledge, and refers not at all to a future state of existence, or the immortality of the soul." But worse than that, Secular instruction only would lead the mind of uninstructed youth, to form the worst possible idea of Divinity itself. What can be gained from a knowledge of the whole Heathen Mythology, respecting Juno, Venus, Mars, &c. &c., called Gods or Goddesses, who are described with all the passion of the human mind? Can any thing good or great be obtained by these fables?—and still this is the kind of knowledge that is to supersede the sublimity of the Scripture, by Secular instruction—it is tike feeding an hungry famished youth upon bons' bons. Such paltry divinities, cannot be associated with cause and effect, as in a thunder storm, the idea of Jupiter and his bolts is ridiculous—the deep reverbulating peal and vivid flash of lightning obliges the mind to attribute this convulsion of the elements to a far mightier power to all the trumpery Gods and Goddesses of antiquity. It is not for me to desary the beauties of ancient poets as Homer, Virgil, &c.—the only surprise is that they abound in such beauties as they do, with such imperfect notions of the great irst cause, and instead of drawing their imagery from Allegorical Deities, whose virtue notions of the great irst cause, and instead of drawing their imagery from Allegorical Deities, whose virtue was in revenge and sensual pleasure—they had been favored, as we are, with the revealed word of God, to draw from nature and truth, how far superior their prosecutions would have been, and, instead of fables to amuse the fancy, they had the parables of our Saviour to instruct the mind, and prove the folly of Secular instruction, when not based on a religious foundation.

Toronto, Nov. 15th, 1850.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

Dates from Liverpol October 30th, London 29th,
Paris 30th

Paris 30th

The Collins steamer Atlantic reached her wharf, at the foot of Canal-st. to day at about one o'clock, making the passage from Liverpool in twelve days and twenty-two hours, having left Liverpool at 3 p. m. Oct.

The political intelligence from England is not important. The re-estallishment of a Roman Catholic hierarchy in England is yet the all engrossing topic. The Conservative Pres and Bishop of London are loud in denunciation. The Government, it is said, will not interfere. Cardina Wiseman has issued his first pastoral. The document contains nothing new.

The preparations for the Great Exhibition are progressing rapidly. The Glass is being rapidly.

gressing rapidly. La ace of Glass is being raised with miraculous quickless.

Murders and burglaties are of the most frequent

Nothing has yet transpired as to the result of the course which the three Great Powers have taken in reference to the Danish dispute.

From France we hear of a great conspiracy, including most if not all the Provinces of both East and West, accompunied by rumours of mischief to pay at Paris and elsewhere.

M. Gent, a member of the National Assembly, has treen arrested at Lyons on account of this conspiracy.

The whole story may be true, but it is also possible that it is an invention of the Police preparatory to the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, and designed to bring the members of that body to the proper fame of mind with reference to the schemes of Loui Napoleon.

bly, and designet to bring the members of that body to the proper fame of mind with reference to the schemes of Louis Napoleon.

The organs of the Government deny that France has proposed, conjointly with Russia, to invade Prussia, provided the last named power will not help Denmark to put down Schleswig-Holstein.

Gen. Cavaignas is said to have declared himself in private conversation in favour of prolonging the term of the President. Doubtful.

The principal rews from Germany is that Prussian troops have entered the Electorate of Hesse, marching upon the roads which they have a right to use according to the treaties of 1815. It is said that they do not intend to remain there, but are merely marching through; but this may be so or not, according to circumstances. We do not see that any Austrian or Bavarian forces have made a similar movement, though there is talk of their intention to do so.

The Elector of Hesse still retains his obnoxious ministers; he has also gone a step beyond his former exploits, by dismissing all the officials connected with the financial administration of the Electorate. This is the punishment for their recursor.

financial administration of the Electorate. This is the

punishment for their recusancy.

The Berlin Papers state that dispatches have been received from Warsaw, intimating that the Emperor of Russia will be satisfied with nothing but the implicit recognition of the Diet at Frankfort.

It is reported that the Berlin Cabinet recommends the Duchies to negotiate for peace. From Vienna we learn in relation to the Cassel dispute, that the Eschange was in a panic—Lloyd informs the public, on semi-official authority, that a Bavarian and Austrian batalion was to cross the Hessian fron-

tier yesterday.
The Munich Gazette, an official paper, states the Austrian troops in the Tyrol have received orders to take the field

In Schleswig-Holstein there has been a skirmish near Rendsburg, but no decisive fighting. A few squadrons of Danish cavalry were beaten back by the Holsteiners, the latter losing seven killed. It is thought that the Danish forces are preparing for some important movement.

From Denmark we learn that a cessation of hostili-ties had been come to, and that matters would be set-From Italy, Spain, and Portugal we have no intelli-

gence of moment One of the regiments destined for Cuba had revolted but the emute was easily suppressed. The difference between the Cabinets of Lisbon and

England are becoming more serious in appearance.

Colonial.

We copy from the Colonist the following letter from the Hon. Captain Macaulay, formerly of this city, but now in England. It was addressed to His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, and published by his permission. Although there are some few points in the letter from which we are inclined to differ,—such as the possibility of making this city as the second second and the second se such as the possibility of making this city a depot for smelting the copper ore—its general tenor is most admirable, and entitles the writer to the thanks of every inhabitant of Toronto.—Patriot.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON BAILROAD.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of TORONTO Porchester House, Bayswater, London, 25th October, 1850.

My Dear Lord,—Knowing how greatly your Lordship is interested in the welfare of the City of Toronto, I feel that I need not offer any apology for addressing you on the subject of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad. When the Toronto journals announced, that the moral courage to perform their duty, and deter-mined to submit a very important question for popular decision, I did imagine that the indigant citizens would call on that majority to resign an office, for the due performance of which they had pronounced themselves incapable; but I was not prepared for what did occur. I did not imagine that the intelligent citizens of Torono would be so blind to their own interest, as to fall into would be so blind to their own interest, as to fall into the snare prepared for them by a majority of the City Corporation, whose only object evidently was, to evade a responsibility they had not the courage to encounter. Strange as it will hereafter appear, it is nevertheless true, that a large majority, composed chiefly of the industrial classes, deliberately committed the suicidal act of voting against the construction of a Railroad, to connect their city with the waters of Lake Huron. Did it never occur to these ill-advised and unfortunate people, that they were the individuals who were nate people, that they were the individuals who were about to benefit by the construction of this Railroad from its very commencement? Did no one tell the from its very commencement? Did no one tell the carpenters, joiners, sawyers, blacksmiths, carters, and day labourers, that they were certain to be benefitted, whether the Railroad turned out to be a good speculation or not? Was the fact, that the proportion of the taxes, required to be paid by them, in order to pay the interest on the city debentures proposed to be issued, would be but a small matter compared to the advantage of constant employment, during the whole time the Railroad was constructing, not clearly pointed out?—or if pointed out, were they so hoodwinked by prejudice, as to be unable to see anything in this Railroad to their advantage? Surely they did not imagine that the members of the learned professions, and principal landed proprietors, were about to desert their desks and studies, and turn operatives, to prevent their reaping all the advantage's consequent on the construction of the Railroad! But supposing the Railroad were completed, would the advantages offered by it no longer be shared by the industrial classes? I trow not! The proposed line of Railroad runs, for the most part, through land yet uncleared. The land will not be cleared as in other less favoured localities—there will be no logging and burning of the fallen timber—no labour of an unpreductive character. Event tree, the carpenters, joiners, sawyers, blacksmiths, carters, and be no logging and burning of the fallen timber—no labour of an unproductive character. Every tree felled will be converted either into firewood, staves, shingles or lumber. The diminished cost of the first ar-

gles or lumber. The diminished cost of the first article alone will repay to the citizens of Toronto, a sum, nearly, if not quite equivalent to the additional they will be called on to pay.

It is said that there is great store of mineral wealth on the shores of Lake Superior. If so, by what route would the ores of that region reach a market? Would they be sent by water, down Lakes Huron, St. Clair, Erie, and the Welland Canal? Certainly not. If there were a Railroad from Toronto to Penetanguishene—I say Penetanguishene—because I have heard that Not-tawasaga Bay has been talked of as a better point for a terminus. I have examined that bay with a view to determine the question. In my opinion it is totally unfit in its present state; and I scarcely think it would be receible to make a hearboard the more of the more be possible to make a harbour at the mouth of the Nottawasaga river closed as that is by a sand bar which rarely has more than four feet water on it. The me-Nottawasaga river closed as that is by a sand bar which rarely has more than four feet water on it. The merits of the harbour of Penetanguishene are well and generally known. But to return to the Railroad: if, as is stated Lake Superior is rich in ores. Toronto is geographically placed in a most favourable position; for there the coals of the Ohio can be most easily brought to meet the ores of Lake Superior. Those ores smelted on the island, or on the line of the Railroad, will be alone a source of great commercial enterprise, by which Toronto must benefit in no small degree. I cannot suppose that these and many other advantages which the City would derive from the construction of the proposed Railroad have not already been frequently pressed upon the notice of the citizens; that they should have been unregarded is what astonished me. Perhaps they thought that the advocates of this Railroad were moved only by interested motives! To a certain extent that is true, for every inhabitant of Toronto is interested, not merely in having the poposed line of Railroad constructed, but also in having that work commenced with the least possible delay. I confess, also, that I feel interested in the question, for having a perfect recollection of the site of the present city before a single tree was cut down, excepting in having a perfect recollection of the site of the present city before a single tree was cut down, excepting in that part called the garrison, I would not willingly, in my old age behold the decadence of a city which has hitherto so greatly prospered.—At the same time I may observe, that nothing connected with the railroad would grieve me more than it should pass through any portion of my city property; and as I never had, since the question of this railroad was first mooted, in 1836 (I think), more than two lots of wild land within thirty miles of the proposed line, I presume that no one will accuse me of being an interested advocate of the measure, excepting only for the reasons before stated. I fear I have already trespassed too much on your Lordship's time; I cannot, however, conclude without expressing a hope that the citizens of Toronto may recover their senses, and not throw away the favourable opportunity which now offers, of establishing on a sure I am. my dear Lord,
Very respectfully your's,
J. S. MACAULAY. basis, the prosperity of their hitherto highly-favoured

ASPHALTUM AND IRON IN THE PRO-VINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—It may not be known to all that the substance called asphaltum has been found abundantly in the Province of New Brunswick. This mineral is thought by some to be hardened bitumen petroleum containing similar properties in many respects to these liquid substances, and is often used in the arts for paint, varnish, &c., &c. Dr. Gesner, the geologist who has examined the locality, finds an ex-

tensive bed of it, and has also ascertained by experiment that it is an excellent material from which to make carburetted hydrogen gas, such as is used for lighting cities, factories, &c. When the railroads now in contemplation through that Province shall have been finished, this will become an article of export from thence. This formation is connected with the coal formation of that section of the country.—North Ame-

COMMERCIAL EFFECT OF THE OGDENS-BURGH RAILROAD.—To induce shipment by this new canal the companies have fixed a low tariff of freights on produce, under which flour is taken from Ogdens-burgh to Boston for sixty cents. The first effect of this is now being developed here by the shipment North, of 1000 barrels of flower from the Ontaria Mill, sold yesterday to a Boston dealer, to go by the Og-densburgh Railroad.—Kingston Whig.

The inhabitants of Kingston have subscribed £10,000 to the stock of the Kingston and Prescott Railway, which, with the £15,000 taken by the Municipality, will make £25,000.

STEAM DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.—It is understood that two of the principal mercantile firms of Montreal have offered to take stock to the amount of near £40,000 in the projected line of steamships between this port and Liverpool.—Britis't Whig.

IMPROVEMENT ON THE OTTAWA.—It is the intention of Government to proceed immediately with the surveys in the neighbouring County of Ren-frew. This is a step very much needed—in fact these surveys should have been made years ago. The nu-merous, and we may add, very respectable settlers in that county, who have hitherto had to bear up against the ignominy of squatters, have been subject to great annoyance hitherto, in consequence of the culpable tediousness of Government in not having these surveys tediousness of Government in not having these surveys made, as they should have been done a dozen years ago. In connection with this, we understand also, that Government intend opening a road from Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, to the Ottawa, the distance at the highest points not being greatly over 100 miles.—By-

Bonded Goods via New York.—The United States authority have, it seems, made a new regulation as to goods passing from foreign countries, through the United States into Canada. Heretofore bonds were given at New York or other ports, that the goods were for foreign consumption, and they passed through by canal in charge of the Customs Department, and were delivered at Oswego or other inland ports, without payment of any charge beyond one per cent., for the expenses resulting to the department. Now, it appears, the whole American duty must be paid in cash, at the Atlantic ports, by the Canadian importer; and it will be refunded to him on proof of its re-shipment at the inland port—less 2½ per cent. on the duty paid, to cover expenses.—Globe.

Extraordinary Case of Longevity. BONDED GOODS via NEW YORK .- The

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF LONGEVITY. —Died, on the 28th of August last, at the Muncey Town Settlement, Peter Sumer, at the very advanced age of one hundred and fourteen years, one of the oldest men, probably, on this continent. He had served throughout the revolutionary war, and captured three prisoners, whom he delivered up to the British. He was also in the last American war. Up to the time of his death, he retained his mental as well as bodily fains death, he retained his mental as well as bodily fa-culty; his figure was as straight and erect as at any period almost of his life. From his good hearth, up to the time of his death, we have no reason to believe that he died of old age; but he was seized with an attack of cholera, which terminated his existence. The in-formation may be relied on as authentic, as the circum-stance was communicated to us by the Rev. Mr. Sickles, Wesleyan minister, who is himself one of the Oneida tribe, and was an eye witness to this very extraordinary fact.—London (C.W.) Times.

The coloured people of London having taken offence at the performance of the Etheopian Se-renaders, made an attack on them as they were return-ing from one of their performances. Three of the of-feuders were committed to take their trial for the as-

THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION .- We lately noticed that certain shipowners in Philadelphia were advertising "cheap passages" (\$100 to go and return) for intending visitors to the great national Industrial Exhibition, to be held in London in July next, and we are glad to see, by an advertisement in the last Witness, are glad to see, by an advertisement in the last Witness, that our shipowners are not behind our drab-coated friends in the South, either in enterprise or liberality. Mr. James R. Orr states he is ready to grant passages to or from Liverpool or Glasgow, during the whole of next season, on board of any of his "line of Traders'."—Montreal to either place for \$40, and for passage both ways \$75. Mr. Orr's ships are too well known to require our saying any thing in their favour; but one of them the America, we may mention is a splen. one of them, the America, we may mention, is a splendid ship now building by the well known firm, Messrs. Scott and Sons, of Greenock.—Montreal Herald.

We understand that Mr. McCutcheon, yesterday, completed the sale to the Government of a pasture field about seven acres, on the west side of Church street, being part of the property of the Hon.
Peter McGill, and intended for the new Normal School and Botanical Gardens, for the sum of £4500 cash.

A correspondent of the Barrie Magnet complains, that although the township of Essa is now "settled" for more than a quarter of a century, and is within forty miles of Toronto, there is no Post Office within seven miles of it.

The remains of the celebrated Indian Chief and renowned warrior Thayendenaga together with those of his son Captain John Brant, will be exhumed and re interred in the new tomb constructed for their reception at the Mohawk village, on the twenty-fifth instant. "Arrangements have been made by the Committee to have the ceremony conducted on a scale and in a manner befitting the oecasion. There will be a general attendance of the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, and we doubt not, also, a large concourse of spectators from Brantford and the neighbourhood."—British American.

CORPORATION OF TOKONTO. - The Council, last night, voted debentures to the amount of £2361, for raising the lower or vegetable market to the level of Front street, and roofing the same; and £600 for the erection of a new Weigh-house, to contain an additional pair of scales for weighing wheat, &c. They further authorized the purchase of stoves and gas fit-tings, &c., for the St. Lawrence, and the offering a premium of £11 10s. for the best Hall, lighting the