members; it is not for me to judge the motives of my fellow Churchmen, but I am Justified in judging them by their statements; and it is indeed distressing to see so upon the devices and desires of their own hearts, for us to publish this Discourse next week, but many ever ready with the most frivolous excuses, when But our God is a jealous God; and there are signs in our intention to do so in the following number. waited upon to subscribe but a mite in respect to their known income; and even degrading to know that the importunity of the sealous agent so frequently wins a pit-tance, where a handsome sum should be cheerfully and gladly offered; surely the day will come when deep and unavailing regret will be felt by such an one, that he al-lowed the moment to slip by without a full acquittance of his heartfelt thanks, and well known duty to his Ma-ker, who has so plainly and undeniably cast His Church,

neglect in this respect, is but giving ourselves over to the guidance of the great tempter—for it has been the pleasure of the Almighty in thus casting His Church upon us for temporal support, to make it an important means of our earthly triat; and it has heretofore pleased Him to built, by special request of the founder we believe in visit with temporal blessings, those who are wont cheerfully to sanctify their means unto His uses, so that, like the widow's eruse of oil, the more good they do, the more their ability as well as their desire so to do increases. But their comfort will be in the future, when they will have the happy reflection that they have not "been nig-gardly in their stewardship."

Faithfully yours,

Selden.

7 November, 1846.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1846.

First Page.

Poetry.—Grace Darling's Deathbed.
Christian Tradition.
The Past.
The Christian Scholar.
Communication.
Faurth Page.
The Cambridge Student
The Dark Day.

now often and emphatically made; nor will its truth wide spread one for "adding field to field and house to house;" that the "covetousness which is idolatre" the main effort of life seems to discover and evince a in every coming generation. refinement,-" some new thing" in the indulgence of its comforts and luxuries.

to the propensity evinced by the world's votaries to cast aside the appointments of heaven, to make light it shall be judged advisable to replace the present it shall be judged advisable to replace the present substitute for them the creations of human device and

This, we affirm, is one of the saddest signs of the hardest and most repulsive; because it appears directly and positively to set itself up in opposition to God. Divine ordinances,—to view with indifference the in-

the human heart, indicated in a latent if not open dis- commodious, more in keeping with an improved reparagement of the ordinances of God, reaches unhap- ligious taste, and above all, more secure and durable. the serious but self-confident mind to his purposes, as case of all sacred edifices of wood which may require in making the careless and the ungodly his instru- enlargement, or to which additions may be projected. ments for the estrangement and the ruin of God's The incongruous conjunction,—the gothic model, and creatures. In those who have the right and seemly the elaborate workmanship of stone or brick attached aspiration to be saints, it is he who implants the feel- to a present building of wood which may boast pering, so flattering to the proud and carnal heart, that haps no order of architecture,-is of little consethey are no longer sinners; and so we cannot wonder quence, because it is only temporary. It constitutes, if we discern even in them, when they cast away their too, to the worshippers a standing remembrancer of watchfulness and look to their own strength and im- what is to be done, - something to incite them to pulses, an encroaching and presumptuous disposition hope and cheer them on to action, because a begin to place their own weak understandings upon a level ning has been made. It has, moreover, a look of with the Almighty wisdom; to deal with the vast prudence as well as of faith about it: it shews that truths of eternity as they would with the speculations we have counted the cost before entering upon a large of earth; and to adapt the test of individual feeling and expensive work; and that in beginning a Christian and experience to the appointments of the omnipotent enterprise, we were starting that which would not be and omniscient God.—To such we would say, beware a monument of rashness and folly, but turned to imof pride, take heed of presumption, in contemplating mediate and beneficial account. the mysterics of faith: like the cherubim, veil your As respects the town of Hamilton, we know that faces in the presence of the Eternal; and let faith, there is there the ability and the will to accomplish with child-like dependence, accept what sight cannot this good work; nor are we without a confidence apprehend. Take heed of affirming, even by insinua- that only a few years will pass before it is fully tion, that God has appointed any thing which is weak, carried out. or vain, or needless, or unprofitable; that his creations are, in any sense, imperfect or defective; or that what His providence and the wonders of his grace.

wisdom of the Lord's appointments: there appears, selves. To what cases the charge of remissness is amidst all this self-seeking and self-pleasing, an appre- applicable; and in what other instances the exercise ciation in the mind of man of the weight and value of of devout zeal hath left no room for such an imputaordinances of religion. This, indeed, is so strongly tion; will be determined by the accusing, or else exevidenced, that if men will not adopt what the Lord cusing conscience of each individual. With a deep has appointed, they will resort to something of their sense of the duty which lies upon a Christian comown devising in stead; if they give up the Divine or- munity to render faithfully unto God that which He dinances, or make light of the Sacraments of our holy demands, and of which He cannot be defrauded, withreligion, they will be sure, if animated by any reli- out danger to our own souls, we have done what we gious feeling at all, to put something by way of substi- could, on previous occasions, to commend this matter tute in their room. Incorporated minds, -spiritual to the serious consideration of all members of the intelligences dwelling in a tabernacle of flesh, -can- Church. The Letter which SELDEN has sent us connot exist without them: we must, even as religious tains some earnest and we fear, much-needed admobeings, have something for the outward eye to fasten nitions, delivered, if not with the precision of a theoon, as well as for the eye of faith to contemplate: logical writer, at least with all the candour of a good there must be some material and perceptible agency Churchman and an honest servaut of God. We hope by which the natural mind shall co-operate with "the that principles such as he enuntiates are gaining ground mind of the spirit:" some instrumentality must be amongst our Laity. The Church can only then thrive devised by which the feelings of the fleshly heart and prosper when they make common cause with shall be brought into unison of action with what "the their spiritual guides. If "Almsgiving," as it em-

to our weakness, men, in a strange temper of infatua- of repentance;" it seems strange that a duty which, tion, will part with what God has revealed and com- as it were, bears up the penitent's complaint to the manded, and adopt inventions of their own. They throne of God, should be neglected by those who pray will speak slightingly and disparagingly of the Sacra- that their sins, being confessed and forsaken, may be ments which are part and parcel of our Christianity, and forgiven. A duty it is, which it becomes the Chrisemploy as the agency for working out the end and influ- tian to discharge whilst it is yet day, and whilst he is ence which they mere meant to promote, a thousand able to appropriate to works of mercy and charity the sea appeared to break over them. Our old cook, lookschemes and fancies of human device. Instead of the hours of health and strength; and it is a duty too, of Sacraments, some look to excitements: instead of the which the obligation extends even to the bed of death, ober, quiet, steady influence of God's ordinances, they reminding the dying man of God's claims upon the have recourse to tunultuous assemblages, where, by a possessions he is on the point of resigning. Or, to species of mutual irritation, feeling of the wildest and avail ourselves of Bishop Jeremy Taylor's beautiful most intense character is excited,-and this is deemed sentiment, the performance of this duty will shed a the legitimate influence of religion. Others, again, light on the path of the Christian's life, and may serve have recourse to human associations,—to societies to deck his hearse, under a thousand novel names, for working out the moral influences which are the province and result of The CHARGE lately delivered by the Lord Bishop of Christianity in its direct and appointed agency. We London is now in our possession. This "remarkable have societies, of human device and regulation, for composition"-as it is termed by one of our English promoting temperance-for ensuring the observance contemporaries, will appear in our next. of the sabbath-for cementing concord and unityfor fostering benevolence and diffusing charity; as if

WORLDLY TIMES."

thing else that is good and excellent in itself, we have channel for their charity, declared that those nations who fulfil their duty by "bringing in tithes and offerings, that there be meat in mine house," shall be visibly visited with great temporal blessings. (Malachi iii. 10, 11, 12.)

I would earnestly warn my brethren in Christ, that their individual duty is the same; that any hesitation or the Holy Trinity, now in the progress of erection in in their correct and unadulterated sense, we have a onument of Christian faith and duty, the Church of the Holy Trinity, now in the progress of erection in

This, when completed, will be perhaps the very built, by special request of the founder we believe, in the form of a cross, like St. Paul's and most of the ancient Churches of the United Kingdom; and, with an attention to ecclesiastical arrangement not universally attended to, its altar will stand at the Eastern end.

We need hardly advert to the fact, now so generally known, that this large and beautiful Church, with no inconsiderable endowment annexed, is the work of a single pious individual in the Mother Country, whose name is wholly unknown. And not content with the large donation already announced, this truly Christian person has already transmitted the vestments for the Minister, a valuable and beautiful service of Communion plate, with linen coverings for the Holy Table, means for the purchase of a magnificent font, and other donations so thoughtful and so generous that we The receipts during the past month have been:-from the particulars of a detail.

We understand that the Church of the Holy Trinity "We live in very worldly times," is a declaration is expected to be ready for consecration early in the Missionary Fund collections..... ensuing summer, and probably at or about the time and force be denied even by those who are most eager when the usual triennial Visitation of the Clergy in the chase for the world's transient gifts, and who would be held in this city. Should these periods be pander most to its sensual and ungodly propensities. found thus to coincide, it would ensure the presence But in the complaint that the times are so worldly, we of an unusual number of the Clergy on the auspicious mean not merely that there is a restless craving for occasion of the opening and consecration of this gain,—a whetted and seemingly a never gratified appetite for speculation,—that the love of money ap- without cost or hindrance to high and low, and rich pears the engrossing passion,—the means of applying and poor,—will then, and at all future times, be it most effectually to promote every animal gratifica- thronged with worshippers,—testifying thus, in the tion, the great effort of industry and skill and taste. most acceptable way, their thankfulness that God hath We mean not solely that the passion is a deep and put it into the heart of one of his faithful servants to assign so large a portion of the goods bountifully bestowed by Providence to the glory and honour of the has become the master movement of the heart; that adorable Trinity, and to the best welfare of thousands

We intended last week, in inserting the account of This is in itself, sad enough, and may be regarded the projected improvement of Christ's Church at perhaps as the parent of the sadder evil of which we Hamilton, to have offered a suggestion which, we feel complain. We refer to the encroaching and presumpwell assured, will be indulgently received. It is that,
City Taxes...... tuous spirit of the world in present times, -to its in annexing transepts to the present sacred edifice, usurpation of powers and privileges which pertain these, and whatsoever other additions they may ineternally and indefeasibly to the kingdom of grace— clude, they should be built of durable material,—of of the revealed institutions of Almighty God, and to Church by one more commodious and substantial, the improvement now in contemplation may be, in style, proportion and material, adapted to that new edifice, and its expense be turned thus to ultimate and pertimes,—the feature in the prevailing worldliness the petual account. We would suggest further that, prior to adopting the proposed improvement, a plan be procured of a new and complete Church, -so that This temper of encroachment we perceive, in a marked the transepts now to be erected may, in the minutest degree, in the disposition it fosters to make light of details of architecture, correspond with that future

ding could be removed, and a Church erected,—with And this perversity and pride and worldliness of its transepts and chancel already completed,-more

pily to more than the irreligious and the profane. Satan We make this remark in reference to the Church is a subtle enemy, and he is dexterous as well in bending at Hamilton; but we would have it extended to the

If the Communication upon ALMSGIVING, which apappear the slightest and the meanest have not their pears in our present number, convey censure which share allotted to them in working out the plans of may be regarded as sharp reproof, this, perhaps, will be borne more patiently by our Lay readers, when And yet, in the very usurpations of the world which they are informed that the writer is a Layman. The we deplore, we discern a testimony to the practical language of complaint is uttered by a voice from thembraces every kind of free-will offering to God, be, as Yet, with this recognition of our wants and of help St. Chrysostom doth not hesitate to affirm, the "wings

A Sermon in "aid of the funds of the Church

and the remainder of their means becomes, in a measure, and brought about in the Christian system. In short, Bishop of Montreal, has been transmitted to us for rey's Chickens, sending up their fearful cries around our the High Church; and while I was delighted with the

ledge the receipt of a Sermon lately preached in trived to get on board a certain ship, and under the de-We have not more than time merely to acknow. Many attempts have been made, at various times, to

Christ's Church, Montreal, by the Rev. W. A. AdamMany attempts have been made, at various times, to
cast a slur upon what are familiarly termed "Church

Proporties": With the above of these are a familiarly termed "Church

Aposties. For my own part, I am not one of those who captured all her ghostly evils, and wrought much tribulation for the ship and her crew. At length the sailors caught old Mother Carey in the human form within the hold, and dragging present day; and that there never was so much real love PRINCIPLES." With the abuse of these, as of every- Diocese of Quebec. We must this week content ourselves with saying that it is a very eloquent and excellent Sermon; and that we intend, in our next if possible, to place some of its many beautiful and valuable passages before our readers.

> The Churchman's Almanac for 1847 has been issued by Mr. H. Rowsell of this city. It has been tion of very great utility, and deserves an extensive

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House.

The Society met on Wednesday, 4th November. The LORD BISHOP in the chair. The Treasurer laid a statement of his acounts on the

table, shewing a balance of £325 18s. 2d. Church, Toronto........ Rents on account of Pickering Widows and Orphans' do. ... Toronto Parochial Association 1 5 0

The payments during the last month have been:-Accounts, as per audit 14th Oct., for August, £39 3 4 Do. do. do. for Sept. .. 22 8 6 W. C. Clark, Divinity Student, (Bishop's

F. Wilson, Interpreter, to 30th Sept. ... 18 15 0 The Standing Committee recommended-That the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts:-One Quarter's Rent, due 1st Nov. £25 0 0 James Browne, Freight Duties, &c... Gas and Water, to 30th Sept. Thomas Champion.....

It was Resolved, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee—That the sum of £5 15s. be granted to the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, to defray travelling expences incurred by him, in visiting the Indians at the Sault Ste. It was Resolved-That the Prayers for the Governor

iety of Allowance for Fuel ..

General and for the Provincial Legislature be inserted in all copies of the Book of Common Prayer sold by the

On the application of the Rev. F. J. Lundy, the Society granted a Quarto Bible and Prayer Book for the use of

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

WELLINGTON SQUARE.

On Sunday, the 27th of September, St. Luke's Church, Wellington Square, was re-opened for Divine Service.— Very eloquent and appropriate Sermons were preached by the Rev. W. Bettridge, B.D., Woodstock, and the Rev. C. Brough, A.B. The sum of £11 1s. 3d. was co lected on the occasion towards the liquidation of the debt incurred in the enlargement and painting of the Church. The Rev. Rector of Woodstock occupied the pulpit in the morning, and was heard with delight, and, I trust, with ch profit, by a very large congregation. The Rev. wise master builder in Israel, very faithfully and fervently ned "Christ as the way, and the truth, and the

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE REV. J. JONES'S LATE MISSION TO ENGLAND. PARSONAGE, Bedford, 10th Nov., 1846.

SIR,-Having returned in safety to my family, and the people of my charge, I desire through the medium of you paper, which I found was circulated in England, to con y to my friends, and the friends of the Church in our Mother Country, an account of the success of my labours an account of my voyage, and the application of their charity to the necessities of the Church in my neighbour-

I left Quebec in August last year, with the letters testimonial from the Bishop of Montreal; and having arrived in London, I waited on the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and on His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; who manifested a most fatherly solicitude about the Church in Canada; and gave me his license to officiate in the Churches, and his examwas followed by the Bishops of London, Chester, Lichfield, and Durham, and by His Grace the Archbishop of York. But, at the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, I commenced my labours at Leeds, where I was kindly received by Dr. Hook, and was allowed to occupy the pulpits. From thence I went to Bradford, Wakefield, Dewsbury, York, Stockton, Dar-lington, Newcastle-under-line, and Rugby. From thence I went back to London, and having obtained an introduction to the Rectors of Liverpool, I went down to that prosperous town; and there my success exceeded what I had met with in any of the former places. From thence I went to Buuly, Coine, Blackburn, Preston, Bolton, Rochdale, and finally to Manchester, where I found adsion to the Churches of both the great parties, and such a mutual kindness and forbearance among the Cler such a mutual kindness and forbearance among the Clergy as would clearly betoken the great prosperity of the Church in that populous town. If I could have remained a few weeks longer in Manchester, I should have done much better for the cause which I had undertaken; but the passing season warned me to depart: so that on Tuesday, the 18th of August last, I went up to London, and having obtained letters testimonial from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to my own Diocesan, and a grant of books from the Christian Knowledge Society, I returned to Liverpool. On Tuesday, the 25th, having, by the mediation of the Clergy and others, obtained a free passage in the Barque Dorothy, for Quebec, we were towed out as far as the Bell Buoy, when we went forward under easy sail until we entered on the great Atlantic; the weather was so foggy, that we never saw the coast of Ireland until we had made Cape Clear. One day as we were sailing slowly along, the Captain, looking over the starboard bow, said, "What is that, I wonder.-It cannot be the Three Chimneys, and yet it has the appearance of breakers on a submerged rock." As we drew nearer, it proved to be a shoal of porpoises assembled in a circle, and so closely wedged together, that the We shall have a gale very soon. That's why those ugly brutes are laying their heads together." But, notwitht of the galley, said, "That speaks no good for us. were greatly entertained by the gambols of a shoal of whales, which played around our ship, snorting, and blowing, and spouting up the sea into the air. Sometimes they would appear for miles ahead, and then as far astern; sometimes for miles to windward, and then as far to leeward, sending forth their steamy jets, and ploughthe steamers in the world. "I only wish," said the Captain, "we had a thick hawser fastened to the tails of half a dozen of those lusty fellows, and could keep their noses to the N.N.W., they'd tow us to Quebec by Sunday next.' But on they went regardless of the Captain's wishes, and

soon left us far behind.

the remainder of their means becomes, in a measure, and brought about in the Christian system. In short, there is a tendency in the spirit of the age to call off publication. Owing to arrangements which we have there is a tendency in the spirit of the age to call off publication. Owing to arrangements which we have there is a tendency in the spirit of the age to call off publication. Owing to arrangements which we have the one I saw a highly culti-solution of the one, I was greatly ediffied by the dignified that most veracious legend of old Mother Carey, and her there is a tendency in the spirit of the one I saw a highly culti-solution. Owing to arrangements which we have there is a tendency in the one I saw a highly culti-solution. Owing to arrangements which we have the original to the one I saw a highly culti-solution. Owing to arrangements which we have the original to the one I saw a highly culti-solution. Owing to arrangements which we have the original to the original like the fabled Proteus, could easily assume a thousand different forms. Now, this said Mother Carey, had conher on deck, prepared to throw her overboard. The witch, in cool defiance, muttered, "Better acquainted, then!—Better acquainted!" But the sailors, not understanding the hidden meaning of her menaces, cast her directly are the sailors and they anding the hidden meaning of her menaces, cast her rectly overboard, and down she sank, and sank, they oped, to rise no more. But when the evening came, forth came a flock of unknown birds, obscene and ominous, and uttered round the ship, "Better acquainted, then!—Better acquainted!" The night was dark, the wind arose, the sea became tempestuous, the vessel sprung a leak, and, ere the morning dawned, was cast upon a hostile shore. Such is the seaman's legend of old Mother Carey and her stormy chickens, and such the prepared with great neatness and accuracy, and furnishes the public with its usual large body of information. There can be no doubt that it is a publication of very great utility, and deserves an extensive time set became tempestators, and temperators, and temp every sailor on the eve of every storm. But shortly afterwards the unusual state of the atmosphere contained more certain indications of a coming gale.

Early on the morning of Saturday, the 19th of Sep., the Early on the morning of Saturday, the 19th of Sep., the Captain, in the roundhouse above, opening the sky-light, and looking in on the Barometer which hung below, said, "Bless me, h w the glass is falling!" Down, down it fell, step after step, until it had fallen below the range of the gauge; while the Thermometer rose up to 80 degrees. And now, All hands aloft! and every heart screwed up his courage to the highest tone! Down came the flapping sails in quick succession; until at last we were reduced to bare poles, a sight I had never seen before.

Forth came the rearing storm and came forth armed Forth came the roaring storm, and came forth armed with all the terrors of the winds and waves. Never, before that day, had I felt the full meaning of the raging winds, and angry seas. But now the raging winds blew up the sea into a foam of fury, and winds and waves conspired to aggravate the storm. As the ship reeled to larboard, a furious sea rose up, and leaped upon our decks, with open mouth, just ready to devour, but as the ship reeled to starboard, back went the invading monster, and in his backward course, out went the boarding of our bulwarks, leaving a most fearful opening behind. But soon another sea, more angry, and of larger volume, arose and fell upon decks, and rolling on to our halflosed companion, rushed down the stairs, and at one plunge down came the door of my apartment, and every thing was swimming on the floor. And very soon another sea came up, and smote the ship apoop. Up leaped the trembling barque as in affright: and then sank down and groaned beneath the ponderous blow. "The Jolly boat is gone!" eveloped the sank down and groaned beneath the ponderous blow. boat is gone!" exclaimed a voice on deck. Another sea, and soon another and another, came thundering against the ship; and at every blow the ship would from stem to stern, and tremble as a falling leaf. At first the wind was from the S. E., but, in the afternoon, suddenly it turned round to the N. E., and blew a fiercer gale. And as the night came on, the tempest thickened, when loudly howled the roaring sea. Sometimes, for a moment, the wind would lull, and sob as if from mere exhaustion; and then the labouring ship in sympathy would heave her heavy sighs, and welter in the foaming with a moment's rest, came back with greater violence which only served to make the storm without more audible; for every ear was listening in dread suspense, to every rustling blast, and to every wave that struck th mbling ship. Oh what a night was that to us! No rest, no sleep, no peace! Our hearts were lifted up to God, as minute slowly followed after minute, and hour lingered after hour. For my own part, I have gratefully to acknowledge the abundant mercy of Almighty God, and especially so in relation to my inward feelings: for my heart was grateful to the state of the st my heart was greatly strengthened, insomuch, that when the storm was at its worst, my confidence in God remained unmoved; and I was induced to say to the Captain, "Captain be encouraged; for something tells me we shall yet outride the gale." We waited, we waited, and we carnestly desired the morning; and at length the morning came, and with it came the tokens of deliverance — We had often looked at the Barometer during the pro-tracted gale; but the mercury was still below the gauge but now the first peep of dawn revealed the fact, the cheering fact, the glass was rising, and the mercury in sight. Then up rose our joyful hearts in gratitude to God. It was indeed a Sabbath morning, an emblem of redemption, an antedation of our resurrection to Eternal of Christ's visible Church,—to look lightly upon, and time would be very considerable; and by the time to strip of their meaning and significancy, the blessed further room was required, the present wooden builbreakfast, and no dinner. hand, and held on with the other: although it was extremely difficult to maintain any position, or to change our posture without danger. But as the evening came, the swell subsided; so that we held Divine Service in the large cabin, at which all were present that could possibly That done, we took a comfortable meal, and hen retired to rest, with wearied bodies, but with grate-

Next day we fell in with several ships which had been board calls for contracts to be sent in on or before partially dismasted, and we heard of others which had oundered in the gale. On Saturday, the 26th Sep., we entered the mouth of the gulf, and on Sunday, the 4th of October, after Morning Service, we took in our Pilot at Green Island, who told us how the Great Western had suffered in the gale, and said that several vessels had gone ashore in the St. Lawrence. A fine easterly breeze next morning we landed at Quebec. We then called upon our Bishop, before whom I laid all my documents and my letters testimonial from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. His Lordship was pleased to mmend my zeal in the service of the Church, and to congratulate me on my success. The following arrangement was then made for the application of the proceeds of my mission. Of the fourteen hundred pounds which I had collected, exclusive of my own expenses, and the salary of my curate, six hundred each to be applied to Farnham and Pyke River, and two hundred to the purhase of a glebe at Bedford.

On Wednesday, 7th October, we arrived at Bedford. It was in the evening, and my wife, as I had anticipated, was at an upper window in the end of the Parsonage, and saw us enter the gate. Notice was quickly given of our arrival, so that every one was in readiness to receive us The next day I went among my people from house to house, and distributed the little books I had brought from England. On the day followng, under heavy rain, and over almost impass went six miles to Farnham, where I found the frame of a Church erected on a good foundation of masonry, and standing on the very spot which I had chosen, a piece of alluvial soil of about three acres, in the middle of the village, by the side of the road and opposite the ford on the Yamaska. At present we have Divine Service in a ged to take place, between Mr. Mackintosh and the directors School-house which has been erected during my abs on with the Church and the Parsonage-house; and I do cherish a hope that I shall see the Church established and her ministry provided for both of P cherish a hope that I shall see the Church established and her ministry provided for both at Farnham and Pyke plan, there is to be a ridge of stones in a half circle placed at a

And now for the case of Bedford, which is the principal village in the Township of Stanbridge. came to the township about five years ago, we had an empty Church, no house to live in, and scarcely any human being who either cared for me or for the Charch .-But, by the blessing of Almighty God, we have now a well-attended Church, a good Parsonage-house, and, at ngth a glebe. We laid out all our two hundred pounds on the purchase of a piece of land, in the middle of the village, and around the Church and Parsonage, containing, with what we had before, upwards of fifty acres, nearly forty of which are, what is here called, under cultivation, and the rest a forest. The whole has been conveyed to the Bishop, in trust, for the use of the Church for ever. But, our friends will have the kindness to observe, that all we have of the glebe is its surface capabili-We have no barn, no stable, no implements of husbandry, or means of fencing or cultivation. some pecuniary means of improvement, our glebe will be of little service to the present generation, but with such eans it may become a valuable acquisition to the church, and a preparation for that day when our Anglo-Canadian Church will cease to be dependent on our friends at

In a sojourn of eleven months in England and upwards, preached on Sundays and week days in about a huned and twenty Churches from the county of Durham to Penzance in Cornwall; and had therefore ample opportunity of observing the state of the Church in our fa-ther land. I had, it is true, to be shod with the preparation of the Gospel of peace, as I went among persons of different party feelings in the Church, endeavouring, on all occasions, to avoid giving offence. But though I metimes met with party feeling assuming a pugnacious attitude, and wearing the aspect of uncharitableness, yet I am persuaded the existence of high and low Church, is very far from being an unmitigated evil. Many are provoked thereby to love, and to good works; an emu s excited to excel; a more munificent liberality is called forth thereby; an investigation of opposing principles, and of conflicting interpretations is thereby called forth, which will advance the cause of truth and piety. All that I see wanting is a willingness on both sides to following after that in each party in which they most excel. tended with dreadful destruction of property and the loss of many lives. The Bank of France had subscribed 25,000f for avoiding that in each which is really objectionable. While I all these purposes and recults were not better contrived Society of the Diocese of Quebes," by the Lord Stermy Petrels, or what the sailors designate as Mother Ca- eal party, I as greatly admired the practical character of the sufferers.

their infirmities, and the Church will exceed all that the Christian world has ever witnessed since the days of the the Church never prospered in England at any time as at the present day. To the clergy, both parochial, and dignified, I owe a debt of gratitude; and their generous worth, Esq., of Moss Bank, near Bolton, I should like to bear this public testimony of my sense of obligation, and of my admiration of his zeal and liberality in promoting the prosperity of the Church, and the religious welfare of the people among whom he lives. On the morning of Sunday, the 28th of June last, I was in the parish church of Lytham, on the shores of Lancashire, near Preston. And there I did most heartily wish that every prejudiced low party man had been there too. Church itself, at all events its interior, was the most religious looking Church I was ever in; and all the services were conducted in accordance with the character of that sacred place; the people uniting with the minister and the choir, so that with one mind and with one mouth and with a strong religious fervour, they offered up the voice of prayer and praise. As for Mr. Robinson, the minister, I was lost in astonishment at the manner in which he went through the service. His voice, of noble tion, elevated into a true dignity of tone, and commanding as the force of truth when flowing from the purest heart. All reminded me of the beauty of holiness, and it was to me an emblem of the heaven of heavens above. every Church have all her services like these; and may every Christian minister so minister the word of God and JAMES JONES.

The Treasurer of the Church Society has to acknowledge the receipt of £55 8s. 7d., amount collected in Christ Church, on Sunday, the 15th instant, after a sermon preached by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, M.A., in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

From English Papers by the Acadia. IRELAND. THE CORN MARKET .- The Evening Post thus speaks of a

of Leinster, the Premier says, 'Every one who travels through Ireland observes the large stacks of corn which are the produce

tatement is perfectly correct. Look, for instance, to a district where distress prevails as extensively and as severely as in any other part of Ireland—we sliude to the county of Galway. In the last number of the Galway Vindicator we find the followng :- 'That the large farmers have their granaries well stocked n every part of the country is admitted on all hands.' Generally, throughout the country, this is the state of things. We

leasing duty to repeat the opinion that the cri Probably we have already seen the worst of it. To-day there are newspapers and letters from every part of the country; they all speak of the distress of the poor, but no death from starvation reported; while the public works opened under the inspec ion of the county surveyors are absorbing much of the surplus

To-day a long and gratifying advertisement was issued by the Board of Works, from which much is augured. stant, for supplying some 60,000 or 70,000 wheelbarrows, immense quantities of clay-picks, quarry-picks, and other implements for road labour. There are about 100 towns named at which these tools are to be delivered. At Dundalk, for in stance, 1500 barrows, with a corresponding number of picks, &c., are to be delivered. At Dublin, 1000; Cork, 1000; Youghal, 1000; at several of the smaller towns 500 eeach, and sprung up, and carried us cheerfully along, and early the next morning we landed at Quebec. We then called of these articles would give immense employment, but the imfew are marked down for 250 each. The mere manufacture

The troop of Enniskillen Dragoons at Dunmore, county Galny, could not get a pound of bread on Thursday, and were be-

DEPUTATION TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT—COUNTY CORK. FRIDAY, Oct. 30.—The members of the deputation appoin ted at the meeting at Fermoy proceeded to the Viceregal Lodge, ying that immediate employment and food should be given the people residing in that district.

names of the deputation were sent vesterday. In it Esq., M.P., accompanied by the Very Rev. Lord Viscount Mountnorris, Sir James Caleb Anderson, Bart., the Very Rev. Mountnorris, Sir James Caleb Anderson, Bart., the Very Rev. by the Murphy, the Rev. Morris Atkin Collis, clerk, Thomas the uniform tyranny with which this so-called liberal particles.

The Steamers Cyclops and Pottinger, at the latest date, were

THE GREAT BRITAIN. - Great interest is felt for the result of the Great Britain steamer, for floating that leviathan ship. thort distance from the stern of the vessel, and some iron shells in a like circle charged with guupowder, besides a few smaller charges being placed along the course to which the ship is expected to be driven. Upon the semi-circular train ter at the stern of the ship will be lifted with such force as to tinuance of the wave being accomplished by the firing of the emaller charges, while the steam tugs are towing in advance.-It is calculated that the water will be agitated to a given exnt, not more than equal to the force already withstood by the Great Britain when at sea, and that a certain number of precise arrangement of the explosive materials as to prevent any untoward injury to the ship, and at the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship has once as a state of the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship has once as a state of the same and the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship has once as a state of the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship has once as a state of the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship has once as a state of the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship has once as a state of the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship has once as a state of the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship has once as a state of the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship has once as a state of the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship has once as a state of the same time to accomplish th

The Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on the 29th, with intelligence of the storming and seizure of Monterey. The London papers of the 30th, devoted a large portion of their columns to that a considerable retrocession will be effected in the tariff. the details of the news, which created a marked sensation there. particulary as respects the duties on iron.—Montreal Courier. The London journals had not found time or disposition to comnent upon the event at any considerable length. The Times ublishes the news without a word of comment The Herald mply calls attention to the fact, and the Chronicle of the 30th barely alludes to the intelligence as "of considerable interest The Daily News says that "the Mexicans have redeemed their character as soldiers, and maintained to the full the reputation of the Spanish race for stubborn valor in defensive

the Government war steamers. The Miguelites were of course on the alert to take advantage of the disastrous state of things. A large proportion of the population appeared to be favourable to Don Miguel.—St. James's Chronicle. SPAIN.

Austria, Prussia, and Russia are indignant at the marriage of the French Prince. The Spanish people were so much displeased the Government hastened the Royal pair off. The late overflow of the Loire and the Durance has been atColonial.

men from God and make them dependent entirely, for every moral good as well as physical benefit,
upon the devices and desires of their own hearts
But our God is a jealous God; and there are signs in TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY .- At the next meeting of to extend its operation, beyond its present limits of the City of Toronto, to the whole of the Home District. After the first Monday in February a premium will be required of persons desiring to obtain admission. We understand that another sum of £400, or a larger amount, if the funds of the Society will allow, will be offered for loan at their next meeting.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. - There are in this city inlividuals who are continually fariguing themselves, or racking their imaginations in searching out or inventing grievances. kindness towards me, and towards my mission, will al-was exalt the Church in my esteem, and bring all her bably reap least advantage from the laying of the Telegraphic wires, yet it is to his zeal and energy for the public welfare that we are especially indebted for their introduction. His public spirit, however, and successful labours have been insufficient to protect him from a list of trumpery charges and insinuations, which have been ostentatiously paraded against him. We trust that those false alarmists will receive no countenance from the public at large, for though their charges are perfectly inous to the gentleman against whom they are directed, yet we fear that many persons will be deterred from interesting hemselves in matters connected with the public welfare, fearing that they may be exposed to the same abuse.

THE RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS OF TORONTO -It gives us pleasure to announce that the Retail Merchants of this cityr have almost unanimously come to the resolution of closing their places of business at 7, P.M., during the winter months. ermination, we are confident, will neither cause inconver to the public, nor loss to the employers, while it confers a boon of inestimable value upon the employed.

The Retail hours of business in this country are unnertailed.

ily long; generally extending in summer from 5 or 6, A M., o 8, 9, and frequently 10, P.M., while it is a fact well known o merchants, that little or no business. to merchants, that little or no business is transacted during the early hours, and that the night sales scarcely pay the expenses of lighting the shops. This long confinement, exceeding that of the humblest labourer on the road side, must be productive of the most injurious moral effects upon the young men, (on whom so much of the future greatness of this country depends), y debarring them from all the ordinary means of intellectual mprovement. We wish that the merchants who compose the Improvement. We wish that the merchants who compose to Troronto Board of Trade, would make some permanent and official arrangement,—limiting the hours of business, and affording to their subordinates a certain space of time every morning for out-door exercises. These measures would in no way diminish the profits of the merchants, and would, we believe, infuse and the contract of the merchants and could be subject to the contract of the merchants.

additional energy into the labours of the salesmen.

We also hope that these young men will prove by their conduct that they properly appreciate the advantage which has just been conferred upon them. The Athenæum, (with its rapidly increasing library of valuable books and highly interesting leavings and essential the contract of the ing lectures and essays), is an Institution we would especially recommend to their notice; and the News-Room also, with its excellent Periodicals and varied supply of Newspapers, would afford a profitable and intellectual method of spending the eveafford a profitable and interfectual method of spending the evinings. These sources of improvement, in conjunction with private reading and study at home, will do much towards storing the mind with useful knowledge, and preserving the heart from tha moral impurity of irregular habits.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. - We perceive that the wires are ssage in Lord John Russell's letter:

"In the important letter of Lord John Russell to the Duke
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"In the important letter of Lord John Russell's let from this date, a telegraphic communication may be held between those places. The posts over which the copper wire is conducted are nearly all planted. We understand that to care "Every one acquainted with the country knows that this ry the wire over the Canal at Burlington Heights, and over the Welland Canal, posts or masts will be required of about 100 feet in height. It is expected that early in January the whole line will be completed, when we will enjoy the facilities of instant communication with New York, Boston, &c. We are glad to see this work progressing so favourably and so rapidly, as it is a good evidence of the general prosperity of the country.

ave had an abundant corn harvest, and the supply in the hands of farmers is larger than usual at this season of the year, al-MURDER AT MARKHAM VILLAGE .-- On Friday last, a of farmers is larger than usual at this season of the year, although the exports are very considerable—see our weekly returns, and particularly an recount of the imports from Ireland, in a single day, fint the port of London.

"For the present, confining ourselves to wheat alone, if the home supply were not abundant, when potatoes are almost wholly destroyed, and there is, necessarily, so extensive a consumption of the inferior grains, the price of bread would be nearly double the present rate.

Only In 1817

murder of a most substance with the employ of markers in the employ of markers. The deceased kept a store in Markers in the confining ourselves to wheat alone, if the home supply were not abundant, when potatoes are almost while grain in the employ of markers in the confining our selection in Markers in the confining our selection in the evidence—so far entirely circumstantial—that the act was committed at the time of closing the store, about 9 o'clock in the evening. It seems, from the situation in which the body was found, that the deceased was struck while drawing liquor from the control of the inferior grains, the price of bread would be nearly double the present rate. murder of a most shocking nature was perpetrated on the body of a young man named Wo. McPhillips, in the employ of Mr. The four-pound loaf of the best bread is now 91d. In 1817, a cask. A jug was found standing on the counter near by, and The tour-pound ioaf of the best bread is now 9½d. In 1817, a cask. A jug was found standing on the counter near by, and then there was a general failure of the crops, the quartern-loaf nearly reached the enormous price of 2s. The present price, all things considered, and taking into account the scarcity prevailing in most of the continental countries, must be regarded as moderate, and we do not think that there is any reasonable around for what appears to be a general apprehension that prices will advance much higher."

The tour-pound is a cask. A jug was found standing on the counter near by, and the measure in which he had been drawing the liquor was lying the measure lying the liquor was liquor was liquor was liquor was liquor was Public Distres. —Dublin, Oct. 17.—Again it is my

The deed was not discovered till Saturday morning. The goods in the store were none of them taken away but the cash was carried off. No motive but robbery can be assigned for the

act It is believed that more than one person was engaged in it The Coroner, Geo. Duggan, Esq., proceeded to the scene the murder, and after a jury was procured the following verdick was rendered: "Wilful Murder against some person or persons" nuknown." Two of our active police are now in the v f the murder, and hopes are entertained that they will shortly arrest the perpetrator of this horrible deed .- Patriot.

DIVISIONS IN THE FRENCH CANADIAN PARTY - A me ng has been held at Quebec. to endeavour to obtain Government those Debentures to the amount of one hundred housand pounds which were voted by the Legislature last ses ever, chiefly remarkable for exhibiting distinct proofs of the plit which has already commenced and is increasing among the French Canadians, to the great peril of the Baldwin-Lafontaine

At this meeting it was proposed that delegates should be appointed, to press the matter upon the attention of the Government; and the members, Messrs. Aylwin, Chabot and Chaveaur after the usual imflammatory matter had been delivered, expec ted that the management of the affair would be left in hands. Not so, however, thought the people assembled. was moved, and evidently on the point of being carried, that pondence, when Mr. Chaveau, greatly agitated and pale as death, begged and prayed that they would not cast such a slur upon their representatives. In sheer rites the state of their representatives. upon their representatives. In sheer pity, therefore, to their miserable plight, the names of these three gentlemen were joined with that of Mr. Caron; but his was put first, from the vident wish that he should assume the chief management.

Disaffection to the great Dictator, Mr. Lafontaine, seems to were Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., and Edmund R. Boche, Esq., M.P., accompanied by the Very Rev. Lord Viscount time ago in the Quebec Gazette, from a Mr. Vondervelden, in uniformly cram their own peculiar theoretical notions down the throats of every body else, and expressed his firm determination and that of his friends, to resist it to the utmost. He also de res his total want of confidence in the Opposition leader, an his resolution to desert the ranks. Similar opinions are, understand, entertained and ready to be acted upon in other

Can it be from a knowledge of all this that Mr. Hincks found it necessary to call together his 30 supporters at Woodsmooth and that Mr. Baldwin is now proceeding upon a quack-salving tour of agitation in the West? Is it because he is losing supported by the support of the supp port in the Lower Province that he is industriously beating ul-for recruits in the Upper? We shall feel obliged if our friend who may be in the neighbourhood of his demonstrations will invour us with an account of his proceedings. The farmers Upper Canada will, we know, be upon their guard, and will not by party declamation of any kind, be diverted from claiming renewal of that protection, and from cultivating that close connection with the Mother Country, which alone have made the Province flourish as it has done, and which alone can perpetuate or even preserve that prosperity .- Patriot.

We learn from the Three Rivers Gazette that the sale of the fiefs of St. Maurice and St. Etienne took place at Mr. Dumou lin's office, in that town, on Tuesday last. They were adjudged to H. Stuart, Esq., proprietor of the St. Maurice Forges, for the sum £5,900. This sum added to the amount obtained for the

creased exertions by one part or verry diminished force in the other. The balance is decidedly in favour of the Whigs or Protectionists, and it is sanguinely expected that they will have a majority next Session in the House of Representatives, and

DISASTERS ON LAKE ERIE. - Disasters have taken place on Lake Erie—the steamer Helen Strong is ashore four miles above Barcelona—a perfect wreck and two lives lost. The s'eamer Madison is ashore eight miles still farther up high and dry, but not much damaged as far as yet known. The steamer Indian Queen, Capt. Staring, weut ashore on the night of the 19th, about ten o'clock, just above the lower point in Dunkirk harbour. She was fully laden with goods for that port—several bundred dollars worth of which were thrown erboard after she struck, to enable her to near the shot The insurgents of Oporto were in possession of the town and e Government war steamers. The Miguelites were of course the electron and the rest of the cargo must be more or less

> The brig Osceola was blown ashore about four miles ab the Helen Strong, opposite Quincy, and four of her hands were lost. The Capt, and Mate were just alive when the last accounts left; she struck about ten in the evening, and it was the following morning before assistance was obtained. The vessel is probably a wreck. A few rods above her, the schooner Cleveland also was driven ashore, and now lies high and dry no water touching her. No lives lost, and the vessel not much damaged. Both the Cleveland and Osceola were without cargoes. The Helen Strong had an unusual cargo of dry goods, &c. The following vessels are reported ashore between Buffalo and Erie: - Schooners, Dayton, J. H. Lyon, United States, H. E.

izes, Howard and ae steamers, Madis Erie. The Madiso tained more or less ther disasters,—the pears that sixteen d na on Saturday. THE MYSTERIO alluded in our last, rious whatever. the witnesses ta Catton, on view of Isual, under the inher Indian female who were witnesse Brantford. One of waggon with the m of her wretched con from the vehicle h nom the vehicle I into contact with violently in the the per publication. The per publication and fin not easy for a Cout they are in too must be per publication and informed by Mr. he lost no time i jury sat. Verdwas never in cus began to be serio her apprehension.

her apprehension, behalf for this me DEATH BY DR aunounce that Code in company we sing the line of Quebec, and the and New Brunsw Restigouche, in a semployed with have not yet head quiry at the Enguiry at announce that Co The particular following extract was on the spot ton, 9th Nov., 1 "I was in the pleased God his service, should be wick River on the he had brought of the santh

ne had brought of the settlers of the river (Restig by Dalhousie au ded the river in when in descen clock on Weder clung to the bestruck out for swimming to testruck out after took a couple of sudden though cance which we clinging to the clinging to the clinging to the without saying canoe. He for probably from t clothes, and he tensely cold, and canoe, and he m
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