priation of this sum.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Cape Town, dated Cape Town, June 18, 1849, acknowledging the grants of books which have lately been sent for several places in his diocese, and requesting aid towards the erec-

tion of a church at George.

The Secretaries stated that 100l had been voted in be-

His Lordship added:—
"I am almost ashamed, while thanking the Society for so many acts of bounty, to bring before them any fresh applications. But I trust you will allow me to ask for a grant for the church now building at Rodnebosch. I feel much interest in this church, because it is the first attempt to erect a really correct ecclesiastical building in this diocese. If the Society could grant 150l, to this church, it would not 1 feel assured by thrown away. May I ask cese. If the Society could grant 150/, to this church, it would not, I feel assured, be thrown away. May I ask also for a few more sets of books for churches or school-rooms? Our congregations are happily so increasing, that those which the Society furnished to me before I left

It was agreed to grant I50h towards the church at Rodnebosch, and twelve sets of books for the performance of Divine Service in churches and school-rooms in the diocese of Cape Town.

The Rev. E. Judge, of Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, having sent an application for a lending library, and enclosed 5t. for a request for a grant in addition, a further supply to the value of 5t. was granted.

(To be concluded in our next.) SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CHURCHES.	CLERGY.	M. Ser	E. Ser.
St. James's St. Paul's Trinity	{Rev. H. J. Grasett. M. A. Rector,} Rev. R. Mitchell, A. B., Assis Min.} Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent.	11 o'c.	61 "
Gt George's	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum. R. W. Stennett, M. A., Assis. Min. }	11 "	7 " 6½ "
			10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

*The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of S James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congrega-tion of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity † In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

R The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in very month at St. James's and St. Paul's; second Sunday, Church fithe Holy Trinity; third Sundry, Trinity Church, King Street; and ast Sunday, St. George's Church.

	WEEKLY CALENDAR.						
Day.	Date.			2 nd Lesson			
G	Nov.11.	23RD SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & M.	Prov. 11 Job 12.	John 3. 2 Thes. 2.			
M	" 12,	E.	** 38	2 Thes. 3.			
T				John 5. 1 Tim. 1.			
w							
T	" 15,						
F			46 to v. 20	John 8. 1 Tim. 5.			
8	" 17,			John 9. 1 Tim. 6.			
G	" 18,	24TD SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & E.	Job 14.	John 10. 2 Tim. 1.			

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 8, 1849.

	THE OUTSIDE.
First Page. Poetry-The Death of the Righteous, Our Monthly Review. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.	Fourth Page. Poetry—Prayer for an Infanthistory of the Cholera. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

seduce the people of this Province from their alle-seduce the people of this Province from their alle-seduce the people of this Province from their alle-shall feel thankful for this, as having the strongest and most natural influence in restraining "the madness of our people," and preserving to us the inestimable blessings of not a single Churchman should be guilty of the sin of

treal Manifesto, have appended their names to that treal Manifesto, have appended their names to that with them that are given to change."

Alas! that this proneness to change should drive men perhaps, by the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of Mad'elle Lind, and other perhaps of the example of the exampl infamous document. To such we would put the

interposed an insuperable barrier to such a step. As to reject the one, is virtually to reject the other.

hey are, we contend that no Annexationist could eartily and ex animo join in the devotions which the church commands her children to make use of.

We would ask the man who, keeping without the monarch's crown and the nation's altars; then it needs no prophetic spirit to say, their glory is departed and their joy is gone. No more will they sing the songs of Zion with a cheerful spirit, but it will be a melancholy strain in a strange land; their harps unstrung, or swept heartily and ex animo join in the devotions which the Church commands her children to make use of.

We would ask the man who, keeping "thout range of the gallows, does his utmost to rob our being mournful cadence beside the lonely waters: their range of the gallows, does his utmost to rob our being the control of the categories of the gallows and the categories of the gallows are the categories of the gallows loved Sovereign of one of her brightest territorial gems, with what decency he could respond to the petition, that God would grant her in "wealth long" The "dinner of herbs" in quiet and peace, in the fear

The "dinner of herbs" in quiet and peace, in the fear of God, in adherence to principle, in maintenance of country, better this than the "stalled ox," with all the aggravations of burning excitement, party animosity, the wreck of morality, the overthrow of genuine Christianity. Better a little with a conscience at peace, than thousands with the agitations and conflicts and sins which the desertion of principle and the abandonment of duty will inevitably bring on.

No: we shall not be of those who would rate their loyalty by a standard of gain, and shift their allegiance with the alternations of commerce; we shall not allow a net, without deadly sin, take the initiative in any high and sacred religious duty to be smothered by a temmovement having such an object in view.

supplicate that God would "vanquish and overcome and the "issues of life" must be broken up, before we can all her enemies." Can the Annexationist make this

that he cherishes no hostility towards our Sovereign up an orison for the vanquishment of her adversaries.

If the French fitted out an expedition, the object of which was the conquest of Ireland, and its junction to their Republic, could they by any logical quibble maintain that they were not enemies to our beloved

From such invaders the Annexationists differ merely in the class of weapons which they employ. Going upon the blasphemous Whig assumption, that the people are the source of political power, and that the popular voice is the voice of God, they do their utmost, by insidious suggestions and alluring promises, so to excite and arouse this mighty idol of Liberalism, that separation must follow as a matter of human necessity.

If Canada be wrenched from the sway of Victoria, lant letter from a certain captious individual, comcan it lessen the sin of the perpetrators of the vio- plaining that two of his children had been turned out lence that the weapons which they used were com- of their seats in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by posed of paper instead of steel? No Christian will "one of the collectors, and probably churchwarden," presume to contend that such a distinction will be on the afternoon of last Sunday. We know nothing

man who may have been seduced to join the Annex- very important fact, viz., that the congregation of ation confederacy, to withdraw at once from his unprincipled associates. Let him leave such tortuous noons, but on the evenings of Sunday. If the children doings as the Montreal manifesto advocates, to sym- were desired to shift their position on the occasion in pathisers with the blood-stained hypocrites of the question, it must have been by a member of St. Covenant and the Commonwealth, who sold and mur- James's congregation, who are permitted the tempodered their ill-fated monarch, Charles I. The Regi- rary use of the Church, and of course can make their cide and the Annexationist occupy common ground, own arrangements, and follow what course they please and with neither can the Anglican Catholic have any during the hours of their services.

It having appeared, by letters from the Rev. Dr. Mill, agreement. He must mutilate his Bible, and burn and the Rev. H. H. Norris, that Mr. Christian. D. Horst, his Prayer Book, before he can consistently embark in a conrse of agitation which is uncompromisingly denounced both by the voice of Revelation and by

Since writing the above, we have received a copy of a sermon preached by the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, 21st October, entitled, "The Duty of Loyalty." This discourse is exceedingly well timed, and is calculated to be of extensive utility. The Rev. author, with equal truth and eloquence, demonstrates that loyalty to the Sovereign is a scriptural duty which no Chrishalf of the church at George in July last, and that they had apprized the Bishop of this grant.

His Lordship added: —

"Here selected is a scriptural dary which to combatically the favourite maxim—too rife, unhappily, at the present day—that "the most solemn contract," confirmed by every holy and religious sanction, is only binding so long as it is agreeable to, or subserves, worldly interest, convenience, or caprice.

After giving a lucid abstract of the teaching of Holy Scripture, in reference to the question at issue, the Archdeacan proceeds to remark :-

"It is in conformity with such precepts and examples, —influenced by the custom of all ages, and moved, especially, by the express declaration of the will and commands of God,—that our Church has introduced into her mands of God,—that our Church has introduced into her admirable ritual, repeated prayers for those that are in authority. She adheres faithfully to the principle, that the duties of good subjects and of good Christians are essentially and inseparably connected; and that unfaithfulness to human laws and disaffection to earthly rulers, uniformly betokens a spirit which is opposed to the obligations and restraints of religion, and unwilling to pay the homage that is due to the majesty of God himself."

The concluding portion of this able and faithful caveat against the infidel insubordination of our latitudinarian age, is so well expressed, that we need make no apology for giving it entire !-

"It is a fact, as has been well remarked, worthy of being carefully considered and remembered, that when our Lord Jesus Christ wished to make men understand our Lord Jesus Christ wished to make men understand the nature of his dominion, he invariably drew His imagery, not from any republican dignity.—such as the Roman polity, in its tribunes and consuls, in some degree afforded,—but exclusively from the kingly office. Thus, the whole economy of grace is styled the kingdom of heaven. The happiness of the blessed, in a future world, is represented by a marriage-supper which a king made for his son; and the ministers of the Gospel are designis represented by a marriage-supper which a king made for his son; and the ministers of the Gospel are designated as the servants of a king sent forth to invite men to the supper. The act of pardoning a sinner, is the king forgiving a servant who owes him a vast sum of money. The final sentence is pronounced by the king seated upon his throne of glory; and the reward bestowed upon his people,—however much that may be now despised,—is, that they, too, shall be kings and priests. No doubt there was a meaning in all this; and that our Lord selected that symbol from things human which most perfectly represented things divine.

It has also been well argued that this condition of government monarchy, has a practical effect—a moral and religious influence—on those who are the subjects of it: it serves to propagate in them a sentiment of humility, and stays the human mind from the extravagant wanderings and never-ceasing cravings of an unbridled ambition A monarchy presents to every man one station to which he cannot attain. The mind, once convinced of this, goes on insensibly to generalize the conviction, and quietly to come to the same conclusion with respect to other stations, and thus is led to contentment with that state of life in which God has placed us. In this way, every individual, from the peer to the peasant, becomes imbibed with that feeling of restraint upon ambition : each communicates it again to those within his sphere; and so, all learn to look up, without envy or emulation, in perfect tranquility, to a superior whose equal they never hope and never aspire to be. This habit of mind, formed with respect to the Sovereign, operates with respect to all the intervening steps, in some degree also. Men, in this way, are trained to regard superiors, not quite so far re-moved, with different feelings; and thus there is fostered a sentiment of reverence and submission, which, though not amounting to direct Christian humility or the fear of God, is a much better preparation for the sanctifying operations of the Gospel than the unchecked exercise of

natural pride and envy.

Surely, then, my brethren, we should be thankful for all this. We should thank God that He has been pleased all this. to ordain it as our lot to live under that form of govern-Though convinced that the treasonable attempt to nances furnished in His own blessed Scriptures. We not a single Churchman should be guilty of the sin of bidding 'God-speed' to the ill-advised movement.

With sorrow we perceive that some of our community, led astray by the political sorceries of the Montreal Manifesto, have appended their names to that with them that are given to change."

question with which we have headed this article,—
"Can a Churchman be an Annexationist?"

Without hesitation, we assert that he cannot; and Without hesitation, we assert that he cannot; and hat for two reasons.

In the first place, God in His most Holy Word has fathers' graves and perchance of our kindred's hopes, be thus torn from the heart and blotted from the memory, we lately demonstrated, the course pursued by the philo-republicans plainly comes under the category of interests of a day or of a generation? What, in parting philo-republicans plainly comes under the category of resistance to the powers that be, and to which is attached the stern penalty of damnation. The Church holds forth the Bible as a rule of life; and therefore, terests around us,—the one gem of brightness amidst the cloud and gloom, the canker and rust of earthliness that But, in the second place, even supposing that the Scriptures had been less explicit on the subject than they are, we contend that no Annexationist could they are, we contend that no Annexationist could they are, we contend that no Annexationist could the monarch's crown and the nation's altars; then it needs

joy, nor hope, but provokes the start of agony and the

In praying for the Queen, the Liturgy enjoins us to duty will be found interwoven with the heart strings;

petition his own? Surely the "amen would stick in his throat," unless by some insensate obliquity he could honestly pray for the counteraction of his own schemes and machinations.

Vainly would the "moral force" incendiary plead

We have but one word for the reckless and gouless by of the day,—it is treason, daring treason; and we shall face it with the blunt and honest opposition which so adactious a wickedness deserves. We care not for the visionary advantages that are promised,—we heed not the sordid calculations upon which they are based; we adhere to the right and the truth; and, deaf to the seducthat he cherishes no hostility towards our Sovereign tions and the craft of this new shape of infidelity, we cling to the Book wherein it is written, "My son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and meddle not with them that Beverly, on behalf of the Bishop's Student's Fund.

are given to change. We would respectfully suggest to our brethren in the sacred ministry the propriety of their following the example thus set them by the Archdeacon of York. The same authority which enjoins men to to "honour the King." We cannot conceive how a

admitted as valid at the dread assizes of the last day! of the circumstance to which the writer refers; but sion. Surely the people could not have been aware that it was most desirable that they should be present to hear the Most earnestly, then, do we implore every Church- be his statement true or false, he has omitted one

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

Our best thanks are due to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Western New York, for his kindness in

'Two systems in the process of religious education or in-

"Two systems in the process of religious education or instruction have existed:

"One may be called the system of excitement:

"The other, the system of training.

"The former supposes the baptised individual to be incapable of religious or spiritual action, until he is, at some period of life, early or late, awakened, impressed and changed by the Holy Spirit; with a view to whose action upon him it is necessary that human means should be used to arrest, disturb and excite his mind on the subject of his salvation. Prior to this period he is in sin and apathy. At this

him it is necessary that human means should be used to arrest, disturb and excite his mind on the subject of his salvation. Prior to this period he is in sin and apathy. At this period he is converted. Before this period he is incapable of any religious action acceptable to God. Prayer cannot be made: or if made, is an abomination. Praise is hypocrisy. Attempted obedience is utter failure or unacceptable. The Deity is an object of distegard or aversion, and moral holiness is repudiated. Spiritually he is asleep, and must be awakened. He is in apathy, and must be aroused. He is idead, and must be quickened. Hence, for his religious preparation, he must needs submit to a system of excitements.

"The latter—the system of training—supposes the individual to be capable of religious exercises from the earliest period of intelligence, not by nature, but in virtue of imparted grace pledged by covenant to him; by means of which, as he is empowered for moral action, so mora action is required, and may be acceptably rendered by him. Hence he is to be taught religious doctrine which he is to believe; he is to be swayed by religious motives to which he accessible; he is to be led to moral obedience which he can texder he is to share in christian ordinances which are profitable to him. He is to be Trained in knowledge, holiness, virtues, graces, spiritual duties, doctrines, ordinances, and in all of faith, holiness and grace, that may attest his conformity to the will of God, and secure th ough Christ, as its meritorious origin, his everlasting salvation.

"To develope, to explain, to apply and to guard this latter system, as the true and best system for the elergy to jur-

ous origin, his everlasting salvation.

"To develope, to explain, to apply and to guard this latter system, as the true and best system for the clergy to jursue for themselves and in their Parishes, and the lait in their individual and domestic relations, will constitute the design of the Charge."

We regret that our limits forbid us from transferring at present more of this excellent Charge to our columns. It is our intention, however, to avail ourselves hereafter of its "gracefully spoken trutls; and in the meantime we cordially commend it to the attention of all who hold with us, that educaion, divorced from religion, is not a blessing, but a carse.

THE CONVENTION.

This important association brought their session to a close yesterday forenoon, having been engaged in deliberation since Thursday last. In another portion of our paper will be found a detailed account of the proceedings, to which we refer our readers.

As might have been anticipated, Annexation found no favour at the hands of a body professing to be actuated by a spirit of loyalty to the British Crewn. The Independent is evidently much discomposed at this result; and in order to counteract, if possble, its effect, takes upon him to assert, that "the real sentiments of the influential and leading men anong the Delegates are in favour of Annexation," 'but they prudently abstain from avowing them." Surely the cause advocated by the Independent must be hopeless indeed, when to bolster it up he is constrained to resort to the unworthy expedient of branding "influential and leading" gentlemen as hypocrites and equivocators.

MR. KRAUSZ'S CONCERT ON TUESDAY EVENING.

It will have been observed that the distin Hungarian vocalist and linguist, Mr. Krausz, whose Hungarian vocalist and linguist, Mr. Krausz, whose extraordinary talents have inspired so much enthusiasm in England, and Europe generally, and throughsiasm in England, and Europe generally, and throughout the United States, has kindly proposed to give a Concert in this city, on Tuesday next, the 13th inet., at the New City Hall, in aid of the Organ Fund of the Free Church of the Holy Trinity. Incited, devoting a portion of the fruits of his abilities to chawe believe, on Christian principles, that no man who does so is ultimately a loser. We remember observing not long since, in the New Orleans Picayune, the munificent donation of five hundred dollars, the proceeds of a concert given, by the "Herr," for the benefit of persons suffering from the effects of the calamitous crevasse in that city. We sincerely hope that the authorities of the Free Church of the Holy Trinity, who are anxious to do what they can to secure to the public the possession of the noble instrument lately erected within their Church, will reap as liberally from Mr. Krausz's generous proposal in that behalf. It will be observed that the Concert takes place at the New City Hall, and not elsewhere, -as originally announced.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. Collections made in the Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, lowards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese:-

The Eleventh Sunday after Trinity August, 19, 1849,

... £292 0 3½ 155 Collections amounting to ... T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

The Treasurer also begs to acknowledge the receipt of £5 I5s. on the 29th of August last, from the Rev. F. Evans, for collections made on account of the Mission Fund.

Also from the Rev. M. Boomer, £3 12s. 0½d., a collection for the same fund; and 18s. 6d., a collecti

NOTES OF A VISITATION TOUR THROUGH THE ARCHUEA-CONRY OF YORK, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1849.

(Continued.) London appears to be a thriving town, well situated in a "fear God," commands them with equal distinctness to "honour the King." We cannot conceive how a point of the Creek where roughly to declare the contains some good and substantial buildings: many of the contains some good and substantial buildings: many of the contains some good and substantial buildings:

expected to see a large congregation, but what was our onishment and disappointment at seeing but three persons of the laity of London present on this very important occasuggestions of the Archdeacon, for the better management of parochial affairs, and thereby learn their duty in co-ope-

without troubling themselves further about them. But, surely, this is not the way to build up our Church, or to increase its efficiency and usefulness. If the minister has to

work single-handed in his parish, his exertions will be to very little purpose. He must have the well-directed and zealous co-operation of his people, if his labours are to be blessed to their edification and growth in grace. And the people should make it a point of conscientious duty to attend to the people should make it a point of conscientious duty to attend to the people should make it a point of conscientious duty to attend transmitting to us a copy of a Charge delivered by him at the opening of the Convention, in Trinity Church, Geneva. It is devoted exclusively to the all-important subject of religious training; and so fully is the topic discussed, and so practical are the views brought forward, that the document deserves a place beside such works as The Pastoral Care and The Bishopric of Souls.

In the following clear and hervous manner does the learned Prelate define the position which he assumes and illustrates:—

The delivered by him at the opening of the Convention, in Trinity all the public meetings of the Church, in order the better to understand their privileges and responsibilities as Churchmen, and the part which they ought to take in carrying out her principles and objects. If our members were duly important relation in which they stand to their spiritual mother, they would not so frequently desert her, nor be guilty of such filial disobedience. Our Visitations, and Church Society Meetings, and Vestry Meetings, when called upon to assist his minister in any work of labour and love, would know precisely what he ought to do,—what his Church expected of him,—and he would be tikely to act accordingly.

act accordingly.

We were deeply grieved to find the Rector of the parish the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, suffering from a severe domestic affliction, and mourning the loss of a son, just snatched away in the flower of his age, and at a period of life when the fondest wishes of his parents concerning him were about to be realized. He is said to have been a pious and amiable youth, and was preparing for the sacred office of the ministry. Our sincere sympathies were also shared with another of our Reverend Brethren, whom we found here mourning over the sudden decease of a brother, who was mexpectedly cut he sudden decease of a brother, who was unexpectedly cut

sorrow removed from his breast by its spiritual and heavenly

a seasonable and judicious discourse, and just what we might have expected from so sound and able a divine. The Archdeacon then delivered his *Charge* to the assembled clergy and churchwardens, and the service being over, the brethren shook hands, and immediately separated for their respective

We drove back to St. Thomas, at a pretty brisk pace, over the plank road, and were very much pleased with the fine appearance of the country, and the well-cultivated farms which everywhere met our view. Soon after our arrival at Mr. Burnhamie Mr. Burnham's, we sat down to an excellent dinner, the enjoyment of which was not a little increased by our having fasted nearly twelve hours, having taken no refreshment since we breakfasted, at a very early hour in the morning, and having travelled to and from London, a distance of

Friday, Sept. 21 .- The weather is still delightful, but the Friday, Sept. 21.—The weather is still delightful, but the fact of this being the autumnal equniox makes us apprehensive of an approaching change. Having a day to spare, we spent it in writing letters, in reading, and walking about the village. Our friend Mr. Burnham is quite a book-worm, and possesses one of the best private libraries in the diocese. It contains many rare and valuable works in every department of ecclesiastical literature, and is a source of the purest enjoyment to its worthy possessor.

of ecclesiastical literature, and is a source of the purest enjoyment to its worthy possessor.

How different are the views and feelings of the man who makes himself conversant with the writings of our best divines, who drinks deep at the pure fountains of our standard theology, from him who, wrapped up in his own preconceived prejudices and opinions, becomes the representative of a party, until warped and biased by his own private judgment, he fails to see that he is out of harmony with the Church, or the consentient voice of antiquity? The mind of the one is essentially Catholic, and his greatest comfort is, that the views which he holds are in unison with the Church at whose altars he ministers; the mind of the other is unsettled and uneasy, and never having become thoroughly acquainted with the great and distinctive principles of the Church, he must necessarily fail in carrying out her teaching in all its fulness and consistency. n all its fulness and consistency.

In the evening we walked over to the church for the pur-pose of hearing the choir at their week-day practice. The organ was full and efficient, and the performance was very creditable to all concerned. Mr. Burnham has also a very excellent organ in his drawing-room, which his daughter seems to take great delight in playing. Mr. McMurray, at Dundas, I observed, had also a very handsome one of a similar description. Where the expense can be afforded, there is certainly no more appropriate acquisition to a cler-gyman's establishment than an organ, for, besides its pecu-liar adaption to the cultivation of sacred music, it must be a source of delightful recreation and enjoyment to the whole When employed in the domestic circle for the p

St. Thomas appears to be a thriving village, and presents St. Thomas appears to be a univing ymage, and presents a neat and compact appearance as you approach it from the main road. It is prettily situated on an elevated ridge, with deep declivities or ravines on either side, that in rear of the church being like a large basin, or crater, extending to some distance outside the town. St. Thomas is seventeen miles south of London and nine miles north of Port Stanley, to which latter place the plank road from London extends in a linest line. From this circumstance it is likely that Port which latter place the plank road from London extenses in a direct line. From this circumstance it is likely that Port Stanley will become a place of some importance, as being the port at which much of the produce of the surrounding country must necessarily be shipped.

Saturday, Sept. 22.-We left our kind friends, Mr. an Mrs. Burnham, this morning, having been treated during our stay with the utmost kindness and hospitality. After a pleasant drive we arrived at the village of Delaware, and called at the residence of the Rev. R. Flood, who resides upon a farm of his own, about a mile from the village.

When we came to the toll-gate at the bridge, an old wo an came out and demanded who we were, and having been told thas we were clergymen, she appeared still dissatisfied and inquisitive framer, and because we did not choose to answer her various enquiries, she flew into a passion, and commenced scolding us in no very measured terms. We afterwards understood that the poor creature is crazy, and that this is her common practice: but surely such a person is very unfit to hold such an office, not should she be permitted thus to annoy and detain travellers on their journey. We regretted not being able to visit the Muncey Village but heard from Mr. Flood, that the state of his Indian Mis-sions was in the highest degree satisfactory; and that many

of the native youth are giving pleasing evidence that they of the native youth are giving pleasing evidence that they are living under the influence of that holy religion in whose precepts they have been instructed. Mr. Flood, has, I believe, four different tribes of Indians under his charge; and very few among them are now to be found in their natural state of darkness and paganism. The utmost patience state of darkness and paganism. The utmost patience gentleness, and firmness are required in the Indian Mis-sionary; for there appears in the native Indian, an innate indolence which causes him to shrink from exertion, together with such a want of decision, and self government, and self control, as renders him in a great degree the slave of his passions, and the victim of the first temptation that may assail him. He is exemplary, while the eye of the Missionary is upon him; but the moment that is removed, he appears the creature of impulse, and is wholly at the mercy of the artful and designing. This was experienced by the early Jesnit Missionaries in this country, than whom no men could be more zealous, self-denying, and devoted; and what has been the result of their labours? Many of them were martyrs in the cause of the religion which they taught, and what missions now remain to testify to their devotedness. Was the fault in their system, or in themselves, or in the disposition of their converts. To what ever cause the failure position of their convers. To what ever cause the lathing v. F. Evans, a Fand.

d., a collection made at the natives of this continent? Our Missionaries are not deficient in talents, in zeal, and devotedness, and yet how small, comparatively speaking, has been the acut of their labours? It is searcely too much to say, that the work of conversion, i, e., lasting and durable conversion, among the native Indians will be a work of very slow and difficult accomplishment. And in the mean time, it is greatly to be sixes quoted at 106 a 106\frac{1}{2}. feared, that from the operation of various causes, the

bers will be gradually melting away, until at no distant period they will become quite extinct. whole council of God, can be justified in refraining from enforcing the latter of these propositions when circumstances demand his doing so.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Globe of Tuesday contains a silly and petulant letter from a certain captious individual, complaining that two of his children had been turned out of their seats in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by

After having partaken of some refreshment, we left Mr. Flood's on our route to Wardsville, and after a pleasant day's drive, arrived at Mr. Johnson Grover's, within two miles of the village, soon after 6 o'clock. Anxious to make some service, we proceeded to view the new church. This build-service, we proceeded to view the new church. This build-service, and presents a striking, but the interior is cold and naked, and presents a vast space devoid of that warmth and richness, which are at once felt upon entering a well-constructed ecclesiastical edi-once felt upon entering a well-constructed ecclesiastical edi After having partaken of some refreshment, we left Mr. to proceed to Wardsville for the service. As we had already performed a long day's journey, and it was getting cold and dark, we gladly accepted the hospitality so kindly offered; and it is needless to say that our host and hostess made us feel quite at home, and seemed to derive the utmost pleasure in making us comfortable. stantial and excellent; and as we had not dined, we were enabled to do ample justice to the good things set before us. A goodly number of youthful faces, too, seemed to add to the

work.

But, unhappily, our people too frequently keep aloof, and been themselves from our public meetings, just as if the abjects under consideration in no wise concerned them, and us they leave to the clergy the consideration. But, unhappily, our people too frequently keep aloof, and absent themselves from our public meetings, just as if the subjects under consideration in no wise concerned them, and thus they leave to the clergy the consideration of such matters as may be conducive to the interests of the Church, subject trendling the subject to the interests of the Ret in the pickt.

While we were at supper, and before we had been long in the house, the weather suddenly changed, the wind rose, and in a few minutes it blew a perfect hurricane; so that we were truly thankful to be in such comfortable lodgings for the pickt.

Mr. Grover having many relatives and friends in our part of the country, had many kind and anxious enquiries to make and being of a very cheerful disposition, and possessing great buoyancy of spirits, the evening passed away pleasantly and

After prayers with the family, we retired to rest, in order to be up early for the duties of the ensuing Sabbath.

Sunday, Sept 23.—It rained heavily during the night, and the weather this morning, is still unsettled. The dark rolling clouds are passing rapidly over from the north, accompanied by heavy and continued rain. However about the line of our departure for Wardsville it cleared off, and there is now some prespect of a dry day. The road was beauty is now some prospect of a dry day. The road was heavy after the rain; but we soon arrived at the village, and proceeded to the little Church, which stands on the top of a hill and overlooks the whole neighbourhood. Here we met the

and overlooks the whole neighbourhood. Here we met the Rev. J. Gunne, the Missionary, who although it was not his day for Wardsville, was yet desirous of meeting the Archdeacon. In consequence of the present appointment, the people would enjoy the advantage of an extra service, it not being the regular Sunday for service at this place.

As the day began to clear up, the people by degrees assembled until at length the little church was quite filled, there being above a hundred persons present. The Archdeacon preached, and I read the Prayers, and the 100th Psalm was well sung by the whole congregation. It was very gratifying to meet, in this obscure little place, so large and orderly a congregation, and I trust we all felt better for our assembling together in the house of God upon this occasion. The church is neat and plain, and all but finished: there being yet wanted a Communion Table, and the Chancel railed off. After service the Archdeacon conversed with several persons who were introduced to him, and we were off in the prime of life, leaving a widow and large family to lament their severe and irreparable loss.

The service to-day, from these melanchely circumstances, was rendered singularly affecting and impressive, and I thought the Psalms for the day (the cii. and ciii.) were peculiarly appropriate to the solemn occasion; and I am sure, that in the "Prayer for all conditions of Men," the following petition was sincerely and heartily offered up—"We commend to thy fatherly goodness all those who are any ways afflicted or distressed, in mind, body, or estate; that it may please thee to comfort and relieve them according to the several necessities, giving them patience under their sufferings, and a happy issue out of all their afflictions."

It is thus that our beautiful Liturgy adapts itself to all persons under all circumstances, and the poor heart-stricken mourner cannot join in its solemn petitions without finding something adapted to his own case, and feeling a load of sorrow removed from his breast by its spiritual and heavenly

This afternoon we stopt for a few moments to water our orses, at a little Inn by the road side, about forty rods from horses, at a little lim by the road side, about forty rods from the spot where the great Indian warrior Tecumseth was killed. We arrived at Mrs. White's a little before four o'clock, and received a most cordial and hearty welcome from the whole of the family. Our notice for service had been duly circulated; but the population in the neighbourhood being rather thin, many were not expected. At six o'clock we repaired to the school-house, where the Archdeacon also preached an excellent sermon, being an expecition of the eached an excellent sermon, being an exposition of the parable of the good Samaritan. I again read the Prayers, and the congregation numbered about forty. As we expected to have some leisure on the next day, we gave notice of mother service at a little place about five miles off, called Thamesville.

Thamesville.

Monday, Sept. 24,—A delightful morning,—the air clear and warm, after a smart frost last night. After breakfast we walked or rather clambered along the banks of the river for some distance. The Thames, which has been our travelling companion, with very few exceptions, since we left Woodstock, runs in the rear of Mrs. White's premises at a distance of a few yards from the house. There is a ferry a little below: the bridge being old and crazy, was swept away by the flood, and they are now obliged to substitute at a distance of a few yards from the house. There is a tory a little below: the bridge being old and crazy, was swept away by the flood, and they are now obliged to substitute a scow, which, as manged here, seems a rather clumsy mode of conveyance, and we heard of several accidents having taken place at this spot. The old man, the owner of the ferry, spoke of shortly building a new bridge; but from what I could learn, the poor man is likely to be in his grave before such a work is accomplished. At the breaking up of the frost, the ice sometimes accumulates in large masses and chokes up the bed of the river, so that the water sometimes rises to the height of many feet, and over flows its banks to a considerable distance. I observed, that almost invariably the banks of the Thames were overgrown with dwarf willows, which sometimes hang their drooping branches quite into the water. The colour of the water itself, wherever I had an opportunity of observing it, was of a light or yellowish green, and appeared rather turbid; unless this is caused by the muddy channel through which it flows, I am unable satisfactorily to account for the circumstance.

As we walked along in rather a contemplative mood, I

As we walked along in rather a contemplative mood, I thought of the far-famed Jordan, familiar to us from early childhood by so many hallowed associations; until fancy might almost imagine that we were directing our course along the margin of the sacred stream. And then, the beautiful description of Lamartine crossed our mind, where he speaks of the banks of the hanks of the murunning Jordan as being he speaks of the banks of "the murmuring Jordan as being nvested with curtains of verdure which the Thames itself night envy." For among the trees which formed this rich overing of which he speaks, were "forests of willows of

From such thoughts, however, my attention was soon called off to admire some aged walnut trees of great magnitude, which the axe of the early settler had considerately. the place, I amused myself in gathering up the nuts, which the late tempest had shaken to the ground. I found also a plant abounding in this neighbourhood, containing within its ing in this neighbourhood, containing within its large pods a soft and silky substance, much res

Arrival of the Hibernia. ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 6. The Hibernia arrived at Halifax on Friday evening, after a rough passage, and reached this port this morning. The news generally is rather important.

TRELAND. The advices from this country are as gloomy as ever. The Anti-Rent conspiracy is extending through the land. A conflict took place on the 13th at Kellerhy, King's Co.,

in which three policemen were killed, and several others wounded. The excitement arose out of the dismissal of Lord Roden from the Magistracy, and seems likely to lead to very serious results.

A treaty between Austria and Prussia on the 10th, provides that Austria and Prussia should assume the admin-istration of the Central Power of the Germanic confederation until 1st May, 1850, unless this power be transferred

definitely before that period. It is announced to day, that under the advices of rea-sonable men the chief of the majority of the National Assembly have come to an understanding with the Minis-

try on the Roman question.

While writing, the Ministry is probably laying before the Assembly a statement of its policy, to which the majority will give assent. A satisfactory sensation has been felt here amongst all parties except the Red Republicans and Legitimists, by the announcement that the basis of an alliance between England and France, on the Turkish question, was agreed to on Tuesday. ROME.

The French are making great efforts to cause moderate opinions to prevail in the Papal councils. A report still prevails that Rome was to be guarded by Spanish and Neapolitan troops. It was supposed that the Pope was to return, but the Court opposes such a step until the French troops shall have retired. All the members of the late Roman Assembly have left Rome in consequence. AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. The despotic Haynau continues h is barbarities; 13 Hungarian Generals had been murdered, under the guise

of Court Martial. Count Bathynawy, the Prime Minister of Hungary, has been shot under circumstances that will for ever be a curse on the Austrian name. MARKETS. Breadstuffs without much change and quiet. Wheat quoted at 4s 6d @ 5s 9d. Western Canal Flour 19s @

quoted at 4s 6d @ 5s 9d. Western Canal Flour 19s @ 21s; Ohio 25s; Indian Corn steady at 28s 6d @ 29s 6d. for white, and 27s @ 28s. for yellow. Cotton excited prices \(\frac{1}{2} \) @ \(\frac{1}{2} \) higher. The sales of Beef are a fair average for the week, and prices very firm. Pork has been in moderate demand at previous prices. Hams sold more freely. Lard less buoyant, prices favouring the buyer. Scotch pig iron has advanced 1s per ton. From the manufacturing districts, more satisfactory ac-

counts have been received. Public securities depressed.
Money Market unchanged; Consols closed at 92½. A
limited demand for American securities; United States

From our English Files.

Oxford and Cambridge.—A correspondent of the John Bull states that eight out of ten of the Bishops who were educated at Oxford have had the good taste (to say the least of it) to acknowledge the hand of the Almighty in the present visitation of cholera in this country, by appointing in their several dioceses a day for public prayer and humiliation; whilst only six out of the eighteen dignitaries who received their education at Cambridge have nitaries who received their education at Cambrige have IRISH POTATO CROP.-The great majority of the ac-

counts of the potato crop are exceedingly unfavourable. The blight appears to be spreading every day.

FIRE INSURANCE — The following is the amount of uties paid into the Exchequer during the last four years, by the Fire Insurance Companies in England:—1845,

Colonial.

BRITISH AMERICAN LEAGUE. FIRST DAY.

On Thursday last the 1st inst., this important body met at the City Hall which had been kindly granted to their use by the Mayor and Council. The Hon. Geo. Moffatt in the Chair.—After the preliminary business of reading the circular by which the meeting had been convened, the new members were introduced to the President. J. W. Gamble, Esq., gave notice that he would to-morrow move that it be

tice that he would to-morrow move that it be

Resolved,—That the condition of this Province calls loudly upon all lovers of peace and good government, speedily to adopt measure whereby the present excitement may be allayed, public tranquility restored, and existing political differences merged in one paramount sentiment—the good of our common country. Since the burning of the Parliament houses, disturbance has followed disturbance, and riot has succeeded riot in quick succession; on several occasions human blood has been shed, the law violated with impunity, while the Government, by their in effectual attempts to repress these disorders, have been brought into contempt. Exciting and irritating political questions, involving the dismemberment of this Colony from questions, involving the dismemberment of this Colony from the Empire, are openly advocated, engendering discontent, discord, and fierce political animosities. Rancorous feelings are separating neighbour from neighbour, to the hindrance and neglect of business, the interruption of industry, the loss of confidence, and the destruction of credit. The public mind is becoming vitiated by these excesses, a spirit of insubordination to the laws is manifested, which if allowed to prevail, threatens to burst asunder the bonds of society, and lead to the most deplorable consequences—anarchy, confusion, and civil strife.

Resolved,-That in order to assuage the present exitement and discontent, to prevent collision between fellow subjects, to promote union among all, and to de-termine the great political questions now agitating public mind, in accordance with public opinion, it is necessary that the feelings, sentiments, and opinions of the people should be faithfully represented in the Legislative Assembly at its next Session; which can only be attained by the exercise of the Royal Prerogative in the distion of the present Parliament and the summoning of a

Resolved,—That while the three remedial measures,
Protection, Retrenchment and Union, held forth by the
British American League, are manifestly those best calculated to effect the desired change, and restore prosperity to our drooping interests, it is equally apparent that
those measures cannot be carried into successful operation, the necessary reforms accomplished, and a just, wise,
and cheap system of Government established, without
important alterations in our constitution requiring Resolved,-That while the three remedial n important alterations in our constitution, requiring joint and concerted action with our sister Provinces. To this end it is expedient to obtain the authority of the Legislature, for holding a General Convention of Delegacy gates, for the purpose of considering and preparing, it concert with delegates from those Provinces, a new constitution, to be afterwards submitted for ratification to the people of Canada, and of such of the other Colonies as may decide upon acting in unison with them, prepara-tory to its being brought under the consideration of the

Mr. Gowan also gave notice of the following resolu-1. Resolved-That these Colonies cannot continue in

their present Political or Commercial state 2. Resolved—That the evils by which they are oppressed have had their origin in the withdrawal of Protection by the Mother Country; and in the various and improvident administration of their affairs, by the local Govern-

3. Resolved-That by Great Britain returning to her 3. Resolved—That by Great Britain returning to net former Protective policy, of "Ships, Colonies and Commerce;" or by causing to be opened to the trade and commerce of these Colonies, the markets of Foreign Countries and especially of the United States of America, upon terms of a fair and honourable reciprocity; united to the reduction of the expenses of the civil Government to the lowest scale, consistent with the efficiency of the public service, and a vigorous, honest, and impartial Adminisservice, and a vigorous, honest, and impartial Administration of the Government, untrammeled by the ties of faction, Peace and Prosperity may yet be restored to the

4. Resolved—That if the interests of the British people will not admit of Protection to Colonial products in her market, and if she will not, or cannot, open the markets of Foreign countries, and especially of the United States of American Countries, and especially of the United States of American Countries, and especially of the United States of American Countries, and especially of the United States of American Countries and Countries of American Countries and Countries of American Countries of American Countries of C reign countries, and especially the difference rica, for the admission of Colonial products and manufactures, on terms of reciprocity; then will it become the duty of Colonists, to create at home, or to seek abroad, a market of markets for the products of their own industry; and thus, by following the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country, seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country in the Mother Country is the seek the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing the welfollowing the example of the Mother Country is the welfollowing t fare of their own people, irrespective of British interests of

British influences.
5. Resolved—That a Committee of five members be now chosen, to draft a petition to the Queen, and both Houses of chosen, to draft a petition to the Queen, and both Houses of chosen, to draft a petition to the Queen, and both Houses of the country Resolution Resolution. the Imperial Parliament, based upon the foregoing Resolutions; and that a Deputation of two Gentlemen be chosen to proceed to England, to lay the final Appeal, for Justice to British America at the foot of the Throne.

6. Resolved—That pending the decision of England, our fellow Colonists of all classes be carneatly entrained to ab-

fellow Colonists of all classes be earnestly entrealed to are stain from subscribing declarations, calling for a severance of the political relations which bind us to the Mother Courtry—that, they be respectfully invited to abide in patience the result—that if driven to a dissolution of the ties, intherior held sacred, the responsibility, the onus and the odium of the act, may rest with England, not with Canada; and in posterity may judge our conduct, as that of suffering and in-sulted people, who had exhausted every honourable means to ward off a separation, which they could not contemplate without sorrow, and could not contemplate without sorrow, and could not sanction except as a last

Resolved—That whether Protection or Reciprocity shall conceded or withheld, it is essential to the cont of the Country, and to its future good Government, in Constitution should be framed, in unison with the wisher the People, and suited to the growing greatness and infigence of the Country; and that as much diversity of one

gence of the Country; and that as much diversity or exists, and must continue to exist upon a subject so important, it is desirable that a Convention of the People, without that, it is desirable that a Convention of the People, without to draft a Constitution for the Province, to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament for its concurrence and adoption.

8. Resolved—That the best thanks of the Convention be respectfully present to the Hon. Charles Symons and to the Hon. John Robertson, of New Brunswick, for the zeal and Hon. John Robertson, of New Brunswick, for the zeal and to the restrictions they resuffected in visiting Canada, and for the restrictions they resuffected in visiting Canada, and for the patriotism they manifested in visiting Canada, and talent and discretion which marked their conduct their recent conference with the Committee of gen named by this Convention, during its late session at Kingsto These proposals having been submitted, and ordered to printed for the use of Delegates, and a Finance Commit appointed, the Convention adjourned till Friday, to meet

On Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Hon. George Moffatt, President of the Convention, took the chair, pursuant to adjournment. stant to adjournment.

UNION OF THE B. N. A. PROVINCES. Mr. Wilson, of Quebec, brought up the following re-Report of progress of "Committee of Conference" on Union of the British American Provinces.

In obedience to the resolution passed by the Convention of the "British American League," when in Session at Kingston in July last, the Committee of Conference, then and there appointed, have to report as follows:

That considerable delay was experienced in preparing and publishing the information it was deemed necessary to lay before the Colonists of the Lower Provinces, owing to untoward and accidental circumstances.

That there being no account to the control of the co That there being no associations, known to your Com

mittee, organized in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland, a communication was made to minent and influential "parties in Halifax, requesting them to co-operate with many parties in Halifax, requesting them to co-operate with your Committee by disseminate through Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Net foundland, the printed proceedings of the Convention accompanied by Circulars written for the purpose of a Union of all the Colorius.

a Union of all the Colonies.

That your Committee communicated similarly to the Colonial Association of New Brunswick," which Society responded by appointing the Hon. Chas. Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson, to the Conference.

These genly to association of the Conference only to associate the respondence of the Conference of the Co

men were not, however, authorized to act definitely in the control of the assertant the views and opinions of the assertant the views and opinions of the assertant the following members of your Committee met the Hon. Chas. Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson in the Hon. Chas. Simonds and the Hon. John Robertson in Conference in Montreal, on the 13th and 14th inst., was desired. H. C. Montgomerie, and Thomas Wilson.

That the following is a copy of the minute then and there made, as expressing the opinion of this Conferences.

there made, as expressing the opinion of this Conference arrived at after close and thoughful discussion of the question production of the question of the que

tion proposed for consideration:

"At a meeting held at Montreal on the 13th of Robert 1849—Present—Hon, Chas. Simonds, Hon. John George, son, of New Brunswick, Messrs. O. R. Gowan, and J. Crawford, Thomas Wilson, H. E. Montgomerie, was W. Gamble of Canada.

W. Gamble of Canada.

"In the course of conversation and discussion it was by the Fire Insurance Companies in England:—1845, £972,038; 1846, £986,444; 1847, £1,003,383, and 1849, £1,006,573. The total amount of Irish duties for the year 1848 was £51,282.

The Boy Jones.—Young Jones, the old visitor of Buckingham Palace, is at present in Newgate, under sentence of ten years' transportation for robbery. He has assumed the name of John Frost.

By Gamble of Canada.

"In the course of conversation and discussion to the course of conversation and discussion to the ficited as the unanimous opinion of those present to the course of conversation and discussion to the course of conv

REVIVAL OF REPEAL.—Conciliation Hall, is to be again re-opened, under the auspices of Mr. John O'Connell.

Mr. Monkhouse, a gentleman formerly in the Royal Navy, and residing at Cheswick, has been shot by his son.

The unfortunate gentleman is in a very prescripts con-Navy, and residing at Cheswick, has been shot by his son.

The unfortunate gentleman is in a very precarious condition.

Inat these Colonies cannot remain in their position without the prospect of immediate rain, and the prospect of immediate

opened to the more especial more especial city—one or to the continu Great Britain "That a Unmutually adv the concessioners of self-go lege of makin mercial and the diture of the control essential to th "That dept and 'New B at Halifax at men from the purpose of armit for public

Your Comp sideration of The report PROVINCIAL Mr. Wilson the following Resolved, the promotion of property, "Provincial culating medi not be conver Resolved,the dispersed and give prof ture, it is nec granting pow banking purp necessary to injury. Resolved,—

foundation of the mode of jectionable, the Legislative be elected. J. W. Gan his series of Previous day Bytown. A jected by the purpose of me Resolution half-past 1 o'At 3 o'cloc and the Pres length, on th the commerce trasted the b of England's and encouraginfluence of as well as th fore the ado yesterday, as Gamble. T intil past 6

for an hour.

following, wunanimously Resolved

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sions, huma impunity, vattempts to contempt. Empire are separating and neglect loss of confi Spirit of ins of society, and other c these Colon Mr. Gar Resolutions met with op it to be pres his intentior The second Mr. Gamble

adjournment having take duced. Mr An amenda seconded by the resolut taken, the a littion adop Resolved, Protection, British Am lated to effe measures conecessary resystem of alterations certed actio expedient for a Consti people of C through the for confirm The Rep the delegat Union, was of the Con-mittee of the

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report agree in the proc Mr. Wilst tions, whice the Delegation of their O'Brien, to offered by Moved b John Dugg Resolved shall be co fare of this

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