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In the matter of JOHN ALFRED BLACKWELL,

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AMERICAN NOTES.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A DEFENCE OF THE CHURCH list. He has (From Macmillan's Magazine)
I have heard it confidently asserted to Church of England is an institution

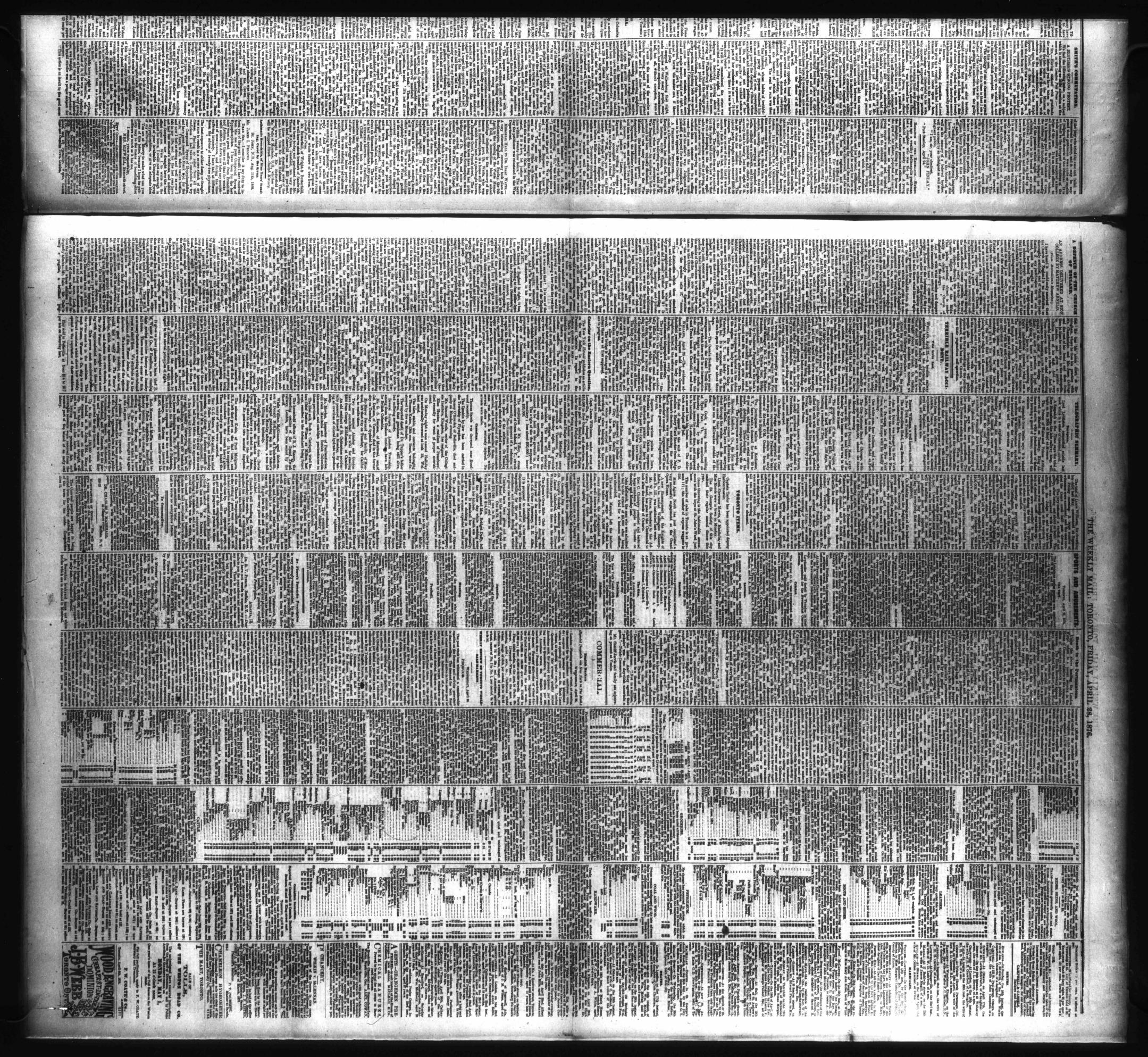
of those who now least me. I make bold to say that it is totally erroseous. It is founded on an entire misconception of the character and scope of what I have written concerning religion. I regard the Church of England as, in fact, a great national society for the promotion of what is commonly called goodness, and for promoting it through the most effectual means possible, the only dispersion which are really and truly effectual for the object—through the means of the Christian religion and of the Bible. This plain, practical object is undeniably the object of the Church of England and of the clergy.

And yet with what enemies and dangers in this reasonable and natural arrangement now encompassed here ! I open the Fornightly Review for the beginning of the present year, in order to read the political summary, sure to be written with ability and vigour, and to find there what lines of agitation are in prospect for us.

By far the most formidable force in the larray of dangers which this critic has must avoid to threater the Church of England.

Semeno ol 1671.

If the Church of England is right, it had be an a permanded, nothing to four ables of the proposed classes, and it cannot, It think, stand secure unless it has she sympathy of the popular classes, and it cannot have the sympathy of the popular classes, and it cannot have the sympathy of the popular classes, and it cannot have the head, it may, I feel convinced, flourish and be strong with their sympathy and with that of the nation in general. For it has natural allies in what Surhe, that gifted fulnitudes of the English people." It has an ally in their piety, prod nature, and good humon of the English people." It has an ally in their piety, it is the consent the national Radicals and shoularists, at having to redoct with religion again when they done the other index was quite gone by, and that they meet any more, but it was passing out, and a kind of new quopel, half Bentham, half Cobden, in which they were themselve particularly strong, was coming in. And perhaps the present moment of the party men of the party of the pa



AND CONTROLS

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There are but few preparations of medicine which have withstood the impartial judgment of people for any great length of time. One of these is THOMAS ECLECTRIC OIL, purely a preparation of six of some of the nursely a preparation of six of some of the purely a preparation of six of some of the nursely a preparation of six of some of the nursely a preparation of six of some of the nursely a preparation of six of some of the nursely a preparation of six of some of the nursely and six of the nursely six o



The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1876. THE QUESTION OF POPULATION

Mr. Crooks holds (Immigration Re port for 1875, p. 3) that we ought not to discourage emigration to Canada under any circumstances. We hold, on the contrary, that we ought not to encourage emigration from Canada under any cir Already the yearly flow of Canadians

arready the yearly flow of Canadians is to the United States has begun. Times are bad there, but nothing seems to stop the movement. If this were a wreck of a country like Ireland, or an uncomfortably crowded hive like England, the annual exodus of the young men would not be so painful and humiliating a spectacle as it is. But here mental principle a spectacle as it is. But here is a young and vigorous people, possessed of a land of illimitable area and fertility, and living under a constitution which embodies all that is good in republican and monarchical forms of government, who every year send forth the pick of their youth to a strange country with as much resignation and humility as though they were under the yoke of the forty millions and were compelled by force of arms to furnish an an-

yoke of the forty millions and were compelled by force of arms to furnish an annual draft. Let a stranger go into a Toronto workshop, and what does he hear from the young mechanics? Do they speak of Canada as men speak of their own? Their hopes are centered on the revival of trade in the States. They are here waiting for the return of the spies who have gone to spy out the strange land and see whether it is likely to be good or bad, fat or lean, after the panic that has lately swept it. Let the visitor go into the farmhouses, and, as in Ireland, he will find that at least one of the family has the same of the younger was notable which has been deep the compelled to the contract of the contract of the power of the same than the same of the younger was notable which has been deep the compelled to the contract of the contract of the contract of the power of the same than the contract of the contract

staying here until it is ready to go away. The flower of Lower Canada is in New England. There are 25,000 young men of Ontario in Chicago alone. There are 500,000 Canadian born, i.e., half a million of the present generation of this country, in the States to-day. We spend money to get emigrants from Europe; we bring them here; they settle and make a home and die here, but their children, the young men who "know the ways of "the country," pack up and cross the line, making room for another batch of untutored emigrants, whose sons in their turn leave us and go elsewhere. That Canada is thus a nursery to the States is proved by the census returns of 1861 and 1871. Everybody remembers the sore disappointment of the latter census; how the anticipations of a wonaderful ratio of increase were knocked on the head by the incontrovertible fact that the increase in the population ought to have shown an increase. Between 1861 and 1871 it is estimant must astaisfied. This is the epopulation ought to have shown an increase in the population ought to have shown an increase of nearly half a million over and above the maxural rate. But the painful fact retrained that the increase by emigration from the Old World had been met by a closely corresponding decrease caused by the emigration of Young Canada.

It is an unpleasant task to look et of a portion of the contract of the contract of a portion of the contract of the contract of the contract of a portion of the contract of the co

met by a closely corresponding decrease caused by the emigration of Young Canada.

It is an unpleasant task to look ugly facts like these in the face but the pride that would conceat them is false, mistaken, and dishonest. What could be more dishonest, for instance, than the careful suppression in the Immigration Report for 1875 of the number of immigrants who returned to Europe last year, and of the number of Canadians or others who left Canada for the United States during the same period. This suppressio veri system will be laid bare by the next census; it cannot deceive for long, it is unworthy of intelligent men and ought to be dropped, for there is no profit in falsehood. Rather, let those who are in charge seek to contrive the means of keeping our own people at home. Let them do that first, and spend their hundreds of thousands a year in bringing emigrants from Europe afterward.

SPRING HILL RAILWAY.

THERE is a piece of railway, some five miles long, in Nova Scotia, which goes by this name. It connects the property of the Spring Hill Coal Company with the Intercolonial Railway. It was owned by the Dominion Government, but they have chosen to dispossess themselves of it, and to give it absolutely and without reservation of any kind to the Coal Commion at 1379. reservation of any kind to the Coal Com-pany. There has been a good deal of pany. There has been a good deal of comment on the transfer in the Nova Scotia papers; and we presume but for the unavoidable absence of Dr. Tupper from Parliament towards the close of the Seigneur of Beaupol late session, he would have brought the subject before the House. A brief reference was made to it during the discussion of the Estimates, and Mr. Mackenzie ac-

It is to be regretted, in the public in terest, that the matter was not fully discussed in the House. We believe, from the information we have received, that the instance of Messar. BTEATER and SKITER, the former of whom at all events has a family, if not a personal, interest in the road. Were it true that the road did not pay, that we saw the control of the read of the saw of the control of the read of the control of the read over the Intercolonial Railway itself, all our railways in the Martine Provinces, and all our canals, to private medication, and we would have no public works at all left. Is it dealing fairly with the subject however to say that the Spring Hill railway would have proved upper diable. If it dealing fairly was a recoilent feeder to the Intercolonial railway. There are at least three rich coal locations near its terminus. By the favourition shown to the Spring Hill Company the other two locations have been placed entirely at the research two locations have been placed entirely at the road of the Administration of the road in the hands of one company, and it the richest of the lot, the probability is that that development which would have taken place in the other locations, had they not been most cruelly weighted in the race, will be entirely early to rise and they not been most cruelly weighted in the race, will be entirely early to rise the probability is that that development which would have taken place in the other locations, had they not been most cruelly weighted in the race, will be entirely early to rise the proper of the research when the probability is that that development which would have been montary of the road in the hands of the deministration, or to anybody else. No account was taken of the relative to make a present of five miles or railway to be read to the probability is that the development which would have been montary to read the proper thank of the probability is that the development which would have been in stranger that the short distance of some fourteen miles. Th