SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE.

On Thursday last, being the day appointed for the public examination of the several Sunday Schools in connection with the Church of England in this Parish, we repaired at an early hour, amid troops of children in Sunday attire, and parents and teachers with cheerful faces, to the Sunday School Room in the basement of Christ's Church. This spacious apartment was filled to overflowing, and we computed that there could be little less than three hundred children present. The arrangement of the forms for the children, and the seats for the spectators, was judicious and convenient, and the proceedings throughout were conducted with great propriety and decorum. They commenced by the whole assemblage uniting in singing the Morning Hymn, after which prayers were read, and then the examination of the different classes—from the smallest children who could not read a word, to the highest proficient in the School. The answering was highly satisfactory, and in a few particular instances deserving of extraordinary commendation. The subjects were elementary questions on Scripture History, the Church of England catechism, and a portion of the Gospel of St, Luke.

Before distributing the prizes, an abundant supply of which were glistening before longing eyes, the Rev. Mr. Geddes addressed the children and their teachers,—expressing the happiness he felt in witnessing the scene before him, and congratulating them upon the abundant success which, under the blessing of God, had been permitted to attend their labours. He bore a warm testimony to the value of Sunday School instructions,—signal proofs of which he had witnessed in seasons of death and family afflictions, (for many little children they knew were carried off by death every year,) and the prayers and hymns they had learned in the Sunday School were at such times a source of the greatest comfort and delight. He referred to the desponding state of things when he first came among them as their pastor—his first congregation scarcely numbering 30 or 40 souls—a striking contrast to what was there exhibited in the assemblage of nearly 300 of the lambs of his flock. Well might he exclaim with Jacob of old, "With my staff I passed over this Jordan and now I am become two bands,"—for at present there were in active and successful operation no less than four Sunday Schools in connection with our venerable Church—one in Christ's Church, a second at the building used as a custom-house for the children around the Port, and two others, in the Southern and Western extremities of the City, at the residence of private individuals, to whom he felt greatly indebted for their indefatigable and zealous exertions,—indeed to all the superintendents and teachers he begged to tender his warmest acknowledgements,—they were his fellow-labourers and had rendered good and faithful service to the sacred and interesting cause in which they were associated. Theirs was a most pleasing duty—that of instilling into the minds of children the precious truths of God's holy word, which are able to make them wise unto salvation, and into their hearts the love of that Saviour who died for them on the cross, and who further testified his tender affection by that winning invitation—"Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." His own feelings were the more interested in the scene before him, because a large number of those dear children had been baptized by his own hands. They were his spiritual children and his yearned over them with a father's affection and love. He heart's desire and prayer to God for them was, that they might be saved—he exhorted them, therefore, to persevere in the right path, and concluded with expressing a fervent hope that at the last great examination day, when parents and children, teachers and pupils, should all undergo the scrutiny of the Most High—they might all be included in the gracious invitation—"Come ye blessed children of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world" and that approving sentence—"Well done good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

After the Address, about 150 prizes were distributed, with a few words of commendation to the most deserving, and the whole assemblage were then invited to partake of some refreshments prepared for them, on the lawn in front of the Rector's residence—where, a Committee of Ladies, (teachers in the Sunday School) had been busy in their preparations. Extensive tables had been erected under the Shade, and these were abundantly supplied with every variety of refreshments—the contributions of the Ladies belonging to this Congregation, who took care that ample provision should be made for the comfort of their numerous little friends. The appearance presented at this stage of the proceedings to a spectator, was exceedingly interesting and picturesque. Three hundred little children seated on a sloping lawn, under the ample shade of two noble willow-trees, the girls ranged in semi-circular form along the brow, and the boys reclining at the foot of the declivity, with the well-stored tables in the centre, and a numerous assemblage of spectators—a more pleasing picture can scarcely be imagined. A blessing having been asked by the Rector—the Teachers plied their joyful labours in waiting upon the children and ministering to their wants,—and happy faces and merry voices on all sides, testified that nothing was wanting to complete the enjoyment of the day. Among the spectators outside the enclosure were a multitude of poor children, who seemed to be surveying with wishful eye, the repast of their more fortunate little fellow-creatures. A praiseworthy anxiety was at once manifested by both Teachers and Children, that there should be no unhappy feelings to mar the joyfulness of the occasion, and abundant provisions were immediately conveyed to them, and distributed with an air of cheerful satisfaction, which seemed to say—"it is more blessed to give than to receive." The repast ended, the children were allowed to play and amuse themselves about the ground for an hour or two, and then they were again assembled in the lawn, and invited to join in singing a hymn to the praise and glory of God:—

"Happy the child whose tender years,
Receive instructions well.

Arose from many voices, and all seemed to appropriate feelingly to themselves the concluding verse—

Let the sweet words of pray'r and praise,
Employ my youngest breath;
Thus I'm prepared for longer days.
Or fit for early death.

—*Hamilton Gazette.*

ENGLAND.

Decrease of Dissent in England.—A contemporary, (the *Telegraph*) mentions a few facts on this subject, which proves a great decrease in the attendance at the Dissenting places of worship in Devonport—so much so, indeed, as to make it difficult to maintain the buildings, and to keep the trusts free from debt. We give a brief recapitulation of them below without comment: the rental of the Wesleyan Chapel, in Ker-street, has fallen off more than twenty-five per cent.; and that of the chapels in the same connexion, at Morris-street and at Newpassage also, to nearly a like amount. At the Rev. W. Pyer's chapel, in Mount-street, the expenses are only met by breaking in upon the funds which the founders wisely ordained should accumulate for its re-purchase on the expiration of the fixed term on which the site was granted. The other Dissenting chapels are nearly all in a similar state of decline, with only two exceptions—that of the Rev. T. Horton, in Morice square, which is accounted for in some measure by the fact that, since the death of the Rev. W. Wilcocks, the chapel in Pembroke-street has passed into other hands, and a considerable portion of the congregation added to that of the Rev. Mr. Horton. The other exception is that of the Princess-street chapel; but even here there the decrease in the demand for accommodation is felt. We understand it has been suggested by several of the proprietors of St. Aubin's Episcopal Church, in this town, to relinquish their interest, with a view to its being made a distinct church. In the event of such an arrangement, a large portion of the building would be appropriated to "free sittings."—*Plymouth Times.*

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Europa.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

From Liverpool. 2nd September.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 14.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at New York this morning, at 8 o'clock, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 2nd instant.

Liverpool Grain Markets, Sept. 2.—American *Wheat* 8s. to 9s. per 70lbs. Holders are satisfied with 33s. to 34s for very best Canadian *Flour*. Indeed the latter price is hardly obtainable, whilst both *Indian Corn* and *Corn Meal* are cheaper; the former not being more than 32s. to 34s. per quarter, and the latter about 16s. to 17s. per barrel.

Accounts from Paris state that four more journals have been suppressed, and others threatened. The journalists presented an indignant protest to the National Assembly.

The National Assembly decided, by a large majority, to prosecute Caussidiere and Louis Blanc, for the part they took in the insurrection. Both have escaped. Louis Blanc is in England. Caussidiere's whereabouts is unknown.

Paris is rife with rumours of impending insurrection, and the strictest military precautions are adopted by the Government.

The Government sent four thousand troops and several ships of war to Venice, and orders have been given to station an additional French army of seventy thousand on the Alpine frontiers, to be marched to the assistance of Italy in case the former should need assistance.

No warrant was issued against Ledru Rollin.

Louis Phillippe has applied to the French Government for his private funds.

Lord John Russell has made a tour of personal inspection to the Chartist districts of England.

In Manchester and adjoining towns numerous arrests have been made; and five of the leading Chartists sentenced to fifteen months hard labour in prison.

Dr. McDowall, a Chartist leader, is convicted of treason.

Austria has accepted the mediation of England and France, and expressed a hope that, through the intervention of the Germanic powers, peace may ensue.

The Germanic Assembly is engaged in discussing the constitution.

There had been a serious riot at Berlin.

All is quiet in Ireland. O'Gormon has positively escaped to France.

From our English Files.

LOSS OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH," IN THE RIVER MERSEY, ON THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1848.

The *Ocean Monarch*, 1,400 tons burthen, left the Mersey early on Thursday, with about two hundred and eighty souls on board, including the crew and passengers. We discharged the pilot about eight o'clock. No incident worthy of note occurred until we arrived off the Ormshead, at which time it was nearly twelve o'clock. Orders were given to tack ship, and while hauling the main yard it was stated, that one of the steerage passengers had made a fire in one of the ventilators without reflection. I immediately sent the steward and another man to extinguish the fire, and bring up the delinquent who had made it. Immediately after this one of the cabin passengers came on deck and stated, that the cabin was full of smoke, which was coming from below. On hearing this I ran down to ascertain the position of affairs, and found that the ship was actually on fire. I then hurried back to the deck and gave orders to have water poured upon it, and directed that the ship should be kept before the wind in order to lessen the draft, but the flames, with a rush, almost as instantaneous as lightning, burst forth, and in less than five minutes the whole stern of the ship was completely enveloped in the fiery element. I then gave orders to have the ship brought to the wind. All was now a scene of the utmost confusion, noise and disorder. My orders could not be heard. Despair had seized almost every soul on board. The scene which presented itself was most awful to contemplate, much more to look upon.

The flames were bursting with immense fury from the stern and centre of the vessel. So great was the heat in these parts that the passengers, male and female, men, women, and children crowded to the forepart of the vessel. Their piercing, heart-rending shrieks for aid were carried across the dark blue waves. In their maddened despair, women jumped overboard with their offspring in their arms, and sunk to rise no more.—Men followed their wives in frenzy, and were lost. Groups of men, women, and children also precipitated themselves into the water in the vain hope of self-preservation, but the waters closed over many of them for ever, and fearfully realized the inspired declaration, that "in the midst of life we are in death." In vain did I entreat and beg of the passengers to be composed. I pointed out to them that there were several vessels around us, and that, if they preserved order, they would all be saved; that although the case was desperate it was not hopeless. It was of no avail. Howls of lamentations, and cries for help, were the only answers which I could obtain to my entreaties. Finding that every effort which I made was unavailing, and that nothing could be done to avoid the total destruction of the ship, in consequence of my orders not being heard, I directed that the anchors should be let go, so as to allow the ship to get her head to the wind, and thus, if possible, confine the flames to the stern. In a few minutes the mizen mast went overboard—a few minutes more and the main mast shared the same fate.—There yet remained the fore-mast. As the fire was making its way to the fore part of the vessel, the passengers and crew, of course, crowded still further forward. To the jib-boom they clung in clusters as thick as they could pack—even one lying over another. At length the fore-mast went overboard, snapping the fastenings of the jib-boom, which, with its load of human beings, dropped amidst the most heart-rending screams, both of those on board, and those who were falling into the water.—Some of the poor creatures were enabled again to reach the vessel, others floated away on spars, but many met with a watery grave.

Meantime I gave orders to get the ship's boats afloat. Two were got overboard, and while in the act of getting the other ready, and cutting away the lashings, the fire reached them, and they were immediately enveloped in flames. On seeing this the passengers became more unmanageable than ever. It was a painful moment. The shrieks of terror and alarm baffle all description. Maddened by despair, and in the vain hope of being rescued they knew not how, numbers again jumped overboard. Seeing their sad plight, and the awful sacrifice of life which was going on, despite of every effort which I made, I gave directions to throw every moveable article overboard, so that those who left might cling by them until help arrived.

The *Queen of the Ocean* Yacht was the first to come to her assistance. Her owner Mr. Thomas Littledale, with whom were Sir Thomas Hesketh, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Palk, and Mr. Aufrere, ordered the boat to be lowered, and proceeded with alacrity and zeal, aided by the gentlemen named and the crew of his craft, to pick up all within their reach. I may just here observe the last thing I did was to throw over a topgallant yard, made fast with a rope to keep it along side. The carpenter and one or two of the men assisted me to do this, and I then told those who could hear me to jump overboard and cling to the spar. A good many obeyed my directions. At this time I was surrounded on all sides, both fore and aft, by the flames, and seeing no possible chance of escape, if I remained for a moment longer, I followed the spar I had sent overboard. Several seized hold of the same spar. I entreated some of them to let go, or all would perish and shewed them the example by swimming to a plank, by which I was enabled to sustain myself for about half an hour in the water, when I was picked up by the *Queen of the Ocean.*

The Brazillian steam frigate *Affonso*, the *Prince of Wales*, coasting steamer, and the New York packet-ship *New World*, after some time came up and rendered effective assistance.

The *Queen of the Ocean* remained along side till 3 o'clock. At that time the vessel was burnt near to the water's edge and there were only a few of the passengers on board, several boats being along side endeavouring to take them off.

Finding that the yacht could do no more, Mr. Littledale ordered her to start for Liverpool, where we arrived about seven o'clock in the evening.

Although I did not see the part taken by the officers and distinguished party on board the Brazilian frigate, yet I am bound to return them my grateful thanks for the very laudable and successful efforts in rescuing the lives of so many human beings from a watery grave, or the still more fearful death by fire. Of Mr. Littledale, and his company and crew, I know not how to speak; their conduct is beyond all praise. May he in whose hands are the issues of life and death, grant them in another and a better world the full reward which such philanthropy and benevolent conduct eminently deserves.

Of the origin of the fire I cannot at present say. My mind has not yet become sufficiently composed as to enable me to investigate with accuracy the probability of the various conjectures which are afloat. At present I am inclined to say that it arose from some of the passengers smoking in the steerage, contrary to orders.

The *Ocean Monarch* had a very valuable cargo, the freight of which, together with the passage money, amounted to about £2,600.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Commander of the *Ocean Monarch.*

The following appropriate remarks are from the *Berean*:—

It is highly satisfactory to learn that the greatest sympathy was manifested at Liverpool towards the sufferers, and a subscription for a supply of their wants was opened, with a very liberal commencement.

It will probably escape the notice of some readers, that the writer of the above letter has fallen into a mistake which, we believe is not at all uncommon, and the correction of which may give occasion to a thankful sense of the value of our Church formularies. The words from our burial service: "In the midst of life we are in death," which Capt. Murdoch calls "an inspired declaration," are not a passage from Scripture.—The truth expressed in them, no doubt, is eminently scriptural, and the wording in point of Saxon purity and rhythm, so perfect, that we do not wonder it should so readily be retained, so often] quoted, and thence assumed to be actually a Scripture passage. We have read—and it is no incredible story—of a preacher's having composed a sermon on the same words, and thinking himself perfectly prepared for his pulpit-duty, until he remembered that his congregation would expect chapter and verse of his text to be given out; and when he searched for these, he discovered that his discourse wanted a Bible-text.

It is our earnest wish, and we cherish the hope with the writer, tha the individuals who came to the ship with so much promptitude and self-denial will meet with their reward in a better world, though we do not adopt the sentiment which the excess of his feelings of gratitude towards them draws from his pen, that any amount of "philanthropy and benevolent conduct" *deserve* reward at the hands of God.

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 16th Sept., 1848.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:—

The Hon. James Leslie to be Secretary of the Province of Canada, in the place and stead of the Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, resigned.

William Hamilton Merritt, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada.

The Hon. William Hamilton Merritt to be President of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada, in the place and stead of the Hon. James Leslie, appointed Secretary of this Province.

The Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan to be one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in and for that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, in the place and stead of the Hon. Jonas Jones deceased.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Legislative Council, the Honourable Frederick Auguste Quesnel, of the City of Montreal.

Eclipse of the Moon.—One of the most magnificent lunar eclipses it has ever been our fortune to witness occurred during the night of Tuesday last. Before the eclipse commenced the Heavens were unusually clear and brilliant, and the moon shone with more than ordinary lustre. At about a quarter past eleven o'clock she entered the earth's penumbra, and gradually assumed a reddish misty appearance, which continually increased as she approached the umbral cone. At about twelve o'clock the colour of the moon was that of a cannon ball heated to a dull red colour, here and there slightly clouded; the darker the shadow, into which she slowly progressed, the more brilliant did the stars and planets appear, while at intervals shooting stars leaving trains of light in their rear added to the singularity of the scene. No pencil could paint the dull and murky appearance presented by the moon just before she became totally eclipsed. If superstition still held the sway over men's minds, which she did in the days of Columbus, strange and fearful would have been the feelings excited in their breasts at the sight of so appalling a spectacle. The "moon turned into blood" seemed strikingly realized, the "Host of Heaven" presented. Slowly emerging from her murky shroud "she re-assumed her native lustre," and after an obscuration of more than four hours, became once more the Queen of night, in skies which Canada alone possesses.—*Colonist.*

RETURN of the Average Amount of Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of Upper Canada during the period from the 1st of March, 1848, to the 31st August, 1848, in conformity with the Act 6th Victoria, Chap. XXVII.

MONTH ENDING.

LIABILITIES.	31st March, 1848.	30th April, 1848.	31st May, 1848.	30th June, 1848.	31st July, 1848.	31st Aug., 1848.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Promissory Notes in Circulation, not bearing interest	183,012 0 0	183,577 3 0	162,781 0 0	148,375 5 0	158,935 15 0	130,699 10 0
Bills of Exchange in Circulation, not bearing interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills and Notes in Circulation, bearing interest	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
Balances due to other Banks	26,272 15 7	31,621 2 6	36,071 3 7	46,066 12 6	54,165 15 6	53,059 19 6
Balances due to the Provincial Bank	82,691 1 3	78,434 18 11	78,480 10 1	82,880 8 1	55,739 16 5	55,739 16 3
Cash Deposites, not bearing interest	18,611 4 6	26,246 13 10	27,090 0 4	26,035 4 9	12,292 14 1	10,240 3 9
Balances due to other Banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cash Deposites, bearing interest	321,467 1 4	319,870 0 3	304,422 14 0	298,867 10 4	293,156 5 0	269,133 9 6
Total average Liabilities	717,594 12 8	716,650 6 1	704,980 18 4	688,953 7 11	684,766 13 4	656,158 10 3
ASSETS.						
Coin and Bullion	46,681 19 0	51,398 14 2	42,562 6 0	26,060 7 0	44,600 13 10	40,513 14 0
Landed and other Property of the Bank	26,553 15 8	21,527 0 8	21,634 10 8	26,342 12 9	26,848 2 9	26,848 2 9
Government Securities	12,717 18 9	12,717 18 9	10,497 18 9	10,497 18 9	10,497 18 9	10,497 13 1
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	9,169 2 7	18,411 5 3	12,832 10 0	12,279 18 3	8,765 8 11	4,355 7 7
Balances due from other Banks	26,338 14 11	17,633 17 2	15,508 12 8	20,035 9 1	13,860 0 0	4,355 7 7
Balances of Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Bank not included under the foregoing heads	601,303 8 9	569,981 10 1	602,085 0 3	589,477 1 9	575,245 7 1	562,088 14 1
Total average Assets	717,594 12 8	716,650 6 1	704,980 18 4	688,953 7 11	684,766 13 4	656,158 10 3

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, 1st September, 1848.

Provincial Parliament.—It is now generally supposed, that the Provincial Legislature will meet early in November. I quite agree with the *Herald*, that no Canadian ministry ever met Parliament with so much material for statemanship to work on. There are several measures to be brought forward of the greatest importance, viz.: the College Question in Upper Canada, and the Judicature in Lower Canada, together with the proposed reforms in the Registry Laws. The session will also be of interest in so far as regards the working of the Papineau party. At present, in the political world, there is nothing worthy of recording.—*Corresp. Mercury.*

The *Newfoundland Courier* remarks:—"Were the five British Colonies united into one, with the Capital at Quebec, and a Railroad extending from Halifax to Sandwich, the United Colony would contain one-fourth of the total population of all the British Colonies; and with the principles of self-government in vigorous operation, based on the responsibility to the local Legislature of the Governor's advisers, the business of the Colonial office, as far as North America is concerned, would be immensely reduced and simplified, and the importance of our numbers and position might fairly entitle us to an Under Secretary for ourselves.

Comet—The long-expected periodic comet of 1264 and 1556 has been discovered in the constellation Auriga by Dr. Peterson of Altona. It is described as small but bright, and easily observed. By its positions on the 7th and 10th August, it would appear that it passed its perihelion on the last week in July, and is now descending to the southern hemisphere.

A French engineer, named Ferdinand, has submitted to the Academy of sciences a plan for the construction of a floating tunnel from Calais to Dover. This tunnel is to contain the wires of an electric telegraph, and is to be large enough to allow the passage of small locomotive engines and carriages for the conveyance of travellers.

By a reference to the Buffalo papers of last week, we find the freight of a barrel of flour from that city to Albany is 50 cents, and from Albany to New York 10 cents—making 60 cents to New York, or 3s. per barrel. The freight to *Liverpool* from New York was last week 3s. per barrel, and *much more* to the Clyde, or to any Irish port,—1s. per bushel for Corn being charged from New York to an Irish port—being equal to about 5s. per barrel. Taking the lowest rate, however, we find it cost, last week, 6s. to send a barrel of flour from Buffalo to *Liverpool* via New York—and from 7s. to 8s. to the Clyde or to Ireland. The rate of freight, last week, from Hamilton and Toronto to Montreal, was 1s. 6d. per barrel of flour; from Montreal to Liverpool or the Clyde 4s. 3d. per barrel—making the cost from Toronto to Liverpool 5s. 9d. per barrel, against 6s., 7s., and 8s. via New York to Liverpool, the Clyde or Ireland.—*Ib.*

Cheap Postage.—Steerage passengers are now carried by the mail steamers between Quebec and Montreal for 7½d. The postage of a letter, carried by the same steamers, costs 9d. or 20 per cent. more than the carrying of a man, and yet we are told the steamers are making money by carrying passengers at the above rate.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Among the numerous prizes awarded at the New York State Agricultural Fair, held lately at Buffalo, long lists of which have been published in the Buffalo papers, we find, under one of the classified heads, prizes for "foreign stock," and it affords us pleasure to note, that the most important prizes in this list have been awarded to Canadians. The Fair being one which peculiarly appertained to the State of New York, articles entered for competition from other States of the Union, were regarded as foreign, as well as those entered from Canada; so that under the "foreign stock" head, we find prizes awarded to parties from Ohio, Vermont, Massachusetts and Illinois, as well as to parties from Canada. The following prizes were awarded to parties from this Province:—

Best Bull, one year old, short horn, N. Davis, Toronto, diploma and ten dollars.

Best Bull, two years old, Ayrshire, James Dougall, Amherstburgh, diploma and fifteen dollars.

Best Heifer, two years old, Ayrshire, James Dougall, Amherstburg, diploma and fifteen dollars.

Best Bull Calf, Ayrshire, James Dougall, Amherstburg, diploma and five dollars.

Best Cow, over three years old, Ayrshire, J. R. Ewart, Dundas, diploma and twenty-five dollars.

2nd do. do. do. do., J. B. Ewart, Dundas, diploma and fifteen dollars.

Best Bull, one year old, Ayrshire, J. B. Ewart, Dundas, diploma and ten dollars.

Best Stallion, over three years, *Clyde*, Jane Ward, Toronto, diploma and twenty-five dollars.

2nd do. do. do., *Young Clyde*, C. Harrison, Toronto, fifteen dollars.

3rd do. do. do., *Mercer*, John Gibson, St. Catherines, eight dollars.

4th do. do. do., *Alfred*, N. Davis, Toronto,—Youatt.

Five Shetland Poneys, exhibited by James Dougall, Amherstburgh, diploma.

Under the general head of premiums open to all, we find the following awarded:—

Best Stallion, *Clyde*, Jane Ward, Toronto, diploma.

Best six fat sheep, middle woolled, Samuel Peters, London, diploma.—*Colonist.*

Frightful Accident, and Extraordinary Display of Courage by a Little Girl.—As two gentlemen were crossing the Suspension Bridge below the Falls from the American side, on Friday evening, when about 200 yards from the Canada side they heard a noise like the falling of a heavy body over the precipice, a few rods above the bridge, and immediately observed a little girl running towards the bridge. She passed several men who were standing in the vicinity, and hastened to the lower side of the bridge, where she descended a sort of ladder or stairway made by pins being driven into a large pole or log placed in an upright position, and reaching from the lower side of the bridge some 80 or 90 feet down the precipice, to a sort of recess under the cliffs. When she arrived at the bottom of the ladder, she climbed with increased speed along the side of the hill, under the overhanging rocks, to the place above from which she started, and descending a few steps she was observed trying to raise and carry some object, which the gentlemen who had watched her movements with increasing interest, soon became satisfied was a child that had fallen over the precipice. They hastened to the end of the bridge, and sent down some men who had not known of the accident. The child, a little girl 7 or 8 years of age, was lashed to the back of one of the men, and brought up alive, although greatly injured, having one or both of its legs broken, and one eye considerably bruised, but it will probably recover. That the child was not instantly killed is truly astonishing, as it must have fallen 100 feet perpendicularly, without anything to impede its progress, on the broken stones below. The coolness and intrepidity of the little girl, perhaps 10 or 11 years of age, sister of the one who met with the accident, were also astonishing.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Miss Sarah Campbell, of Windsor, who was lost in the woods on the 11th of August last, returned to her home on the 31st, having been absent twenty-one days. A friend in Brompton has sent us a circumstantial account of her wanderings, of the efforts made in her behalf, and her return home, from which we condense the following statements:—

It appears that on the 11th of August, in company with two friends, she went fishing on the north branch of Windsor brook; and that, attempting to return, she became separated from her companions, who returned to her mother's, the Widow Campbell, expecting to find her at home. Several of her neighbours searched for her during the night, without success. The search was continued during Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, by some fifty or sixty individuals, and although her tracks and those of a dog which accompanied her were discovered, no tidings of the girl were obtained. A general sympathy for the afflicted widow and her lost daughter was excited, and notwithstanding the busy season of the year, great numbers from Windsor and the neighbouring townships of Brompton, Shipton, Melbourne, Durham, Orford, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Stoke and Dudswell, turned out with provisions and implements for camping in the woods, in search of the female, which was kept up without intermission for about fourteen days, when it was generally given up, under the impression that she must have died, either from starvation, or the inclemency of the weather, it having rained almost incessantly for nearly a week of the time.*

On the 31st her brother returned home from Massachusetts, and, with two or three others, renewed the search, but returned the second day, and found to his great joy that the lost one had found her way home the evening previous.

On hearing of her return, our correspondent made a visit to Widow Campbell, to hear from her daughter the story of her wanderings. She was found, as might be supposed, in a very weak and exhausted condition, but quite rational, as it seems she had been during the whole period of her absence. From her story the following particulars were gathered:—

When first lost she went directly from home down 'Open Brooke,' to a meadow, about a mile distant from where she left her companions, which she mistook for what is called the 'Ozias opening,' a mile distant in the opposite direction. On Sabbath morning, knowing that she was lost, and having heard that lost persons might be guided by the sun, she undertook to follow the sun during the day. In the morning she directed her steps towards the East, crossed the north Branch mistaking it for 'Open Brooke,' and travelled, frequently running, in a South East direction (her way home was due north) seven or eight miles till she came to the great Hay Meadow in Windsor. There she spent Sabbath night, and, on Monday morning, directed her course to, and thence down, the South Branch in the great Meadow.

After this she appears to have spent her time, except while she was searching for food for herself and dog, in walking and running over the meadow and up and down the south branch in search of her home, occasionally wandering upon the highlands, and far down towards the junction of the two main streams never being more than seven or eight miles from home.

For several days, by attempting to follow the sun, she travelled in a circle, finding herself at night near the place where she left in the morning. Although she often came across the tracks of large parties of men, and their recently erected camps, and knew that multitudes of people were in search of her, she saw no living person, and heard no sound of trumpet, or other noise, except the report of a gun, as she lay by a brook, early on Thursday morning, the sixth day of her being lost. Thinking the gun to have been fired not more than half a mile distant, she 'screamed and run' to the place from whence she supposed the noise came, but found nothing. Early in the day, however, she came to the camp where this gun was fired, but not until after its occupants had left to renew their search for her. This camp was about four miles from the great meadow where she spent the Sabbath previous. There she found a fire, dried her clothes, and found a partridge's gizzard which she cooked and ate, and then laid down and slept, remaining about 24 hours. In her travels she came across several other camps, some of which she visited several times, particularly one where she found names cut upon trees, and another in which was a piece of white paper. Except three or four nights spent in these camps, she slept upon the ground, sometimes making a bed of moss, and endeavouring to shelter herself from the drenching rains with spruce boughs. For the two first weeks she suffered much from the cold, shivering all night and sleeping but little. The last week she said she had got "toughened" and did not shiver.—When first lost, she had a large trout, which was the only food she ate, except choke-cherries, the first week, and a part of this she gave to her dog, which remained with her for a week, day and night. The cherries, which she ate greedily, swallowing the stones, she found injured her health, and for the last two weeks she lived upon cranberries, checkerberries, and wood sorel. While the dog remained with her she constantly shared her food with him, but she was glad when he left her, as it was so much trouble to find him food.

On Thursday of last week she followed the south-towards the junction with the north-branch, where it appeared she had been before, but could not ford the stream; and in the afternoon on Friday crossed the north a little above its junction with the south-branch, and following down the stream she found herself in the clearing near Moses's Mill. Thence directing her steps towards home, she reached Mr. M'Dales, about a mile from her mother's, at six o'clock, having walked five miles in two hours, and probably ten miles during the day. Hence she remained till the next day, when she was carried home and was received by her friends, almost as one raised from the dead. Her feet and ankles were very much swollen and lacerated, but strange to say, her calico gown was kept whole, with the exception of two small rents.

Respecting her feelings during her fast in the wilderness, she says she was never frightened, though sometimes, when the sun disappeared, she felt disheartened, expecting to perish; and when she found, by not discovering any new tracks, that the people had given over searching for her, she was greatly discouraged. On the morning of Friday, she was strongly inclined to give up and lie down and die, but the hopes of seeing her mother stimulated her to make one more effort to reach home, which proved successful. When visited she was suffering from feverish excitement and general derangement of the system, and greatly emaciated, with a feeble voice, but perfectly sane and collected.

It is somewhat remarkable that a young girl (aged seventeen) thinly clad, could have survived for twenty-one days, exposed as she was to such severe storms, with no other food but wild berries. It is also very strange that she should have been so frequently on the tracks of those in search of her, sleeping in their camps, and endeavouring to follow their tracks home, and not have heard any of their numerous trumpets, or been seen by any of the hundreds of persons who were in search for her.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

* A little dog which was with her at the time of her being lost, returned about a week after, which was thought to indicate that she was no longer alive.

Ole Bull.—This celebrated Norwegian violinist, is now working as a journeyman in the manufactory of M. Vuillaume, a Parisian musical instrument maker, in hope of being enabled to make a violin that shall equal the tones of those made by the celebrated Stradivarius, of Cremona; and for this purpose he has brought from Norway wood more than 200 years old.

Battle of Boulagh.—Look at the shifting *tableaux* on the Common of Boulagh:—1. Five thousand rebel pikes with O'Brien strutting before them. 2. A detachment of police dashing at them. 3. O'Brien on all fours among the cabbages. 4. A deserted field of battle, in which, after a pause, assemble, from all quarters, 1,500 horse, foot, and artillery. Yet Boulagh is only an out-of-the-way village; and the arrangements which ended in this decisive victory, and overwhelming concentration, had not been made twelve hours before.—*Times.*

Summary.

The receipts from tickets at the late New York State Fair amounted to 6,500 dollars.—A young man named Geo. Taylor, of Bertie, had his leg severed from his body by a thrashing-machine, at Fort Erie, and died four hours after amputation had been performed.—A mode has been invented by S. Bentz, of Boonsboro', Maryland, of hulling wheat and other grains, so as entirely to remove the outer skin, by which a pure white flour is made unmixed with the usual bran.—The potato rot has appeared in the counties of Montreal, Terrebonne, Beauharnois and Richlieu.—A grant of £2,685 was made by the House of Commons this year to the College of Maynooth, for repairs.—A sum of £122,800 has been voted by Parliament for the disembodied Militia of Ireland.—The last advices from Newfoundland report a prospect of abundant crops.—The Romish Bishop in Bytown purposes to give evening lessons in a college to be established in that place.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, September 20th, 1848.

	s	d		s	d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	5	3	a	0	0
Spring do. do.	4	6	a	0	0
Oats, per 34lbs	1	3	a	0	0
Barley, per 48lbs	2	0	a	2	1
Peas	2	0	a	2	3
Flour, super fine (in Barrels)	28	9	a	0	0
Do. fine (in Bags)	27	6	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	27	6	a	0	0
Do. (in Bags)	26	3	a	0	0
Beef, per lb.	0	2	a	0	3½
Do. per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	17	6
Pork per lb.	0	2½	a	0	3½
Do. per 100 lbs.	20	0	a	0	0
Veal, per lb.	0	3	a	0	4
Mutton per lb	0	2½	a	0	3½
Lamb, per quarter	0	2½	a	0	3½
Potatoes, per bushel	2	6	a	2	9
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	9	a	0	10
Do. salt, do.	0	5	a	0	7
Cheese, per lb.	0	3	a	0	5
Apples, per barrel	3	9	a	6	3
Eggs, per doz.,	0	6	a	0	7
Turkeys, each	2	6	a	3	9
Geese. do.	1	6	a	2	0
Ducks, per pair	1	6	a	1	10½
Fowls, Do.	1	3	a	1	6
Straw, per ton	25	0	a	28	9
Hay, do.	60	0	a	67	6
Fire Wood,	10	0	a	12	6
Bread, per loaf	0	5½	a	0	6½
Rye	3	0	a	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Toronto on London	12	@	0	per cent.
" " New York	3	@	0	"
New York on London	9	@	9¼	"

NOTICE.

The Quarterly Committee Meeting of the Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be holden at Kingston, on Tuesday, October 3d, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

T. H. M. Bartlett, *Secretary.*

Kingston, Sept. 15th, 1848.

Mrs. Coates's establishment will RE-OPEN on the 21st of September.
Toronto, August 21st, 1848. 8-1i

Private Tuition.

The Rev. J. G. D. MACKENZIE, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church in this City, will be glad to receive into his house Two more Pupils.
Toronto, September 13, 1848. 7-4i

Upper Canada College

Will RE-ASSEMBLE, after the Midsummer Vacation, on *WEDNESDAY*, the 27th *September*.

TERMS:

Day Scholars.

Preparatory Form	£6	0	0	per annum.
College Form	9	0	0	"

Boarders.

Preparatory Form	£30	16	0	per annum.
College Form	33	16	0	"

Optional Branches—(Extra.)

Hebrew or German	£1	5	0	per quarter.
Hebrew and German	2	0	0	"
Ornamental Drawing	1	0	0	"
Singing *and* Instrumental Music	1	0	0	"

The following papers will please give *six* insertions, *one in each week*, and send their accounts to the Collector:—*The Church, Patriot, British Canadian, British Colonist, Globe, Cobourg Star, Kingston News, Hamilton Gazette and Spectator, Brantford Courier, Chatham Gleaner, and New York Albion.*

J. P. DE LA HAYE,
Collector U. C. College.
September 13, 1848. 7-6i

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT,

York Street.

Madame Deslandes begs to inform her friends and the Public, that *Studies will be