"The Jews in Calcutta are of three classes, I understand; some being natives of Bagdad and Bussorah, others of Yemin, and others of Cochin. There is a constant traffic and continual effluxes and influx between this place and those just named. The Bagdad, Bussorah, and Yemin Jews speak Arabic, and intermarry; but the Cochin speak Hindostance, and are not allowed to marry with the others. Few of them are well versed in the Scriptures, and few skilled in Hebrew, and generally they are in very debased and degraded state. The vile Chizuk Amunah is read by them.

"A solitary effort has been made amongst the children for the last few years, and twenty-six Jewesses are under the instruction of a pious lady who keeps a female school for their good.

"The object of my present letter is to request the Society to form a Calcutta mission. Every effort should be made by friends here to aid in the design. But such is the depression and confusion created by the failure of banks and agency-houses, and so few the number of those who take an interest in the spiritual welfare of the Jew, that I apprehend nothing effectual can be hoped for, unless the London Society should feel encouraged to help us. If you could send us out a really devoted, learned, meek, and holy missionary, and allot him his necessary salary, I trust we should be able to find him a residence and school-house, and furnish him with the other aid needful for the prosecution of his work. The secretary of the proposed Jewish association is the Rev. Mr. Coley, chaplain of St. James's, Calcutta.

"I beg the benefit of your prayers, and am, Rev. Sir, your most obedient, D. Calcutta."

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

CONGREGA.	CLERGY.	M. Serv.	E. Serv.
St. James's*...	Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Rector; Rev. H. Marsh, A. B., Assist. Min.	11 o'c.	3½ o'c.
St. Paul's.....	Rev. J. G. D. McLeodie, Incumbent.	11 "	6 "
Trinity	Rev. W. H. Ripley, B.A., Incumbent.	11 "	6½ "
St. George's*..	Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., Incumbent.	11 "	3 "
Holy Trinity†...	Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., Incum. ; Rev. H. Stennett, M. A., Assist. Min.	10 "	6½ "

* The Morning Service is for the combined congregations of St. James's Church and the Church of the Holy Trinity. The congregation of St. James's Church meet at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

† In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.

☞ The Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday in every month at St. James's and St. Paul's; second Sunday, Church of the Holy Trinity; third Sunday, Trinity Church, King Street; and last Sunday, St. George's Church.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 18, 1849.

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WEEKLY CALENDAR.

	Date.			1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
O	Oct. 21.	20TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY.	M. Joel 2. E. Micah 6	Luke 7.	Ephes. 1.
M	" 22.	.....	M. Zech. 1. E. " 10	Luke 8.	Ephes. 2.
T	" 23.	.....	M. " 12. E. Zechar. 1.	Luke 9.	Ephes. 3
W	" 24.	.....	M. " 2. E. " 3	Luke 10.	Ephes. 4.
T	" 25.	.....	M. " 4. E. " 5	Luke 11.	Ephes. 5.
F	" 26.	.....	M. " 6. E. " 7	Luke 12.	Ephes. 6.
S	" 27.	.....	M. " 8. E. " 9	Luke 13.	Philip. 1.
O	" 28.	21ST SUND. AFT. TRINITY. St. Simon and St. Jude.*	M. Hab. 2. E. Prov. 1.	Luke 14.	Philip. 2.

* The first Lessons for the Festival of St. Simon and St. Jude, are Morning, Job 38 and 42. Evening, Job 42.

THE ANNEXATION MANIFESTO.

In another column will be found a document, which we hesitate not to characterise as equally wicked in aim and inconclusive in argument: we allude to the Montreal Annexation Manifesto. It is a matter utterly incomprehensible to us, how three hundred and twenty-five intelligent merchants and others, could have committed themselves, thus publicly, to views betraying such a palpable ignorance of the community in which they live. And not less wonderful is it, that men, not a few of whom have hitherto professed Scripturally loyal principles, should have embarked in an agitation equally reprehensible with that of Smith O'Brien, and one, if we be not the more mistaken, inferring the pains and penalties of high treason.

That causes of discontent, many and great, exist in our Province, we do not for one moment deny. Great Britain in too many instances has played the part of an indifferent step-mother to her Colonial child; and none can be found more ready than ourselves to admit, that the conduct of the Provincial Administration, during the last two years, has been almost enough to drive wise men mad. But we emphatically deny that the proposed remedy, even if it could be lawfully employed, would cure the sore, or restore vigour to our miserably quack-ridden constitution. Above all, we unequivocally declare—and trust hereafter clearly to demonstrate—that the objects of the Manifesto cannot be carried into effect, without going in opposition to the plainest and most solemn declarations of the revealed will of God.

We shall now proceed very shortly to notice a few of the flimsy fallacies, with which the conspirators of Montreal, (we can use no milder expletive), seek to delude the credulous and simple.

So far from Canada standing in "humiliating contrast with its immediate neighbours," our Province at this moment is in a more prosperous condition than the neighbouring Republic. Our land is better farmed; and, as a necessary consequence, our farmers are more wealthy.

The reason why the "superabundant water-power, and cheap labour of Lower Canada," is not applied to domestic manufactures, is simply because the Anglo-Saxon capital and enterprise, which can alone turn these advantages to account, have hitherto been directed to mercantile, not manufacturing, pursuits. Now, however, that the improvements in the St. Lawrence have transferred a large share of the purely mercantile business hitherto transacted in Montreal to the Upper Province, the Lower Canada capitalist will direct his money and energies to such pursuits, as will in time give a remunerating return.

It is simply absurd to expect that a narrow country, intersected and flanked with splendid navigable waters, like the settled portion of Canada, should be "covered with a network of thriving railways." On this subject the Governor-General speaks wisely, in his reply to an Address presented the other day by the Directors of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railway Company. His Excellency says:—"I think it right to observe that Canada possesses already a line of water communication supplied by nature and improved by art, which is unrivalled in the world, and to state my belief, that Canadians, inhabiting as they do a narrow country, through the whole length of which this line runs, have acted wisely and patriotically in turning their attention and their resources, in the first instance, to the execution of this great work: others, such as that in which you are particularly interested, will I have no doubt rapidly follow."

It is not necessary to follow the arguments brought forward in the Manifesto, in opposition to the several schemes which from time to time have been suggested to remove the admitted difficulties under which the Province now labour. We would rather be disposed to say, leave as only as we are, and our Province will go on as it has hitherto done—steadily increasing in wealth and prosperity. Not that we mean to insinuate no improvement could be made; but we distinctly affirm, that *stability* is the one grand desideratum. If British America is ever to be sacrificed, it will assuredly be in consequence of the never-ceasing experimentalizing, to which it has unfortunately been a long subject. The nostrum now proposed, is really too atrocious to be prescribed by any but the most reckless political empirics. We are first told that we are very sick, when in point of fact we are very well; and then, to cure this pretended sickness, we are recommended to—Annex! But we are not to do this without the consent of the Mother Country! Very considerate, forsooth! after having asserted, without a shadow of proof or reason, that it is owing to the Mother Country, we are placed in such humiliating circumstances!

The first grand benefit that is promised by these political philanthropists, is the use of American capital! Why, the Americans have not capital enough to carry on their own works: how then comes it to pass they can have any to share with us?

We are told again, that Annexation would "equalize the value of real estate, probably doubling the present value of property in Canada." Now we grant that a house in Toronto, even in King-street, is not worth as much money, as a house in Broadway, New York; but a farm in New York State will not sell for more than a similar one in the Home District. It is also urged, we may observe, as a reason why the settlement of wild lands is so tardy in this Province, that it is held at higher prices than corresponding property in the United States.

The Annexationists assert, that the remedy which they propose to administer, would "raise our public, corporate, and private credit." It *might* tend to raise our public credit; *for* unquestionably by some strange infatuation, notwithstanding the repudiating system adopted by some of the States, the Mother Country has shown an unaccountable predilection in favour of her rebellious offspring, in preference to her hitherto loyal and dutiful children in Canada. But to enhance our corporate and private credit, it will be necessary to raise that of the United States to a much higher standing than it now occupies; *for* undoubtedly it is now *far* below that of Canada.

We cannot conceive how Annexation could improve our commercial capabilities.

We are now larger importers from Great Britain, in proportion to our population, than the United States; whilst in our stores as large a proportion of domestic manufactures will be found, as in the shops of Buffalo and Cleveland.

There is nothing whatever to prevent our rivers and canals from "being the highway for the immigration to, and exports from, the West." In fact, it is a matter of complaint already, that so large a percentage of emigrants who come up the St. Lawrence find their way to the Western States. And not only is a great portion of the products of the West brought through our canals, but already has a trade commenced by which the Western cities will be supplied with European goods through our waters. More than one vessel, laden with Liverpool salt, has lately left Montreal for the towns on the American side of Lake Erie. If we be permitted to remain as we are, a trade must of necessity spring up on the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence, which will give us the business of a very large proportion of the Western States.

Annexation, moreover, would not "introduce manufactures into Canada, as rapidly as they have been into the Northern States," for they already exist amongst us, and are as profitable, that it is only because of the deficiency of two most important elements—capital and labour—that they are not more general.

It would take more space than we can at this time afford, to demonstrate the fallacy of the argument based upon the relative prices of wheat, on the one hand, and tea, coffee, and sugar, on the other, which exist between the State of New York and ourselves. It will be sufficient for the present to say, that the difference in the price of wheat is only temporary. Every farmer will remember that it is not many years since the difference was in our favour, and that then the cry was for protection against the New York grower. The difference in the prices of tea, coffee, and sugar, arises from our tariff, and of course could be easily remedied by Legislative enactment.

The next assertion, that "the value of our timber would be greatly enhanced" by Annexation, is utterly false, it cannot be any more in the opinion of the Free Traders, that "import duties fall upon the consumers." If so, it is quite clear that whatever duty the United States may place upon our timber, will fall upon themselves. For, be it observed, that the Manifesto speaks the bare truth when it states, that in the United States "the principal material in the construction of ships is rapidly diminishing."

On a future occasion we may revert to this crude and ill-digested declaration of hostility against the parent country. Enough, however, has been said to show that its assumptions are so vague, and its conclusions so illogical, as to render it unworthy the serious consideration of any intelligent farmer or mercantile man.

As we fully anticipated, the Manifesto has met with no favour in Toronto. A requisition for a public meeting, to protest against Annexation in all its bearings, is now in course of signature, and already embraces the names of some of our leading inhabitants. It is appropriately headed with the autograph of our venerable and much respected Diocesan.

We look forward with much interest to the next Session of the British American League, which is appointed to take place on the 1st of next month. It is with Conservative weapons only, that an effective and deadly blow can be dealt to the monster Annexation, and we trust that these weapons will be used with honest vigour, and unflinching determination.

THE EPISCOPATE.

We learn that the See of Madras, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Spencer, is to be given to Archdeacon Dealtry, the successor of Mr. Baptist Noel, at St. John's Chapel.

It is also positively announced that Dr. Hind, Dean of Carlisle, and formerly Domestic Chaplain to Archbishop Whateley, is to be appointed to the vacant Episcopic of Norwich. The Rev. J. Aspinall, M. A., of Althorpe Rectory, Lincolnshire, is to be his successor at the Deanery.

As a theologian, Dr. Hind does not bear the most orthodox reputation. His published works are "The Rise and Progress of Christianity," "The Inspiration and authority of Scripture," and "The Three Temples of the one True God." He has been charged with a bias towards the opinions of Bishop Whateley and Hampden.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The semi-annual examination of the students in the Normal School took place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th insts. His Excellency the Governor General was present on the latter day, during the examination on Agricultural chemistry, and subjects connected therewith. The Model School examinations took place on Friday, and were likewise honoured by Lord Elgin's presence.

So far as regards the ability and zeal of the teachers, and the proficiency of the pupils, there was much to commend in the displays made by both of the above named institutions. The examinations were evidently what the word properly implies, and not a mere series of cut-and-dry answers, got up in reply to certain questions which had previously been propounded.

There was one grievous deficiency, however, which greatly counterbalanced our satisfaction, and which could not fail to cast a gloom over all soundly constituted minds. We allude to the marked and studied exclusion of every thing in the shape of religious training or instruction. It is true that pupils who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity, may receive theological instruction; but "the one thing needful" forms neither part nor portion of the Educational system.

Can any thing more vividly illustrate the dismal and demoralizing effects of Sectarianism, than such a state of matters. Schism, by throwing obstacles in the way of the inculcation of spiritual knowledge, smooths the path of infidelity, and acts as its effective and obsequious pioneer.

"CHEAP BIBLES."

In *The Church* of last Thursday week we copied a thrilling article from an English journal, on the subject of the miseries to which the workmen and women connected with the publishing department of the British and Foreign Bible Society are exposed, through the desire of that Society to issue "Cheap Bibles."

We have since seen the appeal of the "Journeymen Bookbinders" connected with this Institution,—an appeal abounding with harrowing details of the misery and vice produced by the mania for supplying cheaply that Word of Life, which denounces with its heaviest curses the depriving the labourer of his hire, and all the acts which tend to swervings from the path of holiness and virtue. We cannot dwell on the revolting details: suffice it to say that young females, now plunged inextricably in the gulph of sin, attribute their fall "to the insufficient wages paid by the contractress for the British and Foreign Bible Society!" There are Churchmen of our acquaintance who have been accustomed to support this Dissenting Association, in preference to the venerable Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, on the plea that the Bibles issued by the former were *cheaper*. The following extract from the "Appeal," satisfactorily explains the reason why they are so:—

"We call upon the committee and members of the British and Foreign Bible Society to imitate the example of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, who, besides having always discountenanced reduction of wages, have lately advanced the price of binding one of their books, expressly that the journeymen should be paid proper wages thereon, who have consequently received a considerable advance for binding that book. For which gift,—no like the spirit of Him who spake as never man spake—who went about doing good, and commanded all men that they should do kindness, and be just one to another,—we render our sincere thanks. Why cannot an example of this kind be followed? It is in strict accordance with every precept of the Holy Volume. Surely it cannot be, that the supporters of the British and Foreign Bible Society will reject so noble an example—the example of those who truly serve God by practising His Word—to follow that of those who serve Mammon."

In concluding these observations, we would call the attention of those, who, in the words of the prophet Malachi, "beat the people in pieces and grind the faces of the poor," to the following touching verses extracted from the *Cambridge Chronicle*:

SONG FOR A CHEAPENER.

The ploughman he follows his plough,
Thinking about his wage,
His wife and little ones they are now
All that his heart engage:
How that his labour may furnish them bread,
He ponders with heavy will:
When his master behind him follow'd and said,—
"You must work for me cheaper still!"

Cheapness is now the cry of the day,
No matter how workers are fed;
They will have cheap things, the people say,
Though the labourer want his bread.

The weaver he sat at his dismal loom,
With working his eyes were red;
All that he earned but paid for his room,
And his daily bread and bed.
No clothes could he buy for his wife and child,
And his eye let fall a tear:
His master came in with an aspect wild:
"Your wages are all too dear!"

The factory child's worked ten hours a-day,
Straining each weary limb;
Seldom has he any time to play,
Childhood is dull to him:
Though his ten hours' work does not buy the food
He can eat in the other two,
The factor he says in a desperate mood,
"These wages will never do!"

The tradesman at back of his counter stands,
Viewing an empty shelf;
Diminishing capital ties his hands,
He tries, but gains no pelf.
A customer comes, and he would look gay,
Spite of his inward fears;
The whole of his profit is cheapen'd away,
His spirit sinks in tears.

The wholesale dealer and merchant pause,
Their looks are full of care;
They rest about to discover the cause,
They have so little to spare:
The men who purchase their wares come in;—
"What have ye cheap to sell?"
"Such prices as these are a shame and a sin!"
Their heart-aches who can tell!

All ye who are idle, and nought produce,
It is very well for ye,
To cry "Cheaper the better for every one's use,
And most of all for me!"
But toil and care, and labour and thought,
Sicken and droop and fade,
If after all they have faithfully wrought,
They cannot be amply paid.

Men are beginning to sicken of this,
And to look on the other side;
The general blessing somehow we miss,
Which cheapness promised, and—lied!
The Union-houses with crowds are stow'd,
For thick and fast they stand,
And Cheapness lives on the marrow and blood
Of thousands throughout the land.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Prospectus, and First and Second Annual Reports" of this Association, which are got up in a judicious and business-like manner.

It was our intention to have made some general remarks on the important subject of Life Assurance, in continuation of our article last week on "Friendly Societies," but a pressure of other matters prevents us from doing so at present. In the meantime, however, we cannot too strongly caution parties who contemplate an insurance upon their lives, not to be led away by the empirical professions, and delusive promises held out by too many of the United States' Assurance Companies. If they *assure* the prospective fortunes of their families to such bodies, sad experience may demonstrate that in Life Assurance, as well as in the Commonweal, there may be a great appearance of prosperity, and an entire want of solid bottom.

We have every confidence in stating that the Canada Life Assurance Company is conducted upon principles at once sound and economical, and readily commend it to the attention of those, who are desirous of availing themselves of the benefits which such a body holds forth.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

NOTES OF A VISITATION TOUR THROUGH THE ARCHDEACONRY OF YORK, DURING SEPTEMBER, 1849.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of York having intimated to the Clergy of his Archdeaconry his intention of holding Visitations at various places within his District, set out for that purpose early in September, and held his first Visitation at Newmarket, for the Home and Simcoe Districts, on Thursday, the 6th September. The day being exceedingly wet and unfavourable, few comparatively of the clergy were able to attend; several, however, were present, together with some of the churchwardens, from a distance. The Archdeacon's Charge comprised various topics of a local and general nature, connected with the temporal management of the Church, as well as many valuable hints and suggestions for the better regulation of parochial matters.—But, as this admirable document will, in due time, be published for the benefit of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Archdeaconry, I shall merely observe that it appears to have been drawn up with great skill and judgment, and is founded upon personal observation of every parish and station within the Archdeaconry.

After the Visitation, the Archdeacon, accompanied by the Rev. Earnest Hawkins, the indefatigable Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, returned to Cobourg by *road*, in order to give that gentleman an opportunity of seeing the country between Toronto and the latter place. Having spent the Sunday in Cobourg, the Archdeacon again left Cobourg on Monday, the 10th, for the western portion of his Archdeaconry, the visitation of which was to occupy the next three weeks. Mr. Hawkins here parted from his friend, intending to visit Rice Lake, and its vicinity, and then to proceed to Montreal, in order to visit the Bishop of that Diocese.

Having been kindly invited by the Archdeacon to accompany him on his Visitation, I got ready for the journey, and, after having considerably protracted for the enjoyment of my fellow-travellers the absence I had obtained on Sunday morning, the 9th Sept., attending to preaching for Dundas and Ancaster, we drove and preached at Port Hope for the Rev. E. Sporle, thence to Newcastle, where I preached for the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, and preached also by request for him, and the same evening preached also at the Third Service at Bond Head. After evening service I proceeded to Major Wainwright's, where I lodged for the night. This old gentleman, as is well known, has raised to himself an imperishable monument by the erection of a Church at Clarke, solely at his own expense; and, not content with this act of Christian munificence, has given 8 or 10 acres of excellent land, whereon is now erected one of the best and most substantial brick parsonages in the Diocese. Both Church and Parsonage are beautifully situated in a most commanding point of view, and the church, which is about to be newly painted, will, when thus altered, greet the eye of the traveller from a very considerable distance.

I left the house of my friend, the worthy Rector, on the following morning, and, after a pleasant drive of 47 miles, arrived in Toronto about 8 o'clock the same evening. The weather today and yesterday was cold and pleasant, and the air pure and exhilirating. As I approached within a mile or two of the city, however, I could perceive very sensibly the change in the state of the atmosphere: the air became foul and heavy, and various disagreeable odours were wafted with the thick fog, that seemed to envelope the entire neighbourhood. One great blessing of rural life in general is, the happy exemption from malignant epidemics, to which large cities with a crowded population are so liable. In the country you breathe pure air, you enjoy free exercise, and your eyes and ears are not pained at beholding the misery and wretchedness of the suffering poor. The cholera has, however, I am happy to hear, nearly disappeared in Toronto, and the general health of the inhabitants is as good as usual.

Tuesday, Sept. 11.—This morning, having been joined by the Archdeacon, we put our horse and carriage on board the steamer *Chief Justice*, for Niagara, where we arrived after a pleasant trip of three hours. The surface of the Lake was as smooth as a mirror, and the steamer seemed to glide over the water like "a thing of life." In a few moments we were seated in our carriage, and on the road to St. Catharines, having only remained sufficiently long at Niagara to visit the Rev. T. Creen, the Rector of the parish.

As you approach St. Catharines the view is beautiful in the extreme. The fine walnut and butternut trees by the roadside are pleasing and interesting features in the landscape. The town itself is laid out with great taste and neatness: you perceive, rising up amidst the buildings, rows and groups of trees interspersed here and there, giving to the whole place a cool and retired air, and rendering it picturesque in the highest degree. This arrangement is much after the manner of American towns and villages, for even in some of the principal streets of Philadelphia, amidst the dust, and noise, and bustle of business, may be seen rows of green trees casting their cool and refreshing shade over the gay throngs that crowd those busy Thoroughfares. The peach seems to grow here in great luxuriance, as it does all around the head of the lake, especially on the south side.

The town of St. Catharines appears to have derived great advantage from the Welland Canal, and to Mr. Hamilton Merritt is due the credit of having brought that great work into operation. Having visited the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, we proceeded after dinner on our journey to Chippawa, being escorted along the canal route by the Rev. R. Shanklin. Nothing can be more extraordinary, as you approach the elevated ridge along the canal, than to see the naked masts of the large schooners far away in the distance, embosomed in hills, and contrasting strangely with the natural scenery. The Welland Canal, it will be recollected, connects the two lakes, Erie and Ontario, and the traffic is consequently very great. As we proceeded along the banks of the canal, we passed through a little hamlet called *Stabburn*, where a low public house was pointed out to us as the scene of a late murderous attack upon a party of Orangemen, by a band of Romanists, instigated, it is said, by a certain "moral agency." In this unprovoked attack, however, some of the latter were fatally wounded.

As it was our intention never to pass by a brother clergyman without a visit, however brief, we called for a few moments at the Rev. T. B. Fuller's, of Thorold, whom we were disappointed at not finding at home. The vicinity of Mr. Fuller's residence was, I believe, the scene of an engagement during the late war, in which the gallant Captain Fitzgibbon bore an active part. While passing through Lundy's Lane, the scene of another bloody battle, we called on the Rev. W. Leeming, and thence proceeded to Chippawa, where we arrived soon after 7 o'clock. Here we were most kindly and hospitably received by J. Cummings, Esq., whose noble mansion on the banks of the river is a conspicuous object. Mr. Cummings appears to have spared no expense in the erection of this magnificent dwelling, and the utmost attention has been paid to the minutest details: it is also furnished in a style befitting the magnitude and costliness of the building; and when the contemplated improvements about the grounds are carried into effect, it will be a residence altogether worthy of an opulent Canadian gentleman.

Wednesday, Sept. 12.—Morning clear and beautiful, with a light and pleasant breeze. After breakfast Mr. Cummings took us to the Observatory on the top of his house, from whence we had a fine view of *Navy Island* on the one hand, and of the rapids on the other, while *Fort Schlosser*, on the American side, stood before us in the distance. On such an occasion, the mind could scarcely help reverting to the troubles of 1837-8, and the wicked attempt then made to overthrow the British Government in this Colony. And yet, strange to say, the very men who then appeared in arms against the Queen's Government, and assisted in the invasion of her territories, are now courted and flattered by a cringing and time-serving policy,—nay, even rewarded with places of emolument and power.

During the late war, the battle of *Chippawa* was fought, a little beyond this spot, and cannon balls are still frequently ploughed up on Mr. Cummings' estate. May the day be far distant when the peaceful pursuits of agriculture shall again be disturbed by the din and tumult of war.

As the hour for service drew on, we walked down to the church, which is situated a little out of the village. The church at this place, it will be recollected, was burned down during the late troubles by some wicked incendiary, but has since been rebuilt in a manner quite creditable to the churchmen of Chippawa. The fittings up are of walnut, and I observed a very neat and elegant *Lectern* within the Chancel rails. The Organ seems to be very efficient, and the choir was well conducted, but the congregation, I regret to say, was rather thin. There were present 9 Clergymen and 6 Churchwardens,—being all the clergy of the district except one, and that one was prevented from attending by illness and infirmity. Before the delivery of the Archdeacon's *Charge*, the Rev. T. Creen preached a very excellent and impressive sermon from 1 Thess. v. 12 and 13.

After divine service, the clergy and churchwardens were kindly invited by Mr. Cummings to partake of luncheon, very considerately prepared by that gentleman and his excellent lady. Nothing appeared to give greater satisfaction to our kind host and hostess, than to see the clergy and their friends seated round their hospitable board, freely partaking of their sumptuous fare. About 4 o'clock the company separated, and we proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Cummings, to view the *Falls* and the *Suspension Bridge*.—As our carriage passed within a few feet of the lofty precipice, a splendid rainbow burst upon our sight, through an opening in the trees, and amidst the thunders of the mighty cataract. I could not help involuntarily exclaiming "These are thy glorious works, Parent of good, Almighty!"

Upon arriving at the *Suspension Bridge*, we tied our horses to the trees, and proceeded on foot across the yawning gulph. It is truly astonishing how light, and yet how perfectly secure, the whole of this prodigious work appears to be. We saw there the car, or *basket*, in which passengers were at first dragged along the wires, and a giddy adventure it must undoubtedly have been! From the centre of the bridge to the level of the water below, the depth is said to be about 230 feet, and upon throwing down pebbles into the bed of the river, the interval appeared very considerable before they reached the surface. I am not aware whether the depth of the river at this place has ever been fathomed, but it must certainly be very great. The little steamer, the *Maid of the Mist*, was lying quietly at her anchorage, between the bridge and the falls. Already there exists the nucleus of a little village about the bridge, and there can be no doubt that this work is yet destined to become, at some future day, the great highway of communication between this and the neighbouring States. When the original intention is fully carried out, the bridge will be so strengthened as to adapt it for the conveyance of trains, in connection with the great railroads which are yet to intersect the province. After viewing the wonders of this remarkable place, we bade adieu to our kind friend, and returned to St. Catharines by way of Stamford, St. David's, &c., and arrived the same evening about 8 o'clock.

Thursday, Sept. 13.—As a mark of the growing prosperity of St. Catharines, we noticed that a fine building was in course of erection, to be used as a *Town Hall*. This building will contain a lofty clock and bell-tower, and two of its sides will be handsomely finished with cut stone, procured from the neighbouring limestone quarries of Thorold; the other two are of Kingston stone, and the whole building already presents a very neat and substantial appearance.—There was something that struck me as not a little remarkable in the position of our own church at St. Catharines.—There it stands, with the Roman Catholic church on the right hand, and the Presbyterian on the left, attesting by its very position the good old rule *nodat*, and bearing its "double witness" against Papery on the one hand and Dissent on the other. The interior of this church is very neatly fitted up, and contains one of the best Organs in the diocese.

After breakfast we left the hospitable residence of our kind and excellent friend, the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, with whose sweet and amiable disposition, and Christian courtesy and kindness, we were quite charmed. All who have the pleasure of knowing this excellent man, must be struck with the deep tone of devotional feeling which pervades all his conversation. His little household appears to be a model of Christian sobriety and cheerful enjoyment, alike removed from the austerity of asceticism, and that tone of levity and frivolity so common in the world.

According to previous appointment, we breakfast today with the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, who resides on the main road, not far from the village of Jordan. Mr. Armstrong resides on some private property, and appears to be very comfortable. Having arrived at the village of Jordan, we halted for an hour or so, in order that the Archdeacon might visit some of his old friends and former parishioners. This evening I was well pleased to hear my many pleasant friends speak so highly of the Rev. Mr. Grier, who has since, although a long series of years have elapsed, with so much credit to himself, and benefit to the Church of God in this diocese. It is this that imparts encouragement and gives results sometimes future; and will induce young priests to persevere and faithfully discharge their duties in some obscure corner of the Lord's vineyard, in order to gaining practical experience, and fitting himself for a more enlarged sphere of future usefulness.

We called to sympathize with the afflicted wife and mother of the late Rev. G. R. F. Grout, the Rector of the parish. Our deceased brother was a lineal descendant of the celebrated Hugo Grout, or *Grotius*, and was held in the highest estimation by his parishioners. Grimsby is situated in a valley overhung by the steep mountain brow on the one side,—a part of the same mountain ridge, or rather high table land, which runs around Hamilton, the head of the lake, and Queenston Heights. I was glad to hear that the farmers around Grimsby are in very good circumstances, and that the tone of Church feeling in the neighbourhood is sound and satisfactory. We arrived at Hamilton this evening about 7 o'clock, after a pretty smart day's drive, and after calling for a few moments upon the Rev. J. G. Geddes, proceeded to Dundas, where we expected to pass the night. Although it was late when we reached our destination, and I was about to take the Rev. Mr. McMurray by surprise, yet I felt no scruple at interrupting the family, well knowing his kind and warm-hearted disposition. Nor was I disappointed. In a moment I was made welcome, and let that I was in the house of a friend, and during my stay received the utmost kindness and cordiality from himself and his excellent lady.

Friday, Sept. 14.—This morning we rode down to Hamilton in order to attend the Visitation. There were very few of the laity present on this occasion, but the attendance of the clergy was very satisfactory, there being about 12 present. The Rev. Michael Boomer, of Galt, was the preacher selected on the occasion to preach the Visitation sermon, and he delivered a very palacious and able discourse from 2 Cor. v. 3 4. "For though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh," &c.

The church appears a heavy and clumsy structure of wood and plaster, and must have been erected without the slightest reference to any given style of ecclesiastical architecture.—The galleries, too, are very heavy, and project considerably into the body of the church, being supported by immense wooden columns. It seems a pity that money should be thus thrown away upon the erection of churches built of such perishable materials, especially in towns, and among wealthy congregations, where the requisite means for a more durable and substantial building might, without difficulty, be raised. However, the subject of church-building seems now to be better understood, and I believe the Hamilton congregation are about taking steps for the erection of another and superior edifice.

After service we walked about the city, admiring the various private residences of the wealthier inhabitants, some of which, we were told, were acquired by persevering industry in trade and business. We could not help feeling that if but *one-tenth* of the care and pains which men commonly bestow in the accumulation of worldly wealth were but exercised in the service of God, what a different result should we behold!

As the day was excessively warm, we soon fatigued ourselves, and returned to the residence of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, where the clergy and a few friends were invited to dine.—After partaking of the hospitalities of the worthy Rector, we returned in the evening to Dundas, after having promised Mr. Geddes that I would come down and officiate for him on the ensuing Sunday. Hamilton was not exempt from that fearful scourge the Cholera, at the time of our arrival, several deaths having recently occurred, although it was fast abating in intensity and in the number of cases. The city is spacious, and regularly laid out, and bids fair to outvie Toronto in commercial importance: being situated at the head of navigation, it has many advantages, but I should suppose it to be far behind Toronto in the possession of real and substantial property.

From our English Files.

France enjoys a perfect tranquility.

In England the market for breadstuffs was dull, and prices trending downwards.

Notice Extraordinary.—The following notice is said to have been affixed recently to the door of Mr. Close's church at Cheltenham:—"In consequence of Mr F——'s engagement to sing at the Winchcomb Festival (as principal basso,) he will not perform at this church on Sunday, the 9th day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-nine!!!"

Mr. Convyent des Bois is said to have ascertained that a superficial current flows into the Mediterranean at Gibraltar; that an under-current flows out of it; and that a bed of water lies between the two in a state of repose.

Mrs. Heald.—The *Cork Constitution* says:—"Lola Montes is the daughter of a Cork lady. Her mother was a member of a millinery establishment in this city, the partners in which were the mother of the Countess of Lansfeldt, her sister and two step-sisters. The mother was married in this city to Lieutenant Gilbert, the father of Lola, who was an officer in the army, and shortly after sailed from this port with his wife to join his regiment, the 21st Bengal Native Infantry. Lola's mother who is in a declining state of health, paid a visit to her sister in this city at the close of last year."

Potatoes.—Mr. Oldham, chemist and druggist, Mansfield, had the finest sample of this vegetable which we have seen this season. From six potatoes, the produce has been upwards of five stones in weight: 79 potatoes were gathered from one root. They are a new kind, and have been named "Cash-in-hand."

Magic or Mechanism.—Mr. James Fernley, of Edgeley, within this borough, has connected with his house clock a simple piece of self-acting mechanism, which at any given hour or minute of the night, rings a bell and lights a candle.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

Vivent les Republiques?—Sixteen guillotines have been constructed in Paris during the last year, for the different states of Europe in which that mode of execution has been adopted.

Mr. Cyprian Rust of Colchester, lately a Baptist preacher, has withdrawn from his congregation and joined the communion of the Church of England, in which he is now preparing for holy orders.—*John Bull.*

Lord Brougham has turned lecturer on agriculture.—His method of treating the subject, in imitation of the clod crushing process, gives great satisfaction to his hearers.

A rebellion on a small scale has broken out in the county of Waterford. One of the insurgents was killed, and two constables badly wounded. Four prisoners and a large number of pikes are in the hands of the police.

The Cholera is abated in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

A letter from Beyrout, of the 31st ult., says,—"Sir Moses Montefiore has founded at Damascus a large hospital, and two primary schools, for indigent Jews, among whom he has also distributed 160,000 Turkish piastres (about 40,000 fr.) The Jews of Damascus, in order to testify their gratitude to Sir Moses Montefiore for these acts of benevolence, have bestowed on him the title of Nasi (Prince) of the Israelites of Damascus."

The Emperor of Austria is trying to negociate a loan for payment of the expenses of his Hungarian and Italian wars.

We understand that the Free Trade Club in St. James's Square, originally founded by Mr. Cobden, was dissolved on Thursday last.

The Convict Mitchell.—Government in consideration of the convict Mitchell's state of health, have allowed him to go wheresoever he pleases, on condition that he does not return to, or settle in any portion or colony of the United Kingdom.

The Bishop of Llandaff still continues seriously, though not dangerously ill.

The *Tipperary Free Press* narrates a case of recent occurrence, in which a landlord, on proceeding to the residence of one of his tenants who owed him three years' rent, over £150, found that all the crops were swept off, and not a vestige of stock left upon the land. And to mend the matter, the proprietor was obliged to give the fellow £40 to get possession of his holding.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are about to make an inquiry into the present condition of all the Cathedral schools throughout the kingdom.

The *Port Adelaide Observer*, March 31, records the arrival in that colony of a ketch, of no more than fifty-eight tons, called the *Beautiful*, of Swansea, which safely arrived out from "Old England," after a passage of some six months.

Mr. Stuart Wortley is announcing his intention to re-introduce his Marriage Bill, calls upon the Dissenters to aid him in the unhallowed attempt.

We have heard from undoubted authority that a Brevet promotion to the number of about nine or ten majors to be lieutenant-colonels, and about fourteen or fifteen captains to be made majors, of the officers of the army serving in Ireland, in consequence of her Majesty's visit to that country, will appear in the *Gazette* of Friday.—*Globe.*

The obituary announces the death of Mr. Musters, of Colwick Hall, husband of Miss Mary Anne Chaworth, of Annesley Park, the lady immortalised by Lord Byron's youthful love. The joint estates descend to a grandson—Mr. John Chaworth Musters, "a minor." Mrs. Musters died in 1832.

Mr. Layard, author of *Nineveh and its Remains*, left Constantinople on 29th August, in a Turkish steamer for Trebizond, on his way for the scene of his late discoveries. He is accompanied by an artist, a medical man, and a secretary. Mr. Layard will extend his visits to Mount Ararat, and the whole of that part of the East, which abounds in religious and historical associations.

Colonial.

THE ANNEXATION ASSOCIATION.

Anticipating at no long period necessary to achieve the Separation and Independence of Canada, by legitimate and constitutional means, with a view to her ultimate Annexation to the United States of America, as the safe and sound foundation for the most distinct rights of her Inhabitants, it is, therefore proposed and intended:—

1st. That a Premium of from 300 to 500 dollars be offered for the best Manuscript Pamphlet, of a limited size, in favour of the subject of Annexation, to be paid out of the Funds of the Association, retaining the right to the next best Pamphlet, on payment to its author of one half the Prize Premium, in order to compile, if advisable, one pamphlet out of the two—and for that purpose to engage a competent writer.

2nd. That the Pamphlet, when approved of by the Committee, be printed at the expense of the Association, and that copies be sold at 1d. each, and dispersed over this and the neighbouring Provinces for the instruction and information of the People.

3d. That after publication of the Pamphlet, the Committee, or Secretary on their behalf, do challenge, through advertisements, a Written Refutation of the same.

4th. That, if needful, in the opinion of the Committee, Lectures be employed and