but an increase of temperature without wind generally we commemorate the Martyrs.' increases its density, by promoting evaporation at its the evening when the gas is lighted.

descending current of air, which beats down the smoke glected altogether. and rolls it over the surface of the earth. At this Every Churchman must needs admit that the obtime a current of air may be observed to descend servance of such Fasts and Festivals as our Church through chimneys which have no fire, producing in the enjoins, are permitted (to say the least) by God's apartment a strong odour of soot, thus proving the word. Can any, then, neglect them without incurexistence of descending currents in the atmosphere. ring the sin of wanton and stiff-necked disobedience If, therefore, we suppose one or two hundred thou- to our venerable and beloved Mother? sand chimneys to discharge their smoke into the air, It is unnecessary for us, we are persuaded, to add descend, a dense fog must necessarily happen.

here to any surface, are probably charged more or less safeguards which we can possess. with electricity of the same kind with the earth itself; remains suspended.

the fowlers, so that when they are taken in clear wea- mercy grant, for Jesus Christ's sake." ther they are in very fine condition.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY. St. James's ... { Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A. Rector, } 11 o'c. 31 o'c. St. Paul's Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, B. A., Incum 11 " 4 " Trinity 64 St. George's .. Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent 11 " 7 Holy Trinity ... { Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incura } 11 " 61 " • The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated. Property The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; third Sundry, Trinity Church, King Street; and last Sunday, St. George's Church.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 29, 1849.

For table of contents, see corner of next Page. FASTS AND FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH.

To-morrow being St. Andrew's Day, the beginning of the Ecclesiastical year, we have in our present number commenced a series of extracts in reference to the Sundays, Festivals, and Fasts, the special observance of which is enjoined in the Book of Common

We think that a course such as we contemplate is required, -and that, if judiciously carried through, it will be productive of profit.

paying an intelligent and devotional attention to the arrangements which the Anglican Church makes for other churches. commemorating the leading epochs and persons chronicled in Holy Writ. As a late eminent divine well observes :- "When human passions are roused, and the spirit of party is abroad, we are ready enough to observe days, and months, times and years: it is only when we are called to enter the house of God, and to bless Him for His servants departed this life in

look upon such celebrations as altogether useless." Most willing are we to believe, that in the vast majority of cases, the neglectors of these venerable and wholesome observances err through inadvertence. The matter has never been prominently brought under their notice; and hence has been overlooked,no contempt having been intended against the legitimate authority of the Church. Such persons we would

seek to stir up by putting them in remembrance. There are others, however, who look with a jealous and jaundiced eye upon the appointments in question, as being remnants of Romanistic error. By some undefined and irregular association of ideas, they connect commemoration of saints with the intercession of saints; and in their zeal to avoid contact with Popery, suffer themselves, like the Presbyterian sect,

to slide into the opposite extreme. With these mistaken, though doubtless well-mean-

ing, brethren, we would commune for a moment. Surely they will not hesitate to admit that it is fit and proper to commemorate the leading events in our blessed Saviour's mortal sojourning? A person would have to assume the Geneva skull-cap before he could

Such fogs as these are by no means peculiar to he consecrated the principle of commemoration, so London; the fogs of Holland are often extremely far as his own sacred career was concerned. With dense and long continued. One is recorded in Am- loving authority did he enjoin his true-hearted folsterdam of so dense a character that people ran lowers publicly to show forth and keep in mind His against each other even though provided with torches; death till He came again. Nor did the Church mistwo hundred and thirty persons were drowned by fal- take the meaning of her beloved head. Long centuling into the canals: their cries were heard, but no one ries before the errors of Rome were so much as could venture to their relief. Fourcroy, the chemist, imagined, did the simple, uncontroversial Christians describes a fog which visited Paris one 12th of No- weep at the Cross, in spirit, on Good Friday, and

perceive any traces of it. This fog displayed itself in sanctioned festivals in honour of the Apostles and spiral groups, like corkscrews, and it had a remarkable Martyrs, they restored a wholesome custom to its original purity. Calvin and Knox thought differently A fog formed by the mingling together of masses of from St. Paul on this matter. The former, between air of different temperatures is properly an earth- them, broke the Calendar to pieces, and the dull, cloud, formed at the surface of the earth, and seldom sombre year of Geneva, and Presbyterian Scotland, is rising many feet above it. The height to which a unenlivened by one monumental beacon calling upon London fog reaches is not in general much above the men to mark those who had "obtained a good report thy Father and his holy angels. Amen.] houses; indeed one may, by ascending some tall buil- through faith." The great Apostle of the Gentiles, ding, such as St. Paul's Cathedral, often get into a on the contrary, emphatically calls upon the Hebrews clear atmosphere, while at your feet a sea of vapour is to "remember them which have the rule over you, who rolling and subsiding, effectually concealing the busy have spoken unto you the word of God.' St. Paul scene of men and things. If the sun is shining, the (as Theodoret tells us) particularly alludes here to appearance of the fog is still more remarkable; it ex- Stephen the pro-Martyr,-James the sbrother of hibits a few faint coloured tints, and has a lustrous John, who was put to death by Herod Agrippa, -and appearance, as when the sun is shining on a field cov- James the Just, martyred about the period of the ered with the webs of the gossamer spider. The fog commencement of the Jewish war, and probably not is not in all places of the same density; a long depressed long before the date of the Epistle to the Hebrews. line marks the course of the Thames; here and there Here was inspired authority of the most unquestionthe fog is particularly thick, marking the locality of able description for such usages as we advocate, and some great brewery, or a very crowded neighbour- the primitive Church were not remiss in rendering hood. The fog stands high when the subsoil is of obedience to the injunction. Tertullian, at the end the water passing off less freely in the one case than annually on the days of the marryrs dearns; and in the other. The parks and the wider streets are Cyprian, in reference to those who were imprisoned indicated by the thinner texture of this sea of va- for their faith in the middle of the third century, thus writes-" Make a note of the days on which any of A fog is usually dissipated by a moderate wind; them die, that their names may be recorded when

Our opponents may argue that though it behoves base, and by mingling fresh volumes of unequally hea- us to keep in mind the persons and facts mentioned ted air with its upper surface. During the middle of in Holy Writ, it is inexpedient that we should set the night, and early in the morning, London is often apart special days for their commemoration. Such an free from fog, but it comes on about seven or eight objection is undescrying of a serious refutation. o'clock, as soon as the fires are lighted; it sometimes "What is every one's business," says the old adage, clears away about noon, and becomes more thick in "is no body's business:" and in like manner, the duty which has no specific time appropriated for its According to Defrance, a fog is occasioned by a performance, runs a most perilous risk of being ne-

and to become mingled with aqueous vapour, and a single word in reference to the intrinsic utility of then by the action of currents to be forced again to these sacred and time-honoured observances. No branch of human knowledge can be acquired without Those fogs which have a peculiar taste, and cause systematic study; and the science of religion has a smarting of the eyes, probably owe this property to claims no less imperative and stringent. Christianity gasses and vapours produced by the combustion of is a great whole, requiring to be viewed in all its fuel; from this source the air may be supplied with parts; and the mind of man is so apt to be diverted vapour of water, sulphur, carbon, sulpherous, nitrous, from the "one thing needful," that chronological and pyroligneous acids. Dry fogs, which do not ad- landmarks (so to speak) form the most important

Enough has been said, we trust, to divert the and thus the particles of the fog repelling each other attention of Churchmen to a matter which has been and being also repelled by the earth, the solid matter | too much thrown into the back ground. Let not our Scriptural Fasts and Festivals be neglected through The nature and amount of this solid matter, as well sluggish indifference, on the one hand, or a morbid as the state of condensation of the vapour, give to dream that they originate in Popish superstition on mists and fogs their peculiar colours. They have been the other. "They came to us," says Dr. Burton, described of a perfect rose colour; of an indigo blue "from the earliest and purest times: they were passing below into opaque white, and above into faint thought good and holy practices by men who gave transparent red; of a transparent, brownish red, with a stronger proofs of their sincerity than any which we pink tinge in twilight. Mists have been seen in Lon- have given; and the reformers of our own Church, Thee from their labours: Grant us grace, O Lord, so to be pink tinge in twilight. Mists have been seen in Lonbirds feed only in the remaining the the re ly in search of food. The fog also protects them from the noble army of Martyrs, may God of his infinite districts. Public opinion seems to be almost unani-

BISHOPRIC OF LLANDAFF.

It would appear that the Right Reverend Lord Auckland is not to be translated to the Bishopric of Llandaff, as stated in our last. From the London Guardian we derive the following information as to the person upon whom the vacant mitre will probably be bestowed. Dr. Ollivant's knowledge of the Welsh language is no small recommendation, other things being equal.

The See of Llandaff is now said, by the Globe, to be about to be, or to have been, conferred on Dr. Ollivant, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge; and the nomination of Lord Auckland, which rested on the authority of the Times and the Chronicle, if ever made, is said to have been withdrawn or refused—at all events to be at an end. Dr. Ollivant was formerly the Vice-Principal of Lampeter College, and is now a Canon of St. David St. is, we believe, universally respected in the University to which he belongs. His politics so far as he has evinced any political hias, are of a Conservative cast. He is well Lampeter College, and is now a Canon of St. David's. He any political bias, are of a Conservative cast. He is well acquainted with the Welsh language; and we have reason to believe that his appointment would be generally acceptable to the Principality. And we believe there is no doubt that the Globe is right, and that Dr. Ollivant is the person who has been nominated; whatever may have passed, previous to his nomination, between the Government and Lord Auckland.

FAMILY PRAYERS.

The following devotional exercises complete the series which we proposed to offer to our readers, as a specimen of the manner in which we have long thought Family Prayer may be most advantageously conducted. It will be observed hat we have now furnished variable portions for every day the week, the nature of which has been suggested by Bishop Andrewes's Private Devotions, although we have ot confined ourselves to him, but have made use of the Few, comparatively speaking, are in the habit of Holy Scriptures, and have devised some things ourselves, according to the pattern of ancient devotions of our own or

> Where there appear two portions for one day, enclosed in parate brackets, they are to be introduced where the corsponding two portions are to be found in the Prayers we have given for Sunday. Where there is only one portion, t is to be used in place of the first portion for Sunday.

We repeat that we give these portions as specimens for emark and criticism, or for commendation, as may appear His faith and fear, that we find the duty irksome, and best to our readers. If any of them should be desirous of trying these prayers in the family, as it will be requisite at every member of the family should possess a copy, we shall strike off a few copies in pamphlet form.

> [Proper for Monday. Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who didst create the firmament of heaven, and divide the waters which are under the firmament from the waters that are above the firmament: who didst cover the heavens with clouds to restrain the fierceness of heat; and bindest up the waters in thick clouds, and to distill mist causing the heaven to drop down the dew, and to distil mist and rain, to nourish the earth; who givest snow like wool, and scatterest the hoar frost like ashes; and makest frost with thy breath, straitening the face of the waters: who sendest the lightnings that they may go and say, Here we are; and thunderest marvellously with the voice of thine excellency; and castest forth the hail out of thy treasuries, and makest the stormy wind arise, and bow down the thick ees, and rend the mountains, driving the ships of the sea unto the ends of the earth.

Thou didst command, and they were created.

Thou hast given them a law which shall not be broken.]

[Proper for Tuesday. Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who didst gather the waters into the sea, and hast placed the sand for the bound of the sea, by a perpetual decree that it cannot pass it: who hast laid the foundations of the earth, and made it to appear above

Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who madest the two great ights in the firmament of heaven, to give light upon the arth, and to divide the day from the night; the sun to mle he day, and the moon to govern the night; and didst apoint them for signs and for seasons, and for days and years. The day is thine and the night is thine: thou hast mad summer and winter. Thou hast given the stars for a light by night; thou tellest their number; thou callest them all spurious liberalism of the age, and sting their names. The heavens declare thy glory, and the sectarian whine of Protestant dissent! nament sheweth thy handy work.

Thou didst command and they were created Thou didst give them a law which shall not be broken.] Blessed art Thou, O Lord Jesus, who on this day of th wast content to be betrayed and sold into the hards of men by thine own disciple: Grant us grace so to

I will declare thy name unto the brethren: And will not be ashamed.

[Proper for Thursday. Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who broughtest forth from the rater abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and idst create great whales, and madest out of the ground the fowl that fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. Who can tell the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep? If we ask the fish of the sea, they shall declare them. There are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts. Thou knowest all the fowls upon e mountains; they sow not, neither do they reap, but thou edest them. They have their habitation beside the rivers,

Indicate the distribution of the distribution [O Thou, who as on this day didst ascend up far above heavens, draw us up after thee, that we may savour of Be thou exalted, O Lord, above the earth. Amen

And thy glory above the heavens. [Proper for Friday.

ipon a thousand hills. Thou didst command and they were created Thou hast given them a law which shall not be broken.

Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who madest man in thine image, after thy likeness, and didst breathe into his nostrils the breath of life, and madest him a living soul; and didst make him to have dominion over the works of thine hards, and give thine angels charge over him to keep him in all his ways. We are fearfully and wonderfully made! How dear are thy counsels unto us, O Lord; how great is the

What is man, that thou art mindful of him? And the son of man that thou visitest him?]

Blessed art Thou, O Lord Jesus, for thy holy and saving assion and bitter death.

O Thou, who on this day didst make thy soul an offering r our sins, and for the sins of the whole world, make us to a so crucified and dead with thee, that sin may no more

through the gate of death to pass to everlasting life .-[Proper for Saturday.

Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who didst rest on the seventh Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who dust rest on the seventh day from all thy works, and didst bless and sanctify it for a memorial of thy rest: Grant unto us so to cease from our own works, that we may have a part in that better rest hereafter, which still remaineth for the people of God.—

We have not as yet received the numbers already

But we seek one to come.

O Thou, who hast finished all thy works from the foundation of the world, and with whom is no variableness nor shadow of turning: Give us grace so to hold fast the grace ven us in Christ Jesus, that thy gracious purpose concernng us may never be frustrated. Amen.]

Unto them that fear him. [Grant, O God, that as our Lord Jesus Christ did, in our nature, rest in the chambers of death, in hope to rise again and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and souls may also

mous in condemning the conduct of the Legislature towards our Indian fellow subjects. According to all that has yet transpired, if faith has not been positively broken with these simple and hitherto trustful people, the most culpable procrastination in adjusting their claims has been manifested by governnent. For the honour of the British flag, which, till now, has been regarded by the red man with confiding and loyal affection, we trust and pray that not moment may be lost by our Provincial Administration, in rectifying and atoning for errors which we

more than fear have been committed. We extract from the Montreal Courier the followng brief statement of the question at issue :-

"The Indians were prepared to cede all the Lake shore from the Grand Buttine upwards, a tract whereon is included the Bruce Mine, Copper Bay, &c., stipulating only for a reservation from below Garden River to Point au Perdix upon the St. Mary's and a confirmation of the leases to the Hudson's Bay Company, and other individuals some of whom have held their lands of the Indians for forty years. For this cession the Indians ask an annuity of £1250 per annum; no very great sum seeing the extent of the cession and considering the fact, that the Governmen has already received £10,000 for lands sold by them to the Minning Companies, and is to receive £40,000 more!

ROMANISM AS IT IS.

The following advertisment which we extract from the London Times furnishes a curious illustration of the plastic and Janus-faced character of Popery :-"SAINT ALEXIS, KENTISH TOWN, - Build the House; and I will take pleasure in in it, and I will be glorified, saith the Lord. - Haggai i. 8.—The Rev. Hardinge Ivers Incumbent of St. Alexis, begs respectfully to announce to the nobility, gentry, and philanthrophic members of society that the first stone of the new church of St. Alexis, Kent-ish Town, will be laid with all due solemnity, on Monday next, October I, under the auspices of Royalty.

"This Church from the many associations connected

with it, has a peculiar claim on the benevolent support of all classes and creeds. The Catholic will naturally rejoice at the acquisition of a suitable place of worship in a district where a Catholic church has been so long required; while the enlightened Protestant must necessarily app liberal spirit which presides over its erection. This is the first attempt ever made in England to impart (as far as an individual act, in a very circumscribed sphere, can effect it) the hallowed sanction of religion to the broadest system of liberality ever witnessed in this country. For with the Church of St. Alexis, two institutions most interesting to the philanthropic eye, are necessarily and fundamentally connected. The first is the Kentish town Free School, for the education of the children of the industrious classes, without any distinction of creed or sectarian tendency.— The other is the Kentish-town Lyceum, in which a first-The other is the Kentish-town Lyceum, in which a first-rate education, devoid of the slightest tinge of sectarianism is imparted to youths of promising parts, and of every per-suasion; and from which through the stringency of the fundamental rules, and the publicity of all proceedings conected with the admittance and progress of the Scholars favour, interest, and, above all, religious partiality must ever remain banished. This latter institution, though open to all classes, is peculiarly adapted to those youths whose talents and prospects prompt them to generous pursuits, but of whom in after years it might be said, unless philanthropy spread her protecting mantle over the dawn

of their existence, that-

Never can religion appear more amiable, more sublime o the true christian or to the philosopher, than when cast-ng aside all narrow-minded policy, all uncharitable feeling, and breathing the spirit of universal love, inspired by the Gospel, she comes forth to our view, fanning into a resplendent blaze, whenever she descries it, the sacred spark of genius. It appears, therefore, to the Incumbent of St. Alexis, that had he but barely suggested the possibility of an intimate union between the dogmatic spirit of his church, so exclusive in her pulpits, and this unbounded system of liberality in her social intercourse with men, he

Glory be to God on high, and on earth peace and good will to

It is unneccessary for us to make any comment upon this most impudent and unblushing piece of quackery. What a worthless system in every sense of the word, must Romanism be, which can thus pander to the both the one and the other. spurious liberalism of the age, and stimulate the anti-

If there be one particle of sincerity in Mr. Hardinge Ivers' professions, the education dispensed at the two institutions connected with St. Alexis Mass-house, pleasantly spent, we returned to Flamboro' about ten P. M. institutions connected with St. Alexis Mass-house, must be of an essentially infidel character. As in this event, however, violence will be done to a vital princiconfess thee before men, that thou mayst confess us before ple of Romanism, we are inclined to believe that faith will not be kept with the simple heretics who may give heed to the captivating promises of the philanthopie "Incumbent." Father Denns could furnish ample authority for departing from the "broad system of liberality" guaranteed in this most unique advertisment.

The public are informed that the first stone of the new Church will be laid under the auspices of Royalty. It would naturally be inferred from this notification that some member or members of the Royal family of Great Britain intended to sanction by their presence and co-operation, the erection of a Popish Conventicle. A separate advertisement, however, in the Tablet, states that the illustrious stone layers are "His Royal Highness Prince John, infant, of Spain, and her Imperial and Royal Highness, Beatrice, Archduchess of Austria." The approxim of this specific piece of information in the notice inserted in the Times, is one of the most contemptible petty frauds of Jesuitism, Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who broughtest forth from the earth cattle and creeping thing, and the beast of the earth.

All the beasts of the forest are thine, and so are the cattle would be seduced to witness the ceremonial, on the supposition that their Sovereign, perchance, might be indicated by the wily term royalty.

Surely Romanism must be at a sad discount in England, when such empirical devices are resorted to, in order to procure the ways and means for its extension. As an appropriate corollary to the full gushing liberality and Catholic toloration of Father Ivers, we subjoin without note or comment an extract from a late

number of the Standard. "Much sensation has been created among the English residents in Tuscany by the peremptory command of the Prefect of Lucca, that Captain Packenham, of the British Navy, should quit the terrritory in three days and upon no account return without special permission of the government. ernment. The offence charged against Captain P. is, that have dominion over us. Amen.

he placed in the hands of a paralytic patient in the hospiO Thou, who by thy death didst triumph over death, grant tal a religious tract. The British residents convened a

Popery, it would appear, is a widely different

We have not as yet received the numbers already published of this periodical, but from what we have learned of its aim and general merits, we have much confidence in commending it to the attention of our readers. When we state that the Anglo-Saxon is edited by the author of Proverbial Philosophy, we are convinced that this fact alone is sufficient to The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting: secure for it a favourable reception on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Tupper is emphatically a man of principle, in the widest and most legitimate sense of the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone far to and geographical heartburnings, we earnestly trust that its success may be commensurate with its philan-

P.M., at the Churchwardens Rooms, Front Street. All the Members are requested to attend. JOHN DUGGAN, Secretary.

Toronto, Nov. 28th 1849.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. NOTES OF A VISITATION TOUR THROUGH THE ARCHDEA-CONRY OF YORK, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1849. (Continued.)

Friday Sept. 28.—Another delightful morning. St. Thomas at 9 o'clock, and after having travelled twenty one miles, we came out on the plank road about eight miles from London. Dined here at J. Putman's Temperance Coffee House upon a very good mutton chop, with the usual accompaniment of tea, always prepared at country I was for dinner, and indeed very generally by the old Canadian settlers also. The day continues fine and asant, with a light breeze from the west; we have been highly favoured with good weather, which is no slight advantage in travelling over country roads in Canada. We arrived at Woodstock about 7 P. M., having travelled forty-two miles to-day; and after putting up our horse at the Hotel, walked over to Mr. Bettridge's to make some necessary enquiries. Mr. and Mrs. Bettridge's to make some necessary enquiries. Mr. and Mrs. Bettridge kindly insisted upon our taking up our lodging with them; to which the Archdeacon at length agreed, but only on condition that we might be permitted to depart in the morning without disturbing the family.

Saturday Sept. 29.—Notwithstanding the early hour at which we were up this morning was a superscript of the same and the same

which we were up this morning, we found that we were anticipate by Mrs. Bettridge, who was already in the breakfast-room ready to receive us. After doing what tice we could to an excellent breakfast, and with many thanks to Mrs. Bettridge for her hospitality and kindness, we set off on our journey, intending to take the road to Paris We had not proceeded many steps however, before we perceived that our horse was so stiff as to be scarcely able to travel faster than a walk, and I began to entertain serious apprehensions of being unable to accomplish our journey. This soreness and stiffness we at once attriouted to the plank road, over which we travelled yesterday, at a brisk pace. I believe it is now beginning to be understood that this description of road, although it may be This soreness and stiffness we at once attribu-

very pleasant to the rider is exceedingly injurious to And while so many are protesting, and very justly, against the evils of Annexation, I beg to entering most deliberate and solemn protest against plant roads! These roads are inexpedient on many grounds: they require the application of much valuable timber which might better be used for other purposes; they are constantly out of repair, and wear out in four or five years. Being very costly in construction, they are likewise expensive to keep in good order, and it becomes a very serious question ether it is advisable to appropriate so much valuable building timber in the construction of roads, which might be made of more durable materials frequently to be procured at no very great expense. In many places stone and gravel fit for macadamizing may be found, and roads, constructed with this material will be found more durable, more easily repaired, and cheaper at the expiration of ten or twenty years, than those made of plank. Another of the evils of plank roads, and not the least, is the very serions injury which they inflict upon horses. A horse after a smart day's journey on a plank road is sore and stiff, and probably lame. The reason is obvious; the planks rebound, and thereby hurt the shoulders and stiffen the joints. By a well known law of mechanics, every body strikes with the same momentum by which it is struck; and this added to the natural spring or elasticity of the wood, causes the pressure on the horse's feet to be severely felt. Besides, from the general smoothness of plank roads the foot has nothing to the foother to the fo the foot has nothing to grapple with, and consequently the foot has nothing to grapple with, and consequently loses much of the power of expansion; but from the numerous little inequalities of natural or gravel roads, the animal obtains a footing, and travels with far greater ease; while on the plank his feet scarcely come in contact with the surface, and if he be sharpshod, as he frequently must be travely as if he made on wills, the foot name of the power common or

be, he travels as if he were on stilts, the foot never coming on the ground!

The road from Woodstock to Paris we found dry and sandy, with a number of little hills frequently intervening. It has just been surveyed all through to Dundas, with a

the mountains, and green herb for the service of man; wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and bread that strengtheneth man's heart; truitful trees and trees of the forest.

Thou didst command and they were created:

Thou hast given them a law which shall not be broken.]

[Proper for Wednesday.]

The mountains, and green herb for the service of man; and bread that wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and bread that strengtheneth man's heart; truitful trees and trees of the forest.

Thou didst command and they were created:

Thou hast given them a law which shall not be broken.]

[Proper for Wednesday.]

The mountains, and green herb for the service of man; and bread that we were leaded that the most scrupulous man assist in the erection of St. Alexis. The Catholic camot refuse his mite, and the Protestant will gladly bring shallow, and runs over a gravelly bed. Having visited on the Grand River, which at this place is broad and shallow, and runs over a gravelly bed. Having visited the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary, and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary, and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary, and partaken of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary agreeably; but to the hisoffering, not to the church of a hostile creed, but to the some refreshment, we proceeded on our journey to Flambour of the Rev. Charles Ruttan the missionary agreeded on the Grand River, which at this place is broad and thriving village, favourably and pleasantly situate on the Grand River, which at this place is broad and thriving village, favourably and pleasantly situation that the most scruption?

The Majesty's representative had experienced. Paris is a met and thriving village, favourably and pleasantly situation the most scruption of the church of a hostile creed, but to the shall not be broad and they were loudly and pleasantly situation of the church of the church of a hostile creed, but to the shall not be broad and the protestant will gladly bring the one of the form of the church of a host

the weather suddenly changed, and the afternoon became exceedingly wet and stormy. However, we made the best of our way, and arrived at Mr. Crooks' at six o'clock, having travelled forty four miles. The heat during one part of the day was quite oppressive, and we were covered with dust: but the wind and rain effectually checked

Upon our arrival at Mr. Crooks', the Archdeacon found an invitation to dinner at Dr Hamilton's, awaiting him. Thither we accordingly went as soon as we had changed our wet clothes, and found some friends of the doctor's The Archdeacon was agreeably surprised upon arriving here this evening, to find his two daughters just come up from Cobourg on a visit to their friends.

Sunday Sept. 30.—Accompanied the Archdeacon to Dundas this morning, where I was engaged to officiate for the Rev. W. McMurray: the Archdeacon proceeding to Hamilton, to officiate for the Rev. J. G. Geddes. The motning being gloomy and unfavourable with some appearance of rain. The congregation I regret to say, was pearance of rain. The congregation were thin, and there were only twenty two communicants.

We lesson assisted me in the service. I have already had Mr. Jessop assisted me in the service. I have already had occasion to speak of this beautiful and very substantial Charch, which, when the tower and spire are completed will be an ornament to the town, of which the churchmen of Dundas may well be proud.

After the Services were over, we returned together, and in the afternoon the Chief Justice arrived at Mr. Crooks' to dinner. Mr. Crooks and the Chief Justice are old friends, and the conversation was therefore free and un-restrained. The Chiefappears completely at home on every subject; and his courteous and affable manner, combined with a very retentive memory, and wonderful power of with a very retentive menory, agreeable guest, and ob-tain for him the respect of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. But it is the sterling worth of character, his aequaintance. But it is the sterling worth of character, the high minded principles, the unvarying rectitude which for so many years nave guided and governed all his actions both private and public, that have secured for this excellent man that distinguished place in the respect and affec-tions of the people, which he has so long enjoyed. How cheering it is, amidst such general prostration of principle, such truckling expediency, such pandering to popular ignorance and prejudice, together with that unceasing effort to subvert our time-honoured and hallowed instituons which unhappily prevail in this distracted colony, to be able to point to a man who during a long career of olic life has honestly and conscienciously done his duty! The thoughtful observer cannot help feeling that very much of our present trouble is owing to the neglect or abandonment of religious principles. Had Churchmen done their duty, had they acted consistently with the high and holy principles which they profess, had they refused to sacrifice principle to expediency, and feared God rather than man, this province would not now be in that humiliating and rifice principle to expediency, and feared God rather than man, this province would not now be in that humiliating and degraded condition which makes us despised at home, and do their duty, and be content to leave the consequences with Him, who is the Ruler of nations, and the avenger of wrong! But it makes the heart of the sincere christian aled abroad. O! when will our public men learn to to throb with anguish when he sees men, for filthy lucre's sake, acting against the dictates of their conscience, and endeavouring by their public acts to overturn those very institutions which there is no constitutions which there is no constitutions and the resembles her Majesty. The Princess is taker than her brother; in countries she resembles her Majesty. The Princess is taker than her brother; in countries where the resembles her Majesty. The Princess is taker than her brother; in countries the resembles her Majesty. The Princess is taker than her brother; in countries the resembles her Majesty. The Princess is taker than her brother; in countries the resembles her Majesty. The Princess is taker than her brother; in countries the resembles her Majesty. The Princess is taker than her brother; in countries the resembles her Majesty. meeting upon the subject, when a strong protest was agreed to which was to be forwarded to the English Minister at Florence." morous in our murmurings and repinings. The country requires peace; but we seem bent upon agitation.— Our institutions require stability, but many are seeking for change : our resources are great, but we overlook them; our priviliges are many, but we despise them! Our God has been very merciful, but we have disobeyed and provoked him! Have we not reasons to tremble for the consequences ?

DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

LORD BISHOP'S VISITATION -- The Church ship sailed this year, for the fourth Missionary voyage, on the 28th of June. The Bishop was accompanied on this occasion of June. The Bishop was accompanied on this occasion by the Rev. T. T. Jones, M. A., the Rev. Messrs. Glifford and Moreton, (who had been ordefined on the previous Trinity Sunday.) and Mr. T. W. Blackman, one of the Students of the Theological Institution. The honour of Students of the l'heological Institution. being the first Missionary of the Church stationed on the the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone tar to and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and soils may also the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone tar to and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and soils may also the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone tar to and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and soils may also the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone tar to and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and soils may also the word; and his nervous lyrics have gone tar to and to enter into his glory, so our bodies and soils may also to evive a healthy tone of moral and political feeling, being the first Missionary of the Church Messrs. Jones and Moreton attended as the Bishop's Chaplains, to control the periodical is to unite the great Eng-the word over, and to heal colonial lish family all the world over, and to heal colonial lish family all the of humanity's reach.

Early on Tuesday Morning, Oct. 16, the good chart.

Ship beat into the Narrows, having been absent nearly sixteen weeks, during which she visited forty harbours, so great as that of last year, the places visited are more numerous, and the circumstances, it is believed, of not less interest and importance.

Take the South Noises, streets, and manufactories; when ever the street is obtained in the first is the street out houses, streets, and manufactories; when ever the street is obtained in the first is designed in the street out of the street is obtained in the street is obtained in

From a table attached to the journal it appears that his Lordship held services at 52 places and travelled 1535 miles, there were 3 Churches and 7 grave yards consecrated and the rite of confirmation administered at 22 sta-

Arrival of the Caledonia.

Liverpool, 10th Nov. The British Parliament is prorogued to the 16th of next

The Queen has issued Proclamations for a day of general thanksgiving, on the 15th instant, on account of the abatement of the Cholera in Great Britain and Ireland. CANADA.-It is stated that Sir H. Bulwer's first business, on his arrival in the United States, is to know what encouragement, if any, is given to the attempted with-drawal of the Canadas from British rule. It is understood that he has full powers to resist energefically all attempts at interference on the part of the United States in Nica-

It is said that Government has intimated to the Governor of Canada, that no coercive measures will be adopted, to prevent Annexation to the United States, if the popular will be decidedly expressed in favour of that measure

The ships under the command of Sir J. Ross had arrived off Scarborough. Captain Ross says it is his confident opinion, that neither Sir J. Franklin, nor any of his companions are eastward of any inhabitable point in the Arctic regions. Sir James traversed at least 230 miles in the ice the bergs of which were frightful-much more than any he experienced in his Arctic voyages before. Sir James and his party penetrated as far as the wreck of the Fury,
—where he found the oil tents standing. He speaks most highly of all those who have been connected and associat ed with him. The intelligence which had reached New York on the 20th ult., by the bark McClellen, from Davis Straits, has been in a great degree confirmed by communication from Kirkaldy, dated Nov. 7th.

TURKEY .- No communication had been received from the Emperor of Russia relative to the reply of the Porte. Russia was in a very disturbed state. The Colonial Gazette states, that there are many symtoms tending to the supposition, that war will be renewed with Denmark. LATEST FROM PARIS .- Mr. Rives was received by the

had come from a monarchical Government, he would not have been received. All quiet. The Pope is said to have expressed a desire to return to

Rome, and the French Government had ordered a steam frigate to proceed to Portico, to be placed at the Pontiff's Accounts from Italy state that the Pope was expected

at Buenovente about the 30th of October. IMPORTANT FROM MOROCCO. - By accounts from Gibraltar, there appears to be a likelihood of war between the French and the Emperor of Morocco. The French consul had left Tangiers, and there had been reports of French vessels of war, sailing for the coast of Morocco, to enforce

the demands made by the Republic. RUSSIA AND HUNGARY .- It appears that Russia de-

mand. Good qualities prime mess wanted. Lard, 35s. @ 36s. for good sweet barrels. Prime lots of cheese sell freely. London money market improved. United States sixes 106 to 1061. - Colonist.

From our English Files,

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY. THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CITY.

The royal visit to the City took place on 30th October, under the most anspicious circumstances, if we except the untoward indisposition of her Majesty. Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, accompanied by a companied by have to assume the Geneva skull-cap before he could brand the pious observance of such epochs as Christmas or Easter as bordering, in the remotest degree, up to superstition. When Emmanuel at the eucharustic board said, "Do this in remembrance of me,"

| Alight Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M.P., and J. G. the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception opened reception the waters; who makest the dry land springs of water, and opened reception opened recept

On their way to Whitehall stairs they were loudly and enthusiastically cheered by thousands of loyal spectators:

"The Prince acknowledged the greeting with ready courtesies and frank smiles. The Prince of Wales, clasping the hand of his royal father, walked along the causeway with a free, bold, and springy step; ever and anon recognising the gratulations which reached his ears. He was attired in a black velvet jacket, reaching rather below the hips, and although loose, gracefully accommodating itself to the lithe and agile step of the young wearer. Simple white trowsers and waistcoat completed his Royal Simple white trowsers and waistcoat completed his Royal Highness's costume, which was remarkable for elegant simplicity. The Princess Royal was equally planly dressed; her Royal Highness were a silk bonnet of a delicate pink tint, a mantilla, or, a visite, of black velvet, and a silk figured dress, the predominating colour of which

was green."

The royal party was preceded by the Lord Mayor's barge, and followed by the Admiralty shallop, the Trinityhouse barge, and the Fairy and Elfa steamers. In striking and elegant contrast, from their plainness, with these richly ornamented vessels, were the dark, neat, trim, men of-war gigs and boats, with their smart crews in spick and span new white or blue guernsey frocks, now, resting on their oars, now noiselessly shooting athwart the sight with the velocity of a steamer. The whole line of procession from welocity of a steamer. The whole line of procession from Whitehall-stairs to the Custom-house was marked out with a double row of buoys; barges and steamers being the control of the custom-house was marked out with a double row of buoys; barges and steamers being moored on either side, decorated with flags and banner of every hue, a perfect kaleidscope of colours, and here and there bands of music, forming one continuous line of glerious pageantry. The bridges of Westminster, Hungerford, Waterloo, Southwark, Blackfriars, and London windows, house-tops, piers, quays, wharfs, and gardens, with every available lamp post and pillar, were alike thronged with countless multitudes, who, by cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, testified their exuberant loyalty. Some little disappointment, however, was felt at the absence of the Queen, and the royal barge being close, it was with difficulty the persons of the royal children were distinguished, except by the aid of telescopes and

At the Custom-house quay the Civic authorities, in full dress, received the royal party. Among the company invited for the occasion were the Dukes of Cambridge, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Norfolk, and Wellington; the latter, who appeared well in health, "though somewhat feeble," was greeted with vociferous cheering. Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel (much cheered), the Marquises of Anglessa Salisbury, and Clanricarde, Earls of Devon, Minto Anglesea, Salisbury, and Clauricarde, Earls of Devon, Minto and Fortescue, Lords Campbell, Jocelyn, Edward Haward, and Marcus Hill, Right Hon. H. Goulbourn and Sir G. Grey, most of the Foreign Ambassadors, many M.P's in uniform and court dresses. A long corrider to the Coal Exchange was lined with a brilliant assemblage of ladies.

"As soon as the Royal visitors were discerned, an enthusiastic cheer burst from all parts of the splendid assemblage in the Exchange; but even the cheering was almost immediately suspended, in the intense curiosity and admiration with which the royal children were regarded. Their artless simplicity and account he wild-rount if front of the throne, and turned round to face the most pears rather small of his age, and perhaps a little delicate.

The Princess is taller than her brother; in countenance he royal children seemed a good deal sunburnt. On arriving at the hall of the building, at the I

was erected on a dais a throne for his Royal Highness, and on the right was a chair placed for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, surmounted by a magnificent plume of feathers, beautifully worked in spun glass; on the left another chair for the Princess Royal. The bands of the Royal Artillery and guards were in attendance. An address was presented by the Recorder to Prince Albert, thanking him for his condedension, and regretting the temporary indisposition of Her Majesty, to whom they were much indebted for allowing the presence of the

Prince of Wales and Princess Royal—
"In whom we joyfully behold the pledges and promise of a line of illustrious descendants, to preserve to the united houses of her Majesty and your Royal Highness through future generations the hereditary throne of these

"To meet the demands of a rapid extension in the great element of British commerce—the coasting trade, the nursery of seamen and of our commercial marine, this capacious building, the coal Exchange, chiefly constructed of iron, at once light and durable, has been erected.

Early on Tuesday Morning, Oct. 16, the good Church numerable to the wants and prosperity of millions, ill nates our houses, streets, and manufactories; when every

From the days of the heroic achievements of Nelson to the present day, the tonnage of the shipping and the number of seamen employed in this important branch of trade is the trade, in the commodity of coal, are more than doubled, forming a nursery of British seamen not unequal to the ties of the country

The Prince briefly replied with thanks and congratuns, concluding-

"Her Majesty ever relies on the fidelity of her free, loyal, and religious people. It is our earnest hope that the Prince of Wales may be regarded with those feelings of affection which have been at all times the best security

A magnificient dejeuner followed, laid of in several apartments:-"That appropriated to his Royal Highness was breate on the right of the dais, and was up to this time concealer from view by gauze drapery, which was drawn aside, displaying a gorgeous array of gold plate, interspersed with costly exotics, and the more substantial requisites of a banquet, in their most recherche and artistic guise. The sherry on the royal table was seventy years old, and formed part of the same vintage of which a cask was sent to Lord Nelson a few days previous to the battle of Trafalgar. There was also some exquisitely delicate pale sherry forty years old. The wine snpplied for the Prince of Wales, and of which his Royal Highness partook, was a peculiar Paxarete, expressly obtained from M. Domesq, who a few weeks since furnished the table of the younger branches of the royal family of Spain with the same. The book was the choicest Johannisberg, and probably the last of the class, as it has long since ceased to be quoted among the wines obtainable from Prince Metternich's stores-The other wines were the rarest of their kind, and worthy to be placed on the royal table. The wine-glasses were made for the occasion; they were of the shape of the delicate blossom of the abutolon atraitum. The leaves and flowers of the plant were engraved on the bowl and formed a wreath round the Rayal Crown and City arms. arms. The napkins were of exquisite damask, embroidered with the arms of the City of London, and edged with very costly antique point lace. The doyleys were of royal purple velvet, with emblematical embroidery, and trimmed with gold lace. The desert plates were manufactured with gold lace. factured expressly for the dejeuner, they were painted with compartments, containing the Royal Crown, the Prince of Wales's feathers, The City shield, &c.; in the ATEST FROM PARIS.—Mr. Rives was received by the sident, on Thursday, the latter remarking, that if he finished. The whole of the service of the royal table was of gold, and the gorgeous display was arranged with most perfect taste, under the direction of Messrs, Staples, of the Albion, to whom the instructions to provide the entertainment were communicated only on Thursday last, affording them, therefore, but four days to complete their costly and extensive arrangements,—a fact that deserves mention in recording a description of this truly recording a description of this truly recording

in recording a description of this truly magnificent enter-

tainment."

At the conclusion of the banquet the Lord Mayor, by permission of his Royal Highness, gave, "the health of her Majesty the Queen." The toast was received with three times three, and much cheering, the band playing the National Anteem. The Lord Mayor then gave, seriatim, "the health of her Majesty the Queen Dowager," the health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert," the health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales the Princess Royal, and the other members of the Royal, Family," and, lastly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rule Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, being visible on the deck to the spectators, were greeted with a still more enthusiastic reception than RUSSIA AND HUNGARY.—It appears that Russia demands of the Sultan of Turkey, that the Hungarian Refugees shall be located in the interior of Candia, or some place convenient for keeping a strict surveillance over their actions. Any of the Refugees who choose may go to France or England We have no accounts that Kossuth had arrived in England. The King of Naples has consented to recognise the Mexican Republic. It is thought that the Hungarian leaders, who have escaped, meditate exciting a new Revolution at no distant period.

ENGLISH MARKETS, LIVERPOOL.—Flour heavy, and in some instances 6d, lower. Indian Corn lower. Best Amesome instances 6d, lower. Indian Corn lower. Best Amesome instances 6d, lower. Indian Corn lower and satisfactory in the Royal Highnesses the Prince of Water the Princess Royal, and the other members of the Royal Family," and, lastly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, lestly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, lestly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, lestly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, lestly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and, lestly, "Prosperity to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the air of "Rale Britannia." The Royal party then returned on board the Fairy, and the Princes Royal, and the other members of the Royal party to the City of London," which was drunkwith all the honours to the City of London, which was drunkwith all the honours to the Ci prices varying from half-a-crown, to a guinea, for a stand on a stool, boat, or pier, or a seat in a window or balcony. The weather was exceedingly fine the sun shining forth in fullest splendour, gilding with its glorious rays the kaleidescope of colours that covered and surrounded the London tide of old Father Thames. The day concluded by a letter of thanks to the Lord Mayor from Lord John Russel and proposition the artifaction of the Majesty at the Russel, expressing the gratification of her Majesty at the reception of the Royal Family, and her gracious intention to confer a Baronetcy on his Lordship.

ting down the should the country in going, going the Whigs, was Britain's Impe vance the int Where are we and to the nati Where for cor occasion in evo vince of the colleagues sho brought thems not to care w they shall hav of traitor less. rate game, till coming a peop while their So and the wealt Look abroad blackness? Tof our Austra years ago all the want of ar

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