course suppose that a mere intellectual assent to certain dogmas is a passport to salvation, but her words are equally at variance with the current notion, that the excellence of faith depends exclusively on its earnestness. It is not the warmth of feeling with which men believe, but the reality of the truths accepted, to which she gives the first place. Salvation by faith does not mean, according to place. Salvation by faith does not mean, according to her teaching, that men's sole work is to persuade themselves of their acceptance and safety, a view of things, according to which a Mahometan would have at least as good a claim to Heaven as a Christian, but that satisfaction having really been made for the sins of men by the good a claim to Heaven as a christian, our tion having really been made for the sins of men by the one Sacrifice of Christ our Lord, and our acquittal depending on the merit of His work, not on that of ours,—therefore, our first step must be to profit by all those expensions. therefore, our first step must be to profit by all those ex-ternal but unseen realities, which are set forth as consti-tuting the Gospel covenant; that these have a real out-ward body and actual existence, but for which there could be no holy life, and no Christian end. And that which gives to belief its peculiar prerogative, is, that of all these things not sense but faith informs us. Yet, to determine among all the truths of the world unseen are of primary importance, to know what are those hidden realities which are involved in the belief in Christ, which Scripture speaks of as necessary, to learn what is meant by that "Catholic Faith," without keeping which "whole and undefiled," men will "without doubt perish everlastingly,"—these are points on which we obviously need some guidance, respecting which, no thoughtful man would wish to be left to the dictates of his own fancy or the reasonings of his own understanding. Here it is, therefore, that we have such assistance from the formuof salvation? The Church has settled them, not merely by making them the Articles of Communion, but by setting them before every one of her sons, in that most awful crisis of his mortal destiny, as the criterion whereby he is to decide, whether he does believe as a Christian man should or no. This is a discrepancy from the practice of the Church of Rome, by which undoubted belief in all her declarations is declared essential either to communion or safety, whereas the Church of England adds nothing to that ancient Creed, which from the first has been held to contain the essentials of salvation. whose office it is to teach, are required indeed, and most fitly, to declare their mind on many other subjects, which in modern days have been controverted or mistaken.— Such is the purpose of course of the Thirty-nine Articles, to which the clergy are required to subscribe. But the Thirty-nine Articles are not made terms of communion; they are not set forth as fundamentals of belief like the Articles of the Creed. For to these alone does the Church require men to consent at their Baptism, esteeming no terms necessary for communion with her, which are not necessary for communion with Christ; and with these she closes the eyes of the dying believer.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Daily Life.
Death of a Hebrew Girl.
The Bold Bishop.

what he considers an equitable adjustment of the dif- as exercising them irregularly and unlawfully. ficulties arising out of the system which the Governwhole, they are valuable and useful.

Province, has been raised upon this question, and the calling it is to foster and perpetuate it. lawless character of the proceedings which, in certain alleged oppression. If the Government plan of sale contradicted avowal of what is incontestably an errobe objectionable, -and we have often taken occasion neous principle is thus made, we at least feel ourselves to shew that it is very objectionable, - the mode of bound to protest against it. remedy which the loyal man and the good Christian

by the system of short credit pursued, the lands, in- from her eminence of Apostolic order, -and reducing must almost invariably fall into the hands of the mo- Church Catholic, as separatists and schismatics. nied speculators. On this ground we very cordially assent to the justice and propriety of the following proposition from Mr. Gowan :-

"To extend the time for ultimate payment from four years, as at present, to ten years, the period originally given. This indulgence, while it will be in accordance given. This indulgence, while it will be in account with the Upper Canada regulations, will not diminish the sale fund, nor will the Clergy suffer the loss of one shillling; as the interest will be still accruing upon the annual instalments; and, therefore, I hope that to this extension of time there can be no fair objection.

The indulgence thus proposed will be advantageous to a large and industrious class of settlers, and obvithe country. If the poor man be debarred from pur- on our first page last week. chasing, by the terms of sale proposed in the Government plan as now acted upon, the lands thus wrested, cent Providence with a long career of prosperity, and as it were, from him, will inevitably fall into the hands permitted to surround themselves with a large share of persons who will take care not to part with them of this world's goods and comforts, are almost totally unless a handsome profit be realized. If this profit regardless of the duty of owning the bountiful hand is to be obtained at once, the Government-or rather which showers down these gifts upon them, by giving the Clergy Reserve Fund-ought to have the benefit back to the furtherance of His kingdom and glory a of it: if some years must elapse before it can be re- becoming share of what, certainly for no mere selfish alized, the possessor will warily bide his time, and in ends, has been entrusted to them. When we conthe interval the lands will lie uncultivated and unimproved.

for back rent from the parties who may purchase lots ing this all but engrossing passion for gain, will be that have been occupied antecedently to the period mitigated by the hope that the first-fruits of this of sale.-We must presume that this demand is made patient industry and unremitted toil will be rendered only in the case of lots of land where either a lease, back to the cause of Him who crowned those efforts or a promise of lease, had been given; and in such with his blessing. But when, with scarcely a reserved cases, it seems to us only a just and reasonable exac- fraction of these vouchsafted gifts for works of piety tion. The persons in possession of such lots should and charity, we find all devoted to the garnishing of unquestionably pay the established rent from the pe- the dwelling, the decoration of the body, and the riod at which, in dependence upon a title ultimately pampering of the appetite, we may well mourn and to be received from Government, they entered upon grieve for the degradation of our fallen nature; and to the possession of those lands; and if the original occupants have transferred their right and claim to will be keener far, when we look beyond the responsiothers, these last should, just as unquestionably, be bilities of time to the dread account in eternity. liable for the same demand. Not but that such cases should be viewed with every possible indulgence, es- of God contains, was written for our learning: better pecially if the delay of title, and the confusion and then to profit by its lessons now, than to be surprised irregularity consequent upon it, has been owing to the by the hour when the steward, in the very height of neglect of the Government; yet as a matter of justice his unfaithfulness and selfishness, shall be summoned and right, it does not appear to us correct that "the into the presence of his God, and when the charge lien of the Government for back rent," as Mr. Gowan cannot be gainsayed or denied that his heavenly Masproposes, should be "changed from the present occu- ter's goods were wasted well nigh all in self-indulgence. pants to the original lessees." The present occupants, on getting possession of the land, would naturally enquire into the existence and amount of all claims upon intelligence brought by the recent arrivals from Engit, and make a due account of this in their contract land :with the previous occupants; for it must be apparent with the previous occupants; for it must be apparent to all persons of ordinary business habits, that the Government—like any other proprietor—would hold

"The Irish Collegiate Bill is again being revived in all the intensity and virulence of discussion, by a protest, on the part of the Irish Catholic Bishops and Archbishops, the land, or the improvements, as the case may be, against the measure. It appears that seventeen of the liable for their just claims, and not the individual, who

rectly understand that to be his argument, in contending that a rent, according to the then existing regulations the allowed value of tions, and not the interest upon the alleged value of this time they will probably be in existence, if not in opethe land, should be exacted from the persons placed ration." in the circumstances above noticed. This would be We regret that the Government of our great and according to original stipulation; and even if such an favoured country should persist in precipitating this understanding might not be deemed legally binding, godless measure; for assuredly, if there be any force the parties concerned should, we consider, be dealt in truth, that godless scheme must come to nought.

instance, the usual charge for rent has been very much but they are wary enough to see that sooner or later lower than the interest upon the value of the land the projected Colleges must either come under some would be. Nor can any one deny the justice of what particular religious influence, or become, in a rampant

We agree, we mean, with this proposition as far as he retrospective portion of the case is concerned,that, in any instance in which it might be deemed equitable to charge interest at all, it should be upon the value of the land at the time the contract comnenced. We do not conceive, however, that such an arrangement must necessarily in equity extend to the future; for, in our judgment there could be neither hardship nor unfairness in fixing the prospective interest upon the present valuation,—supposing it generally understood that an entirely new system of disposing of those lands has been determined upon.

We feel quite persuaded that if the most reasonable petition of the members of the Church of England should be granted,—that their share of the Clergy Reserves should be managed by the Church Society as their representatives in this Province,—the most scrupulous regard would be had to the claims and privileges of all who might, on the adoption of such an arrangement, happen to be lessees of these lands; that while, in short, the benefits designed by their appropriation would be more extensively and permanently secured, the interests of individuals would be

We have lately observed the following notice in one of our Montreal contemporaries, and in the belief that there was some misconception of the facts of the case of which we should have seen a prompt ccr- thee."

"We have been informed that a very liberal and generous offer on the part of the Church of England has been made to the Wesleyan Methodist Society and congregation in Griffintown, in consequence of the destruction of

We should always be glad to observe any instance of liberality and generosity on the part of the mem-bers of our beloved Church, which did not involve a One of Israel may be worshipped through Christ, compromise of her recognized principles; but where fidelity to these principles is, in any degree, violated, we must lament, rather than approve, the mistaken kindness that prompted it. The Church of England We have noticed, and not without interest, various does not admit the validity of the ordination of Minisremarks in the public journals upon the system of ters of the Wesleyan Methodist Society; and although valuation and sale adopted by the Provincial Govern- she would be amongst the last even to manifest toment in the case of the Clergy Reserves. Mr. Gow- wards them any personal unkindness, she could not an, of Brockville, has, we perceive, given much atten- consistently approve of, far less encourage or afford tion to this subject, and interested himself to procure facility to, the ministrations of those whom she regards

Persons who pursue their ministerial functions, as ment have unfortunately decided upon. With some we believe, without authority, must be regarded by of his propositions we can cordially agree; and if we the Church of England as living in a state of direct dissent from others, we are bound to say that, as a and positive schism; and surely there would be a serious incongruity in praying continually, as we are At the same time we cannot too strongly deprecate taught to do, against the evils of schism, and lending the species of agitation which, in some parts of the our Churches at the same time to those whose very

We regret that we should be called upon to make instances, have been resorted to for the removal of an these observations; but when a complacent and un-

It may be said, as probably it will be said, that this will resort to, is not a direct rebellion against its ap- is only a courtesy which has often been proffered to St. Paul's do. Hope...... 0 10 0 pointments, but a vigorous and constitutional protest and accepted by the Church of England, from the against the injustice complained of, and a persevering Wesleyan Methodist Society and others; but they remonstrance with the proper authorities to effect a who adduce this fact, must look at the position of There is, we conceive, much both of blundering and rosity without a surrender of principle: the other mischief in the plan of sale adopted :--of blundering, cannot. Wesleyan Methodists need not, by any conin devising means of securing past claims, equitable stitutional or disciplinary arrangement, withhold this though to a certain extent they be, by miscalculating courtesy: the Church of England cannot yield it. the amount of obligation; and of mischief, because without violating her Charter of rights,-descending stead of benefiting the comparatively poor and placing herself to an equality with those whom she is bound them within reach of their possession on easy terms, to look upon, in relation to her own position in the

> In glancing over the items of intelligence by the late arrivals, we have met with the following :-"Died lately at Prague,-in which city he arrived fifty

years ago, poor and penniless,—Maurico Zadekaner—having amassed a fortune of £750,000. He has left £300,000 amongst the principal charitable establishments in Bohemia; and his corpse was accompanied to the grave by 4,000 former recipients of his bounty."

With this example of noble-minded and Christian benevolence, the history of that highly-gifted and amiable individual contrasts very drearily, a sketch of ously contribute to the improvement and prosperity of whose worldly success and premature death was given 8th October, 1845. Present—

It is sad to think how many, favoured by a benefirest and eat the bread of carefulness," in order to add A great cause of the agitation to which we have to their earthly stores, the pang which will often referred above, is the demand made by Government affect the heart of the serious and devout at witness-

The parable of the talents, like all else the Book

We find the following notice amongst the items of

liable for their just claims, and not the individual, who after a dozen of transfers, might happen to be in possession of it.

We however were with Mr Cores to We, however, agree with Mr. Cowan, if we cor- Primate, Dr. Crolly, and the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr.

with by Government in the most lenient manner that It is hard to say by what motives the prelates of the for the Society. the case will admit; and we believe that, in every Romish Church are actuated in opposing this Bill;

"That if interest should be charged retrospectively as well as prospectively, that it might be upon the value of the land at the date of its commencement, and not upon the value at the present period."

spirit of infidelity, opposed to all religious influence and teaching whatsoever. The latter, judging from many features of the times, is more likely to be the alternative; whilst a divided impression that the forsion, may possibly be the motive of such of the prelates of that communion as support the measure.

> Our Translling Agent will proceed Westwards from this place at the commencement of the ensuing week, for the collection of accounts due to this office.

Communication.

FANATICISM.

(To the Editor of The Church.) Sir,-Having read the strictures of the British Canadian upon the religious extravagancies which have been of late exhibited in Toronto, with his spirited rejoinder upon the ill-natured remarks of the Christian Guardian, I can assure you, -fearless of the Guardian's anathemas, -that Toronto is not the only locality where these dis-graceful proceedings are exhibited. Though I would oice as much as any one in the conversion of souls, and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom in the world, I think it the indispensable duty of every friend of rational Christianity to warn the public against encouraging and countenancing such unseemly, and I am afraid blasphemous seenes. Many instances of this kind could be adduced, I have no doubt, from every part of the country. A meeting of the Ryerson Methodists was lately held in my neighbourhood, where an individual, in the midst of the noise and confusion that provided was been described. the noise and confusion that prevailed, was heard to say, in addressing that God who dwelleth in light, and whom no man can see and live,—"I see thee, God; I see thee, God,"-at the same time stretching up the hand toward the Invisible, and saying, "I want to shake hands with Whilst in this attitude one of Mr. Ryerson's Itinerection, we abstained from any remarks upon it at the time:—

The case of which we should have seen a prompt cerrection, we abstained from any remarks upon it at the time:—

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The case of which we should have seen a prompt cerrection which we have a seen a prompt cerrection of the conduct of this deluded worshipper, and, clapping the person on the shoulder, said, "You are good, and will be sure to go to heaven." At these meetings the passions are excited; many fancy themselves converted, and say, "Peace, peace, when there is no peace." Indeed, without this state of the passions they can scarcely believe that there and undefiled religion" would discountenance such inde-corous and contaminating exhibitions, and consider it a

15th October, 1845.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

CANADA.

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the

	Clergy in this Diocese:			
t	but note, manage ment and to study an	£	S.	D.
40	St. Jude's Church, Oakville £3 19 101			
6	Church at Palermo 1 0 1½			
	-per Rev. Geo. Winter Warr	5	0	0
g	St. James's, Louth,£2 5 9½			
y	St. John's, do 1 10 5½			
11	-per Rev. G. M. Armstrong	3	16	3
e	St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, per Church-	F 733	KIN	P ST
	wardens	39	1	9
	Christ's Church, Mimico £1 0 7			
-	St. Phillip's, Weston 1 13 3\frac{1}{2}	1	-	12
8	-per Churchwardens	2	13	10
38	Churches at Wellington Square and Nelson-	E 20 16	-	
9	per Churchwardens	1	15	0
	St. John's Church, Port Hope £3 10 0			

COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of with the Circular of the Lord Bishop, dated 15th

Previously announced, in number 120, in am't 324 3 21 great as had been anticipated. The price of grain is St. John's Church, Woodhouse, ... £2 0 0 School House, Vittoria 1 10 0

.. £327 13 23 122 Collections T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, Oct. 22, 1845.

The Treasurer has also received from the Thornhill Parochial Association £1 5s., on account of Subscriptions for the past year.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Central Board of the HURCH SOCIETY of the Diocese of Quebec, was held in the National School House at Quebec, on Wednesday the

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Pre-The Rev. Official Mackie, | The Hon. A. W. Cochran,

S. S. Wood, E. Sewell, T. Trigge, Esq. J. Bonner, Esq. W. McTavish, Esq E. Montizambert, Esq. W. Simpson, W. Chaderton, C. L. F. Haensel, J. B. Forsyth, Esq. R. R. Burrage, The Rev. W. Dawes, Secretary.

The Meeting opened with the usual prayers. The Secretary read the Minutes of the last Meeting. The following, amongst other business, was transacted on the occasion:

Read Resolution of the Annual Meeting of the Church

Society of the Diocese of Toronto, under date of 4th June last, communicated by letter from the Rev. W. H. Ripley, Secretary.—Ordered to be filed.

Resolved, that the question of investing the proceeds of the sermons about to be preached on behalf of widows and orphans of deceased Clergymen, be referred to the

Lay Committee; and that it be an instruction to the said Committee to consider whether any, and if so, what portion of the proceeds of such sermons, might be benefi-cially applied towards insuring the lives of married Clergymen.

Resolved, that the Lay Committee be instructed to prepare an application to the Legislature, similar to what was presented last year; and to circulate copies of the

was presented last year; and to circulate copies of petitions through the Diocese for general signature.

Report of the Lay Committee, presented by the Hon.

A. W. Cochran, Chairman of the Committee, was received.

The the Secretary be instructed to write to the cities of Quebec and Montreal, conveying, on the part of this Board, their earnest desire that measures should

be taken without delay, for giving increased efficiency to the operations of this Society, by the collection of additional subscriptions, and by the regular formation, wherever it has not been already done, of the Sub-Committees Mr. Trigge, the Treasurer at Quebec, reported that he ad invested £150 additional in Quebec Bank Stock, on account of this Society, and proposed that a further sum

of £50 be invested, when opportunity shall offer.—Both ered, That £25 given by the late Major Christie towards improving "Stipends of poor Clergymen," be now paid to the Rev. R. G. Plees, for his services during

The Quarterly Accounts of the Treasurers were handed

Read Report of the Finance Committee, whereupon it That the sum of £7 10s. be granted to the Rev. R.

Anderson, towards the completion of three churches in 2. That the sum of £15 be granted to the Rev. J. Scott, give a verbatim copy of this document: hen Church at Sutton is completed for Divine Service.

3. That the sum of £10 be granted to Rev. A. Balfour. 4. That the sum of £12 10s, be granted to Rev. M. Townsend, toward completing the new church at Henry-

5. That £1 16s. 10d. be paid to Rev. J. Reid. That £10 be granted toward the new church at His Lordship exhibited the Seal, executed at New York

The Meeting closed with the usual Benediction,

UNITED STATES.

(From the Episcopal Recorder.) BISHOP CHASE.—Our readers will be pained to hear of the sad accident which has befallen this venerable man. of the sad accident which has betalien this venerable man. This but a week since he left us, as well as usual, and as enterprising as ever. On his journey homeward, he has narrowly escaped a violent death, and must be in an alarming state. That he is alive at all, considering the great peril to which he was exposed, affords another instance of the many wonderful interpositions of Providence, which have followed him all the days of his life. The kindness of his relative enables us to state the particulars, in the words of his venerable partner, who has been so valuable a help-meet for him in all his labors, and who by the special mercy of Providence, was permitted accompany him in his present journey, and to minister to him in his suffering state. The feeling she expresses, on him in his suffering state. The feeling she expresses, on a review of the past, and the prayer she offers for the fu-ture, will be echoed, we are sure, from many hearts.— May God comfort and support his suffering servant, with his anxious wife, and enable them both to glorify him, whether by life or by death.

Oct. 1, 6 miles East of Bedford. Dear Doctor Chase,-You will be sorry to hear that we have met with a very sad accident this morning; just as the day dawned our stage was upset, we were travelling on a good road, wide enough for carriages to pass, when the horses were turned off; and to look at the place, it appears almost a miracle that we were not rolled to the bottom of the precipice. Nine inside passengers, with their cloaks and travelling bags, made it exceedingly difficult to extricate us. When they at length succeeded in opening the upper door, the passengers that first got out held on to the carriage to prevent its further descent. You will not be surprised to hear that the Bishop was the principal sufferer; it was, I should think, half an hour before he could be helped out, as the carriage lay on the side, it is no easy matter to climb up and out.

Oct. 2nd, 1845. Dear Cousin,-I yesterday wrote a burried line to Dr. Heber Chase, to apprise him of the accident that had befallen us; he has doubtless communicated it to you, no-thing further can be said than this, your uncle is suffering much from internal bruises, and without doubt, has one if not two fractured ribs. He has, I think, a good phy sician, Dr. Henry. Dr. Barclay from Bedford, has also been to see him, and agrees in the course pursued. Severe as the trial is, we have much to be thankful for, good physicians and a comfortable house. Mr. Hartley's tavern is only quarter of a mile from the scene of the overturn, but it took a long time to reach it, and my dear husband suffered almost death in riding the short dis-

tance on a common hay wagon.

The cause of the disaster, was doubtless, the driver's tion in Griffintown, in consequence of the destruction of the Wesleyan Chapel in the late fire.

"The new Episcopal Chapel of St. Ann's, in Dalhousie Street, has been placed at their disposal for Divine Service on the Lord's Day, and we understand they will commence their Sabbath services next Sunday, at nine o'clock, A. M., and at half-past six o'clock, P. M., in that place of Worship."

state of the passions they can scarcely believe that there can be served acceptably, —that God can be served acceptably. —The cause of the disaster, was doubtless, the driver's falling asleep. All who have been to the spot are astomised that we were not dashed to pieces; the wheel ran along on the edge of the precipice, and the carriage lost revening protracted meetings: the morals are often correctly believe that there can be served acceptably, —that God can be served acceptably. —The cause of the disaster, was doubtless, the driver's falling asleep. All who have been to the spot are astomised that we were not dashed to pieces; the wheel ran along on the edge of the precipice, and the carriage lost the falling asleep. All who have been to the spot are astomised that we were not dashed to pieces; the wheel ran along on the edge of the precipice, and the carriage lost the falling asleep. All who have been to the spot are astomised that we were not dashed to pieces; the wheel ran along on the edge of the precipice, and the carriage lost the falling asleep. All who have been to the spot are astomised that we were not dashed to pieces; the wheel ran along on the edge of the precipice, and the carriage lost the falling asleep. All who have been to the spot are astomised that we were not dashed to pieces; the wheel ran along on the edge of the precipice, and the carriage lost the passing the carriage lost the passing the morals are often correctly and the carriage lost the precipies and the carriage lost the passing the carriage lost the passin evening protracted meetings; the morals are often corrupted, as the fruits of certain supposed conversions abundantly testify. It is therefore much to be desired, that all who feel an interest in the extension of "pure and undefiled religion" would discountenance such indegrated and two outside passengers; the tramping in the hurry and confusion in extricating themselves from the wreck, I think, is the cause of many of the injuries your uncle received. Dr. Henry staid here all night, and sat up; he is of the opinion that the lungs have sustained no injury; he is now being bled for the third time. We trust in the goodness of God, that He who has smitten will heal, and again raise his servant to perfect the work nmitted to him. I am your affectionate aunt,

Seven Days later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN,

AT HOLMES' HOLE, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, The Great Britain was compelled to put into the abovenamed port by a want of coal, arising from a continuance of unfavourable weather. The expectations entertained of an improvement in the harvest, from the temporary suspension of the wet weather reported by the previous arrival, have not been realized. Some Canada flour had sold for 34s. It is feared that the lateness of the season will prevent a sufficient importa-tion from America, a circumstance which will render it necessary to supply the English market from other quarters.

The Boston Times gives us the following particulars:—
The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 27th ult. She has experienced very heavy gales of wind for the last ten days, and had run short of coal. The schooner David Coffin, of New Bedford, happened to be in Holmes' Hole, from Philadelphia,

with a cargo of coal, and, at dark on Monday evening, was alongside the Great Britain, supplying her with coal.

We have a copy of Willmer & Smith's European Times, containing a list of the passengers by the Great Britain. The Great Britain could not, probably, get into New York in season for the conveyance of her papers and letters by the Long Island route of Tuesday, consequently no intelligence will be received from her until Wednesday morning, except that which we are 10 Collections......£56 6 101 Yes on her passage from Liverpool.

to the crops the European Times says: - At the sailing of the last packet, we stated that the wet weather, after an interval of nearly three weeks, had returned; and that the her wharf. She arrived off Sandy Hook, at 11 o'clock last this Diocese, to be applied exclusively to the promoting the cause of Missions in this Diocese under would suffer seriously by the change. The accounts from the would suffer seriously by the change. The accounts from the northern parts of the kingdom speak despondingly of the injurious effects of the change; and it now appears that the progress made in cutting and housing the produce of the fields, during the continuance of warmth and sunshine, was not so pidly, as a glance at our market returns will show. Even at the present moment there is a good deal of outstanding produce in the fields. The fine weather has again returned, but the season is too far advanced to permit the sun to have much wer, and no doubt can exist, that the husbaudman, who did

power, and no doubt can exist, that the husbandman, who did not "take time by the forelock," when the opportunity offered, will suffer sererely by his indolence. With the rise of the markets, feurs respecting the coming winter begin to prevail.

The failure of the Potatoc crop is almost general, and to meet the deficiency which that calamity has occasioned, large quantities of rice and bond grain have been taken out of bond, for transhipment to France, Holland, and Belgium. Notwithstanding the fact of the markets rising, the averages are descending, owing to the large quantities of inferior grain, the produce of the present harvest, which have been thrown upon the markets. But in the teeth of unpromising appearances which are abroad, the rage for speculation in every description of Railway investment still continues, without any signs of abatement. To such an extent is the mania carried, that Gorernment, it is said, contemplates interfering, by an announce-ment through the Gazette, that no more schemes will be pro-visionally registered, as the number which are already before the public are more than Parliament can get through in the

Now that circumstances render it painfully apparent, that supplies of food must be had from some quarter, all eyes are turned across the Atlantic, and fears prevail that the late orders which have been sent to Canada will miss the season, and arrive after the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been closed by the ice. Much will, of course, depend upon the time when the frost sets in, and, if the weather is favourable, there is little doubt that handsome fortunes will be made by those who have speculated largely in "breadstuffs." Whatever quantities may ne from the United States, will also find a ready sale, either this country or on the Continent.

We regret to say that the weather has been extremely un-vourable for the harvest, during the whole of last week, and that it still continues to be very much broken. Large quantities of corn, including much that was cut and almost ready for the stock the week before last, are still in the fields. From the repeated drenchings which it has received, it will be some time before it can be carried, even if the weather should improve, and if it should not, the grain which is still out can scarcely escape

very serious injury.

The Produce markets continued active. For Rice, owing to the causes already assigned, there was much inquiry, at greatly improved prices. The stock was getting low, in consequence of the large demand for export. The British Planta-

Plates, used in the construction of iron shipping, were improv-ing in value. Pig Iron was also selling at good prices, and the make of the metal was greater at present than it was ever

The Continental news is without much interest. The King of Saxony had opened the Diet in a speech which reflects his anxiety respecting the recent occurrences connected with the ement. The Prussian Government views the Abbe Ronge with the same suspicion as before; and he was prevented from sleeping in Mannheim, when he passed through The Queen and the Queen-Mother have arrived at Madrid; and, although the capital was quiet, fears of an outbreak existed. switzerland is like a smothered volcano; an explosion may be

THE MISSING PACKET SHIP ENGLAND .- Great interest has been excited in England, since the departure of the Cambria, in consequence of a bottle having been picked up, on the 16th of September, at sea, four miles south-east of Douglas Head, by the fishing smack Kite, Captain Morrison, containing a piece of paper, on which was written, in pencil, an intimation that the vessel was then in lat. 45 10, long. 98 7; that she had lost her quarter-boats; that there was ten feet water in her hold, and no vessel in sight. As the greatest possible interest must attach to every thing relating to this ill-fated ship, we

> Packet Ship England, From Liverpool, December 11th, 1844.
> Long. 98 7. Lat. 45 10. [REVERSE.] Lost quarter-boats. 10 feet water in the hold. No vessel in sight.

The electric telegraph is now being laid down on the Grand Junction Railway, from Birmingham to Liverpool, Manches ter, and Chester; and, under certain restrictions, the telegraph will be made available for commercial purposes.

intensity and virulence of discussion, by a protest, on the part of the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops and Archbishops, against

It appears that seventeen of these ecclesiastics are against, and nine in favour of the bill. THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER. - We understand that the Hon. Louis M'Lane is progressing most favourably, in his new position at the Court of St. James. We anticipate the best results from the hon. gentleman's mission to this country. None more than ourselves desire to see the bonds of friendly

and commercial intercourse between the United States and M. LEOPOLD DE MEYER .- Among the passengers who go

out by the Great Britain to-day, we notice the name of John Povey, Esq., the agent of the Park Theatre, New York. Mr. Povey is accompanied by M. De Meyer, the distinguished pisnist, and no doubt he will be as favourably received in America as his great accomplishments as a musician entitle him to LONDON MONEY MARKET .- Since the Cambria left there

has been but little change in the Money Market. The supply is as large as ever, and the rate of interest for the best Bills 22 2\frac{3}{4} per cent. The English Funds have been very dull, and in the last day or two have manifested a tendency to decline.—Consols for money left off 98\frac{1}{4} sellers, and 98\frac{1}{4} \@\frac{3}{8} for the Account; Exchequer Bills, 47s. @ 49s. premium; and India Stock, 267 @ 269.

In Railway shares speculation continues rife as ever; though the account day is now near at hand again, it has had little effect in checking bargains. A rumour that Government is about to interfere, to check the mania, has been current i the market for some days past, but upon what foundation it

(To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.)

NANTUCKET, Oct. 13, 1845. Gentlemen:—The steamship Great Britain is in trouble, between the east end of our Island and the Bass Rip. Several smacks have gone to her with pilots. She has one mast gone. She is now headed to the South,—I think with a pilot on board. She has fired several guns, but has now ceased firing. How she got where she is, in the night, I cannot say: as it is a difficult thing to get there in the day time, with a pilot on board.

Yours, &c.,

Thos. A. Gardener.

When the steamer from Nantucket for New Bedford left yesterday morning, the G. B., was under way, and will proba-bly be here to-day. She is not yet announced by the Tele-graph as below. It is quite possible we shall have her news by the L. I. Railroad this afternoon.—Eds. J. C.

INDIA AND CHINA. The Overland Mail reached on the 23d inst. The dates are, from Calcutta, to August 8; from Bombay, August 7;

and from China, June 12. There is little of public interest in the letters and journals brought to Europe by this arrival. The Punjaub continued comparatively tranquil—if the idea of tranquility can, with propriety, be associated with a country which, when quiet is a volcano asleep, and when in tumult is a volcano in active op-

The question of war or peace continued to engross the public attention. Sir Henry Hardinge seems determined to avoid the imputation of precipitancy. In this, his policy is not only a striking contrast to the headlong rashness of his predecessor, but he thus baffles every attempt to arrive at even a probable conclusion as to the course he will ultimately pursue. The Governor General's visit to the Upper Provinces, and the approaching change in the positions occupied by the regiments on the North West frontier, are waited for as likely to afford some clue to the ultimate decision of this eventful question. A duel, attended with fatal results, had taken place at Calcutta, between Lieut, Tulloch, of the 22nd Regt, of N.I., and a Mr. Nilson, of the Indian navy. The affair appears to have been of a most disgraceful character, both as to its origin and the mode in which it was conducted. The provocation was reported to have originated in a newspaper controversy, in the course of which Mr. Nilson took offence at some expres-sions introduced into a letter written by the deceased. The

nds, and a third party present at the duel, are to be tried by the Supreme Court.

Gaming appears to have been indulged by some of the officers of our Bengal army to an extent which has at length called for the interference of the Governor General. A gambling transthe interference of the Governor General. A gambling transaction, wherein a young officer had been stripped of nearly the whole of a considerable property which had just been bequeathed to him, had been brought under his Excellency's notice, and a general order was issued, which is likely to repress the ruing a general council of the clergy of all sects, in Prussia, and a general council of the clergy of all sects, in Prussia, and a general council of the clergy of all sects, in Prussia, and a general council of the clergy of all sects, in Prussia, and a general council of the clergy of all sects, in Prussia, and a general council of the clergy of all sects, in Prussia, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Spain, and that the of Saxe Coburg, with the Queen of Saxe Coburg,

a general order was issued, which is likely to repress the ruinous and disgraceful practice.

Railway conveyance both for passengers and goods, is also about to be introduced into India, under auspices which are most promising of advantage both to the public and the proprietors. The prospectus of the East India Railway Company has just been published at Calcutta. It is impossible to appreciate the rapid improvement which the completion of the measure will work in the condition, moral and temporal, of the people of India. Most sincerely must all lovers of the human race. of India. Most sincerely must all lovers of the human race pray for the speedy accomplishment of this important project.

By the following extract from the New York Commercial Advertiser, it will be seen that the Great Britain arrived there n Wednesday morning, the 15th inst. -

Arrival of the Hibernia. SEVEN DAYS LATER

The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryric, arrived at Boston on Sunday morning last, in 14½ days from Liverpool. We abridge the following items of intelligence from the Boston Ailus of the 20th inst., for which we are indebted to the kind-

ness of J. B. Ewart Esq., a passenger by the *Hibernia*.

In England, railway speculation and the state of the harvest continued to occupy much attention, while not only in Great Britain, but in the continental States, the failure of the potatoe crops is a subject of very general complaint. Cotton was 1 pe bbls. United States, in bond, sold at Liverpool at 27s. per bbl.

A general scarcity of money was anticipated in England and France, from the enormous extent of the railway speculation

The agricultural journals in England state that the estimates owing to unpropitious weather; enhanced terms have been de

There has been another rise in the price of iron, both in England and France. Trade generally, in the manufacturing towns of England,

ontinued good for most descriptions of manufactures.

THE QUEEN AND COURT.—Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, still remain at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health, with the exception of Prince Albert, who was confined to his room several days, on account of an accident. He was coming fast down stairs on the 27th ult., when his foot slipped and he sprained his ankle. He had, however, taken airings on the private terrace in a garden chair, and rode out with the Queen.

DEATH OF EARL SPENCER .- We regret to state that the expectations of Earl Spencer's friends, that he was proceeding towards recovery from his recent attack of illness, have been disappointed, and that his lordship died on the 1st inst., at his seat at Wiseton .- Globe.

a meeting in Guildhall, London, for the purpose of electing a captured.

Lord Mayor. Aldermen Wood and Johnson were the two candidates in regular rotation, the former being the fir tation-but as he was an unpopular candidate, and had been three times defeated, the Court of Aldermen decided that Alderman Johnson should fill the high office. The Common Sereant then declared that the choice had fallen on Alder Johnson, and he was accordingly invested with the chain of office. There was much excitement on the occasion.

DREADFUL MORTALITY ON BOARD H. M. STEAM-SLOOP ECLAIR.—The Eclair steam-sloop, commissioned on the coast of Africa, arrived on the coast of England recently, having sailed from Madeira, Sept. 23rd. A fever broke out on board in April last at Bonavista, which carried off thirty one souls The London Times of the 1st inst. contains the following meancholy account from Portsmouth:

inchaly account from Portsmouth:
"The Eclair steam-sloop, Commander Walter G. B. Estourt, came up to the Motherbank this morning, about 9 o'clock, with the yellow flag, with a black ball in its centre, flying from her mainmast head, emblematic of death on board. She has been so awfully visited with sickness since she has been on the coast of Africa, that she has been sent home. The awful number of 62 have died in the vessel, and others are dying hourly. We regret to state Commander Estcourt is among the number dead. The names of the other officers and men we cannot at present tell, no communication being allowed. We are in-formed there are now 23 ill on board. The surgeon was alive this morning, and on the quarantine officers going alongside the vessel, we are informed, he answered their inquiries, and said, the mortality was from a fever, something between the yellow and the black. One of the men died this morning. The Customs authorities are fearful of removing any one on board. We believe, however, fresh provisions have been sent to the vessel, but whether any human assistance, we can find out; we believe none, owing to the fear of contagion. If Courier. she remains at the Motherbank, she will have to ride out 40 It is a will be supplied with fuel and fresh provisions, and be sent for a cruise in the North Sea. The Admiralty despatches are nded, but nothing else. A boat rows guard round the ves to prevent communication and consequent contagion, as well as to prevent any one escaping from the vessel improperly."
THE CORN TRADE AND THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

The Mark Lane Express observes, that "The reports which have reached us since our last, respecting the progress made with the harvest in the North, are not of a character to allay the excitement previously felt on the subject. The heavy rain which fell, up to the 21st inst., was succeeded by dry, but unusually cold weather. Sharp frosts were experienced on the nights of the 22d and 23rd inst., and though the temperature has since risen, the shift of wind to the southward threatens a | the head of Mr. Greer's wharf, which threatened the most return of wet. The interval of dry weather has hitherto been of too short duration, to admit of much corn being carried, and the extreme cold has prevented that, not before ripe, making with merchandize, large piles of cord-wood, several steamber

The accounts from Berlin state that a treaty of commerce is much progress towards maturity. It is therefore feared (and n the eve of completion, between the Zollverein and Austria.

The Irish Collegiate Bill is again being revived in all the dom may fare even worse than the South; and, as the reports of the yield from the forward districts do not, by any mean improve as thrashing is proceeded with, the estimates of the results of the harvest become daily more discouraging. These considerations have had their effect on the minds of sellers as well as buyers—and with a greater inclination to purchase, less disposition has been manifested to sell. The upward movement has, consequently, continued—and, at some of the principal markets, materially enhanced terms have been paid

SERIOUS OCCURRENCE .- On Sunday night the 28th ult., an occurrence of a melancholy character took place at the barracks of the 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, stationed at Hounslow, during which, Quarter-master Thomas Tarleton was stabbed in the belly by Lieut. Martin Kerwan, of that

IRELAND. REPEAL ASSOCIATION. DUBLIN, Sept. 29th .- The usual

REPEAL ASSOCIATION. DUBLIN, Sept. 29th.—The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held in Corciliation Hall this day, and was very numerously attended. Mr. O'Connell was present and made one of his most violent speeches. Major Lidwell took the chair. After some routine business had been disposed of, Mr. O'Connell congratulated the meeting on the accession to the repeal ranks of Mr. Thomss Lloyd, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Limerick, and hitherto a professor of very high Conservative principles. Mr. O'Connell then adverted to the letters from Ireland, published in the London Times, and denounced their author. He then referred to the Reneal cause: its success author. He then referred to the Repeal cause: its success and prospects. He demonstrated that the Repeal agitation author. He then referred to the Repeal cause: its success and prospects. He demonstrated that the Repeal agitation was not subsiding; that great and majestic display sufficiently proved that the Repeal agitation, instead of being on the wane, was progressing. (Loud cheers.) No statesman was wise who did not attend to such a demonstration. No man who understood Irish affairs should confine his view to Ireland alone—he should look to other nations, ay, even to America. England should submit to abandon the Oregon territory, or America would be eternally disgraced for her absurd vapouring in declaring that she should have Oregon. England had declared that America should not have Oregon, and they would soon see whether the quarrel of words was likely to end in blows. While America encouraged negro slavery, and had that canker preying upon her vitals, she could never be strong, or expect to hold her own power against that of hostile nations. There was within her heart the plague spot of slavery, and no country could be powerful that was so tainted. England had to apprehend America, and they knew that English difficulty facilitated the success of the Irish nation. The country was all but unanimous for repeal. It was determined upon obtaining it by peaceful means alone, but they were upon the watch for difficulty in England, and when she wanted the assistance of Lesland had a shear and contract the assistance of Lesland had a shear and contract the assistance of Lesland had a shear and contract the assistance of Lesland had a shear and contract the assistance of Lesland had a shear and and when she wanted the assistance of Lesland had a shear and and when she wanted the assistance of Lesland had a shear and the success of the treather and do not have a shear and not a shear and a she for difficulty in England, and when she wanted the assistance of Ireland she would obtain it upon the terms of doing justice to Ireland. (Cheers.) The hon, gentleman then detailed his plan of future operations, which consisted in the appointment of Repeal Wardens in every parish in Ireland, the registration of every repealer, and the election of 70 Repeal members of Parliament. Care should be taken to propose tranguillity. Parliament. Care should be taken to procure tranquility. Ribbandism should be put down, and every parish in Ireland should petition for Repeal. He should have 3,000.000 signs tures in favour of the measure, which would speak in a voice of thunder not to be misunderstood or suppressed. He had a of thunder not to be misunderstood or suppressed. It draught of a bill for the repeal of the union almost prepared, which was entitled "An Act the better to enable her Majesty to summon her Parliament of Ireland." This bill left the Royal prerogative untouched, the privileges and powers of the House of Lords were continued in their integrity, the people of Ireland were given the selection of 300 members, &c. The of Ireland were given the selection of 300 members, &c. The hon gentleman then concluded his speech, in which there was not a single new feature.

The amount of the rent for the week was £600 : 3 : 4.

ITALY. A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Florence, at 11 'clock at night, on the 14th.

AUSTRIA. VIENNA.—Letters from Vienna state that the religious excitement has extended to that capital. A German Catholic congregation has been formed, and at its first meeting upwards of 3000 persons attended. The meeting having been called without the leave of the authorities, it was dispersed by a battalion of infantre.

A general council of the clergy of all sects, in Prussia, is to be convoked, with a view to hearing their opinions on the religious questions which agitate the public in that country.

THE OVERLAND MAIL .- INDIA AND CHINA. THE EASTERN NEWS. —An extraordinary express, in advance of the Indian Mail, arrived in London on the 2d instruction with intelligence from Bombay to Aug. 27, Calcutta, Aug. 16, bought Madras 20th, and China, June 27. The intelligence, though

undistinguished by any thing of momentous consequence, is more than ordinarily interesting.

INDIA.—There is no longer any doubt as to the assembling of an army on the banks of the Sutlej, in order to enable the present Sikh Government to curb its licentions soldiery. The Dhulcep Singh, are stated to be now acting in concert with the British agents, for the purpose of putting down the insolence and rebellious spirit of the Khalsa troops, and of the fanatio

The intelligence from Cabul is of the usual description of intrigues and plots and rebellions. Akhbar Khan was at Cabul in June, communing with his father about their future prospects; some disturbances bad broken out at Jellalabad during his absence.

vas expected in the north-west provinces, in consequence of the abundant fall of rain. In some of the districts of the Bombsy presidency the fall had been scanty. The Southern Mahratta country was tranquil, although some

disaffected chiefs refused to pay their tribute. Such Nickum, who had latterly been the cause of trouble, had arrested with some of his adherents. It was said that Sr George Arthur, the Governor of Bombay, had contemplated ourney into the southern provinces of his Government.
Scinde was tranquil, and the British rule completely entry lished by the gallant General who had conquered the county. This fact was sufficiently a matter of annoyance to his enemies, who sought by every means to decry his acts. The most unrespectively. CHINA.—The trade with the Chinese was going forward output and it is to be hoped that the negotiations for nal possession of Chusan will be attended with the best results tappears that the best feelings prevail between the inhabit tants of Chusan and the British troops stationed there, health of the latter, since they had become acquainted with the country and the manner of living in it, had been excellent.

NEW ZEALAND. WELLINGTON, - Advices from New Zealand to the 3rd of May have been received in London. At Wellington the natives were perfectly quiet, but it was understood that Raupevaha had gone in that direction with 500 men, for what purose is not known. Block-houses were in course of erecl to provide for any event, and the male portion of the settlers ere enrolled as volunteers.

The Legislative Council at Auckland closed its session on

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—On the 24th ult. there was fifty of the latter were killed. One of the chiefs had been

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S HEALTH. Monklands, 20th October, 1845.

The afflicting malady under which His Excellency the Gov nor-General has been labouring for a number of years, and which has slowly and almost imperceptibly been producing morbid alteration in the cheek, has within the last ten by assumed a phagedenic character, by which a portion of the soft parts of the check have been destroyed. The violence of the action in a great measure yielded for a day or two, but has His Excellency's bealth has not materially suffered, although

it has been necessary for him to observe a very rigid abstinct ROBERT L. MACDONNELL, M.D.

The Gazette says, that it believes there is no truth in the report that Mr. Petrie the present member for Russell will be appointed Sheriff of the Dalhousie District, so as to cause a country to the country of the co vacancy in the representation of the county. We trust an opportunity will soon be offered to Mr. Cayley to pr an opportunity will soon be offered to Mr. Cayley to pre-himself; and those who have had an opportunity of meeting that gentleman on business or otherwise, will say with us, the that county or town will be honored which elects the Inspe General as its representative. If fitness for office be a que cation, then is Mr. Cayley most eminently qualified.—Month

We learn from the Minerve of yesterday, that the Hon. I J. Papineau will for the future reside in Montreal .-

It is said that the crop of potatoes in Prince Edward's Isl and, which has hitherto been celebrated for the abundance excellence of that root, have this year failed very extensi rom the same cause as on this continent and in Europe. A faction fight took place at Philadelphia on Saturday night

between a mob of Democrats and another of Native Americ Several persons were severely beaten, but no lives lost. The trials of the Anti-rent rioters in Delaware bave terminated. Two of the men who murdered Steele, the Departs Sheriff, while in the execution of his office, are sentenced to be heavened on the Port.

hanged on the 29th of November; four have been sent to the State prison for life, and thirteen for various periods .- Ib FIRE AT KINGSTON.—A fire broke out yesterday (Friday) at 2 o'clock, A. M., in one of the range of wooden be

astrous consequences, being surrounded by immense mast combustible matter. Mr. Greer's extensive storehouses