9th) was spent very happily at Harbour Briton. The Bishop preached and administered the Holy Sacrament to his whole party, together with Mr. Mountain and some few members of his flock. The Church has lately been fitted up with much regard to ecclesiastical propriety and general conveniance. The Church Ship sailed on Wednesday, taking Mr. Mountain to visit Burgeo and La Poele both in his Deanery, the former at the distance of Seventy and the latter of one hundred, miles from Harbour Briton. Unfortunately the dense fog, so common on the coast at this season, completely hid the shore for several days, and defeated the Bishop's purposes of spending the next Sunday at Burgeo. That Sunday (July 16th) was spent at sea, and on the following morning it was found that the Church Ship was off La Poele Bay, instead of Burgeo.—By firing two guns a pilot was obtained, and the Church Ship remained in harbour the rest of the day, which was very wet and foggy. On Tuesday the Ship made her way back to Burgeo, and entered the harbour at sunset, under a most glorious rainbow, the arch, not of triumph, but of God's covenanted mercy. Mr. Cunningham was regularly inducted into the Church of Lower Burgeo on Wednesday, the 19th of July, and into the Church of Upper Burgeo on the following day, by Mr. Mountain as Rural Dean. On each occasion the Bishop preached. Adverse winds detained the Ship at Burgeo the remainder of the week, which was spent pleasantly and profitably in examining the School, (which is very well attended and carefully managed,) and in settling Mr. Cunningham and his family in the parsonage. The change from a residence in London, among relatives and friends, to such entire seclusion and separation as that of Burgeo, it may well be supposed was very trying, and that it required some considerable measure of Christian fortitude to make it tolerable. It was doubtless then a relief and support to them that the Bishop and his party were able to remain over the first Sunday, and that they could partake together of the Holy Communion. The Bishop preached in the morning at Lower Burgeo, where the Sacrament was administered to thirty-three communicants, besides the party in the Church Ship. In the afternoon the Bishop proceeded in a boat, through a thick fog, to Upper Burgeo, and there preached also. The Rev. Mr. Hoyles had gone to that settlement in the morning, and performed full service with the Holy Communion. In each place there is a promising Sunday School. At Lower Burgeo the Church has been very considerably enlarged by the addition of a north aisle running the whole length of the Church, and affording accommodation for sixty persons. All was well occupied and filled on Sunday, July 23rd.

On monday morning the fog had wholly cleared off.—Mr. Mountain started in a boat to return to Harbor Briton (70 miles), intending to call at all the intermediate settlements. The Church Ship sailed at 3 o'clock for St. George's Bay, and was off Cape Ray in the evening of that day.—On reaching Sandy Point it was discovered that the Rev. Mr. Meek had embraced an opportunity (of very rare occurrence) of going direct to St. John's; having suffered much inconvenience for a long time, in consequence of the loss of both clothes and provisions in the vessel which was wrecked last Fall, bringing them and his son from St. John's. The Bishop's object was thus in a great measure unhappily defeated. He had intended to confirm and administer the Holy Sacrament. He however remained two days, and preached in the Church twice, and made enquiries about the state of the people. They appear to suffer much from the want of Magistrates and other properly constituted authorities. At this time of the Bishop's visit two men were kept in custody by the neighbours for violent conduct, and nothing could be settled until the arrival of a ship of war.

On Thursday the Church Ship sailed for the Labrador coast, to commence a voyage, not so much of ecclesiastical visitation and superintendance as of discovery. The fine Bay of Forteau was made and safely entered about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and Mr. Ellis met the ship in his boat with a very friendly greeting. In this Bay are four large fishing establishments,—three connected with Jersey and one with St. John's besides five resident families. A store was quickly offered and prepared for Sunday service and in the morning (July 30th) there wss 150 persons, chiefly men, and nearly as many in the afternoon. None of the heads of the families had ever had an opportunity of being married, otherwise than by public attestation before witnesses. Three couples were now duly married, and all the children admitted into the Church. Had there been longer notice some might have attended the services from neighbouring harbours; as Blanc Sablon to the south and L'anse à Loup to the north;—but the intelligence and opportunity were confined to this Bay only.

On Monday (July 31) the Bishop proceeded in a boat to L'anse à Mort, and visited a highly respectable family named Davies. The head of the family, an Englishman, had lived in this neighbourhood nearly thirty years, and in all that time had never seen a Clergyman of his own Church. He was on the point of removing to Nova Scotia for the purpose of educating his children. They were all received into the Church, and one daughter married. The Bishop walked from thence to L'anse à Loup where Mr. Stabb has a fishing establishment, employing through the summer one hundred and thirty hands.

The Church Ship left Forteau on Thursday, and reached Battle Harbour the following afternoon. Here, in a small Tickle, were congregated between ninety and one hundred vessels from different parts of Newfoundland, all busily engaged in the fishery. It is said that all the crews together bring home 2,000 quintals of fish in a day. No Clergyman of our Church had ever visited this settlement which is the most populous, and most frequented of all on the Labrador; Mr. Bush Bendell, (Messrs. Slade's agent) kindly furnished a Store for Divine Service, and paid every attention to the Bishop's requirements and wants.—The store was not large enough to receive all who desired to attend, though 300 persons were accommodated, or crowded in, at each service. On Sunday morning (Aug. 6th) the Bishop consecrated a grave-yard on Great Battle Island, and, the next day another on Carabou Island.—Services were also performed on the Monday and Tuesday in the store, and great numbers of children received into the Church.

On Tuesday (Aug. 8) the Ship sailed for St Francis Harbour, and here the Bishop and his friends were welcomed with much Christian kindness, by Mr. and Mrs. Sanders. Mr. Sanders has been many years agent of Messrs. Hunt & Co. Here again a store was provided, and the salmon boxes afforded very good seats for a congregation, consisting in part of Esquimaux Indians.—Several of them were baptized, and some couples married. The Bishop preached twice, and administered the Holy Communion, the first time, it is presumed, by any clergyman of our Church on the Labrador. He gave much instruction and exhortation to the Esquimaux on the subject of Baptism. On Friday (Aug. 11) a grave yard was consecrated.

The Church Ship could not leave the harbour in consequence of a heavy swell: and as the delay was productive of great inconvenience, the Bishop determined to proceed to the Venison Islands, twenty-four miles, in a boat. Mr. Hoyles accompanied his Lordship, and they fortunately reached the harbour that evening, (Aug. 11). Mr. Howe, (Messrs. Slade's agent) very kindly received and entertained the Bishop and his Chaplain, in his own little dwelling. The next day Mr. Hoyles visited many neighbouring settlements in a boat. On Sunday (Aug. 11) the usual services were celebrated in a store, and many children baptized and received into the Church. The mothers, in some instances were Mountaineers, but generally Esquimeaux. The head of one family, an old Englishman, told the Bishop that he had been married to a sort of half Indian. He has a large family of children, two of whom, he said had been baptized by Archdeacon Wix, (as he expressed it "by the head man of St. John's,") in the year 1831. He could not remember the head man's name; but the Archdeacon had kindly left behind a Testament and Prayer Book, in which he had written his own name and title, and the names of the children he baptized. It may be a gratification to that indefatigable pioneer of the Church to learn that the Bishop read a chapter to the poor man and his family from the Testament thus presented seventeen years ago. The whole family, it is feared, are in a deplorable state of ignorance. It did not appear that the Archdeacon had visited any other settlement on the Labrador.

The good Church Ship made her appearance on Monday morning, having with some difficulty escaped from St. Francis Harbour on the preceding evening, after the Rev. Mr. Harvey had twice celebrated public service in the store.

The next day she sailed to the Seal Islands; where the only settled inhabitants are Esquimaux Indians, or rather Anglo-Esquimaux, the head of the family being in many cases an Englishman. But here, as in every other harbour on the shore, were numerous vessels from Brigus, Harbour-Grace, &c. A crew of Englishmen also remain in this harbour, as in many others, through the winter, to kill seals in the month of December, after which they go into the woods to get furs or cut timber for boats, &c. Several couple of Indians and half-Indians were married by the clergy, and their children baptized. Other parties were visited in the neighbouring coves and harbours.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ENGLAND.

CONSECRATIONS.—On Friday, the 6th October, by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, the new parish Church of St. John's, Pembroke-dock; on Monday the 2nd inst., by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, St. Paul's Church, Manningham, near Bradford; on Thursday the 12th, by the Lord Bishop of London, Christ Church, Highbury. The Church has cost nearly £6,000, and is built in the early English style. It contains about 700 sittings, of which about 180 are free.

NEW CHURCHES IN LAMBETH AND SOUTHWARK.—Several new Churches are about to be erected in Lambeth and Southwark. The new District of St. Thomas, south of the Westminister-bridge-road, will have its Church on a site recently obtained in the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in St. George's-fields. A new Church, dedicated to St. Andrew, will be erected in Lambeth, and a District assigned to it. In Southwark, two new Churches will be erected, one in the parish of Christchurch, Blackfriars'-road, the other in Horsleydown, dedicated to St. Mark.

GREEK CHURCH IN LONDON.—A Greek Church for the accommodation of the members of the Greek communion resident in London is in course of erection, and rapidly advancing to completion in London Wall. There are about thirty Greek commercial houses, and connected with them a considerable number of Greek families in London, for whom this Church accommodation has become necessary.

IRELAND.

VISITATION OF THE LORD PRIMATE.—The Lord Primate held his Visitation, postponed from last year, in consequence of the then calamitous state of the country, at the Cathedral at Armagh, on Thursday the 12th of October. In the course of his charge, his Grace thus alluded to recent events in Ireland:—

"Through the Divine goodness the wild efforts of political agitators, to drive Queen Victoria from her throne in this country, and to establish a Republican form of Government, has been defeated. But the dissemination of their wicked projects has been most injurious. A spirit of disaffection and lawlessness has been widely spread, which, though checked in its first feeble attempts, is dangerous to the peace and ruinous to the prosperity of the community. This state of things imposes on you, my Reverend Brethren, as Ministers of the Established Church, the duty of exerting yourselves more than ever in inculcating sentiments of affection towards our English fellow-subjects, of loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, of attachment to the constitution, and of conscientious submission to the laws of the land, and the authority of our rulers."

The Lord Primate further observed, that it was highly satisfactory to know that the great body of the members of the Established Church had shown themselves loyal subjects, unshaken in their allegiance, notwithstanding the insidious attempts made to seduce them. In the concluding part of his charge his Grace thus expressed himself:—

"The prospect before us is overcast and threatening.—A blight has again fallen upon a great portion of the food on which the bulk of the population used to subsist, and which they fondly hoped would be restored to them in its abundance; and if, in addition to scantiness of food and political disquietude, we be visited also by that fearful disease—that scourge of the Almighty—which once before swept over this land, and which seems now again to be making its advance towards our coasts, we may well tremble at the anticipation of the sufferings that must be endured by the poor. But it does not become the Christian, still less the Christian Minister, to give way to despondency, or to be found amongst those whose 'hearts fail them for fear, and for looking after the things which are coming on the earth.' Rather ought you at such a season to 'gird up the loins of your mind; be sober, and hope to the end for the grace to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus Christ.'"

SCOTLAND.

JURISDICTION OF THE CIVIL COURTS OVER THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The Primus, Bishop Skinner, has appealed to the inner house of the Court of Session against the finding of the Lord Ordinary, that the Court has jurisdiction in the action raised by the Rev. Sir William Dunbar, against the Bishop for excommunicating him.

CONSECRATION.—The consecration of St. Philip's Church, Catterline, Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, in the Diocese of Brechin, took place on Friday, the 29th ult., being the Feast of St. Michael. The occasion was one of peculiar interest, the Church having been erected for the use of a congregation consisting almost exclusively of *poor fishermen*, by the alms of their fellow Churchmen at a distance.

Colonial.

KANE'S EXHIBITION.—This Exhibition is exceedingly well worth seeing. The collection of specimens of Indian costumes and manufactures is extensive and well selected, and their interest is much enhanced by the information connected with them which Mr. Kane's personal acquaintance with the habits of the Indians enables him to give. The portraits and still more the views of scenery, from the simple pencil outline to the finished oil sketch, have a high additional attraction, as works of art,—some of the latter especially being exceedingly beautiful.

On entering the room, we would advise keeping the right hand side, and recommend as the first object for the inspection a box under the window, the contents of which are very curious. Among other rarities, are some very beautiful and elaborately carved stone pipes; and not the least interesting specimen contained in it, is some *pemican* the *food* of the north-west trader After satisfying curiosity with respect to these matters, and admiring the byson's head en pas sant by keeping the right hand side of the room you approach the drawings in the best light in which to see them.—the first you come to being those in oils. The modest and inartificial manner in which they are arranged gives at first an unpleasing impression, and occasions some difficulty in appreciating the merits of the individual sketches. Some little effort is necessary to keep the eye and attention fixed upon one alone and to prevent its wandering to those on either side which may perhaps harmonize with it in colouring, or may require to be viewed from a greater or less distance.

The heads are uncommonly well done—there is an individuality about them combined with a truth of colouring and correctness of drawing, which impresses on the mind the feeling, that each one is not only a portrait, but probably a correct one.—There are about 100 of these portraits, each bearing its own clearly marked character, entirely distinct from the rest. Some of them are certainly remarkably ugly sinners, but others bear the impress of fine character and high intellect: among the latter is the Souge chief of Vancouver's Island (No 35.)

The same truthfulness pervades the portraiture of scenery, and is combined with a beauty and richness of colouring, and management of the light which bespeak no ordinary talent.—Mr. Kane is evidently the pupil of nature, and he has copied his mistress's works admirably. A striking example of this is shewn in No. 61. There are many more beautiful views, but not one in which the scene is so absolutely brought before the eye, as you are satisfied it must exist in nature; and you return to it again and again with with pleasure. No. 63 is very beautiful, the cap over the mountain is formed of smoke from the volcano, and the cloud, which the drawing represents, actually settled over the peak, while the artist was taking the sketch. 75 and 76 are two of the most beautiful of the whole—76 is perhaps the most perfect picture in the room; of equal excellence, wanting only in the magnificence of the mountain scenery is No. 57, representing a grassy glade or dell on the Saskatchawan river. A few bysons are ruminating, or lazily grazing on the short herbage; and there is an air of stillness about the scene which carries the imagination at once to the far prairie. Nos. 68 and 69, Falls of the Wilhamet river, near Oregon city, are two richly and beautifully coloured drawings; they are placed, one to the right, the other to the left, of the compartment containing oil paintings, and require to be seen from a distance.

Among the pencil and water colour sketches, No. 176 represents the entrance to one of the most dangerous rapids on the Columbia river, well named the "Dalle de Morts;" as it was here that a daughter of Sir George Simpson, was drowned.

But we have been led by the interest of our subject further than we at first intended, and must bring our remarks to a conclusion, which we shall do by recommending all who can afford the small sum charged, to go and view for themselves.

Those of our young friends particularly, who may be seeking instruction in the art of drawing, we strongly advise to study these sketches closely, to mark well their simplicity and *elegance* to note how free from exaggeration of tone or colour, and how truly the *perspective* is maintained throughout. We advise the young draftsman or draftswoman to observe all this and then go follow Mr. Kane's example, and copy from nature, for there is a harmony in nature not to be found elsewhere.—*Patriot.*

ACCIDENT AT DUNDAS.—A man named John Carrel, was killed by the bursting of a grindstone occasioned by too great velocity, or some imperfection in the machinery, in the Globe Foundry at Dundas. A piece of the stone was thrown with great force through the roof of the building and across the creek adjoining.—*Ib.*

LOSS OF THE ELLEN.—Our readers will recollect that we published a despatch received by the Messrs. Browne, notifying them of the loss of the Schooner *Ellen*. The fears entertained as to the safety of her crew, are, we regret to say, confirmed. Her crew consisted of George Law, Captain; John Kirkpatrick, Mate; Daniel Carmichael, Alexander McKay, Joseph Erwin, John Phillips, —— Cole (coloured) cook —— McDonell and —— Hughes with one passenger, name unknown. McDonell and Hughes were not regular hands, but were engaged in putting fish on board, when the Schooner was compelled to get out into the offing, owing to the impending storm. Daniel Carmichael and Alexander McKay have both left large families in this City. No fitter cases can occupy the attention of the humane and charitable, particularly of the members of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The widow and orphan have not only lost those most dear to them, but their means of subsistence.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

STEAMER "LADY OF THE LAKE."—On Saturday night last, as the American Line Steamer, *Lady of the Lake*, was proceeding on her up trip, she unfortunately grounded near Sacketts Harbor. A large portion of a deck load, consisting of of butter, cheese, and pot ashes, had to be thrown overboard before she lightened and proceeded on her route.—*Kingston Whig.*

THE INDIAN SUMMER.—The present weather is part and parcel of the real Indian Summer. Warm murky days, with little or no wind. The prevalence of rain destroys the usual delightfulness of this singular portion of the American year.—*Ib.*

RIVER LINE TO MONTREAL.—After the present week, the two Daily lines of River Steamers to Montreal will be consolidated into one for the remaining portion of the season. Mr. Hamilton will withdraw the *Passport*, and Mr. Moody will withdraw the *British Queen*.—*Ib.*

"LAKE SUPERIOR NEWS".—Our kind correspondent from the Salt de Ste. Marie has forwarded us two numbers of a paper bearing the above title. They contain nothing worth extracting. The Editor does not say much of the Mining Companies. The fact is, that speculation has completely exploded. From our Correspondent's letter we infer that a petition will be forwarded to the Parliament at its next sitting, praying Government for compensation for the lands taken from them and given to the different Mining Companies. Our correspondent thinks there is some intriguing on the part of some of the Companies, to compel the Government to buy up their stock. One of the pleas will be that Government cannot give a title.—*Cobourg Star.*

DROWNED.—On Monday evening last a young man by the name of Taylor, from Hamilton, a student at Victoria College, was drowned in our Harbor. He obtained permission from the Principal to go to the boat to meet a cousin whom he expected down by the steamer to attend College, and when on the wharf accidentally fell into the water and sank. His body has not yet been found.—*Cobourg Courier.*

Although we are glad to perceive the warm interest, which Mr. Cronyn takes in the reputation of the excellent school, of which he is a Trustee yet we cannot but think that he is mistaken, if he supposes, that there is a desire on the part of any one to conceal or detract from the honours, which that establishment obtained, by the very distinguished success of one of its alumni at the recent Examination in the University. As far as the authorities of King's College are concerned, there is unquestionably no ground even for suspicion; for not only were the merits of the school and its pupil, Fitzgerald, noticed in highly complimentary terms by the learned President in his remarks at the public Convocation, but printed documents were on that occasion distributed through the Hall, containing the classification of the Candidates for Scholarships in both classics and Mathematics, and the names of those who had been successful, and specifying the places where they had been educated. We doubt not, however, that within the time limited by the Regulations, an official advertisement will appear, as was the case last year, giving, as then, the names, scholarships, and places of education of those admitted Scholars in 1848, with the subject of examination for 1849.—*Patriot.*

MCGILL COLLEGE.—This institution, which has too long had its efficiency almost confined to the Medical Department, has now a respectable Law Class, which is likely to prove conducive to the advancement of acquirements among those devoting themselves to the legal profession.

EXPERIMENT BY THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—"An experiment was made at Manchester, by Mr. Cox, superintendent of the Electric Telegraph Company, and assistants, as to the practicability of passing electric currents along covered wires under water. The wire was that ordinarily used, of copper wrapped with cotton, and then passed through shellac and coated outside with india rubber (cold naphtha being used to cement the latter). One end of the wire was in communication with the Telegraph Company's instruments at the office near the Exchange, and the other end with an instrument at Mr. William Gaskell's mill, on the Salford side of the river, at about 500 yards distance. A portion of the wire, including a coil of about half a mile in length, was submerged in the river Irwell. Communications were passed along the wire with the ordinary facility, and the experiment appears, so far, to have answered."

The above is from an English paper by the mail before last. To show, however, that our Canadian operators are in nowise behind their brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, we may mention that an experiment of a similar character has been tried here, with perfect success. Much interruption was occasioned in the communication between here and Montreal, by the wires which passed along the bridges at St. Ann's and Bastican being frequently broken. To obviate this, Mr Torney, the operator in charge of the Quebec office, started for these places in the early part of last month, and having removed the line from the latches on the bridges, with a wire insulated by four or five coatings of gutta percha, he has succeeded admirably in carrying the electric current under water. The operation was completed on the 13th October, and there has been no interruption since.—*M. Chronicle.*

STEAM BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CANADA.—The first attempt at steam navigation between this port and Liverpool will be made next spring. The vessel will be a propeller of 830 tons burthen and 300 horse power. She is an excellent sailer, and it is expected will make the passage from Quebec in 15 days. I hope the experiment may succeed.—*Montreal Cor. Mercury.*

The Railroad from Troy to Whitehall, *via* Saratoga, is expected to be completed in about four weeks. This link in the chain of communication between Montreal and New York is much needed.

We understand that a Schooner of about 260 tons burthen, has been built in Hamilton, C. W., and is expected here in a day or two. It is proposed to load her in Montreal with flour and send her to Liverpool, whence she will return in the spring with a cargo of British goods, direct for Hamilton. We have no doubt but that if the rebatement in the Customs' duties, in favor of goods imported *via* the St. Lawrence, as proposed by the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, shall take place, many vessels of the same class will be built and despached on a similar voyage.—*Courier.*

We regret to learn that the Seignory Mills, at Beauharnois, were totally destroyed by fire on Friday night last. We have heard no particulars of the accident. The mills were insured in the Montreal Insurance Co. for £2000.—*Montreal Gazette.*

SNOW.—On Monday last, at St. Charles, St. Gervais and the other Parishes in the County of Dorchester, there was, it is said, a considerable fall of snow. At St. Charles it was sufficient to interrupt out-door labour; and at St. Gervais, St. Marie, and other places, summer vehicles had been superseded by the cariole. The Mountains of La Beauce are completely whitened with a snowy covering.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The remains of the late Col. McKenzie Fraser, were yesterday interred with great solemnity. Notwithstanding the earliness of the hour, (nine o'clock,) and the unfavourable morning, the attendance was very numerous. We were in error in stating that the deceased expired in St. Antoine Street.—The fatal event took place in Donegana's Hotel, where had been residing for some time.—*Gazette.*

The *Melanges Religieux* learns that the River Assomption has been carefully examined, in order to ascertain if it can be rendered navigable. It is said that by means of a sluice at the entrance of the river, the water might be raised 7 feet, and thus give to the village of Assomption an easy communication with Moutreal.—*Herald.*

We have been informed on good authority, that a very trifling outlay would render this river navigable by steamers, and thus keep up a constant communication with the market, whereby there would be a great accession to the value of property in the parish not merely from the exportation of its own produce, but by making it the emporium of the populous and productive country to the north and west of it. But it seems there are some local interests, a desire to monopolize some existing traffic and keep out competition. The Canadians should rise above their trammels, and instead of clamouring for help from the government, set to work and help themselves.—*Montreal Gazette.*

We are happy to have another opportunity of noticing the growth of Canadian enterprise. Messrs. Crawford & Imlach, two enterprising agriculturists of the County of Haldimand, Niagara District, have recently erected a Manufactory for the preparation of Mustard from the seed, and are engaging pretty extensively in the business. It appears that the climate of this country is peculiarly suited to the growth of the Mustard plant and we hope this will be an important addition to the productions of Canada. Mr. Imlach, who has been a zealous advocate for agricultural improvement in the country in which he is a resident, is determined to produce an article which shall be a fitting accompaniment to the fat beef and pork he has been instrumental in introducing into the Niagara District.—*Journal & Express.*

United States.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 19, 1848.—The different Railroad Companies between Albany and Buffalo, held a convention at the Globe Hotel, in this city, on the 18th inst. The reduction of fare, which had heretofore been ordered to take effect on the 1st day of January next, was on the motion of the Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, altered to the 1st day of November. By this reduction, the fare is 9D. 75c. from Albany to Buffalo, instead of 12D. as heretofore. The companies adopted a new schedule of running time, shortening very materially the old stereotyped rule of 25 hours from Albany to Buffalo. The great mail train is to run through in 17½ hours, stopping for dinner at Syracuse. The evening passage train from Albany will be 18 hours on the road. A third train, to consist of emigrants, express and through freight, is to be run in 23 hours. The runs from Buffalo to Albany are to be at nearly the same ratio. The companies agreed to make this time promptly; and in case of the non-arrival of a train within 15 minutes after the appointed time, such train will be left on the road, so failing. This is a stringent, but very proper regulation. The public will now understand which of these roads is the dilatory one.

The trains upon the Oswego Road have commenced their regular trips, with every prospect of a fair business. At Syracuse, they connect with the regular trains for Albany, and at Oswego with the steamboats on the Lake. The fare to Buffalo by this route is 1D. 50c. less; and to Rochester 1D. less, than by the present Railroad from Syracuse to Buffalo.—*Journal of Commerce.*

THRILLING INCIDENT AT THE MENAGERIE.—*Noble Gallantry of the Lion.*—On Thursday of last week, during the heavy storm of wind and rain, while the extensive collection of wild beasts in the menagerie of Messrs. Raymond & Waring were in the village of Norwalk, a feature was introduced in the exhibition not previously announced in the bills. About four o'clock in the afternoon a violent gust of wind blew down the canvass which forms the large pavillion, completely enveloping the spectators and cages of animals in one common mass of confusion.

The accident happened at the time when Miss Adelina, the Lion Queen as she is styled, was performing in the den of wild beasts, and as the fright of the animals rendered them seemingly uncontrollable, great fears were entertained for the safety of this interesting young lady.

At this moment a scene of indiscribable terror and confusion presented itself. The roaring of the terrified beasts, the screams of women and children, and the "peltings of the pitiless storm," without rendered the scene truly appalling. The panic, however, was but momentary, as the prompt and energetic measures taken by the managers soon cleared the wreck, no person having received the slightest injury.

But the most intensely interesting incident remains to be told. The uproar among the lions, tigers and leopards in the performing cage, gave rise to a report that they were devouring Miss Adeline. In the next instant the canvass was stripped from the cage when a tableaux presented itself such as would defy either poet, painter, or sculptor to portray with accuracy. In the centre of the den a young and beautiful lion, (the same recently presented to Gen. Cass by the Emperor of Morocco,) in a rampant position, formed the strong feature of the picture; beneath one of his hind feet lay the dead body of a leopard, and struggling within the invincible grasp of the fore paws were the tiger and surviving leopard. In the opposite end of the cage, transfixed as a statue of marble, with dauntless eye and majestic attitude, the same as when she commands the wild beasts to crouch at her feet, stood the Lion Queen, Miss Adelina.

The young lady states that the two leopards and the tiger made a simultaneous spring for her at the moment the canvass was blown down, and were repulsed by the noble gallantry of the lion, who bounded between them and protected her in the manner described. The presence of the keeper, Mr. Pierce, soon reduced the savage group to subjection, and the Lion Queen was happily relieved from a farther participation in this extra performance.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO November 15th, 1848.

	s d		s d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3 9	a	4 0
Spring do. do.	3 6	a	0 0
Oats, per 34lbs	1 0	a	1 2
Barley, per 48lbs	1 6	a	1 9
Peas	1 10½	a	0 0
Rye	2 6	a	2 9
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	23 0	a	0 0
Do. fine (in Bags)	21 3	a	0 0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	20 0	a	0 0
Do. (in Bags)	15 0	a	18 9
Oatmeal, per barrel	21 3	a	0 0
Beef, per lb.	0 2½	a	0 3½
Do. per 100 lbs.	15 0	a	16 3
Pork per lb.	0 2½	a	0 3
Do. per 100lbs.	12 6	a	15 0
Bacon per 100 lbs	27 6	a	0 0
Veal, per lb.	0 2	a	0 3½
Mutton per lb.	0 3	a	0 3½
Lamb, per quarter	0 0	a	0 0
Potatoes, per bushel	2 0	a	2 4
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0 7	a	0 8½
Do. salt, do.	0 6	a	0 6½
Cheese, per lb.	0 4½	a	0 0
Lard, per lb.	0 3½	a	0 0
Apples, per barrel	3 4	a	6 3
Eggs, per doz.,	0 7½	a	0 0
Turkeys, each	2 0	a	3 6
Geese, do.	1 0	a	1 3
Ducks, per pair	1 3	a	1 6
Fowls, Do.	1 0	a	0 0
Straw, per ton	27 6	a	30 0
Hay, do.	55 0	a	65 0
Fire Wood,	10 0	a	12 6
Bread, per loaf	0 4½	a	0 5½

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London	11	@	0	per cent.
" " New York ...	3	@	0	"
New York on London.....	8½	@	8¾	"

A YOUNG MAN, a native of England, and accustomed to Tuition would be glad of an engagement in a Common School, or otherwise. He is capable of teaching the elements of Latin and Greek, having been assistant to a Clergyman who took pupils in England; but is at present in a strange country, entirely destitute of any permanent means of support.

Address J. C., to the care of the Rev. Dr. Beaven, King's College, Toronto.

Nov. 15, 1848. 16-3i*

WANTED.—A Female Teacher for an Infant School in this City. Persons conversant with the system, and desirous of the situation, are requested to send written applications accompanied by testimonials to the Rev. Dr. Lett, St. George's Square, on or before the 23rd inst.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1848. 16-3i*

Mrs. DACK,
(LATE MISS NIXON,)
FRENCH STAY MAKER,
Has Removed to No. 58, King Street West, nearly opposite the Baths.

MRS. DACK takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Toronto, for the liberal patronage she has received since her commencement in business, and begs to inform them that she continues to import French Coutillé Elastic, &c.

N.B.—Mrs. D. makes to order ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS and CHEST EXPANDERS.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1848. 16-tf

NEW BOOKS,

A LARGE ADDITION to the Books in the Depository of **The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto,** have just been received from *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*, including the following **NEW PUBLICATIONS:**

Permanent Catalogue.

	s.	d.
LAST HOURS OF CHRISTIANS, Or an Account of the Deaths of some Members of the Church of England; by the Rev. Hy. Chissold, M.A.	3	4
THE PSALMS OF DAVID Printed from the Book of Common Prayer, in large type (Great Primer)	1	8

Supplemental Catalogue.

SKETCHES OF RURAL AFFAIRS. In one volume, with Cuts	4	2
A WEEK AT THE LIZARD, dedicated, by her Majesty's permission to H. R. H. Albert, Prince of Wales, by Rev. C. A. Johns, B.A., F.L.S.	4	2
THE THUNDER STORM, or an Account of the Nature, Properties, Dangers, and Use of Lightning in various parts of the World	3	4
SUMMER IN THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS, a Narrative of Voyages of Discovery towards the South Pole	2	6
THE TEMPEST, an Account of the Nature, Properties Dangers and Uses of Wind in various parts of the World	3	4
FIRST STEPS TO GENERAL KNOWLEDGE:		
Part III.—The Animal Kingdom	2	6
(Part I.—The Surface of the Earth)	1	8
(Part II—The Starry Heavens	1	3
SHORT STORIES FROM ENGLISH HISTORY:		
Part III.	2	6
(Part I.)	2	1
(Part II.)	2	6

*** *To be continued next week.*

☞ The Stock of BIBLES, TESTAMENTS, and PRAYER-BOOKS is very large, including some in very beautiful bindings.

Buffalo Robes! Buffalo Robes!!

THE Subscriber has now on hand his usual Winter supply of prime BUFFALOES, direct from the Hudson Bay, warranted, all this year's crop; for Sale by the Bale or single Robe.

N.B.—Usual terms to Wholesale Buyers.

JOHN SALT,
Hatter & Furrier.
Next door to Wakefield's Auction Rooms

Toronto, 8th November, 1848. 15-8

THOS. BILTON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 2 WELLINGTON BUILDINGS,

IN returning thanks to the gentry of Canada West for the distinguished patronage his establishment has so long received, begs to intimate that his usual assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods

have come to hand, comprising Superior West of England Cloths, Kerseymeres, Mill'd Kerseys, Doeskins, &c., in those quiet, gentlemanly styles usually to be met with in the best West End houses.

The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on those principles which he doubts not will secure an extension of the favours already received.

N. B.—University Work, in its various orders, as well as Barrister's, Queen's Counsel, and other Official Robes, will continue to be produced in that superior Style which recently met with so favourable a notice.

Toronto, 1st November, 1848. 14-3m

NEW HATS.

JOHN SALT,
HATTER AND FURRIER,
(LATE J. ROGERS)
King Street, Toronto,

RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of his FALL IMPORTATION OF HATS, comprising all the latest English, French, and American Styles.

ALSO,

Manufactured Furs, and **Fur Skins** to manufacture to order.

BUFFALO and other ROBES of the first quality; Fur Coats Fur Caps, and Gauntlets, &c. &c.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at the lowest wholesale rates.

King Street, Toronto, next door to Wakefield's Auction Rooms, October 10, 1848. 11-8

British American
PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
KING STREET,
Over Messrs. Nordheimer's Music Store.

THE above Establishment has been in successful operation since the first of May, during which time hundreds of MINIATURE PORTRAITS have been taken, and, it is believed, to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to return thanks for the very liberal patronage we have received during our sojourn here, and at the same time, would respectfully inform those who have not availed themselves of our services, that we shall positively close our establishment on or before the FIFTEENTH of NOVEMBER.

CARLETON & CO.

Nov. 2d, 1848. 14

A YOUNG LADY wishes for a situation as GOVERNESS in a family of three or four little girls. She will instruct them in Music, French, and all the English branches of education. Has no objection to the country. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home.

If by letter, apply to Mr. Champion, post-paid.

Toronto, 8th Nov. 1848.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER,

HAS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, *No. 20, William Street*, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished Education.

She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person requiring them.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education MRS. POETTER has had the honour of finishing.

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, ESQ.,	*Kingston.*
HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON, G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ.,	*Cobourg.*
SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,	*Trent.*
JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ.,	*Belleville.*
J. D. GOSLEE, ESQ.,	*Colborne.*

MR. HERRMAN POETTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving lessons in the GERMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be happy to forward his Terms when required.

20, William Street.

Toronto, May, 1848. 24-tf

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antigua Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlemen.

The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education,—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical,—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

In cases of Pupils intending to become Candidates for Collegiate Exhibitions, and University Degrees, or for admission to the Legal or Medical Professions, suitable routines of Study will be adopted, with a view to insure success.

Terms per Quarter.

	£	s.	d.
For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Education	2	10	0
For Tuition in the Greek and Latin Classics, and the Mathematics	3	0	0
For Boarding, payable in advance	7	10	0

The Charges for Private Instruction, will vary according to the time and attention required by the Pupil.

The School will be opened on the 18th SEPTEMBER next, at No. 2, ST. GEORGE'S SQUARE.

TESTIMONIALS of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College, Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Toronto

August 16th, 1848. 14a

MR. O. H. TOULMIN,
Professor of Music,
MILLBRO