



The Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the next collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 17th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Diocese.

The Archbishop of York will, with the Divine permission, resume his official appointments in the Home and Sinecure Districts, as follows:—

Barrie ..... Friday, Oct 1, 11 A.M.
Penetanguishene ..... Saturday, " 2, 3 P.M.
Orillia ..... Monday, " 4, 4 P.M.
Georgina ..... Tuesday, " 5, 2 P.M.
Newmarket ..... Wednesday, " 6, 11 A.M.
Markham ..... " 6 P.M.
Thornhill ..... Thursday, " 7, 11 A.M.
York Mills ..... " 8 P.M.

We are requested to announce that the reopening of the Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg, will take place on Tuesday the 12th October next, and not on the 5th as previously advertised.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, ETOBICOKE. It gives us much pleasure to intimate to our readers, that His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto purpose, with Divine permission,—to open this Church for public worship, on Sunday, the 17th October next, at 11 A.M. A numerous attendance is desired on this occasion, as there will be a Collection in aid of the building fund of the Church.

THE BAPTIST BODY. It appears from the Montreal Register, the organ of the Baptist sect in Canada, that the affairs of that "denomination" are by no means in a prosperous condition: a fact, it may be remarked, which for some time has been no secret to any one who paid a moderate attention to the religious statistics of our Province. "We cannot but conclude," says the Editor, "that the state of religion in Canada, in our denomination, is distressingly low. The influence of the Churches (?) on the surrounding population is very feeble and limited. Whether this arises from the indolence of Church members, or from the want of adaptation in the ministry, or from both causes, we do not at present inquire. The fact, however, cannot be denied. It is a melancholy fact, and should awaken deep concern among the people of God."

Now, we pause to ask a simple question at the Register. Of whom do you speak when you use the expression the people of God? If you refer solely to your own party, however exclusive you may be called, there is a meaning and a consistency in employing the language which you do. But if the phrase is intended to embrace a wider range, we cannot perceive with what propriety it is employed. Most assuredly it is a matter of absolute impossibility that the Churchman—the Presbyterian—the Methodist—and the Independent, all of whom agree in protesting against the error which forms the distinguishing peculiarity of your sect, should experience deep, or indeed any concern that the machinery by which that error is propagated was under the influence of decay. On the contrary, if true to their own professions, it would be to them a matter of thankful gratulation that in the same ratio with your decrease, the path of what they hold to be Gospel truth, was left free and unincumbered.

IN ORDER to meet the untoward predicament in which his constituents are placed, the Editor of the Register recommends, inter alia, that searching inquiries should be instituted by the denomination, and a resolution formed to pursue those inquiries to their legitimate results at all risks. Our contemporary here evinces unusual moral courage for a dissenter, and sincerely do we trust that our Baptist friends will act upon the advice thus manfully tendered to them. Soberly and prayerfully let them inquire whether they can feel themselves justified, in opposition to the dictum of Scripture and the unanimous voice of the Christian Church, to withhold from the benefits of an ordinance which Emmanuel commanded to be dispensed to all nations: "to infant therefore as well as the adult."

"It is peculiarly important," continues the Register, "to enlist the young in the service of God, and to bring them under the influence of the Church. (?)—In order to this how desirable it is that the number of intelligent and well-disposed ministers should be increased? Is it not to be deeply lamented, that just at this time, when such men are most wanted, suitable candidates for the ministry are becoming fewer and fewer, not only in Canada, but in the United States and in England?"

The italics in the latter portion of this quotation are our own, and we have used them because the sentence, which they distinguish is a most important one. Perhaps at no former period did a spirit of such searching inquiry into theological topics exist, as that which prevails at the present day. Men now think and read for themselves, and the evidence in support of specific opinions, is zealously sifted and scrutinized. When Baptists, therefore, behold the intelligent and well-disposed, standing aloof from their body, does it not strike them that a strong prima facie proof is thereby furnished that their peculiar tenets are unscriptural and radically unsound? Our poor logic, at least, would strongly incline us to draw such a deduction from the admitted premises.

The article of our contemporary is wound up with the following ejaculatory petition, "Arise, O Lord! plead thine own cause!" Of course the reference here must be to the Baptist cause, and the necessary implication is that all who maintain the lawfulness of bringing infants to the baptismal font, are, quoad this matter, in opposition to Jehovah. Far are we from blaming our brother Journalist for strongly and openly giving expression to his convictions. But, while we admire his candour, we would just take the opportunity of advising him in a whisper to be more sparing, in now to come, of such vituperative epithets as "narrow-minded"—"bigoted"—and "uncharitable"—when he has occasion to refer to opinions sincerely held and openly expressed by members of the Reformed Branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church.

IRISH AND SCOTS RELIEF COLLECTION. We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following correspondence relative to the Obituary made in our Churches last Good Friday, for the relief of our fellow-subjects in Scotland and Ireland, then suffering from famine:—

Toronto, Canada West, 9th July, 1847. My Lords,—I have the honour to enclose a bill of three hundred and eighteen pounds, sterling, being two-thirds of the Obituary of the Church in this Diocese on Good Friday last, to be applied towards the relief of our fellow-subjects in Ireland now suffering from famine.

The remaining third is devoted to the sufferers in Scotland. The sum is indeed small, but it is to be remembered that our people had already contributed in various ways to the same object, as will appear from the generous donations already sent from Upper Canada. It was nevertheless thought good that the Church, struggling as it is with many difficulties in a new Colony, should also take a lead in this labour of love; but with her charity taxed to the utmost by thousands of destitute Emigrants already arrived, she can only give the widow's mite, and she gives it with a willing heart, and sanctifies it with her prayers.

I have the honour to be, My Lords, Your most obedient humble servant, JOHN TORONTO. The Most Reverend and Right Hon. The Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, &c. &c. &c.; and His Grace The Most Reverend and Right Hon. The Archbishop of Dublin, &c. &c. &c.

A copy of the same letter was sent to the Right Reverend William Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen and Primate of the Church in Scotland—merely altering

to one-third (£159 sterling), and putting Scotland for Ireland.

ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH'S REPLY. My Dear Lord Bishop of Toronto: Your letter of the 9th of July was forwarded to me in London, and arrived at the moment which I was leaving it for the North of England, and I have only just returned to Armagh.

My absence from home has thus occasioned a delay in acknowledging—as I beg to do with much gratitude—the liberal contribution of £238, which our brethren in your diocese have had the kindness to transmit for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland.

Of this sum I have remitted to the Bishop of Tuam £53; to the Bishop of Kilmore £53; and to the Bishop of Killaloe £32, the Diocese being, as I have reason to believe, the most distressed in the part of Ireland under my jurisdiction. The remaining half of the remittance, £159, I have forwarded to the Archbishop of Dublin, for distribution in his Province, and his Grace has requested me to return his best thanks for your Lordship's and to the numerous donors for their assistance.

It has pleased God to give us not only the prospect, but the actual commencement of an abundant harvest, in those portions of the country in which wheat and other grain have been sown, and which it used to be in former years, and the price at which they are sold does not bring them within the reach of the poor.

Disease, however, still prevails most lamentably and extensively; and the unhappy sufferers, until they are sufficiently restored to strength to enable them to resume their labours in the field. The bounty which you have conveyed to us comes through your very generous and handsome offering, and let me have failed to send you a proper acknowledgement for your bounty, you will be pleased to accept from me the grateful thanks, as well of those who are charge of these charitable donations, as of the faithful members of the Catholic body, though without such national ties of connection, as evidenced in the liberal aims united to me for the same benevolent purpose from our sister Church in the United States.

Thanks to a gracious and beneficent Providence, we have once more the prospect of a most abundant harvest, and are delighted now to see it almost every where commenced, in weather too to the most encouraging and propitious. &c. &c. Believe me ever to remain, My dear Lord Bishop, Your faithful friend and brother, WILLIAM SKINNER. The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

THE BISHOP OF ABERDEEN'S REPLY. Aberdeen, 16th August, 1847. My dear Friend and Brother: I received with the greatest pleasure, on my returning home week before last, your kind and most welcome letter of the 9th ultimo, and immediately call over to the Treasurer here of the very high and liberal sum which you have so graciously and handsomely offered, and let me have failed to send you a proper acknowledgement for your bounty, you will be pleased to accept from me the grateful thanks, as well of those who are charge of these charitable donations, as of the faithful members of the Catholic body, though without such national ties of connection, as evidenced in the liberal aims united to me for the same benevolent purpose from our sister Church in the United States.

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THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM. Dissenters of late years have not so clamorously, as they were once in the habit of doing, advanced the thrice refuted absurdity, that in religion as in trade, the demand will always bear a proportion to the necessity which exists for a supply. The simple answer to such an unscriptural averment, is simply, that the natural man cares not one jot about spiritual things, but on the contrary all his tendencies and inclinations have a bias directly the contrary way. So far as our Province is concerned the great mass of Dissenters have virtually abandoned what is called the voluntary principle by accepting of "STATE RELIEF" in the shape of exemption from the payment of Tolls, as was

It would appear, however, that that inveterate but consistent old voluntary Mr. Joseph Hume still harps upon the antiquated string,—for which he is taken up in the following lively manner by the English Churchman:—"In the recent debate on the Manchester Bishops Act, Mr. Joseph Hume, in one of his characteristic, *ad captum* speeches, resuscitated the old, and singularly poor, argument about supply and demand, which we supposed had been dead and buried these ten years. He contended that every man ought to pay his fair share, just as he pays his own doctor—that is, he should pay his doctor, when called in, in so much for his visit, and so much for his medicine—so the person should be paid for his visit and his ministrations. What the fees of the latter should be, Mr. Hume did not specify. When we play, we do not expect to be paid for it. A regular physician used to get his guinea for every visit, but he is now, we believe, generally put off with a sovereign (except by good old-fashioned patients): some take their fee only once a week, some only once a month, and some only once a year. M. D. attached to their names—do not afford the patient a fee of five shillings, when the parties can always do more. What the fees of surgeons are we do not exactly know. The amputation of a limb, and other serious cases, are, we suppose, for on a liberal scale, paid for by the patient. In accordance to the terms of a service rendered, and Appropriations range from fifty guineas to ten shillings and six-pence: extraction of a tooth averages somewhere about five shillings. What may be the extra charge for a dose of ether we cannot say. When doctors began to experiment with ether, we believe they were glad to pay the patient for submitting to the operation, and were well satisfied with his astonishment and thanks, when he came to himself, and found his leg or arm removed without having felt it. As regards the charge for the recovery of the patient, the fee of the patient, the rich people require a good deal, and pay accordingly, while the poor require little and come off with shorter bills.

"This is the system which Mr. Hume, and his class of reasoners, would introduce into the Church. The rich man is in danger of dying, he will send for his parson, and will be expected to pay a handsome fee—a guinea or a sovereign, at the least—while the poor man, under similar circumstances, will pay his five shillings or half-a-crown! Even Mr. Hume will admit, we presume, that the receiving of fees by the Clergy for every visit would not be very convenient or dignified, to say nothing of charity; but the doctor pockets his fee without scruple, and why should not the parson? The new system would give itself—without the parson going to the patient's holding out his hand for his fee, or looking on the table for the little paper packet containing it! There would certainly be some awkward circumstances to adjust if the analogy between the doctor and the parson is so carried out fully. Supposing the system of paying off church debts could not always be adopted, we should be curious to see a specimen of the bills which Mr. Hume's clerico-practitioner would send in ('at Christmas') for their attendance on a family. It would run somewhat in this fashion we suppose:—

A visit of consolation to Mrs. A. - - - £ 5 0
Revisiting Master B., at his mamma's request, for misbehaviour at Church - - - 0 2 6
Request for the interment of the body of C. - - - 1 0 0
C. fell from the apple-tree and broke his leg - - - 1 0 0
Serious talk with that young gentleman when he was getting better of his cold - - - 0 10 0
Long conference with Miss D., about her state - - - 0 2 6
Long conference with Mr. A., about sending Masters B. and C. to school - - - 0 10 6
Conversation with Mr. A. about his own state - - - 0 5 0
Several warnings to the servants against idleness, insubordination, wastefulness, large appetites, and fine dresses - - - 0 10 0
Now, if Mr. Hume be capable of two ideas, surely he must see the utter absurdity, to say the least, of placing the parson on a footing with the doctor. The granting of such a system of payment, would be, however, is that when a man is ill bodily, he becomes conscious of his malady, and goes or sends to the doctor, of his own accord. But it generally happens that the more dangerously ill a man is, in spiritual matters, the less he is aware of his sickness, and the less disposed to call on the physician of his soul. He says to himself, 'I am rich, and increased in goods, and have need of nothing,' and he knows not that he is 'wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked.'"

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. I cannot speak in terms of sufficient commendation of the exertions made by the ladies. Scarcely three months had passed since the first meeting was held, and a most useful and successful collection of articles, and a most interesting and profitable Bazaar, were exhibited. I cannot make a selection; but I could not help remarking, that a large proportion of the work now exhibited for sale, was the production of the labour of those youthful hands, when the last Bazaar was held, by the children, running almost unheeded amongst the crowd for toys and dolls.

The proceeds of the sales amounted to £165, which I am happy to say will pay off all liabilities, and leave a very handsome nest-egg for any charitable, or other purpose connected with St. Thomas' Church and parsonage, which the high spirited congregation may suggest.

The rooms were very tastefully decorated, and the refreshment room exhibited one of the finest and richest tables that I have ever seen; and to the great delight of those who superintended, not a particle was left, which was the plainest and best proof that could be afforded that the public fully appreciated its value.

I never saw so general a turn out on any occasion of the kind in this town, and I assure you on a delightful day to see and to feel, and to reflect upon the fact, that on an occasion when a motive connected with the religious duties and the house of God was a consideration, that not the slightest shadow of party feeling was exhibited or discernible. It is a satisfaction for a congregation to come together in this manner and enjoy themselves with their friends, and to feel that it is the unity of belief that spontaneously induces it. The amusements of the evening were greatly increased, by the attendance of the Victoria Brass Band. Will you gratify a constant reader by publishing this short notice?

Your obedient servant, M. M. Belleville, 25th Sept. 1847.

LOTTERIES. The proprietor of what is styled a Fancy Bazaar advertises in some of our city papers that he intends to dispose of his stock by raffle, and holds forth tempting inducements to those who may purchase tickets. Now we feel called upon to enter our decided protest against it, and every similar attempt, to revive in our Province the Lottery system, and because this species of gambling has been universally found to be attended with results which are most prejudicial to the well-being of society. It matters not on how limited a scale the offence is committed, the law is as much set at defiance by the sale of a "share" at half-a-dollar, as if the price had been fifty times that amount; and a very small gain in this nefarious trade is sufficient to inculcate the speculator with a craving which eventually may land him amidst the fatal quicksands of the gaming table. We trust that the public authorities will take cognizance of this matter, and that at all events the Press will not be found backward in denouncing what all lovers of God, the law, and the people, have ever concurred in regarding as one of the most pregnant sources of social discomfort and misery.

LIFE ASSURANCE. Amongst our Communications will be found one from "A FATHER," on the important subject of Life Assurance, and we think with him, that it is very desirable that persons of a different class than those who generally avail themselves of the peculiar advantages of Life Assurance, should be made to understand the importance of the subject. At the same time it is a mistake to suppose that the labouring classes in the Mother Country do not appreciate the advantages of the Societies established for the mutual benefit of their members. The very numerous friendly Societies which exist amongst them, many of which provide for granting annuities to widows as well as provision for times of sickness, clearly prove that they fully understand the advantages of the principle involved in Life Assurance, and one reason, no doubt, why assurances for small sums, say from £50 to £250, are not common in England, arises from the circumstance of the expense of stamps and fees which are nearly as great for an Assurance of £100 as for a £1000.

The Colonial Life Assurance Company, recently established for the Assurance of the lives of persons residing in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain is enabled to effect Assurances free from Stamp duty Entrance fee, or any other expense. A Branch of this Company has been established in Toronto, with a local Board of Management, composed of gentlemen of high respectability. Jas. Henderson, Esq., has been appointed Agent, who is so well known in the Province as to inspire confidence in any Institution with which he is connected.

SECESSIONS TO ROME. None of the lamentable pervasions from Catholic truth to Romish error has caused us more pain than that of the English Churchmen.

On Thursday last, at Spanish Chapel, Mr. and Mrs. Burns, of Portman-street, and their family, along with Miss Christian and Miss Mary Banks, were received into the [Roman] Catholic Church by the Rev. Wm. Hunt. "Tablet."

We are requested to state that the Address purporting to be the Address of the Clergy of the Niagara District to the Venerable the Archbishop of York, presented at St. Catharines on the 31st August last, which appeared in our number of the 10th ultimo, was the act of the Clergymen only who attended its presentation, together with another who was absent.

JUNCTION OF PAPERS. The proprietor of the Kingston News has purchased the copyright of the Chronicle, his journal now bears the designation of the Chronicle and News. We wish our sound-principled contemporary every success in the new arrangement which he has made.

It is with deep sorrow that we announce the death this morning, of the Right Rev. the Roman Catholic Bishop in Toronto, of the prevailing fever.

THE EMIGRANTS. Wednesday Evening, September 29. Total number at present in Sick Hospital, } ... 527 morning of 30th Sept. In the Convalescent Hospital..... } ... 179 Total ..... } ... 706

Died during week ending Monday Morning, } ... 48 27th inst. } ... 28 Admitted this day (Wednesday) 29th Sept. } ... 28 Died during the last twenty-four hours } ... 4 Discharged to Convalescent House, from } ... 93 20th to 27th Sept. } ... 36 Discharged from do. do. do. } ... 199 Discharged from Sick Hospital } ... 36

The Rev. Mr. Bourn is rapidly recovering. CITY CHURCHES. Hours at which Divine Service on Sundays commences in the several Churches in the City of Toronto:—

St. James Cathedral..... Morn'g. Even'g. 11 3 30 St. Paul's Church..... 11 3 30 Trinity Church, King-street East. 11 6 30 St. George's Church..... 11 7

\* Except on the first Sunday in the month, when the Evening Service commences at half-past 3. Strangers will be admitted with seats by applying to the door-keepers. Communications. [We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to inform our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Outreach.]

To the Editor of The Church. Sirs,—I am not aware whether you are inclined to favor Bazaar, but I can assure you, that although I have seen many such charitable fairs, I never saw one got up with greater zeal, and conducted with more decorum, than one which was held in this town on Thursday last, for the purpose of paying off a debt on the parsonage, and some old debts against our old parish church. The Bazaar was held in the rooms of the Belleville Mechanic's Institute, very kindly offered by the President and Directors for the occasion; and I must not omit to say, for I only speak the feelings of all, both ladies and gentlemen, that much of the success and pleasantness of the day is to be attributed to the exertions and liberality of George Benjamin, Esq., President of the Institute, who superintended, day in, day out, the arrangements for the ladies, to save them as much fatigue as possible. Having suggested the Bazaar, at the Vestry meeting, he felt that it was his duty to relieve the ladies as far as possible, and he certainly carried out his feelings.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Wm. Skidell, Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop of the West, West angle Lot No. 236, South on the lot road, West in Mercer street, containing 4 acres, in trust for the site of a Church and purposes appurtenant thereto.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Wm. Nelles, Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop of 20 acres in the Township of Seneca, in trust for the site of a Church.

That the thanks of the Society be given to John Green, Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop, of the West, West angle Lot No. 83, South on Talbot Road, West, in the Township of Howard, for the site of a Church, Church Yard, and for the use of the Church, reserving the right of Burial Plots in said Church Yard to certain persons named in the deed of conveyance.

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That the thanks of the Society be given to John Green, Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop, of the West, West angle Lot No. 83, South on Talbot Road, West, in the Township of Howard, for the site of a Church, Church Yard, and for the use of the Church, reserving the right of Burial Plots in said Church Yard to certain persons named in the deed of conveyance.

That the thanks of the Society be given to Wm. Skidell, Esq., for his donation to the Lord Bishop, of the West, West angle Lot No. 236, South on the lot road, West in Mercer street, containing 4 acres, in trust for the site of a Church and purposes appurtenant thereto.

sick and dying immigrants.—The Rev. C. S. Morris and the Rev. C. P. Reid returned by the boat on the afternoon of the same day, having left the Rev. R. Anderson, on his departure, in good health and engaged, with unabated interest, in the performance of his sad but deeply important duties.—Bran.

From our English Files.

THE MURDER OF THE DUCHESS DE PRASLIN—It is hardly necessary to say that the Duchess de Praslin has given rise to a curious sensation in Paris papers; a discussion in which it is attempted to infer the greater agency of the higher classes in this country from this enormous crime, coupled with the Calicut case, and two or three others, which have recently brought the French Peasantry somewhat disadvantageously before the public eye. We tried in vain to follow the reasoning from which this conclusion is deduced. We can understand how such reasoning economizes itself on the passions and prejudices of the vulgar, who are always prone to accept an illogical result that flatters their self-love.—We remember the Duke of Praslin was a French nobleman, a country parson, more or less, of the olden time, who had been an individual belonging to it, on account of his crimes; and if, in the course of the next month, three or four of the aristocracy were to figure as culprits at the Old Bailey, we should hear plenty of that kind of reasoning. "Although perfectly distinct," says a private letter from Paris, "the mention of this murder has been always connected with an allusion to the 'Affaire Zola' and other alleged corruptions by persons in high places." The words "criminal attempt" have been used, "Yes," exclaims the paper, "for fear, he will not pardon himself, he will die by poison." We can hardly wonder, when their teeth are set on edge, that they should be so.

The Chamber of Peers (says the Standard) has again summoned to assemble as a Court of Justice. A terrible and melancholy scene has been witnessed in this assembly during the present year for an accusation of swindling and corruption against two of its members. It is now called on to pronounce judgment on an accusation which is a deplorable fatality at a moment when so many scandals and deplored fatalities are being perpetrated by persons who have been under the present system enjoyed their share of influence and honour; at a time when the trials of MM. Teste and Cabrieres, of Benier, of Equivocal, of Legrange, without speaking of the others, the Government has suppressed, followed in succession, to the stupefaction of a justly alarmed country.

The Charter throws round the person of a Peer certain privileges, and a certain extent of independence, though practically different, and, to a certain extent, inferior, to which the law recognizes in this country. These privileges do not confer a right of trial by jury, but they do confer a right to be tried by a jury of his peers. This is a right which is not enjoyed by any other class of persons in this country. It is a right which is not enjoyed by any other class of persons in this country. It is a right which is not enjoyed by any other class of persons in this country.

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THE HARVEST.—The food prospects of the country are the general topic of discussion, and we are warranted in assuring our readers that on the whole they are very promising. The potato disease, it is stated, is prevalent in Lancashire, and in other localities, and amongst them in Gloucester. As far as we can learn, however, the most trifling character, and is clearly not attributable to the causes which destroyed the crop last year. It turns out that there is a vast accumulation of grain in this country, while fleets of ships grain laden have yet to arrive. With this store of food secured for us, and swelled by our own harvest, the failure of the potato crop would be little felt, except as a loss of the luxury.—Gloucester Chronicle.

LETTERS FROM.—It is understood upon good authority that the sentence upon this unfortunate gentleman will be commuted to a year's imprisonment, of course mere detention, without any adjournment, and probably in the goal of Newgate, where he is presently confined. The sentence is a very severe one, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be moved to commute it. The sentence is a very severe one, and it is to be hoped that the Government will be moved to commute it.

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On Queen-street, the fence, and, we believe, some trees, of his Honour the Chief Justice were torn down, but no further damage done. Last evening we experienced another storm, but less severe, so far as our locality was concerned, than that of Friday evening. The lightning was very vivid, and the horizon (looking over the lake) lighted up every moment. In the intervals that followed the brighter flashes (at about half-past eight), a lurid light was clearly distinguishable in the direction of Port Dalrymple, and although in a measure eclipsed by the vivid flashes, yet was not lost to the naked eye for a long period. We trust our friends in that direction have not suffered from the calamity of fire, which the appearance indicated to observers here.—British Colonist.

The Quebec Gazette notices the arrival in Montreal of Messrs. Leyson and Colborne, the latter, the owners of the distinguished firm which has created some excitement in London, and to our contemporary's phraseology "about which so much fuss has been made." There have been as probably our readers are aware, other inventions of a similar kind which are now subjected to experimental tests at the immigrant Station, Great Lake. Amongst these is that of Sir W. Burnett has attracted the attention of the medical faculty. Dr. Stratton has favoured us with a list of directions for its use, from which we gather that for the purification of Sick Rooms, Hospitals, workhouses, Factories, Fever Hospitals, and Linen, the prevention of contamination of infectious disease; the disinfection of dead bodies; the purification of apartments preparatory to medical or judicial inquiries; the arrest of decomposition, &c., the fluid is used in a solution of water in the proportion of 1 to 40, &c., &c., for the disinfection of cesspools; the putting on of stable, the sweeping of casks and tubs; the destruction of canker or fungus in trees; the extirpation of vermin and the purification of bilge water, &c., the solution is in each case used in the proportion of 1 to 20.

The fluid is supplied in imperial quart bottles, and is, we apprehend, to be obtained from the druggists in this city. Having received the approval of the imperial and military and naval authorities, we may fairly assume that it is an invention claiming the attention of Canadians, now that there is so much sickness in the Province.—British Colonist.

INDUSTRIOSITY OF BISHOP FOSTER.—Amongst those suffering from rheumatism and neuralgia, the esteemed Roman Catholic Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Foster. It is not only those who have benefited by his ministrations at the altar who will be glad to be informed of the Right Rev. prelate's indisposition, but the many other persons to whom he has become endeared by his charitable bearing and uniform courtesy and kindness.—Ibid.

THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.—The Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs has left our own city and taken up his residence in Cobourg, where those having business with the department of which Major Anderson is the head should direct their communications.

The Superintendent of the Widows' and Orphan's Asylum, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following articles for use of that institution:— R. H. Brett, Esq., 2 bags flour; H. Boulton, Esq., 3 barrels case; the Lady Rev. Dr. McCall, sundry articles of clothing; the lady Rev. Dr. Bevan, sundry articles of clothing; the lady of Hon. W. H. Draper, sundry articles of clothing; Messrs. McKean, Patterson & Co., two pieces printed calico; Dr. Thompson, a dinner of potatoes for the establishment.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—We perceive that there are now quite a number of Building Societies in existence and in active operation in this Province, and that the amount of houses given, average as high, and in many cases higher, than the warmest advocates of these Societies anticipated. At the last meeting of the Newcastle District Society two shares were disposed of at 46 and 47 per cent. bonus. At Woodstock the sale of 100 shares of the same Society, at 46 and 47 per cent. bonus, the average premium given for the last six months was 43 per cent. At the last meeting of the Toronto Society ten shares were sold at an average bonus 37 1/2 per cent. The stock of this latter society is in demand at a premium.—Hamilton Gazette.

Yesterday the new iron steamer Magnet left this port for Kingston, having on board the S1st Regt., now on its way to England. The Magnet will go through to Lachine, we understand, and it is believed that the Governor General and the Commander of the Forces will take the opportunity of returning in her, to make their long promised visit to the Upper Province. — Niagara Chronicle, 24th Sept.

LABEL.—The case of the Col. Gage v. the Montreal Herald—has terminated in favour of the former.

DIED at Waterloo, C. W., on the 11th ult., the Rev. Samuel Young, of New York, aged 41, leaving a widow and eight children. The deceased had caught the prevailing epidemic in Montreal, or on his route, but was still able to reach the Queen's Hotel, where he died on the 10th ult. He was a zealous advocate of the cause of the colored people, for whose interest he was a zealous advocate. He had assisted an innocent slave from Maryland to escape to Canada, but having reason to believe that he would be demanded as a fugitive from justice for a capital crime, he went to Montreal and gave such information to the Government as defeated the ends of the slaveholder, whose emissaries he met, and to whom he boldly avowed the part he had taken in rescuing the slave. At the desire of his friend and attendant during sickness, the Rev. Hiram Wilson, his body was interred at Wexley among his coloured brethren.—Galt & G.'s Reporter.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE Midland and Victoria District branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, October 5th, 1847, at 3 o'clock, P.M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

MR. ROWSELL begs leave to announce, that he has received an Agency for the sale of HOLLOWAY'S ENGRAVINGS, FROM THE CARTOONS OF RAPHAEL, at Hampton Court Palace.

This work, undertaken by Thomas Holloway, Esquire, Historical Engraver to George III, by the express desire, and continued under the patronage of the late King, and the late Queen, has been lately completed by Mr. H. RowSELL, Esquire, Historical Engraver to the Queen, and principal Nobility and Gentry of the Continent, and of the United Kingdom. He has added the unqualified opinion of the most eminent Artists that this work, exclusively of the peculiar merit and interest of the subjects, is the finest specimen of line engraving in the world.

They were published at 70 Guineas Sterling, but owing to the facilities of Engraving, the price is multiplied without injury to the original plates, the price of the Set on India Paper, including the Seven Cartoons and a finely engraved Portrait of RAPHAEL by the same Artist, is reduced to £19. Country; or for Prints on plain paper, £13. 13s. Country. They may be examined at the residence of Mr. Ballou, near Bradford; and at the Store of the Subscriber, HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

WINTER COSTUME. BETLEY & KAY MOST respectfully announce to their Customers and the Public generally, the daily arrival of their FALL IMPORTATIONS, consisting of every thing suitable for the approaching Season.

They have likewise to intimate the opening, for the Season, of their Millinery and Bonnet Room, which will be on Thursday, the 7th of October, when they will submit for Inspection the Largest Collection and Newest Styles, Shapes, Shades, and Materials in Bonnets, Caps, Cloaks, Mantles, Fashions, Flowers, &c., carefully selected by the most fashionable French Houses in London.

The universal feeling of satisfaction expressed by B. & K. throughout the Summer, has induced them to enter into this branch in a much larger scale than in the Spring, and the specimens that will now be brought forward, they are confident cannot be surpassed.

Agents, JAMES HENDERSON, Esq.—Office—Saving's Bank, 4, Duke Street.

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BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY, Published by H. J. Bohn, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, A SERIES OF THE BEST ENGLISH AND FOREIGN AUTHORS, Equally adapted to the Library and the Fireside.

Each Volume contains from 500 to 600 pages, with fine Portrait, and is sold at the extremely low price of ONE DOLLAR per Volume, by HENRY ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS AND REMAINS OF THE REV. ROBERT HALL, with Memoir by Dr. Gwynne, an Essay on his Character by John Foster, Justice and his Portrait, in one volume.

ROSCOE'S LIFE AND POSTHUMOUS WRITINGS OF LEO X., edited by his Son, with the Copyright Notes, and three fine Portraits, complete in two volumes.

SCHLEGEL'S LECTURES ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY, translated by Leo X., in one volume, with fine Portrait.

SIMONDI'S HISTORY OF THE LITERATURE OF THE SOUTH OF EUROPE, translated by Roscoe. Complete in two volumes, with a new Memoir of the Author, an enlarged Index, and two fine Portraits.

ROSCOE'S LIFE OF LORENZO DE' MEDICI, called the MAGNIFICENT, including the Copyright Notes and Illustrations, with a new Memoir by his Son, and a fine Portrait.

SCHLEGEL'S LECTURES ON DRAMATIC LITERATURE, with Memoir and Portrait.

DEKMAN'S HISTORY OF INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES AND ORIGINS, Fourth Edition, carefully revised and enlarged by Dr. Francis and Gwynne, with Memoir and Portraits, complete in two volumes.

SCHILLER'S WORKS, 3 Volumes, containing the HISTORY OF THE THIRTY YEARS WAR, THE REVOLUTION OF THE NETHERLANDS, WALKER'S CAMP, THE PROCOPIUS, THE DEATH OF WALLSTEIN, and WILHELM TELL. With Portraits of Schiller and Goethe.

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