porting existence on the state of the weather,—his children growing up about him without any better prospect.

Mr. McIntyre then concluded by forcibly impressing on them the many advantages which would result to them-

said), who has considerable oratorical ability, spoke fluently in Indian for about half an hour. This speech, which was received with many exclamations of applause, related his own experience of the happiness of having a trust in the true God, and of the advantages of living trust in the true God, and of the advantages of living together in houses and having their children educated.—
He finished by promising them a share of his own farm, should they come to Rama, to cultivate, until arrangements should be made for them to have farms for themselves; that the best fishing places would be shewn them, and that Chief Yellowhead himself would always be

willing to give them good advice.

After some discussion, the two men signified their wish to become Christians, and their intention to go and live at Rama, where they could learn more about the Church; they thought but as the cold weather would soon come, they thought it would be troublesome to themselves and to the Indians at Rama for them to move until early in the spring.— After some further conversation, from which we found that we should not be required to proceed to Big Lake, inasmuch as Mish-i-quotto had gone down with his sons and their families to see Penetanguishene, we shook bands with the whole family and returned to our tent.

Allusion has been already made to a "Council" which assembled at Orillia at the close of last July to meet the

Indian Agents, to discuss matters connected with the welfare of the Chippewas, and it will be necessary here to make some digression, for the purpose of explaining its proceedings, in order to illustrate various matters in connection with the Rama Indians. It has been for some time the endeavour of the Government to concentrate the Chippewa Indians at stations,—to form manual labour Chippewa mong them,—gradually to wean them from their wandering unsettled life, and to teach them to rely exclusively on agricultural pursuits for support. For the pur-pose of effecting these objects the Council was held, and delegates from the various sections of the tribe, together with the representatives of the religions they professed, assembled to meet the Government officers. Mr. Case appeared on behalf of the British Wesleyans, Mr. Herchmer, an Indian preacher, for the Ryerson Methodists, and the Rev. Mr. McIntyre on behalf of the Church. I should also mention that the Mohawks, of the Bay of Quinté, influenced by friendship to their red brethren, sent a delegate to watch the proceedings. It was pro-posed by the Agents that the British Wesleyans should posed by the Agents that the British Wesleyans should concentrate at Alawick, behind Cobourg, and that the other Methodists, together with the Church Indians, should proceed to Owen's Sound. Mr. McIntyre immediately objected to the mixture of the two, arguing that they should have a separate settlement for the Church Indians, that being what they were themselves very anxious for, and what would be most conducive to their best interests. \* The Agents then proposed that they best interests. \*The Agents then proposed that they should unite with the Mohawks, of the Grand River; but the impossibility of this being shewn, from the dif-ference of language and customs, it was finally proposed that they should go to the Manatoulin settlement. Chief that they should go to the Manatoulin settlement, Yellowhead strongly protested against moving to the Manatoulin. He said they had houses, farms and barns Manatoulin. He said they had houses, farms and barns at Rama, and they did not like to go away so far. He feared there would be no rest,—that they would never cease moving. After much discussion and arguing, the meeting at length closed. The Methodists agreed to move to Owen's Sound and Alnwick, and the Church Indians, by their Chief Yellowhead, declared that they wished to be snapste from the others and did not like to wished to be separate from the others, and did not like to desert their farms and dwellings, and go away so far as the Manatoulin. I should mention that the Government pledged itself, should they move, to give them legal titles to the reserved lands at Owen's Sound, in the shape of untransferable deeds,—a boon for which Yellowhead and others vainly petitioned, during the administration of Sir F. B. Head, for the lands and islands they at present hold about Lake Cuchuching.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will

not urge those poor Churchmen, against their strongly expressed wishes, to leave Rama and the ministrations of the Church and move to a settlement where they would be a fraction in comparison with the Ryerson Methodists, who are concentrating together, even from the "Credit," near Toronto, and where probably many would fall off from the true principles of faith and loyalty, in which they are now carefully instructed. The Methodist teachers in this quarter are by no means satisfied with instructing their followers in the barren and arrangements. instructing their followers in the barren and erroneou tenets of the sect, but also endeavour to poison their minds against every thing loyal, British and anti-republican.—
To prove what I have said, and to shew that it has not been stated hastily and unadvisedly, I will mention th term) and republica amongst those unsophisticated beings, were lately transmitted to the Provincial Government by some of the most influential and respectable settlers on the Lake, but owing

tion, because he considered the clergy in the light of the fall of a brother for whom our sorrow and our prayers cheapest police. This remark, objectionable on account of its flippancy and the spirit in which it was spoken, of its flippancy and the spirit in which it was spoken, contains a great truth, for it is an indisputable fact, that wherever a Clergyman of the Church of England is stations is not owing to anything in the system or printioned, his flock, along with learning to fear God, are also taught to respect and honour the Queen and those that are placed in authority under her. So far, however, has the Government acted as if blind to this neked fact, that, with regard to the Indians, it is actually retrenchi to the dangerous teaching of fanatics and enthusiasts.

Vardon) to mention that they evinced the greatest anxiety to meet the wishes of the Indians in every possible way, and that the Indians were fully sensible of their good

(To be continued.)

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Original Poetry:—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.

St. Luke the Evangelist.
Religion in Russia.
Brief account of Rabbi Abraham Jacob Schwartzenberg.

Curious Relic in Biography.
The Baptized Infant.
Rejoicing in tribulation.
The way to peace at the last.
Communications.
Fourth Page.

A Village Story. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next Collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church

the 18th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Diocese. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will, with the Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at Toronto, on Sunday, the 25th October next.—Candidates for

Society of the Diocese, be made in the several

Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday,

Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to present themselves to his Lordship's Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., on the Wednesday preceding, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with Si Quis and the usual Testimonials. We took occasion lately to state that most, if not

nothing out party spirit and party malevolence, they carry suspicion upon the very face of them; they cast argument aside, and the testimony of facts is, in an equal degree, unheeded. Argument, as we have contained in information of the protest shows the strong feelings of the main body of the tended, is in favour of our position; for in the case of foreign delegates." warm temperaments and heated fancies, the process | If this Association were undertaken on legitimate unhappy and perilous influences, is attested by the be overturned and dissolved. facts which the history of the times lays before us. But well may we ask, with a contemporary,— great regard for these Indians, who are all converted and the object of his visit to the mother country; and speaks Churchmen, have never yet been amongst the number when the prayers, and even the Litany, are offered up great kindness and hospitality.

pressed, it is satisfactory to be enabled to cite the serve the same?"

THE TOTAL TOTAL	the state of the s
ject:-	
in the many successful Objection in S	CLERGYMEN.
Names.	Dioceses. Date of Brought up as.
Rev. Virgil H. Barber, Jr	New York, 1815, Congregationalist.
	Connecticut 1815, Congregationalist.
" John Kewley	New York 1816, Methodist.
	Mississippi 1836, Presbyterian.
	New York, 1842, Episcopalian.
	Pennsylvania 1846, Methodist.
	Maryland 1846, Congregationalist.
" Edgar P. Wadhams	New York, 1846, Presbyterian. Vermont 1846, Congregationalist.
Will. II. Hoye	vermone congregation

With the exception of the Barbers, Mr. Kewley, and Mr. Hoyt, all these were young men, inexperienced. and of immature minds. Not one of them occupied a position of prominence for learning, wisdom, or influence in the Church."

With as deep a concern as any can feel for these aberrations from truth and order, when they occur, the sense of Christian duty and practice, when, from and without meaning, in the slightest degree, to ex- the world's cares and allurements, it had been allowed tenuate or excuse these violations of a solemn alle- to become languid or dormant. But if it be no less giance to the Church, we cannot but feel that there is sinful and perilous to trifle with the judgements than some small amount of comfort to be derived from the with the mercies of God, it must be hoped that all further statement which we find annexed to the paragraph above given:-

"In England, according to the Rev. Mr. Gresley, about "In England, according to the Rev. Mr. Gressey, about one hundred and twenty persons, Clergymen and Laymen, have gone over from the English Church to the Church of Rome. The English Review of June, 1846, page 388, says that a French writer on the subject, presents 'a list of thirty-five Clergymen, twenty-four Lay members of the two Universities, and from fifty to sixty other individuals of the subject in the subject of those before duals, chiefly relatives, wives and children of those before mentioned, who have gone over to the Church of Rome during the last five years.' In regard to the ecclesiastical position and weight of the apostatizing Clergy, the same Review thus remarks, p. 391: 'Out of the 35 Clergymen who have gone over to the Church of Rome, there were only ten who held any ecclesiastical benefice at all, and only three who held Livings of considerable value, three more were in possession of fellowships without ecclesiastical preferment. Thirteen of them were only Curates, and full one-half of these, had lost their Curacies before they took the fatal step of separation from their Church, and nine of these, of which four were still in Deacon's Orders, had no ecclesiastical or academic position to say Orders, had no ecclesiastical or academic position to sacrifice.' Not a few of the 'Converts' are young men, whose unripe judgment and incomplete information, have proved a snare to them under the too potent influence of Mr. Newman; and with the exception of Mr. Newman himself, there is actually not one among them who has occupied a commanding position in theological literature."

"The whole number of Clergy in the Church of England and Ireland, is about 16,000, and the whole number of Churches is about 14,000, and the whole number of the Laity is about 16,000,000. Out of these, in five years, as we learn from these statements of English works and authors, thirty-five Clergymen and eighty-five Laymen have apostatized. But no Bishop, no Congregation, no prominent Clergyman but Mr. Newman, has gone over

the Church of Rome.
"No year passes in which we do not hear of conversions amongst the Romish Priesthood (to the English Church). In fact, the apostasies of English Clergymen to Rome, which have caused so much shame and indignation, have been more than counterbalanced numeric by conversions from Romanism in Ireland. A whole Society of Monks of the Christian Doctrine at Youghall, lately came over en masse. In Kerry and in Mayo, the conversions have been on a large scale, notwithstanding the previous persecutions directed against the converts by the Romish Priesthood.

"It is also extraordinary, and as matter stated in the Church of England Periodicals, that the prominent Clergy-Church—such as Messrs. Newman, Sibthorpe, Faber, Rider. &c., were originally of the class of Evans Clergy. Mr. Sibthorpe has recanted and returned to the Church of England.'

to the time-serving expediency which generally characterizes the "responsible" policy of our rulers, they did not receive the slightest attention.

It was once said by a noble Peer, when a question arose in the House of Lords, relative to sending clergymen to places spiritually destitute, that he would support the motion because he apostacy is in itself to be lamented as indicating the are due. But there is a consolation in the proof so produce them, but because testimony is given that loose and latitudinarian views were indulged and so far rooted and grafted in early years as to induce that instead of increasing, the limited fund set apart for their habit of self-dependence and that feeling of caprice spiritual improvement, and leaving them yet more exposed which can disregard the sanctions of authority and even look lightly upon the sacredness of a pledged \* It is due to the Agents (Captain Anderson and Mr. fidelity. And that there is nothing within the Church that can of itself lead to this perversity, is made

clear in the following few words:-Any man or plain, common sense, would, I think, conclude that the doctrines, liturgy and system of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are not Romish when he finds that they who adopt Romish errors on these points, cannot and do not remain in her fold."

We have received the Fourth Annual Report of the Incorporated Church Society, of the Diocese of Quebec. We find in it the following statement of the funds of the Society, for the year 1845:—

STATE OF THE FUNDS.

A simple argument is here contained which it becomes both friends and foes to ponder. Foes should be reminded by it that it is the very anti-popish character of the Anglican Church which drives out from her those that are inclined to that corrupt hierarchy; and friends may feel that they who have thus estranged themselves from her communion, have never, in the fulness of their devotion or in clear perception of her principles, belonged to her.

The EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, by the last accounts had concluded its deliberations; but it did not by any means, at its close, realize those vast conceptions of unity and concord, which, at the commencement, played in so many hues of hope before the visions of its advocates. Two formal Protests, and an Explanatory Statement, -which was only a softer name for a Protest even more vigorous than the preceding ones, -were laid upon the table of the Conference before its final sitting; and subsequent reflection upon their respective subjects, with the extraneous causes for excitement which will not be wanting, will not, it is reasonable to conjecture, weaken the force of objection or create a closer approach to unanimity. The following description of the scene that the Hall presented a day or two previous to the dissolution of the Alliance, may be considered to represent very accurately the state of feeling in which its deliberations

"Care rests upon every countenance. Depressed looks all, the recent perversions to Rome occurred in the and anxious faces are seen on every hand. It is quite case of individuals who had originally entertained low evident that the settlement of Saturday night was not the or defective views of the principles of the Church. decision of calm and cool reflection, so much as a hasty The correctness of this statement we have never seen compliance, for union's sake, under intense excitement, nothing but party spirit and party malevolence, they are all earnest in conversation upon the evident course

of inquiry has not its legitimate work: sober reason- or truthful grounds we should regret this anticipation; ing is overwhelmed by enthusiastic feeling; and the but when it contradicts in practice all that God's word judgment, excited and bewildered, yields to passion contains touching the principle of Christian unity, we and the various outward causes which awaken it. And cannot wonder that it should come to naught, nor can

facts which the history of the times lays before us.

Sound, thoughtful, sober-judging, and well-instructed "May the Clergy take a part in public meetings, with Mr. and Mrs. Pyne, by whom we were treated with

be imposed upon by a theory which captivated the gence always to minister the Doctrine and Sacraments, senses and dazzled the imagination, - and who, in the and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath comselves and children by removing to Rama, and uniting with the Chippewas under Chief Yellowhead.

Isaac Yellowhead, (the nephew of the chief as I before and inventions.

In confirmation of the opinions we have the control of the people committed to your and inventions.

In confirmation of the opinions we have the control of the people committed to your and inventions. hour of temptation and trial, were likely to abandon manded, and as this Church and realm hath received

following passage from Bishop De Lancey's Conven- Still we would not be harsh with our brethren, thus, tional Address, from which some extracts were given as we must believe, led astray and deluded. Persuasion may have more weight with them than coercion "It is a curious fact, that, as far as I can learn, almost or severity; but if after all remonstrance, they perall the clerical seceders in this country, from the Church to Romanism, have been originally educated and trained in bodies not Protestant Episcopal.

The following is the result of my inquiries on the submerely have been the accident of the Establishment. and the local and temporal advantages it brings, which caused them to adopt the Church of England in preference to any of the many sects around them.

> We were unable in our last to publish the very interesting and well-written sketch of the late voyage of the Great Western Steamer, which will be found in another column. It is a document which well deserves to be placed on permanent record, because it

must always be read with instruction and moral benefit, as well as with the interest which a well-told tale inspires.

This manifestation of the wonders and terrors of the deep is often rendered the instrument, in the hands of Him who is pleased to work by the agency of his own creation, of renewing and quickening the sense of Christian duty and practice, when, from the world's gards and always will so always a neck of land which forms a bay, opposite to Capt. Vidal's farm, capable of being made, at a small expense, a safe and capacious harbour. whose lot it may be thus to experience his temporary

It would require the practised confidence of the scribed, were so fearful; and in the Christian, strong and confiding as his reliance may be upon the Father of mercies, it would not be courage but presumption to look with unshrinking eye or an undisturbed breast | Catholic. upon these signs of his anger and his might. The best assurance of nautical skill, and the strongest conviction of a vessel's strength, cannot, while the storm sweeps wildly by and the waters roll in mountain billows, remove the overpowering solemnity of the recol-lection that it is but a plank which separates us from lection that it is but a plank which separates us from

These feelings of awe and terror are more naturally awakened during such struggles of the winds and the sea; but should it not be remembered that not a day, nor perhaps an hour, passes in which our real peril is less? It may be that while this gallant vessel was thus, as it were, in mortal strife with winds and waves, and well nigh the whole ship's company had given themselves up for lost, hundreds upon land, while all around was peaceful and smiling, have by sudden accident been hurried into eternity. And while this sense of continual danger should keep us ever on the watch, it should teach us, too, that our sacrifices to God of a contrite and penitent spirit, of fervent prayer, and humble participation in the appointed pledges of salvation, should not be limited to a time when the tempest smites and the waves threaten to engulph us. These are like extorted vows and offerings, the offspring only of pressing and immediate terror, -as it were, the dregs and refuse of life bestowed upon the Lord. But rather than yield him thus the fitful offerings only of an agonized and terrorstricken heart, gladly should we give to Him the calm outpourings of a spirit even and habitual in its love letter from Mr. Sutherland, and others acting for the condepth of sin, and thus experiencing every day and hour the comfort of a quiet comm and the refreshment of obedience to his ordinances.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto has made its appearance, in pamphlet form, from the Diocesan Press .-We think that the Members of the Society will be pleased with its accuracy and neatness. The matter contained in the Appendix is very copious, and will be found to afford a large amount of useful and interesting information in regard to the condition of the Church in this division of the Province, and other Ecclesiastical subjects. As the Report itself has been already published in our columns it is unnecessary that we should make any remarks upon its contents.

Church Society for the Diocese of Quebec has been presented and read at their late General Meeting .-The following abstract from the Montreal Courier furnishes us with a brief statement of the affairs of the Society-in that portion of our Lord's vineyard:-

"We have received the Fourth Annual Report of the

Society, for the year 1845:— STATE OF THE FUNDS.			
Balance in the Bank of Montreal, 1st July, 1845	£334	13	4
July, 1845 Do, in Quebec Bank	269		
to be an insulating the state of the same	604	5	61
Received by Treasurer at Montreal since			
1st July, 1845	788	9	103
Received by Treasurer at Quebec	515	7	10
	£1908	3	3
Expenditure, consisting of grants made by the Central Board, Salaries of Trav- elling Missionaries, &c	898	12	4
Fund,	277	10	0
Invested in Quebec Bank Stock	307		
Balance in Bank	425		
	£1908	3	3
This account exhibits an increase of 1 Treasurer in Montreal, over those of last	eceipts	by of	th

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845.

(CONTINUED.) Friday, August 8 .- We were early on the road this morning, and reached Mr. Little's commodious and tidy inn before 8 o'clock, and there we made a most comfortable breakfast. Many remarks were passed upon the fearful storm of the previous night, and our haggard and fatigued appearance gave a sanction to our complainings of its fierceness; but by the Bishop it was characterized The correctness of this statement we have never seen impugned in any respectable or well-informed quarter:

Sir Culling is pale and restless, the Secretaries grave and controlled to increase the secretaries grave and controlled to be borne and to increase to patience. as for general and off-hand contradictions, based upon as for general and off-hand contradictions, based upon full of foreboding; while the leaders of the three sections and submission when, in God's wise Providence, they are sent. At 11 o'clock the service commenced, a large concopaian, to whose exertions we are principally indebted for the erection of the Church—a neat brick edifice placed upon a most eligible site given by the same gentleman.
We now proceeded to Fromefield. Here the congregation was very small, and 9 only were confirmed. The Bishop intended to visit the Sable Indians, whose village he thought not very far from Sarnia; but we discovered that it could not be reached in this direction except by water, and that by a route of not less than forty miles. this natural progress and effect of a transition state, we lament that a human device, thus palpably at vain individuals susceptible in a peculiar degree of these riance with the Divine appointments, should at once low of this, and the Bishop was therefore obliged to give it up. This he did with great reluctance, for he has a

being civilized through it, that they had attained the great power they now possessed. He then drew a parallel between the states of an industrious Christian, white or Indian, and the poor red man living in the darkness of superstition,—exposed to inclemencies and hardships, and, in a great measure, dependent for the very means of supporting existence on the state of the weather,—his chilto those in whom the principles of sound Churchmanship, and therefore of true religion, had not taken
the principles of sound Churchmanship, and therefore of true religion, had not taken
the principles of sound Churchmanship, and therefore of true religion, had not taken
the principles of sound Churchmanirregularity and the inconsistency in which they have
the part of this question, put to them at their
man of that name of considerable ability, but singular and
eccentric in his habits and opinions. He came many
years ago to establish a Society on the principle of common and mutual labour, and, as we understood, communibe improved upon by a theory which we stimulated the principles of sound Churchmanto those in whom the principles of sound Churchmanordination as Priests, they must be startled at the
principles of sound Churchmanirregularity and the inconsistency in which they have
been indulging:—"Will you give your faithful dilimon and mutual labour, and, as we understood, community of goods; being something in imitation of Mr. Owen's attempt at Harmony in the United States, but without openly abjuring Christianity. Mr. Owen's establishment has sunk into Socialism, the lowest and most corrupt of all modetn perversions of religion and morality; and if Mr. Jones's plan has not come to the same point of degradation, it is because most of his followers, perceiving its utter folly, soon deserted it; and as the neighbours and members of his family preserved their correct Christian principles, the evil took no root. In the mean time, a large and healthy settlement has grown up, comprising an intelligent population, which has no sympathy with ovel and corrupt theories, but are desirous, in the pious wish to worship God after the manner of their fathers, of

building a Church and procuring a resident clergyman.

The service here was held in a barn, there being no Church, and the congregation was numerous and attentive; many of whom were deeply affected when eleven individuals came forward to make a public profession of their faith, in that very place which had been intended for a nursery of infidelity. After service, we lunched with Mrs. Jones and several branches of the family, with Mrs. Jones and several branches of the family, together with some of the principal neighbours,—all intelligent and well-informed people, and far too wise to be long deceived by idle and unnatural schemes. The Bishop was much pleased with this visit, and is not without hope that an excellent parish will be formed out of this settlement.

We returned to Sarnia, eleven miles, to dine with Capt. Vidal, a brave seaman of the old school, who bears about him the marks of his heroism, as his conversation does of

xpense, a safe and capacious harbour.

The Rev. Mr. Riley, Chaplain to the American Garrison at Fort Gratiot, dined with us. He is, I believe, of Trinity College, Dublin, and a very pleasant and well-informed man. The Rubric, said one of the Clergy, directs the public baptism of infants to be used in the Church: what if there be no Church? In this country, the Bishop realised grown plane where Divine reprised. frown, will not forget or disregard it when the clouds have been dispersed and the sun of his mercy has broken out again.

Church: what if there be no Church: It has country the Bishop replied, every place where Divine service is performed may be considered, for this purpose, a Church, and the children can be brought forward after the second Lesson, as in a regular parish Church. There are, indeed, It would require the practised confidence of the any things meeting us in a new country like this, where the Church is but commencing her operations and may terrors of the deep which, during the storm thus de-terrors of the deep which, during the Christian strong dered as provided for in the Rubrics; and in such cases, the Bishop must use his best discretion, and guide him self, as far as he is able, in accordance with the spirit of the Church of England as a branch of the Church

Sunday, August 10 .- This day was appointed for the consecration of the Churches at Moore and Fromefield. The practice of solemnly dedicating to God those edifices which are built expressly for his worship, is very ancient, although no precise form has been handed down previous and the feasts of dedication were solemnized in every city, the Church having obtained peace through Constantine. It is much to be regretted that no form of prayer for the Consecration of Churches has been prepared by competent authority, and that it should be left to the Bishop to authority to be used on all occasions. It is an office of great beauty and solemnity, and must penetrate the hearts

f all who join in it with sincerity.

The congregation at Moore was larger than at the Confirmation, as a good many people had come from the American side, having never witnessed a Consecration. the service was both striking and sublime, being much struck with the appropriateness of the Psalms and Lessons selected for the occasion. Who, indeed, can hear the sublime prayer of Solomon, so full of piety, charity and wisdom, and not feel convinced that it was inspired?—And the sweet associations that accompany the short appeal to God in favour of the baptized, the confirmed, the communicant, the devout hearer of the Word, the married, the humble penitent, cannot fail to fill the honest heart with the purest emotions. At Fromefield the congregation was still very small, but much deep feeling was

publication. This request the Bishop very courteously declined, not having leisure to copy it; at the same time nient precedent. Mr. Pyne, the resident missionary on the River St. Clair, has had a good deal of intercourse with the Indians, who are settled on a portion of land which they have reserved in his immediate neighbour-hood; and like most persons who have had an intimate intercourse with them, he has acquired a strong affection for them, and thinks highly of their natural abilities.— One of their Chiefs, he said, belonging to Walpole Island, had kept him several hours discussing religious subjects; and although he granted that many of the Indian superstitions and ceremonies were open to objections, and could not easily be made to appear reasonable in the eyes of the Whites, yet he contended that they were not more open to animadversions than many parts of Christianity. He followed up this by bringing forward, with singular acuteness and metaphysical distinction, many of the same ob ections which were urged by the heathen against Chris we perceive that the usual Annual Report of the Lord's sufferings, the atonement, and the Trinity; but he did all this in good temper and with an avowed desire to read (for he had been at school) upon the subject. Since that time, he has become a Christian, and is not only fally convinced, but is able to give a reason for the faith he professes. Such a person may be rendered invaluable in bringing the truths of the Gospel with power to the minds of his brethren. It indeed frequently requires much address, as well as ability, to reply with any thing like satisfaction to the questions proposed by Indians, or to resolve the doubts and scruples with which they are at times

Monday, August 11.—On this day we proceeded to Warwick, twenty-four miles distant. Mr. Kingston, a very respectable gentleman from Ireland, who has purchased a large tract of excellent land in this township, and who visits it every summer to superintend its in provements, met us at his gate and gave us a cordial inviation to remain with him till next day, which we gladly accepted. Mr. Kingston is a warm friend of the Church, and has done much good in this neighbourhood: his charities, indeed, are extensive and administered in the most delicate and agreeable manner. He has now a large farm well cleared, and the greater part under good culti-

Tuesday, August 12.- Not knowing the state of the rada to Warwick, nor its exact distance from Sarnia, the Bishop had appointed 2, P.M., as the hour of service on this day. When we reached the Church, a note was received from the Rev. Arthur Mortimer, the Missionary of Adelaide, who has also charge of Warwick until a resi dent incumbent can be provided, stating that he was very unwell and unable to attend. The congregation was small, and only three came forward to be confirmed .-Yet, with an active and pious Missionary, the field, the backward, may soon be made to flourish and yield fruit; for we have many well disposed towards the Church in this township. A clergyman, possessing as we believe these qualifications, has recently been appointed to this station, with directions to visit the Sable Indians, who are only thirteen miles from Warwick Church; but he cannot enter immediately upon his duties. [He was enabled

to do so in the succeeding winter. - Ed. After service we took leave of Mr. Kingston, with a strong sense of his kind hospitality, and drove to Adelaide, the road being good and the country level. We stopped at Mrs. Westlake's, who keeps a comfortable inn, and who provided for us at this late hour an excellent dunner. Upon inquiring about the health of Mr. Morti-mer, we were glad to learn that he was much better.

(To be continued.)

The BAZAAR AT MOUNT PLEASANT, designed for the purpose of aiding the funds of All Saints' Church, was opened on Thursday the 8th instant. £57 were realized from the immediate sale of a part of the articles contributed, and it was expected that the sale of the remainder would raise the amount to £60 or £70.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Central Board met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to advertisement, at the National School House in this city, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese presiding, and continued in deliberation until a late hour of the evening, when, the business before them being transacted, the meeting was closed in the usual manner.—Berean.

The Rev. James Jones, Missionary at Stanbridge, re turned from England last Monday morning in the bark Dorothy; and proceeded to his mission in the afternoon of the same day. He has met with gratifying success in We lodged in the highest terms of the kindness which he has experienced on all hands in soliciting aid towards Church purposes in connection with his mission.—Ib, NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE BISHOP'S VISITATION .- From the Miramichi Gleaner and our city Chronicle we extract the subjoined no-tices of the recent visitation of the Lord Bishop of Fred-

On the evening of the 4th ult. his Lordship arrived at Boies Town where he was received and welcomed by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Rector of Miramichi, and the Rev. Mr. Hudson, visiting Missionary of the District. There being no Church in the settlement, his Lordship preached

on the following morning, at half-past nine o'clock, his Lordship, accompanied by the Clergy, reached a Missionary station at Ludlow, about twelve miles from Boile Town, where he proceeded to the Burial Ground, (the gift of Mr. F. McNamee,) which was solemnly set apart to re-ceive the bodies of the departed. The Confirmation service was then commenced in an unfinished dwelling house and the Bishop administered the ordinance to thirteen persons. During an address to the people his Lordship expressed his earnest hope that a Church would be ready for consecration on his next visit to their interesting set-

The Bishop and Clergy now continued their journey to Blackville, which they did not reach till near six o'clock. Here also the Burial Ground was rightly consecrated, and thirty candidates confirmed in the Church. A collection was afterwards made towards providing a Baptismal font of stone for the use of this Church. The Bishop afterwards set out for Nelson, and arrived about eleven o'clock at the inn of Mr. James McKie in that pa-

eleven o'clock at the inn of Mr. James McKie in that parish, where he spent the night.

On the following morning, his Lordship preached in the Church now building in that settlement, when a collection amounting to £18 10s. was made towards finishing the Church, which was subsequently increased by donations to £23. After service the Bishop set out for the Rectory house in Chatham, where his Lordship was entertained during his stay in Miramichi, by his friend and connexion the Rev. Mr. Bacon.

On Tuesday the 18th, the Bishop, accompanied by his Clergy, proceeded to Baies des Vents Settlements. At evening prayers in the Church of Saint John the Evangelist, twenty-three persons work confirmed by the Shop. Here also the alms of the people, amounting to £3 11s. 6d., were received by the Clergy to be expended in the Mr. Saturday, Sept. 19th, lat. 48 34, long. 37 43, at r.m., light airs from the S.E. and foggy, with light drizzling rain. 6d is refer the jubble of the jubble airs from the S.E. and foggy, with light drizzling rain. 6d is refer the jubble and fore spencer. At 6 set the single reefed main spencer and the square sails, with two refer to the topsail.

"At 8 r.m. the wind increasing and variable to the westward, took in the square sails, outer jib and main spencer. At 10 rb., freshening gales and ugly weather: sea getting up and toosing high. At midnight increasing gales and heavy squalls; took in the fore spencer, the outhaul having broken; in the case useless; hauled it down and set the fore staysal."

The above is an extract from the captain's log book, and gives an account of the commencement of the awful store staysal."

shop. Here also the aims of the people, allocating to 25 11s. 6d., were received by the Clergy to be expended in the purchase of a Baptismal font of stone. On the folowing morning his Lordship set out for Richibucto set-

On Thursday, Aug. 20, his Lordship confirmed nine persons in St. Margaret's Church, Richibuete, and on Friday thirteen in the Parish Church of Welford: in all Friday thirteen in the Parish Church of Welford: in all twenty-two persons in the Richibucto Mission, occupied by the Rev. T. De Wolf. On Sunday morning, thirty-seven individuals were confirmed in the Parish Church of Shediac, and in the afternoon, three, at St Alban's Church, Cocaigue, and on Friday following, three more at the Bend; in all forty-three persons in the Shediac Mission, which is under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis. On Monday, August 24th, his Lordship, after receiving the address of the Vestry assembled in St. Marceiving the address of the Vestry, assembled in St. Martin's Church, Shediac, for the purpose of presenting it, proceeded to the Madras School, accompanied by the members of the Church Corporation, and there examined the pupils, personally. The general attainments of the pupils, and more particularly their knowledge of the Scriptures and Prayer Book, afforded his Lordship much services and prayer Book and prayer Book afforded his Lordship much services and prayer Book afforded his Lordship much services and prayer Book and pray ceiving the address of the Vestry, assembled in St. Maratification. On Tuesday nine persons were confirmed prepare the breakfast table, and both then and throughout St. Mark's Church, Westmorland, three of whom reday were obliged to content themselves with bringing and at St. Mark's Church, Westmorland, three of whom received the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, at his Lordship's ticles of food as were most convenient, to those who felt and pands, after the 2nd lesson of the morning service, and disposition to eat. previous to the administration of Confirmation. On Wednesday Divine Service was performed at Bay of Verte, and during that service a child was baptised by the Bishop. The Mission containing these two churches is vacant, but visited occasionally by the Rev. G. Towns-Thursday morning nine individuals were confirmed in the Parish Church of Sackville, and in the afternoon, fifteen the Church at Dorchester, making twenty-four in all. n the Sackville Mission, occupied by the Rev. J. Black, The Bishop was attended in this part of the visi tation, of which an imperfect sketch is now given, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rev. J. Black, A.M., Rev. G. Townshend, A.B., Rev. W. Scovil, A.M., of Norton, Rev. J. Cooper, A.B., of P. E. Island, who took part in the vari-

is services.

His Lordship returned to Fredericton on Monday last from his Eastern Visitation, much pleased with the beau-ty and agricultural prospects of this part of the province, ing deeply the spiritual destitution wh where presented itself in this extensive portion of his

His Lordship was accompanied from Sackville by the Rev. Wm. Scovil, with whom he visited the new and flourishing County of Albert; and although his Lordship's visit was wholly unexpected, the inhabitants of Hopewell and Harvey testified their esteem by many acts of kindness. There being no Church either at Hopewell or Hillsborough, the members of the Baptist congregation kindly offered his Lordship the use of their chapel, of

Church at the English Settlement, visited the Parishes of Waterborough and Canning, Grand Lake; and on Sunday last held confirmation at White's Point in the morning, and crossed the Lake to Canning in the afternoon. His Lordship has now visited the whole of his Diocese from Grand Manan to the Grand Falls on the one side, to Campbell Town, twenty miles above Dalhousie on the other, and during his recent visitation has travelled 930 miles, delivered twenty-four addresses, and confirmed 333

Excellent addresses, couched in respectful and affectionate language, were presented to his Lordship, at al-most every station and church which he visited, and his reception was everywhere of such a nature as mu been most gratifying to his feelings.—St John's Courier.

On Sunday last, 20th instant, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, held an Ordination in Christ's Church, Fredericton, when the Rev. Richard Simonds, A.M., of King's College, Windsor, was admitted to the holy office of Deacon, and the Rev. Noah Disbrow, and the Rev. W. L. Ketchum, both of King's College, Fredericton, were admitted to the holy order of Priesthood.

The Bishop was assisted by the Venerable the Arch-leacon Coster, and the Rev. E. J. Roberts, of Kingsclear. His Lordship preached a most interesting and appropriate Sermon, from Luke v., verses 27 to 32, to a large and attentive congregation .- Chronicle.

Church of St. John's, destroyed by the fire. From late accounts it appears that the subscriptions for this object were proceeding very satisfactorily. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted £2,000 the Rev. Mr. Coleridge, at Eton College, collected £1,200 in a fortnight, and altogether we understand that contributions to the amount of upwards £6,000 have been received. This, with the sums contributed here are also as a sunder the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the s be amply sufficient for the erection of a church, suitable for a rapidly increasing population, and of such elegant architecture as to be an ornament to the town. John's Courier.

UNITED STATES.

A NOBLE EXPERIMENT.—On Friday morning last, the Right Rev. Bishop Henshaw consecrated St. Andrew's Church, in the city of Providence, to the worship and service of Almighty God, according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Church is located in a section of the city which

has been quite destitute of the services of the sanctuary, and is moreover, increasing the population as rapidly, perhaps, as any other part of the town. No congregation has been collected and no Episcopal services had been held there previous to the consecration of the church, and we believe that there is scarcely a family connected with our communion, in the vicinity of the new church. The church has been built, the minister has been appointed, with the view to gathering a congregation, and establishing a permanent parish, on the principle of having all the

There is but little doubt but the zealous missionary will find an ample field for the successful exercise of the office of the ministry. We doubt not that the issue of this ex-periment will fully prove the truth of the position, that we have only to go forward in faith, to establish the Church in its integrity, without embarrassment, under the faithful ministrations of humble, holy, devoted, and able min-

in St. Andrew's Church, for the support of its minister.
We hope that God may so bless the labours of our reverend brother, that it will soon be found necessary to intheir Creator." crease the dimensions of the church, in order to accommodate those who desire to attend upon his ministry .-Witness.

NEW LONDON.—We hear with pleasure that the Parish at New London are about to erect a new Church in room of the old, but venerable one, of which Seabury was Rector so long. We have the greatest confidence in the taste and judgment of that parish, and its worthy Rector; but we beg leave to remind them that all Connecticut has an interest in that Church, and expects from them a building worthy of their historical importance, and of the interest with which everything relating to the memory of Seabury, is more and more regarded. We know indeed that their designs are liberal and generous; nor do we write their designs are liberal and generous; nor do we write

to spur them to anything beyond what they intend to do; but only to assure them how deep an interest we feel in their Church, and how happy we are that a substantial building is to be erected. Is it too much to hope that the remains of the first American Bishop will now receive appropriate appropriate and the substantial building is to be erected. ceive appropriate sepulture under the chancel of the new Church; and that a monument will be erected near it, with as elegant and classic an epitaph as that which commemorates Bishop Jarvis, at New Haven? If such a project be set on foot we venture to say, that the whole Diocese would be glad to contribute to the erection of such a memorial, provided the Parish will consent, and forward the design.— The Calendar.

THE GREAT WESTERN'S PASSAGE. (From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

The gallant steamship appears to have encountered a sortial on her passage from Liverpool; an ordeal, her successful struggle with which proves her admirable qualities as a sea-bost. The following account has been drawn up, it will be seen, by committee of the passengers :-

Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1846. The steamship Great Western, B. R. Mathews, Esq., commander, left Liverpool at 4 o'clock, P. M., having on board one hundred and twenty-six passengers, captain, five officers, five engineers and seventy-four crew, in all two hundred and

The weather generally was pleasant for the season of the year, and our progress good, averaging 200 miles a day. Saturday, Sept. 19th, lat. 48 34, long. 37 43, at P.M., light

gives an account of the commencement of the awful storic which the Great Western surmounted on her passage from Liverpool to New York; one so terrific during its continuance, and marked by such a signal deliverance in the end, that it should be carefully related. "Sunday, 20th, at 40 minutes part 2, A.M.," continues the log, "split the fore stay sail; took in the remains of it and laft

to, under hare poles."

"The sea rising frightfully, and breaking over and against the ship. At 4, the wind increased to a heavy storm, and the srunning most furiously at the ship. The wind veering to the trough of the sea, rendered our situation more critical, agreat quantity of water got into the engine room, from the store that the state of the sea, rendered out to the state of the state o breaking over the ship, which was pumped out by the lee pump.

Sunday morning most of the passengers assembled in

"11 o'clock A.M.—A heavy sea broke over the fore part the starboard wheel house or paddle box, which started the house and large iron life boat from their fastenings, and was them to leeward, and with much difficulty they were temporally

To understand this, the reader must bear in mind that the aft, and two in the waist or the middle of the ship; att, is the lower story or cabin, above it, the saloon, the roof of covering of which is the quarter deck, and may for the purpose of description, be considered a third story. In the waist of middle, the lower story is occupied by the engine room, to roof or covering of which is the main deck. In the centre, as placed the chimney, gallies and ice house. The various office appertaining to the stewards and police of the ship, at the side, and the story is onen above; and proposited by the wheel-houses and appertaining to the stewards and police of the ship, at the said This part is open above; and protected by the wheel-houses and sides of the ship, which rise to the height of 14 feet. The wind of the paddle box is about 12 feet. The ice house control some seven or eight tons of ice, and was fastened by cleets as staunchions. Let the reader imagine the force of the said the height of the wave, which, rising over the paddle struck the ice house and the large iron life boat above it, typic struck the ice house and the large iron life boat above into the said to the said the said to the said the said to the said the said the said to the said the said to the said th

struck the ice house and the large iron life boat above it, to ed them from their fastenings, breaking the ice house into pieces, ripping off the planks, crushing the starboard companies way, and only prevented from making a clear breach in the side of the ship by a sudden lurch to port. Meantime the wind howled most rightfully through the rigging. "At 11 o'clock and 15 minutes A.M. attempted to "ear ship

kindly offered his Lordship the use of their chapel, of whiteholds and 15 minutes a.m. attempted to wear ship to get her on the other tack, (thinking she would be easier,) as whiteholds and the ship ternoon.

The following week, his Lordship of the ship ternoon. The following week, his Lordship after encouraging feet. Therefore let her come to again. In the mean time to '11, 30, A.M. The lee quarter boats were torn from the

vits by a heavy lee lurch of the ship, bending the davits, test

Word was passed among the passengers that two of our boats were gone, and the others were likely to follow, the day vits and bolts beginning to give. But not a remark was male; vits and spoke to the other only through the eye. And the omit each spoke to the other only through the eye. And the spoke to the other only through the eye. And the spoke to the other spoke to the whole company told how sent sibly all felt themselves in the very presence of the King of Terrors, uncertain of their doom. Terrors, uncertain of their doom.

It was wonderful to see how a few short hours changed the

tinctions incident to so large a company, varying in social position, citizens of almost all countries, and professing different creeds, yet, in the presence of so imminent danger, all distinguished the countries of the countri ondition and feelings of all on board. The grades an stood together in the court of the great leveller, Death. this intense feeling which bound us together as one, came also another of an an opposite and repelling character. Every heat was deeply occupied with its individual griefs and memories, if not another shared the peril. Home, with its loved one, and a thousand observable of the state of the and a thousand cherished bopes and joys, rose fresh to the ries, and with a power like the storm, swept over the mind and left it like the coars.

and with a power like the storm, swept over the limit it like the ocean, tempest tost and troubled.

"See," said a gentleman to me, "no one converses, no one reads—all are engaged, each with his own thoughts; and if my wife and children were here, I confess, my feelings would my wife most distressing character." "But," said I, suffer in your loss." "Very true; yet it is only a question of time, and, whether sooner or later, God's will be done.

The log conveys to the reader some idea of the state of he ship and effects of the storm on Sunday at noon. Its effect on those below can best be given in the words of a gentleman who remained the greater converse in the words of a gentleman. who remained the greater part of the time in the cabin:

"To convey an idea of the appearance of all around is out of my power. In the words of Sheridan, 'the tempest roared all the terror of its glory.' The atmosphere was surcharged with a thick green random and the terror of the sheridan and the same random r with a thick spray, rendering a look far out to sea imposs
The wind howled, roared and bellowed, like the constant terings of the thunder cloud. Huge waves, of tremendous height and volume, rose in mad display around the ship, threst ening every moment to break over us amidships and crush threst vessel. Sea after sea, striking us with terrific noise, caused the gallant ship to stop for an instant, tremble and shake every timber from her stem to her stern post; reeling and lurching, tossed to and fro, again would she gather fresh strength, and with her wheels half hid in the wild waters, again and again recieve the thundering blows of an element

seemed armed for our destruction.

"The sails on the yard, strongly secured by ropes and gas kets, were blown from their furls and streamed out to leews in ribbons. But all this was as nothing. About 1 P.M., whi most of us were seated in agonizing suspense in the lower cable holding fast to the tables and settees, a sea struck the vester and a tremendous crash was heard on deck. Instantly cabin was darkened, and torrents of water came pouring do

upon us through the skylights.
"Scarcely had the waters reached the floor when all in the isters of the word, to ensure its success in communities where the great mass of the people are strangers to its services, if not absolutely hostile to its institutions.

The Apostolic plan of weekly offerings is to be adopted in St Andrews (March 2018). never again be heard by me. Several fainted—others clasped their hands in mute despair, while many called aloud up

The crash to which the writer alludes was caused by tearing up of the benches and other wood work on the quarted deck. These were hurled with violence against the skylight by the same sea which broke the windows of the saloon, d ing the berths on the larboard side, driving out the affright occupants, while it smashed by its weight the glass over

main cabin, and thus forced its way below.

This was a period of intense emotion. I was sitting in the upper saloon, striving to protect some ladies from injury-violent-were the shocks of the vessel, though firmly braced, was with great difficulty we could prevent ourselves being hurled from our seats, and dashed with such violence again