

His Lordship was assisted in the Ordination by the Rev. Geo. Mackie, his Chaplain, the Rev. Geo. Cowell, Chaplain to H. M. Forces, the Rev. Messrs. Chaderton, Burrage, and Haensel, Ministers of this city, and the Rev. Mr. Burke, lately arrived from England, whose destination in this Diocese is not yet fixed.

The Ordination Sermon was preached by Mr. Mackie.—Quebec Mercury, Oct. 20.

The congratulatory address of the Minister and Congregation of Amherstburg to the Honorable and Right Reverend Father in God, JOHN, LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

We, the undersigned, Minister and Church Wardens, on behalf of the congregation of Amherstburg, beg leave to approach your Lordship in the spirit of faithful affection and of unfeigned joy, on your first visit to this part of your Lordship's Diocese since your elevation to the Episcopacy.

Heartily grateful for your Lordship's unwearied exertions, through evil report and through good report, in behalf of that Church which is the mother of us all; and especially for your undertaking the arduous, laborious, and responsible office of the episcopate, when our bitterest adversaries must confess that it was "not for filthy lucre's sake, but of a ready mind," and when your Lordship is called upon to make the greatest personal sacrifices.

To your attention to, and prompt defence of, the spiritual and temporal interests of the Church, to your profound judgment in ecclesiastical affairs, to your extensive knowledge in theology, and to your eminent talents and learning, we think it but justice humbly to offer the respectful tribute of our praise.

In thus expressing the sincere feelings of our hearts, may we be permitted to add our fervent prayer, that you may be guided by the "spirit of wisdom and of revelation in the inner man," faithfully to discharge the high and sacred duties of your eminent station in the Church of God, that the termination of your earthly labours may be distant and peaceful, and that when we shall stand together at the latter day before the Judge of all, we may joyfully witness your receiving from the Great Shepherd and Bishop of Souls that crown of glory which fadeth not away, which is reserved for those who "have laboured and not fainted, but have been faithful unto death."

(Signed) FRED. MACK, Minister. M. ELLIOTT, CHAS. FORTIER, Church Wardens.

To which His Lordship was pleased to make the following reply:—To the Reverend Frederick Mack, M. Elliott and Charles Fortier, Esquires, Church Wardens, and Congregation of Amherstburg.

DEAR FRIENDS:—Your affectionate address and kind welcome on this my first visit to Amherstburg since my appointment, by Divine permission, to the Episcopal office, are very gratifying to me.

I am, nevertheless, too sensible of my deficiencies not to feel, that a friendly spirit dictates your flattering estimate of my character and conduct, and that I can claim little more than disinterestedness of motive and steadiness of purpose in my endeavours to protect the spiritual and temporal interests of our beloved Church from the dangers with which they have been recently threatened.

In these endeavours it was my duty to persevere, while any dangers existed, but happily these are now removed, and I trust in God, that better prospects are opening before us, and that the extension of our blessed religion, through the pure dispensation of the Church of England, the mother of us all, will at length rapidly proceed, without any further impediment, and fill with joy the few remaining years that may yet stand between me and the grave.

From the prominent station which I have occupied in this province during the greater part of half a century, I have, as was expected, been exposed to many difficulties, trials and afflictions; but he deserves not the name of a Christian Soldier, who is not prepared to stand firm in his Master's service, through evil report as well as good report, and cheerfully to suffer far greater evils than I have met with in a cause so holy.

The lively interest which you express for my future welfare, and your prayers, that I may be guided by the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the inner man, faithfully to discharge the high and sacred duties of my eminent station in the Church of God, greatly strengthen and encourage me, and most cordially do I join you in praying, that when we shall stand together in the latter day, we may be joyful witnesses of each others' gracious reception by the Great Shepherd of Souls, who promises a crown of life, which fadeth not away, to those who have laboured and fainted not, and been faithful unto death.

JOHN TORONTO. Goderich, 5th October, 1840.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR FILES BY THE ACADIA AND PRESIDENT.

Accounts were received at Lloyd's yesterday morning, by a vessel arrived at St. Helena from Batavia, of the death of the Governor of Java.

MORTALITY OF TROOPS AT DIFFERENT STATIONS.—From a report elaborately compiled by the Statistical Society, there appears the following great discrepancy in some of the principal colonial possessions of this country. Taking the average of strength at 1000, the proportionate rate of mortality of European troops is, at Sierra Leone 483, Jamaica 121, Windward and Leeward Islands 78, Madras Presidency 48, Bermuda 28, Mauritius 27, St. Helena and the Ionian Islands 25, Gibraltar 21, Malta and Canada 16, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick 14, being the same as in the United Kingdom; the Cape district of the Cape of Good Hope 13, and on the eastern frontier but 9. Of native troops the proportion is at Sierra Leone 30, Jamaica 30, Windward and Leeward Islands 40, the Madras Presidency 16, Mauritius 37, and the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope 10; in each of these latter cases the proportion exceeding that of Europeans. The above relates only to non-commissioned officers and privates, but it is generally supposed that the mortality among officers bears a nearly uniform proportion to that which prevails among the privates of about one-third less. On the average of all the stations upon which Major Tullock has reported, excepting Sierra Leone, the proportion was as 12 to 19 per 1000; but in the East Indies it would be higher, as officers bear not the same opportunities for retiring and returning home.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.—REPEAL OF THE UNION.—This society held a meeting last night for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee, who were instructed to draw up an address from that body to the Protestants of Ireland. Mr. Llewellyn Nash, the barrister, moved as an amendment to the report, that it should contain an express denunciation of the repeal agitation. The amendment was rejected by the overwhelming majority, Mr. Nash having reported, saying that the government did not deserve the slightest aid from the betrayed and insulted Protestants of Ireland, and that, in fact, he believed that the Repealers and the government understood each other very well, and that they were not only connived at, but encouraged, by the government.—Irish Correspondent of the Times.

The quantity of sulphur now warehoused in the Tyne is immense, and the demand for it next to nothing. The manufacturers seem determined to dispense, as far as possible, with the Sicilian Majesty's assistance, by obtaining their supplies in future, in the shape of pyrites, from the hills of Wicklow. A considerable quantity has already been received.—Gateshead Observer.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.—The Earl of Yarborough, who is a donor of £400 to this institution, has contributed a further sum of £50 for the purchase of two nomination debentures. His Lordship has bestowed his presentations on the sons of two meritorious officers of the navy, now actively employed; but on these pupils quitting the school, the right of nomination will again revert to his Lordship.

HAMBURG, Sept. 9.—The Bishop of Hildesheim, administrator of the diocese of Osnabruck, died at Hildesheim, on the 6th of this month. He was born on the 1st of April, 1772.

We understand that Dr. Chalmers is a candidate for the chair of Divinity in the University of Glasgow.—Reformer's Gazette.

Our readers and the conservatives of Scotland generally will be gratified to learn, that the important county of Lanark is now securely without the reach of the Liberal interest. The results of the registration assure us that, in the event of another contested election, we have a cool majority of something like 50 votes to calculate upon.—Glasgow Courier.

Col. James Hamilton, the British Vice Consul, died at Anguara, in South America, in the month of July last, after a short illness.

On Tuesday morning much alarm and curiosity were excited in the neighbourhood of the Strand, and hundreds of persons were attracted to the avenue that leads to Hungerford Market and its vicinity, gazing with fear and wonder upon an adventurous sight, who had contrived to mount into the belly of St. Martin's Church, and had lowered himself by means of a single rope, fastened from above, into the very bowels of the building, between the two dial faces of Pall Mall and St. Andrew's, where he remained at a height of at least 150 feet from the ground, upwards of three hours, making sketches with as much composure and apparent unconcern as if he had been using a crayon in his own atelier.

An accident on the London and Birmingham Railway happened on Tuesday last. The up-train left the Aylesbury station at 12 o'clock, and arrived in about a quarter of an hour at the station at King's Langley, a distance of seven miles. Five or six hundred yards nearer London there is a "footpath or right of way" across the railway leading into the town, on which a hairdresser, named Ginderell, was traversing at the moment the train started from King's Langley, and being alarmed, instead of remaining on the down-line, he ran forwards, attempting to cross the up-line, when, although the driver attempted to check the speed of the engine, he was driven forwards by it several yards, and at last falling, was literally cut to pieces by the wheels of the carriages passing over his body.

On Monday night last, a man entered the yard of Mr. Wright, coachbuilder, of Gough-street, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and got into one of the carriages with new lining, and commenced cutting and ripping it from the vehicle. He was discovered and pursued, when he turned round and fought in a desperate manner, and threatened to stab his pursuer with a knife if he did not let him go. After a desperate struggle he was secured and taken to the station house.

THE ENGLISH CHARACTER; DEFEAT OF ALDERMAN HARMER, THE CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

From the St. James's Chronicle.

"Englishmen can do any thing, and they are the 'wonder of the world.'" Such was the exclamation of Prince Albert on retiring from a review of the horse artillery very shortly after his arrival in this country. It was impossible not to respect and love the young Prince who proved himself acute enough to mark the great distinction of the English race, and frank enough to declare his conviction of it in terms so ingenuous and free from ceremony—he showed himself worthy to be an Englishman and the ancestor of a line of English Kings. That such may be his destiny—that he may be long the happy consort of our Queen and the honoured father of his future successors at a distant day, is the earnest prayer of all true-hearted Englishmen. What he said is quite true. If, as in mechanics, that machine is the most perfect which exercises the most power with the least jarring and noise, and in moral action they are the most efficient agents who waste least of strength and energy in preparation and accompaniments, the English are unparalled among the race of men; ex. gr.—On Saturday last a Dutch ship, the Oost Indien, bound from Batavia to Amsterdam, a vessel of about 800 tons, freighted with a cargo of immense value (said to be worth £150,000), struck upon the Goodwin Sands. The gallant boatmen of Deal, and her Majesty's surveying steamer, "the Boxer," hurried to the relief of the distressed ship, but she was too deeply imbedded in the sand, and too completely waterlogged, to be moved by such inadequate force, and the Dutchmen were too brave and too conscious of the value of their charge, though perhaps a little wanting in promptitude and energy in the first instance, to save their lives by abandoning the vessel.

Things looked very darkly indeed, when the wind was high, the rain fell in torrents, the sky threatened a tempestuous night, and the ship was nearly full of water, when the Duchess of Kent (Captain Jones), a powerful London steamer, arrived in the neighbourhood, on her return voyage to Ramsgate. No sooner had Captain Jones landed his passengers, than without a moment's delay, he started for the Goodwins. In less than two hours he was telling the story, and with far fewer words, he threw a lance on board the Dutchman, tugged at her with all the force of two seventy-horse engines, and much within an hour he deposited her in the Downs, as safe as a leaky vessel could be anywhere, by shooting the tide being too far spent to bring into Ramsgate a ship drawing twenty-seven feet of water. The Dutchmen spent the night in emptying a strong syrup of Java sugar and sea water; with Sunday morning's tide, however, the Duchess of Kent was able to raise the Oost Indien again in tow, and at 12 brought her bravely into Ramsgate Harbour; the Dutchmen not employed at the pumps, standing quietly with their pipes in their mouths and their hands in the pockets of their voluminous nether integuments, and the Englishmen well, as they always are when any thing important is to be done. Well, in five minutes after he had resigned his prize to the active and intelligent barrow-master (Captain Martin), still without a word thrown away on either side, Captain Jones was on his way to London, with a full freight of passengers on board (we could not find that it had not been Sunday). But the adventures of the Duchess of Kent and her humane and gallant boatmen were not to end here, even for the day. The wind and tide were adverse during the whole passage, and it was eight o'clock, of a dark and drizzling evening, before the vessel arrived at Deptford reach. She was stubbornly struggling upwards against wind and tide at that place, when a Greenwhich steamer, favoured by both, and using her engine power unparingly, shot by at a race-horse speed, and in the same moment a frightful shriek was heard, and the keen eye of the helmsman detected in the water a "skiff cut sheer in two by the stem of the Greenwhich vessel, and two little boys trying to support themselves on the fragments of the dissectioned skiff. "A boat run down," was instantly passed forward to the captain on the paddle-box. He answered, "Stop her!" no more waste of breath or time. In a few seconds, almost simultaneously, the boat of "the Duchess" fell in the water with the captain himself and his mate to man it, and within a minute and a half from the discovery of the accident, the two drowning boys were in the engine-room covered with old jackets, and drying their own clothes before the furnaces. All this we have from the testimony of an eye-witness who has not yet recovered from the enthusiasm of his admiration, but who is incapable of exaggerating in the matter of fact, or of readers would excuse the introduction of these anecdotes on account of their intrinsic interest, and as tributes to a gallant seaman, even if they led to nothing; but like all characteristic anecdotes, they have a moral, and the moral is, that when Englishmen are themselves they are calm, prompt, and determined; and, therefore, as Prince Albert said, "they can do any thing." This calmness, promptitude, and determination, make the national character, and render "Englishmen the wonder of the world." In seasons of high political excitement, but in such seasons only, some of us have deviated from our characteristic qualities; and it is remarkable that as many as have done so have always sought to divest themselves of the names and symbols, as well as of the attributes, of the Englishmen of half a century ago, they adopted the cropped hair and the red cross replaced by the tricolor, and all they who thus renounced their country abundantly proved by their other actions that they were not worthy of it—that they had not the calmness, the promptitude, the determination, or any other of the great and good qualities of Englishmen.

We have now, however, before us, and under our eyes, an example of the manner in which the national qualities come into play, even in political actions.

The metropolis is, indeed, filled with bustle and noise—the central streets are crowded with phlegm-bearers, and the walls are covered with afflichs; but in the work of the majority of the class who represent the characteristics of Englishmen? Not in the least. It is all the effects of money, all bought service, the equivalent of a lavish expenditure of the cash collected from the purses of thieves, or received as the price of sedition, filth, and blasphemy. A person enriched from these sources entertains the insidious ambition of being elected to preside as its chief magistrate over this great metropolis for the ensuing year.

Here it is that we see the English character. The power of the people is working, but it is working with a readiness, a tranquillity, and a silence, perfectly majestic. The beginning, the end, and every popular movement must be a beginning, ending, and every objection to the threatened result in a written declaration. In a few hours the hundred signatures are annexed to that declaration; we are indebted for the disclosure to that "lying spirit" which so often defeats itself. One person signs, not upon a misrepresentation of the objects of the paper, as was falsely asserted—not even inadvertently as regarded his moral conviction, but in momentary forgetfulness of a promise not to oppose the candidate, rashly given. He explains his position, and he is compelled to erase his name. We should like to hear of similar rigour in collecting signatures to other declarations.

Well, the day of election comes, and with it comes all the prepared apparatus of confusion to which we have referred—but all will not do; the steady stream of quiet, but determined Englishmen flows to the hustings, and the interests of religion and decency triumph over money. This is the way in which things are done in England—and in England only, of all the countries upon the face of the earth. Well may Mr. O'Connell and the other enemies of "the Saxon" complain of the depth to which they call prejudice, what we know to be religious feelings, has struck root among us.

Let us subjoin, by way of note, a remark upon Mr. Harmer's inability to hear on Thursday. Affected deafness is the very common stratagem in the school in which this person's earlier years were passed—the Old Bailey.

ALDERMAN HARMER AND THE MAYORALTY. From the Morning Herald.

A civic chair, though it be the seat of the chief magistrate of the capital city of the British empire, is hardly, we should think, entitled to more respect than the throne of the British monarchy. No—not even though the former should be occupied by a portly, rubeoned alderman, and the latter graced by an amiable and lovely young lady—the descendant and representative of the long line of English monarchs, in whose veins flows the blood both of the race of Saxon Kings and their Anglo-Norman successors.

Yet the alderman who claims by royal title to the civic chair of London, has paid a writer to speak of the throne in the following terms:—"The Queen is badly advised in appealing to the good sense of the people; for if they exercised their good sense, a throne would not exist three months in this country."

Thus, according to Alderman Harmer's weekly journal, a throne in the country exists only because the people do not exercise their good sense. In other words, the existence of a throne is a proof of the popular folly. A lucid interval of only three months on the part of the people would be sufficient to ensure the demolition of the seat and symbol of England's monarchy, while the civic throne of London's Lord Mayor would remain firm as the pedestal of Magog in gilded glory and adamantine security.

Now it is really "too bad" that those who covet civic chairs and gold chains, and who think the dignities, and honours, and "brief authority" connected with these corporate regalia, are things well worthy the ardent and laborious ambition of rational men, should affect to fling such contempt upon the Throne. Things are all part and parcel of the "trappings of a monarchy," and if the many-headed monster of a democratic tyranny were to succeed in tearing the Throne from its solid foundations to-morrow, the lesser dignities and honours of kingly government would soon perish in the grave of the regal power.

Would the great mass of the people be happier and better for that change which Alderman Harmer's journal points to as a proof of the people's good sense, and of course, as the prelude to their happiness? We need not speculate on the answer; it is written in the volumes of history for the instruction of mankind. The things are all part and parcel of the "trappings of a monarchy," and if the many-headed monster of a democratic tyranny were to succeed in tearing the Throne from its solid foundations to-morrow, the lesser dignities and honours of kingly government would soon perish in the grave of the regal power.

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prevented further proceedings." M. Foy, the matrimonial agent, has published a letter, declaring that, though Baron Garat remained a stranger to the negotiations carried on with him for the marriage of M. Lafargue and Mlle. Marie Capelle, he himself only undertook those negotiations at the request of members of the two names.—French Paper.

NOVA SCOTIA.

From the Halifax Guardian, Oct. 7.

INSTALLATION OF THE GOVERNOR.—On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, their Excellencies Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell, and the Right Honourable Viscount Falkland, proceeded from Government House to the Council Chamber, the Military band playing on the steps of the intermediate distance. At the gate of the Province Building, their Excellencies were received by a guard of honour of the 8th Regiment, while the hall between the entrance of the door of the Council Chamber, was lined by three Dress Companies of the Halifax Militia, under the command of Major Slayter.

His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell having taken his seat on the throne, Lord Falkland was sworn into office with the usual formalities; and Sir Colin having thereupon vacated the throne, his Lordship seated himself thereon, and assumed the government of the Province, when a second salute announced the conclusion of the ceremony.

The concourse of people throughout the line of the procession, as well as within the Council Chamber, and in the avenues to it, was immense.

At 2 o'clock the same day, His Excellency held his first Levee at Government House, which was numerously attended.

ADDRESSES TO SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—On Friday afternoon Addresses were presented to His Excellency Sir Colin Campbell from the Town, together with a piece of Plate, by a Committee consisting of Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Magistrates, Merchants, &c., accompanied by his Lordship the Bishop of Nova-Scotia, and Archdeacon Willis; from the Executive Council by a Committee of that body, and from the St. George's and North British Societies by deputations of their office-bearers.

The publication of these Addresses, with the replies of His Excellency, we are reluctantly compelled to defer till next week, but we understand His Excellency evidently felt the gratification he expressed, at the approval of his administration, and the wishes for his own health and happiness, and those of the members of his family, which the Addresses conveyed.

DEPARTURE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, and the Magistracy; the St. George's, the North British, and the Highland Societies, with their respective banners and insignia, the North British Society being also preceded by a gigantic Thistle, and the Members of the Highland Society arrayed in the national costume, assembled in token of respect at Government House, to escort His Excellency Sir COLIN CAMPBELL to the Britannia Steamer, on his departure for England.

When the carriage containing Sir COLIN and His Excellency Lord FALKLAND, reached the Street, the horses were taken from it, and, drawn by Members of the North British and Highland Societies, it proceeded to the head of these Societies, and the rear of the St. George's, where it was joined by another carriage in which were Lady Falkland and Mrs. Campbell, and the carriage drew to the Old Bailey, where the procession, preceded by a band of the 37th Regiment playing "The Campbells are coming," passing between a double line of the Military, along Hollis and Granville Streets. On arriving at the place of embarkation, the North British and Highland Societies passed through the St. George's, which opened its ranks for that purpose, when Sir Colin with much feeling and animation expressed his deep sense of the respect and esteem thus testified towards him; and as he descended from the carriage was greeted with three hearty cheers from the assembled multitude.

The three Societies, after a parting cheer to Sir Colin, returned to Mason Hall, the Band at their head playing "Auld Synnane," where they separated with the warmest expressions of mutual regard.

At 6 o'clock a salute was fired from the wharf, and about 10 o'clock the Britannia proceeded on her voyage. That Sir Colin and his family may find it safe, an expedition, and a pleasant one, and that health and happiness may henceforth attend them, is our fervent wish, and one which we are happy to observe, seems to be cordially responded to by all sets and parties.

DEPARTURE OF THE 23d REGIMENT.—The right wing of the 23d Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Ross, embarked on the same afternoon on board the Unicorn Steamer, and sailed for Quebec. Previous to their departure an address from the Magistracy to the Regiment was presented to Colonel Ross, expressive of their sense of the high character, discipline, and good conduct of the Regiment, and of regret at its departure; to which the Colonel returned an appropriate reply.

LOWER CANADA.

FIRE.—Between five and six o'clock yesterday, October 26, an alarming fire broke out in Richelet Street, St. John's Suburb, and from the circumstance of nearly all the buildings adjoining and opposite to that in which the fire commenced being the latter of wood, apprehensions were entertained of a very extensive conflagration. The house in which the fire commenced belonged to Mr. Poitras, and the flames soon communicated to the adjoining house, also owned by Mr. Poitras, and to a third the property of Mr. Gignas. By the most active persevering exertions, in which Mr. Cazeau rendered himself honorably conspicuous, the fire was prevented from extending its ravages beyond the three houses above mentioned. A party of the Military, and the Police, rendered good service on this occasion.—Quebec Mercury.

On Sunday night, or rather Monday morning, the 12th ult., the barn of Mr. Wm. Wheeler, of the Township of Basconsult, was burnt down by some miscreants from the other side of the line. On being awakened he ran out of his house to find that the whole of his hard earned property, save his dwelling house, was irretrievably destroyed, and on sounding a horn to alarm his neighbours, two men were observed running South. The detachment of the Huntingdon frontier company, under the orders of Lieutenant Millar, at present stationed there, were promptly on the spot, but it was too late to afford any assistance. Mr. Millar picked up a piece of paper, in which a match prepared with turpentine, had been wrapped, at a little distance from the barn. The footsteps of the two men were tracked both ways half a mile into the States. Many other respectable inhabitants have been threatened, and considerable alarm is the natural consequence. A detachment of the Huntingdon frontier army, under Lieutenant Waldegrave, is at present on constant duty along the line that quarter, in order, if possible, to restrain those lawless acts.—Mon. Herald.

UPPER CANADA.

[The following are the Resolutions passed at the Missionary meeting held at St. George's Church, Kingston, on the evening of the 22d October, briefly alluded to in our last:]

From the Kingston Chronicle.

1st. "That the attention of the Established Church to the spiritual wants of the poor, so generally manifesting itself in our Father Land, is a subject of cordial rejoicing to every member of the Church of England at home or abroad, and calls for the expression of their sense of the high character, discipline, and good conduct of the Regiment, and of regret at its departure; to which the Colonel returned an appropriate reply."

2d. "That the interest now taken throughout the Church of England in the spiritual condition of the vast colonial empire of Britain, the evident increase of energy and zeal so conspicuous in the managing committees of the two great Church Societies; and the efforts now making throughout the length and breadth of England, to send forth labourers into her remote dependencies, should be joyfully hailed as a sign that the Church both perceives, and is desirous of performing, her duty as the true Missionary Society."

3rd. "That while the Church of England in this Province gratefully acknowledges its obligations to both the Venerable Societies, obligations which it never can repay—still we feel it to be both a privilege and a duty to co-operate to the utmost of our power in the work in which these societies are engaged."

4th. "That the scattered members of our communion widely dispersed throughout the Province, and destitute of the means of grace, have a just claim on our sympathy as fellow christians, and on our active assistance as fellow churchmen."

5th. "That this congregation do therefore form an Association to provide the means of supporting one or more travelling Missionaries in the remote townships of the District, to be called 'the Midland District Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the propagation of the Gospel among the destitute settlers; and that the several congregations in the District be invited to co-operate.'"

6th. "That the Association consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and a General Committee of Sixteen, together with the Clergymen of the District, with power to add to their number."

7th. "That the following gentlemen be requested to become Office Bearers and Committee men." viz.

President.—The Archdeacon; Vice President.—Hon. J. Kirby; Secretary.—The Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Treasurer.—Mr. Muckleston.

Committee.—The Clergymen of the District, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Askew, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Palmer, Mr. C. Armstrong, Mr. Watkin, Mr. W. Wilson, Dr. Robinson, Mr. Gilderstone, Dr. Hallwood, Dr. Baker, Mr. James Geddes, Mr. Henry Oliver, Mr. Aylmer, R. A., Mr. Brent, with power to add to their number.

ACCIDENT TO THE WILLIAM IV.—As this noble steamboat was on her passage down the lake on Wednesday morning last, the pilot discovered, owing to the action of a heavy south sea, a breach had been made into the false sill, and these the water found its way into the afterpart of the vessel in sufficient quantity to threaten mischief. This happened early in the morning, between Presque Isle and Long Point. Finding the leak to be serious and gaining ground, the Captain and Pilot took council, and agreed to run the boat ashore at or near Bath; but on rounding Long Point, that intention was found to be impracticable, and turning the boat's head up South Bay, the William IV. was grounded about three miles up the Bay, on the South side in smooth water, with her bows high out of water, but her stern sunk. As the southern gale had driven several schooners to take refuge in South Bay, one of these, the Malacca, an American vessel, was soon alongside to render assistance; when the Malacca, the William IV. and all the passengers, with the cargo of the William IV. and all the passengers, with the cargo of the Malacca, were transferred to her, and left for Kingston, where she arrived safe on Wednesday night. The conduct of both Captain Jones and the Pilot, Mr. Cowan, were extremely praiseworthy, being cool, cautious and persevering.

Attempts were repeatedly made to stop the progress of the leak by pumping; and it was only to save the lives of the passengers and preserve the vessel, that she was run on shore. There was not the least probability that the William IV. would have floated to Kingston in such weather as that of Wednesday. Capt. Jones left town for Prescott, to bring up Alpheus Jones, Esq., Agent for the proprietors, who will probably take immediate steps for the raising of the steamboat. It is but a very short time since, that the William IV. underwent a thorough repair on the Railway at Niagara.—Whig, Oct. 30.

The bill appropriating forty thousand pounds for payment of the losses occasioned by the late rebellion, passed by our Legislature, at its last session, and reserved for the Royal assent, has become law, by proclamation in yesterday's Gazette.