TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1846.

poetrn.

A Pilgrim, when the summer-day Had closed upon his weary way, A lodging begged beneath a castle's roof; But him the haughty warder spurned; And from the gate the pilgrim turned, To seek such covert as the field Or heath-besprinkled copse might yield, Or lofty wood, shower-proof.

THE PILGRIM'S DREAM.

He paced along, and, pensively, Halting beneath a shady tree, Whose moss-grown root might serve for couch or seat, Fixed on a star his upward eye; When from the tenant of the sky. He turned, and watched with kindred look glow-worm, in a dusky nook,

The murmur of a neighbouring stream duced a soft and slumbrous dream, A pregnant dream, within whose shadowy bounds, He recognized the earth-born star, And that which glittered from afar; And, strange to witness! from the frame Of the ethereal orb there came

Much did it taunt the humbler light, That now, when day was fled, and night Hushed the dark earth, fast closing weary eyes, A very reptile could presume To shew her taper in the gloom, As if in rivalship with one Who sat a ruler on his throne,

Erected in the skies. "Exalted star," the worm replied, Abate this unbecoming pride, Or with a less uneasy lustre shine; Thou shrink'st as momently thy rays Are mastered by the breathing haze; While neither mist, nor thickest cloud That shapes in heaven its murky shroud, Hath power to injure mine.

But not for this do I aspire To match the spark of local fire, That at my will burns on the dewy lawn, With thy acknowledged glories:—No! Yet, thus upbraided, I may shew What favours do attend me here, Till, like thyself, I disappear Before the purple dawn."

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When this in modest guise was said Across the welkin seemed to spread
A boding sound, for aught but sleep unfit:
Hills quaked; the rivers backward ran;
That star, so proud of late, looked wan
And reeled with visionary stir
In the blue depth, like Lucifer
Cast headlong to the vir! Cast headlong to the pit!

Fire raged; and when the spangled floor And all the happy souls that rode, Transfigured, through that fresh abode, Had heretofore, in humble trust, Shong meekly 'mid their native dust,

The glow-worms of the earth. This knowledge, from an angel's voice

We have introduced the qualifying terms printed in italics in the foregoing paragraph, because we deny twelve inch globe and you will find that a three-thouthat geology, or any other pursuit, which rests on parit be prosecuted with modesty.

len in this particular,

Bible history of the deluge :-

sive district is the Delta. For nearly fifty miles of its extent, that of the Mississippi presents a vast river running nearly parallel with the sea, from which it is separated at particular plants. The relaces by an embankment only half a mile accross. The valley is nearly level, there being only a rise of nine feet between the mouth of the river and New Orleans. leans, a distance of 150 miles; and the inclination is equally trifling still farther inland, being never more than six inch. x inches in a mile. This uniformity is explained by the fact, that the moment the river reaches its banks it over-flows, and so the velocity, which is only four miles an hour, is instantly checked. The debris carried along by the flood is deposited ever the surrounding plains, the the flood is deposited over the surrounding plains, the principal part being left near the bed of the river: the necessary decessary result being left near the bed of the result being that the banks have been gradually raised to a higher level than the lands adjoining them. This slope from the river to the interior is as much as 18 feet in a distance of a few miles. The interior consists of vast sweet. vast swamps, covered with trees, the tops alone of which are visible in time of floods. Sometimes the inhabitants on the banks of the Ohio or Red River, after making large raft, on which they prepare to bring all the produce of the year, for 1800 or 2000 miles, to the market of New Orleans or 1800 or 2000 miles, to the market or 1800 or 2000 miles, to the market of New Orleans or 1800 or 2000 miles, to the market of New Orleans or 1800 or 2000 miles, to the market of New Orleans or 1800 or 2000 miles, to the market or 1800 Orleans, find themselves near the termination of a journey of some two months, entire weeks of which may have been passed by them aground waiting for a flood to float them off again, suddenly hurried through one of the openings which the river makes in its banks, at the rate of 10 or 12 miles an hour, and left aground in the midst of a vast morass, where they are obliged to climb a tree for safety, and await the chance of a boat coming to their Nevertheless, the course of the river cannot be permanently altered by these violent torrents, on account ter, the most combustible of all matter. of the great depth of the main stream. Respecting the age of this vast formation, some curious points were stated. It appears that the delta has not, in point of fact, advanced into the sea—notwithstanding all the assertions to the contrary—more than one mile in one hundred or one hundred and twenty years past; the amount of sedi-

for 100,000 years and more. We say nothing of the 94,000 years of the current before the earth ceased to be "without form and void;" but what is to be said of the compatibility of the Lyell theory with the account of the deluge given by Moses?

before the deluge-it must, upon the subsidence of of Time we copy it. before the deluge—it must, upon the substitute of the deluge, have received in its bed all the waters that the deluge, have received in its bed all the waters that Imperii Humani in Universum

his facts are false, we assert without fear of contradic- the fountains of good for the alleviation of our sorrows; man. tion, because we assert it upon the authority of, we and also THAT THINGS DIVINE MAY NOT IN THIS BE believe, the first of living geographers, who has measured the delta of the Mississippi on the spot, and INGUP OF THE PASSAGE OF SENSE AND THE KINDLING who honours us with his friendship, that the increase of GREATER NATURAL LIGHT ANY INFIDELITY OR DARK-Of ancient ether was no more,

New heavens succeeded, by the dream brought forth,

of that alluvial mass advances at the rate of one mile

NESS MAY ARISE IN OUR MINDS TOWARDS THE MYSTEin eleven years in the south-eastern channel, and two RIES OF God, but rather that by the understanding, miles in eleven years in the south-western channel, cleansed and purified from fantastic ideas, yet whole articles upon the subject of authority. When the and has continued to advance at this rapid rate durference of increase in the two channels alone is a cu- faith.

We speak of the so-called science of geology, as it three thousandth part towards the earth's centre, if is now pursued, the subject to which our correspondent so far; there is not a mine in the world a mile and a half below the sea level, if there is one a third so far. Now, reader, we pray of you look at or imagine a

tial and imperfect observation, affords the certain data carry you through the varnish with which it is covered; upon which only a scientific system can be raised, and because the certainly not through the varnish and paper together, because we by no means condemn the most minute as a short calculation will show:—a quire of writing investigation of the phenomena of nature, provided that paper, 48 leaves, measures a quarter of an inch in thickness; four quires, 192 leaves, an inch; six inches Our quarrel with modern geology is that it draws (1152) from the surface of the 12-inch globe to the conclusions from premises miserably insufficient, even if supported by the centre, is equivalent, therefore, to the thickness of the centre, is equivalent, therefore, the conclusions from premises miserably insufficient, even if supported by the centre is equivalent. dom so supported, and that these conclusions audaciously improved and that these conclusions are ciously improved and that the ciousle ciously improved and that the ciousle ciously improved and that the ciousle ciousle ciousle ciously improved and ciousle ciousle ciously improved and ciousle cious ciously impugn the truth of the Holy Scriptures. deep in proportion as one-third of the paper covering surface of the ocean. Our correspondent's argument upon the time of the of a 12-inch globe. And yet upon this eminently sucreation may, perhaps, suppy the defence of the geologists, for which he offers it. We do not, however, cally reason as to the structure, age, and material of accept it as to us satisfactory, for reasons which may the vast body on which they are, by the mercy of its hereafter appear. We think that the common under- great Creator, permitted to creep, and presumptuously standing of the first chapter of Genesis is the right one dare to question his recorded Word. Will some of and that, without going all the way with the geologists, these sages tell us whether the earth is solid or a any other is inadmissible. As, however, we have said, mere shell of ten, twenty, or a hundred miles thickour correspondent may be right in palliating, if not in ness? If they say solid, then let them reconcile the defending, the error into which the geologists have falvisible through all creation that nothing has been cre-We shall begin lower down than the creation, and ated in vain. If they say hollow, they must still find challenge Christianus to reconcile the doctrines contained in the following extract from the proceedings it not be inhabited, if not by rational, by irrational of "the National Association," with the truth of the creatures, those ill-looking gigantic reptiles in which they delight so much? All that would be required "At the evening meeting on Monday, Mr. Lyell de- would be an atmosphere of 45 miles, if that, indeed, livered a highly interesting discourse on the Valley and Delta of the Mississippi. One peculiarity of this extensive discourse on the Valley and should be necessary, and a central light, which philospite discourse on the Valley and should be necessary, and a central light, which philospite discourse on the Valley and should be necessary, and a central light, which philospite discourse on the Valley and should be necessary, and a central light, which philospite discourse on the Valley and should be necessary, and a central light, which philospite discourse on the Valley and should be necessary. existence of an internal population of the families of Megatheria, Mastodontes, Boves, Bombifrontes, Feles Spetææ, Magatonyges, and all the rest of the hideous caricatures of animal nature with which the Fribblers tion, may not some convulsion, as when the "fountains of the great deep were broken up," have sent us the specimens of deformity in question, through fissures in to call it stark staring nonsense, but we maintain that liever, even if he accept seriously what we do not se-

ture, than that the fire, which, as the geologists say,

glory in being the countrymen and contemporaries of languid arm; where "death bestrides the evening on the other; and yet they know that it is positive in such a man as the present Lord Rosse—the good gale," and the yielding breath inhales poison with its Christian son of a good Christian father. We are at delight; where the iron race of Japhet itself melts deny nothing, those who depart from it to either exonce delighted and made grateful by the exertions of away under the prodigality of the gifts of nature. 3000 by volume. The time required for the accumulation of matter found in the delta and valley of the Mississippi must be supplied and sweet the very bounds of space to furnish the waves of a dark and storsippi, must have been 67,000 years; and another 33,000 years must have been 67,000 years must have been required for bringing down to its Town, and of the infinite littleness of us his creatures. Washed by the waves of a dark and stormy ocean, granite rocks and sandy promontories conmy ocean, granite rocks and sandy promontories conmy ocean, granite rocks and sandy promontories con-Present position the great deposit above. The larger fossil animals found in the soil of the valley of the Mis-

means than reading newspapers. But if we can awa- which overshadow the marshes of the Floridas and divine things. ount of the deluge given by Moses?

Did Mr. Lyell ever read the Bible? If he did, he ken some man tottering on the edge of what we bemust have read there that the whole earth was covered with water about four thousand years ago [according to Usher's calculation 4194 years]. Now this unit versal deluge must have changed the courses of all lar bodies, the prayer of one who was a "philosopher" without intermission, throughout these pathless solitions, throughout these pathless solitions are perfectly aware can have no weight with any person out of the church, but which will be recognised to the course of the prayer of one who was a "philosopher" without intermission, throughout these pathless solitions that of the church, but which will be recognised to the course of the prayer of one who was a "philosopher" without intermission, throughout these pathless solitions that of the church, but which will be recognised to the course of the church, but which will be recognised to the church, but which will be recognised by many an humble disciple within it, as a most certain the biessing of God would attend the work.

The Chairman rose to propose a toast which he believed to be mortal error, we small have a reward beyond the course of the church, but which will be recognised by many an humble disciple within it, as a most certain the biessing of God would attend the work.

The Chairman rose to propose a toast which he believed the course of the church, but which will be recognised by many an humble disciple within it, as a most certain the biessing of God would attend the work.

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The Chairman rose to propose a toast which he we are perfectly aware can have certain the believed to be mortal error, we shall not be a containty of the church, a

ing the memory of the present generation. The dif- those things which are of faith may be rendered to

The deepest shaft yet sunk has not penetrated one for ages in preparation; and amidst the ceaseless and trol. expanding energies of the old world, her prophetic In questions of morality this is well enough under-

sources for the future increase of man. appears clothed with the brilliant colours, and decked ders against the moral code. They also allow her the out with the gorgeous array of the tropics. In the right of discipline in those matters which, though not gulf of Mexico the extraordinary clearness of the water reveals to the astonished mariner the magnitude of and outward society. its abysses, and discloses, even at the depth of thirty But in matters of faith her authority is not so freely neath the surface, is drawn forth by the attraction of mankind lean either to the extreme of free thinking or a vertical sun. In the midst of these glassy waves, of absolute submission. rarely disturbed by a ruder breath than the zephyrs Now we do not intend to attempt the hopeless task of spring, an archipelago of perfumed islands is placed, of drawing an exact line between a man's right of

have been prepared for the wants and enjoyments of We know that both are true, and therefore that both man. Nature seems to have superseded the ordinary are limited, for either one fully carried out would denecessity for labour. The verdure of the groves, and stroy the other. the colours of the flowers and blossoms, derive addithe colours of the nowers and blossoms, derived in the question is with respect to the limit of the in the usual manner on such occasions, by Sir John Gladstone (who had been requested to officiate on the occasion stone (who had been requested to officiate on the occasion stone) and the deep screnity of the azure heavens. Many and the deep screnity of the azure heavens. and the deep serently of the azure nearests. That we bound in duty to submit to her? We will treat as the greatest benefactor of the Conege act to the war den himself). The following is the inscription engraved the question practically, and in order to do so, we suptheir own weight to invite the indolent hand of the pose an instance. We take the doctrine of Baptismal gatherer, and are perpetually renewed under the ingatherer, and are perpetually are. Others, which yield no finds there this doctrine in plain language. This is nuence of an ever-banny and the cyc by the luxuriant brilli- enough to prove to him that the Church teaches it. ancy of their colours. Amidst a forest of perfumed But for some reason or other it may seem to him a eitron-trees, spreading bananas, graceful palms, of bard doctrine. On account of inability at the time to wild figs, of round-leaved myrtles, of fragrant acacias, draw a distinction in his own mind between regeneraand gigantic arbutus, are to be seen every variety of tion and conversion, he may suppose that in teaching creepers, with scarlet or purple blossoms, which entwine themselves round every stem, and hang in fes- Baptism alone all who partake of it are by a mystetoons from tree to tree. The trees are of a magnitude rious influence, unconnected with any state or condiunknown in northern climes; the luxuriant vines, as tion of their own, absolutely placed in a state of salgists would do well to read. Well, as geologists, ve they clamber up the loftiest cedars, form graceful festing to the court be should east off the authority may assume, cannot dispute the shell theory, or the toons; grapes are so plenty upon every shrub, that ing to the sect theory he should cast off the authority the surge of the ocean, as it lazily rolls in upon the of the Church, and deny the whole doctrine because shore with the quiet winds of summer, dashes its spray against the clusters; and natural arbours form an impervious shade, that not a ray of the sun of July can penetrate. Cotton, planted by the hand of nature, grows in wild luxuriance; the potatoe and badispute the shell theory, or the ugly internal populaperhaps, if it were not our own, we might be disposed tered from the scorching heats of summer. Painted and because she is the divinely appointed instructor of tered from the scorching heats of summer. the geologists, and it has this advantage over the nonrove from flower to flower resembling "the animated away from her to find the truth, but suspects himself Holy Scriptures, or tend to shake the faith of any beseem the mimic array of fairy armies: the fragrance his error. Baptismal Regeneration instead of being of the woods, the odour of the flowers, loads every to him a doubtful dogma, becomes a delightful prac-It is surely less repugnant to the known laws of nafollowers like Elysium: "One could dwell here," said thority, and yet used his individual independence of fused "the granite crust" surrounding the earth should he, "forever." Is this the terrestrial paradise which thought and action.

sisippi are the mastodon, the megatherium, an extinct elephant, an extinct species of horse, some bovine ani-

Here we have a nat contradiction of the magnificent history. According to the author of the "magnificent history. According to the author of the "magnificent history."

Here we have a nat contradiction of the model in the magnificent history. According to the author of the "magnificent history."

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Here we have a nat contradiction of the model in the magnificent history. According to the author of the magnificent history. The magnificent history is a contradiction of the magnificent history. The magnificent history is a contradiction of the magnificent history. The magnificent history is a contradiction of the magnificent history. The magnificent history is a contradiction of the magnificent history is a contradi rests become loftier, and are composed of noble trees, respect to the teaching of the Church? Of course meet with some difficulties, for in every undertaking of a meet with some difficulties. address, the mississippi has been nowing unnormly for 100,000 years and more. We say nothing of the 94,000 years of the current before the earth ceased

the deluge, have received in its beat at the waters that covered the vast continent of North America south of the St. Lawrence, with all the trees and moveable matter and the mineral matter suspended in the waters; and thus the mass of the Delta would be formed at once. It is a simple question in arithmetic. As the once. It is a simple question in arithmetic. As the once is a simple question in arithmetic. As the once is a simple question in arithmetic. As the once is a simple question in arithmetic. As the once is a simple question in arithmetic. As the once is a simple question in arithmetic assurance of their souls.

Tamperit Humani in Universum

Tamperit Humani in Universum

Ad Deum patrem, Deum verbum, Deum spiritum, precise fundings humillimas et ardentissimas, ut humani and humid surface, at once hasten decay and vivify vegetation, prolific animal life, teems in the leafy confidently? We answer this by a counter question once. It is a simple question in arithmetic. As the once is a simple question in arithmetic and the waters; and thus the mass of the Delta would be formed at the waters; and thus the mass of the Delta would be formed at the waters.

Tamperit Humani in Universum

T and humid surface, at once hasten decay and vivify vegetation, prolific animal life, teems in the leafy coverts which are found amidst these fallen patriarchs; spoken of Gob to their sours.

But cannot the church err? and if she can, are we not in great danger if we submit to her teaching so not in great danger if we submit to her teaching so company of Scotchmen and Englishmen, than name the venerable Baronet, Sir John Gladstone.—(Drank with confidently? We answer this by a counter question. once. It is a simple question in arithmetic. As the whole continent of North America south of the St. Lawrence is to the land now usually flooded by the Mississippi and its tributaries, so would be the time now necessary to form a delta to the time in which a delta would be formed upon the subsidence of the de-

(From the Church Times.)

We have now arrived at the last of our series of posed that we could put them all into one or two numbers. We find that we have been led on much beyond our original intent, and after all have been obliged to

hand has silently prepared in the new, unbounded restood. All men confess that immorality is unbecoming a member of the Church of Christ, and they freely There is a part of the New World where nature accord to her the right and power to discipline offen-

fathoms, the gigantic vegetation which even so far be-

Every thing in those enchanted abodes appears to the existence of both these seemingly conflicting facts.

nana yield an overflowing supply of food; fruits of too pears to him to be erroneous, and sets himself practitempting sweetness present themselves to the hand. cally to work to find out wherein his error lies. He Innumerable birds, with varied but ever splendid starts with the idea that the Church must be right the chair—supported on the right by the Bishops present, the proceedings. foliage, nestle in shady retreats, where they are shelvarieties of parrots and wood-peckers create a glitter mankind, and hence doubtless imbued with the enlightamidst the verdure of the groves, and humming birds ening influence of the Holy Guost. He does not fly particles of a rain-bow." The scarlet flamingoes, seen rather and goes to her standards and living teachers to

nature seems at first sight to have designed; which it appeared to its heroic discoverer? It is the land of slavery and of pestilence; there indolence dissolves the manly character and of pestilence; there indolence dissolves the manly character and of pestilence; there indolence dissolves alism on the one hand as it is from implicit submission. spare the foot-print of a reptile in carbonaceous mat-ter, the most combustible of all matter.

Is this the terrestrial paradise which it nature seems at first sight to have designed; which it appeared to its heroic discoverer? It is the land of appeared to its heroic discoverer? It is the land of appeared to its heroic discoverer? We are no enemies to physical investigation; we the manly character, and stripes can alone rouse the

to Usher's calculation 2104 years]. How this day who had done honour to the College by laying the founversar deluge must have changed the courses of all an bodies, the prayer of one who was a plantscepter of the courses of all and comfortable truth. It is this, that course, the prayer of one who had done honour to the College by laying the foundation stone. The following verses had been put into his through His Spirit witnessing with our spirit, often dation stone. The following verses had been put into his fresh generations ever force their way up through the dation stone. fallen stems; luxuriant creepers cover with their verifies the teachings of His Church, so that those who leaves alike the expring and decaying race; frequent have not the ability to defend their principles in conrains, which almost everywhere stagnate amidst the troversy, have yet an internal assurance of their truth

Lyell or some of his admirers will perhaps point it out.

We must not, however, let Mr. Lyell off so easily; his facts are false, we assert without fear of contradic
The the is any defect in this reasoning, Mr. prayer that, initiation in the miseries of man and of this tegrity of principle of authority, that while tegrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle of authority, that while tegrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle of authority, that while tegrity of principle of authority, that while tegrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle of authority, that while tegrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also marked with sound integrity of principle. For his part, he was also

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SCOTLAND.

Proceeding must be five the place of increase in the two channels alone to a compress and concentrate some or a support to compress and concentrate some or a support to compress and concentrate some or support to compress and concentrate some support to compress and concentrate some or support to compress and concentrate some support to compress and concentrate some support to compress and concentrate some that we have weak-end our own support to compress and concentrate some support to compress and concentrate some support to compress and concentrate some such that we have weak-end our own support to compress and concentrate some such that we have weak-end our own support to compress and concentrate some such that we have weak-end our own support to compress and concentrate some such that we have weak-end our own support to compress and concentrate some such that we have weak-end our own such that we have weak-end our Russell and the Misses Russell, Ardoch, Miss Murray from Methven Castle, the Misses Maxton of Cultoquhey, Mrs. Patton, Miss Patton, Misses Ross, &c. &c.; the Lord Gray, Sir James Ramsay of Bamff, Bart., Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Mr. Smythe of Methven, Major Jelf Sharpe of Kincarrathie, Mr. W. G. Collins Wood, of Keithick, Colonel Baird, Edward Badely, Esq., Wm. Keithick, Colonel Baird, Edward Badely, Esq., Wm. Peddie, Esq., Capt. Elliot, Capt. Wilson, Mr. Russell, Ardoch, George Patton, Esq., of Cairnies, and Thomas Patton, Esq., Wm. Ross, Esq., Perth, Capt. Fordyce, W. C. Bruce, Esq., 74th Regiment, &c. &c. Just as the procession appeared the rain suddenly ceased, and the sun burst forth in full splendour, and continued to shine with unusual brilliancy throughout the performance of the The service, which had been prepared by the Warden

for the occasion, consisted of prayers and thanksgivings and a selected portion of the psalms, which latter was chanted by a choir consisting of members of clergy and boys, and performed with great spirit and skill, produced a singularly beautiful and impressive effect. In the course of the service the foundation stone was lowered, and laid in the usual manner on such occasions, by Sir John Glad-

> IN . NOMINE S · S · INDIVIDUE · TRINITATIS HUJUS · SACELLI LAPIDEM · AUSPICALEM PRECE CONSECRAVIT GUL . SKINNER . S . T . PRIM; EPISC; MANU · POSUIT JOANNES GLADSTONE · BARONET. DIE · VI · ID · SEPT ·

an present; but as an oddine of the condition of the condition of the condition are supported by desire of the Council, we shall

other members of Council. Mr. Reid, the secretary of the Council, and the Dean of the Diocese officiated as crospiers. Over the chair a beautiful triangle had been formed of heath and flowers within a circle, and the walls were similarly decorated, giving to the apartment a most

The Chairman gave the health of Her Majesty the Queen, introducing a very apposite allusion to the loyalty of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and to the sufferings and sacrifices she had endured from her faithful adherence to the House of Stuart-after which

Lord Gray rose and proposed the health of the Warden of Trinity College, Mr. Wordsworth. He hoped he would be long spared to give the institution his eminent and valuable services, and he doubted not of its high success under

enjoyed the privilege of addressing them. But in that address there was one topic which he omitted to notice, and he omitted it because he conceived it was not altogether consistent with the solemnities of the occasi He was desirous of expressing his warmest thanks for the high distinction conferred upon him in appointing him Warden of this Institution. He did so now, and at the same time was desirous of acknowledging with gratitude

sisippi are the mastodon, the megatherium, an extinct species of horse, some bovine animals, and a kind of tapir. Taking the period which he assigned for the formation of the delta as a unit, it would be necessary to conceive as many of these units as the unit itself contained years, in order to arrive at the vast antiquity of even the comparatively modern formations.

CREATOR—to say what the Almighty can do, and even dare to contradict the delte a hundred to a hundred and fifty miles broad and eleven hundred long, presents itself to the labours of their foundations. But these are matters of faith. They are believed as revalations of God, and are not their foundations. But these are matters of faith. They are believed as revalations of God, and are not their foundations. The fact of their existing the the colonist. It was there that the British exiles first their foundations. But these are matters of faith. They are believed as revalations of God, and are not their foundations. The fact of their existing that freedom of which England had become unit itself contained years, in order to arrive at the vast antiquity of even the comparatively modern formations we believe in the constant presence and activity of the beneath it. Mr. Lyell concluded by announcing a fact which geologists account most important; he had been enabled to confirm the discovery made by Dr. King of an animal in the coal formation, as he distinctly traced enabled to confirm the discovery made by Dr. King of an animal in the coal formation, as he distinctly traced the footsteps of a huge saurian reptile in the Pennsylvanian coal strata. At the close of Mr. Lyell's address, which lasted two howed some disposition to speak; but Sir Roderick Murchison said that after that magnificent address he would not invite discussion; and the meeting at once broke up."

Here we have a flat contradiction of the Mosaic listory. According to the author of the "magnificent stores" and soleton do they grow, and the meeting at once broke up."

All of them must have felt that the oceasion for fearth which have do not how grow, and soleton inquiry as the Church enjoins.

But there are some questions of faith which many of the sea-coast; but it such profusion do they grow, and so strongly characterize the country, that even as use hy after generations, and the more they regarded the souther two years of laborious industry have been only after two years of laborious industry have been only after two years of laborious industry have been only after two years of laborious industry have been only after two years of laborious industry have been only after two years of laborious industry have been on the whole line are some questions of faith which many of the sea-coast; but it such profusion do they grow, and so they grow, and so the might be country, that even as use hy after generations, and the more they regarded to use have no means of resolving for ourselves. But there are some questions of faith which many of the sea-coast; but it would be looked to assue by after generations, and the more they regarded to the sea-coast; but it would be looked to assue by after generations, and the more they regarded to the country, that even as such by after generations, and the more they regarded to the south which they are some questions of faith which many of the sea-coast; but it would be looked to as such by after generations, and the wild lonk end of the wild lonk end of the sea-coast is one fai

Gladstone, auspicious name, this basement laid.
Glad stone, laid here by Gladstone's bounteons hand,
Still blest with honours new, for ever—ever stand!*

Mississippi and its tributaries, so would be the time more than the long of the definition of the design of the same truth for proceedings of the same truth for processary. Very well, if not more than the 100,000th part of the country is now flooded, and more certainly is not, the work would be done in the single year 2347

B.C., the year after the general deluge according to Usher. If there is any defect in this reasoning, Mr.

Livell or some of his admirers will perhaps point it out. deep though humble inquiries. While the Church speaks her messages as from the mouth of Christ, she yet lays open her whole arcana to those who are designed as the state of the college could not but succeed in his hads. (Cheers.) Episcopecy would find in him an able yet lays open her whole arcana to those who are designed. advocate and zealous supporter, and now might they all look forward, with fullest expectation, to the ultimate and successful termination of their joint labours. (Great

The Right Rev. Michael Russell then rose and said it had fallen to his lot to propose the health of two gentle-men whose names could not reach the ears of any one without finding an echo of gratitude and respect. Their TRINITY COLLEGE, GLENALMOND, PERTHSHIRE.

(From the Perthshire Constitutional.)

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the chapel of this College took place on Tuesday the 8th.—

The without inding an echo of gratitude and respect. Their names were highly associated with literature, and one was known throughout the whole civilised world. He would mention the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and James Hope, Esq. (Tremendous applause.) To these two gentlemen did they owe the origination of Trinity College. (Renewed applause.)

W. Lyon, of St. Andrews, the Rev. J. T. Anderson, the Rev. Lyon, of St. Andrews, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Wm. Parker, &c. &c. | St. Alexander, the Rev. Primate of this propose the health of the Right Rev. Primate of this propos and as such, as a tribute of personal respect, he had great pleasure in proposing his health. He (the right hon gen-tleman) hoped that better days were dawning upon them, and that the Rev. Primate, before he descended into the vale of years, would witness the greater spread of truth in the same direction; and he might be excused from inferring that the sudden auspicious change of the day ap-peared as an augury of happier times. The right home gentleman was repeatedly cheered throughout, and sat

down amid enthusiastic acclamation.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment paid him
by the right hon. gentleman. He felt his shortcomings n his duty, but felt proud to have his name, and the name of the Church, alluded to as they had been done by one who was so justly esteemed as a sound and valuable Churchman. He felt that he could not say all he would say, and would just return them his warmest thanks for

the honour done him.

Sir Archd. Edmonstone proposed the health of the Bishop of this Diocese. He was an octogenarian, and comshop of this Diocese. He was not ogenerated by the country of his routh, nothing could be pared with the early days of his youth, nothing could be more endearing to his heart than the proceedings of to-day—to see the Church in the situation he now sees it. day—to see the Church in the situation he now sees it.— Sixty years ago, he could scarcely have said that the time would come when, within his own knowledge, he would see the glory of God promoted as it had been, and that we should be met together as we now are to advance that great work. An old adage says, that a good beginning has a good ending; and what is begun well is completed well, and would that not he the case in this instance? well; and would that not be the case in this instance?

They had a good beginning, and he frusted they would continue to look forward to its happy termination. He would give the health of the Bishop of this Diocese, Dr.

Dean Torrie, son of the Bishop, returned thanks in a

few words.

The Chairman then proposed the health of Mr. Patton, and may the institution to which he had so kindly given a locality prove the means of amply repaying him, not cold in the world but in the world. At the conclusion of the prayers the Warden delivered a most appropriate and highly eloquent address, which was listened to throughout with the most marked attention by all present; but as an outline of it here could convey but a very imperfect idea of its excellence, and as it is immeasured to conclude the means of amply repaying him, not only in this world but in the world to come.

Mr. Patton returned thanks, and said he was sure that no one who had witnessed the proceedings of that day could be otherwise than gratified. And he hoped that at no distant day the institution was destined to take its stand among the first and highest of the kind in this country, and to shed honour and lustre around her. (Cheers.) Mr. Patton concluded his short remarks by

(Cheers.) Mr. Patton concluded his short femarks by expressing a deep interest in the prosperity of the College, and promising it all aid in his power.

The Chairman then proposed the health of the Architect of the College, Mr. Henderson, who shortly returned thanks; after which, the Warden proposed the Speedy Completion of, and Perpetual Prosperity to, the College, which was draph with great appliance.

1. One for Boys, of all ages from 8 to 18. This Department will have in all respects the character and advantages of an English Public School.

The other for Young Men, Candidates for Holy Orders, from the age of 18 to the period of Ordination. This Department will furnish, with great additional advantages, a course of Teaching, similar to that hitherto pursued in Edinburgh by Theological

Both Departments will be under the superintendence and controll of the Warden, the Rev. CHARLES WOLDS-

I .- PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENT. (a) Charge for Education, including instruction in Religion, Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Singing, &c., Board, Lodging, Washing, and every

* The epigram on Sir J. Gladstone laying the first stone was composed, we understand, by the Warden in Latin and English—the following is a copy of the Latin version:λίθος αρος λίθον όμοιος αρος όμοιον.

Mactus honore novo, proprio cognomine lætus Fundamenta domûs Virque Lapis que jacit. Quem Lætus-lapis ipse jacit, lapis auspice lætus-Stet, stet, in acernum mactus honore nove. (b) With a view of bringing these advantages within the

the 20th of December, Five Weeks. II .- THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

sums) to be distributed among the Students. (e) It is proposed to open this Department after the Mid-summer Vacation, 1847. The Grammars to be used at the College are :- For

Latin Grammar: Murray, London.
The Collegiate Dresses required in both departments

will be supplied by the Albion Cloth Company, 54, George Street, Edinburgh. Applications for Admission may be made to the definition of the Church in the United States, in her combined, if not undertaking it? We have an answer to this in the

burgh. Edinburgh, 8th September, 1846.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1846.

Original Poetry.—The Three-

(CIRCULAR)

Toronto, November 12, 1846.

RBV. SIE,-His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, agreeably to an order of the Privy Council, upon having issued the accompanying "Form of Prayer to Almighty God for relief from the dearth and searcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year," to be read for three successive Sundays in all Churches and Chapels of England and Wales; and as I cannot but feel that we are called upon to sympathize, in this Providential chastening, with our brethren in the Mother Country, especially as the failure of crops upon the obligation of prosecuting it :here referred to has, to a partial extent, affected even this Province, I have to request that you would, on the three Sundays immediately succeeding your receipt of this Circular, read at Morning and Evening Service on that occasion

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

A FORM OF PRAYER

To Almighty God for relief from the dearth and scarcity now existing in parts of the United Kingdom, owing to the failure of some of the crops of the present year:—

the life of man, hath withholden in parts of these domi- Rome. I stop not to insist that Rome ar

Thee to pardon the offences of Thy people, to relieve the poor and the needy in their present necessities, and to In a word, shall the East now arise by our aid, and with

seasons.

"But whatsoever may be Thy pleasure concerning us, give us grace to receive Thy dispensations, whether of of the infidel; or, at best, a prey to the persevering Jejudgment or mercy, with entire submission to Thy will; endeavouring to abate Thy displeasure by repentance, and showing forth our sense of Thy goodness by faithfully keeping Thy commandments.
"Of ourselves we are unable either to will or to do that

which is acceptable in Thy sight. We therefore pray Thee so to open our hearts to the influence of Thy good we may obtain of Thy favour the supply of our wants, and with hearts knit together in brotherly love, may par-

The prayer is ordered to be read immediately before the Litany; and when the Litany shall not be read, before the Prayer for All Conditions of Men.

the East should be regarded by us with a peculiar the Church. But waiving this, and conceding what our degree of interest and hope. We are, as it were, a they are fallen, by afflicting providences, far below ouryounger branch of the great Christian family; and a feeling of filial respect and affection will very naturally affect us in contemplating the spiritual condition | ture of our obligations to them? How should we regard of those who were first established in the faith of them, and how ourselves? Are we the original trustees and dispensers of the word and grace of God? If, on Christ. Nor, in contemplating the Christians of the the other hand, we are partakers only, to whom are we East, in this respect of relationship, can we altogether debtors, and what do we owe? Deriving our very exisdivest ourselves of a strong sense of obligation and duty,—from the younger to the elder,—from children distribution that we should render than what Christ requires that we should render that we sho to a parent,—from those who have prospered, comparatively, in their Christian privileges, towards those upon whom clouds and darkness long have settled, having induced the demand, by our own volunteering and where the spoiler has for ages been permitted to have we a right to qualify our offers by determining ho pursue his work of devastation.

selves placed in a portion of the world much later with merely resuscitating the love for the "old paths," it has not a reference simply to questions affecting the unity of the faith, and bringing about a oneness of "My brethren, that state of things among us which to other members of the Apostolic household, and its duties resulting therefrom. effort in the great and solemn business of Christian makes our duty to the old Churches a question at issue faith and duty. It is a spirit which looks off from this day, shows that we need the same lesson and reself: there is an obedience to the Apostolic injunction not to mind our own things merely, but to look that is, as if the ancient Churches, because of their dealso on the things of others, -to look first to the con- gradation, were not worth considering: but we have alof the Church with which our sympathies and duties our evangelization to the zeal and devotedness of those are more especially intermingled,—but to look, too, very members of Christ, whom we now almost despise further on; to regard the whole Christian Church, in and whose cruel poverty, and cries for help, we are reaexpectation and kindly sympathy, we must not and word of God came from us to them, instead of from them dare not utterly estrange ourselves. In the cultiva-to us! "For here I must remind you, brethren, that the

reach of Boys whose Parents are in less wealthy circumstances, a certain number of Exhibitions or cumstances, a certain number of Exhibitions or feeling of interest and sympathy which, for several Bursaries, a certain number of Exhibitions or Bursaries, each of £30 per annum, will be offered by the College to the competition of all Candidates, in the first instance within the ages mentioned above, with this restriction only, that one-half of the number of Exhibitions will be awarded to Sons of the College to the competition of all Candidates, in the minds of some, to be sure, this may parians. In the minds of some, to be sure, this may parians. In the minds of some, to be sure, this may parians. In the minds of some, to be sure, this may parians. In the appearance of romance and extravagance; take of the appearance of romance and extravagance; and even in a good cause, it must not be denied, we and even in a good cause, it must not be denied, we and even where Satan's seat is! (Rev. Clergy of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

The examination for these Exhibitions will take place are to exercise caution, judgment, and prodence. It The examination for these Exhibitions will take place on the first opening of the College.

(c) It is proposed to open this, the Public School Department, in the first week of May, 1847.

The Holidays will be twice a year, at Midsummer, from the 20th July, Seven Weeks: and at Christmas, from the 20th July, Seve is, in many respects, a serious and dangerous thing to structure a monument of rashness and folly, will not per annum—Entrance Fee, £5.

The Students will be required to farnish themselves with Gown, Cap, Surplice, Bands, &c.

(b) There will be Bursaries of £30 value (and other sums) to be distributed among the Students.

Hun, who declares even of obstinate Jews, that they are beloved for the sake of their fathers! Are we then beloved for the sake of their fathers are well as the sake of their fathers. seemly order of God's visible providences.

It is a fact not to be disguised that in the generosity which has been exercised towards the Christians Greek, Grace Grammatice Rudimenta: University of the East by our sister Church in the United States, that they will benefit by the interposed sympathy and a suspicion of haste and an apprehension of insufficient calculation of means and resources has been widely entertained. We are willing, for our part, to dismiss Applications for Admission may be made to the Secrethem both; because we are unwilling to think that the unanimous, official action, can be chargeable with so following passage occurring in the same sermon: great an error touching the fitness of their proceedings

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The Catholic Principle of Authority.

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Original Poetry.—The Three
Ing in detail the agencies by which it is to be discharged.

ged. We know that they looked for, and we must believe that they received, the ordinary divine goidance in this solemn and weighty proceeding. And having entered upon the work,—having established Missionaries and Schools in the East,—having sent thither a Bishop to superintend and direct their Christian opelish Files.

Ing in detail the agencies by which it is to be discharged.

It with their own; already they beg us for the Scriptures; bring their Clergy to be taught of ours; take in this solemn and weighty proceeding. And having entered upon the work,—having established Missionaries and Schools in the East,—having sent thither a Bishop of Connecticut, though more than all a century in his rest, is preaching to-day, by his translated exhortations, on both shores of the Bosphorus, to men who sit in the seats of Chrysostom, of Polycarp, plough, are they justified in drawing back? Every and of Timothy. And, under counsel of our embassage principle of Christian duty forbids it, and disaster, in the fullest sense, must follow the abandonment of an undertaking thus solemnly and deliberately entered principle of Christian duty forbids it, and disaster, in undertaking thus solemnly and deliberately entered

All these are thoughts which have crowded upon our mind in perusing a Sermon lately preached in St. John's Church, Hartford, Connecticut, in behalf of the Mission at Constantinople, -a copy of which has very courteously been transmitted to us. The writer of mercy and of meekness, affords a signal contrast to the without scanning critically the wisdom or the prudence which dictated it, speaks thus strongly and powerfully "Depend upon it, we cannot withdraw our Mission

from the East, without a combination of sins, of which the catalogue is fearful; without perfidy to our Missionary Bishop, and injury to those to whom he has borne our offer of succour; without a breach of that charity which in your several Churches and Stations the Form of Prayer which accompanies this, which, with the modification merely of a single word in adapting it to this Diocese, is the form employed in the Mother Country that conserve the conserve that the modification merely of a single word in adapting it to this work, we cannot but inflict positive injury, where we are sworn to send help. We cannot leave things as the conserve that the modification merely of a single word in adapting it to this work, we cannot but inflict positive injury, where we are sworn to send help. We cannot leave things as the conserve that charity which is the very bond of peace and of all virtues; without mockery of God. For let us reflect that in giving up this work, we cannot but inflict positive injury, where we are sworn to send help. We cannot leave things as the conserve that the properties of the very bond of peace and of all virtues; without mockery of God. For let us reflect that in giving up this work, we cannot but inflict positive injury, where we are sworn to send help. We cannot leave things as the conserve that the properties of the very bond of peace and of all virtues; without mockery of God. For let us reflect that in giving up this work, we cannot but inflict positive injury, where we are sworn to send help. We cannot leave things as we shall actually put back the restoration which we have professed to desire and to assist. Consider what a state of things we shall ensure. They once knew not of our existence; they will hereafter know us as perfidious. They could be a perfidious of the present our existence; they will hereafter know us as perfidious. They could be a perfidious of the present of and officious intermeddlers. They once were ignorant that there were Churches boasting a purer ritual, and more spiritual teaching; they will hereafter associate that boast with men whose faith must be judged by deceitful works. They have long misunderstood the Anglican reformation; they will hereafter detest it, as imagining that they see in our discord, irresolution, and inability to fulfil our promises, all those miserable fruits, "O God, at whose bidding the earth, which sustaineth which have long been ascribed to it, by the emissaries of nions the wonted provision of food, and turned abundance into scarcity, withdraw, we beseech Thee, the judgment of which we are justly afraid, that the poor perish not by famine. among our Eastern brethren, shall we now prove our-selves twice dead? The joy with which they begin to divisions our misness of the compassion, we beseech hands to receive our offerings—shall we change it to a In a word, shall the East now arise by our aid, and with give and preserve to our use the fruits of the earth in their us rebuke the arrogance of Rome, and turn the sword of Spirit against the hordes of the false-prophet,-or shall we leave it to sink still lower beneath the contempt suit, who will triumph in our failure, and trumpet it as another proof that we are no Church and no Christians. and that he alone brings substantial offers of benefit, brotherly charity, and restoration to primitive purity, glory, and the way of salvation.'

Here is well portrayed a high moral obligation; but Thee so to open our nearts to the influence of Thy good Spirit, that, showing compassion and mercy each man to bis neighbour, and bearing the burdens one of another, force, in this aspect of the question, of the duty incumbent upon the framers of this Christian enterprise,take of Thy bounties in peace and contentment, to the honour and praise of Thy Name, through Jesus Christ the same writer shews, in the following passage, how powerfully as this duty must rest upon the conscience, it has connection with the best feelings of the heart,

"I might, indeed, argue that as we have but received It is not unnatural that, in a religious point of view, the Gospel, and not originally imparted it, there may be many things for us to copy in the Apostolic branches of soon, and how far, they shall first help themselves, before we help them? Are we, then, lords over the light of the Perhaps, if we analyze the feeling which of late has world which Christ has set in our candlestick? begotten so strong an interest in, and so great an nothing that we did not ourselves receive; and having affection for, the Christians of the East, amongst our- freely received, in order that we may freely give, are w to stint, or refuse, the grace of God according to on whims, and self-conceit? In other words, Christ having civilized as well as Christianized, we should be authorized in tracing it to the natural sentiments we have just referred to. But this is not all. The present is emphatically a day in which the Missionary spirit is abroad: the movement which of late years has happily been excited within the bosom of the Anglican Church, from us, that we may thus conduct ourselves as its pro is not a matter of theory merely, but practice is large- prietors; or came it only unto us, to load us with per ly mingled with its views and efforts; it is not content and with the glorious privilege of becoming parents in our turn, to nations which shall be born? and reviving the partiality for, and establishing an adherence to, the "good way" of primitive Christianity:

"My brethren, that state of things among us, which dition of the Christian family around us, to the branch most utterly forgotten that the word of God came unto its remote and scattered portions, as one vast brother- dy to disregard. I ask you, brethren, have we not ceased hood from which, in love and good-will and hopeful to realize our true position with reference to other Churches, and borne ourselves towards them, as if the

the far off members of the Christian household as still Churches which we now stand pleaged to and in the forts to shake themselves from the dust, are the Churches Churches which we now stand pledged to aid in their efone with us, linked by common ties, and converging es from which our forefathers received not only the Episcloser as the time approaches when the divided and scattered on earth shall unite in one anthem of praise the little Gospel. Besides this, they are Churches, scattered on earth shall unite in one anthem of praise with which, had we maintained our correspondence, we and honour to God and the Lamb throughout eternity. And feeling all this, we shall not be content with the shop of Rome. They are Churches, which in all their

necessary expense incurred at the College, £70 per prehensive prayer; Christian duty will impel us to always given us the example of resdute adherence to the necessary expense incurred at the College, £70 per annum—to be paid Half-yearly, and in advance—the Entrance Fee, £5. All necessary clothing, which will include College Gown and Surplice, to be provided by the Boys.

With a view of bringing these advantages within the With a view of bringing these advantages within the with a view of bringing these advantages within the results of saying, "Be ye warmed and be avoid the rebuke of saying, "Be ye warmed and be avoid the rebuke of saying, "Be ye warmed and be avoid the rebuke of saying, be ye warmed and be avoid the rebuke of saying, the search of the Apostolic Episcopate, instead of succumbing to an avoid the rebuke of saying, "Be ye warmed and be avoid the rebuke of saying, the search of the Apostolic Episcopate, instead of succumbing to an avoid the rebuke of saying, the example of residute adherence to the Apostolic Episcopate, instead of succumbing to an avoid the rebuke of saying, the search of the part of the post of the property of the part of the post of the part of the post of the part of the post of the property of the part of the post of the part of the post of the part of the part of the post of the part of the post of the part of the post of the part of the part of the post of the part who have drained their life-blood like another daughter of the horseleech, and loaded their backs with burdens whose golden candlesticks, still walks the Son of Man, sparing them as a man spareth his own child, and knowing where they dwell, even where Satan's seat is! (Rev. ii. 13.) Better than the sees which Apostles planted, which martyrs watered, and where God gave the increase of such witnesses, as first utered with one mouth, the Nicene Confession! Better than the Churches that bred Basil and Gregory; that hearl the sermons and felt the prayers of the mouth, and the sermons and the work of holy duty, and, from a careless computation of means and resources, to leave the unfinished super-structure a monument of rashness and folly, will not cause they are fragrant and musical; but to remind you how dear, on their account, those Churches must be to (a) Charge, to include Theological Instruction (given by the Warden). Board, Lodging, Washing, &c., £30 believers, but afford cause for taunt and mockery to Him, who declares even of obstinate Jews, that they are

culture of this distant field, -what hope attends this junction of Christian effort with the ancient Churches of the Fast, -what prospect is held out conjunct exertion of a purer branch of the Church of Christ,-what is there, in the present aspect of things, in the fruits already reaped, to prove that the projectors of this noble work have not been premature in "You will recollect that such were the discourage

and the prudence of their course. The fathers of the Church in that country,—her sons of most matured experience,—can hardly be felt to err in deliberately assuming this obligation, and planning and establishing in detail the agencies by which it is to be discharged. We know that they looked for, and we must consider that such were the discourage ments which he fairly represented to us; and how then ments which he fairly r mer and his associates never dreamed; which his successors for a hundred years did not attain; which was never practically learned by the Church of England till her reformation was a century old, and she herself had passed through fire; which is far beyond the letter of her law, even as it stands this day, and which in every particular adverting to the action that has been entered upon, notorious codes and practices of those who severed themselves from our Mother Church, through pretended abhorrence of spiritual domination. I say, then, without fear of contradiction, that the very sparing seed we have sowed in that field, is, by God's blessing, already bearing a hundred fold beyond our deserts or expectations."

But it is shewn, further, that we take our stand upon the broadest basis,—that we adopt the highest view of the obligations involved in this question,when we look at it in its bearing upon the welfare of the Church universal. This is an aspect of the case which should nerve and unite all hands, while it cheers all hearts: here is the legitimate field in which Christian philanthropy may range: here is the point in

"To this exhilirating truth may be added another mo tive as inspiring. Is it not Christ's dearest token to our times that something should have been already affected for the restoration of that Christian Unity, without which When we see a Bishop of our own Church taking sweet counsel with the aboriginal Clergy of the East; sitting and kneeling, side by side with Bishops and priests from Jerusalem, Ephesus, and Smyrna; mingling with them, not as an insidious emissary, gaining their confidence to rend and destroy their flocks, but as a helper of their the world is not to know that the Father sent the Son? end and destroy their flocks, but as a helper of their faith, and a supporter of their legitimate authority; when we see the representatives of such venerable sees humbling themselves to desire from us, what, were they less child-like there werlie hed, in high Heaven, to see East and West embrace each other; to see His long estranged children thus meet and love in Him? I might indeed were I disposed to inflame your imagination, enlarge upon the beauty of seeing our little Church, thus ministering, already, life and love to her time-honoured sisters; and I might remind you of the loveliness of such piety, by mention of a picture which has charmed the world, pourtraying, as it does, the story of a young and bloming daughter, who gave her nursing breast to the famished mouth of an old imprisoned father, and rendered back to the source of her own being, health and preservation.—
But I would rather appeal to your faith; to your love of Him whose dying prayer it was, that we might all be one. Remember, too, the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, how he said, it is more blessed to give than to receive; and, after ages of rich experience of the lesser, let us crown our Church with the nobler blessing also, giving out the word of God, to those from whom, as yet, it came unto

In one word, the aiding and purifying of the Eastern Churches has been assumed as a great Christian duty: it has been entered upon with hope, and pursued with fruit: disaster incalculable would follow, were it abandoned, -a desolation and misery and error deeper and wider than exists even now; and from this combination of reasons, it cannot, it must not be given up.

Communication.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA.

From a Correspondent.-Concluded. The annexed Table gives the mean number of days of rain, (or rather on which rain occurred), from which it follows that the average number is 82, not quite one in four, many of these being partially fine. The following instances of remarkable falls of rain are deserving of

?	notice:			TOO DEED THEFT
r	of softails at the stille to	Rain.	Thermometer.	Wind.
	1834—Feb. 15	65	44	E. to S.W.
,	June 17	1.81	56	E.
e	July 24	90	76-85	THE REAL PROPERTY.
e	Oct. 26	1.75	41-43	E. gale.
3	1835June 5	1.75	71-74	W.
5	Sept. 19	1.10	61-59	E.
e	1836-May 27	1.62	45-46	E.
r	June 19	1.80	64-59	E.
30.4	1837-Aug. 8	1.89	6266	E.
3	1838-May 5	1.51	40-43	E.
9	1839-Aug. 26	1.25	67-76	S.W.
0	Sept. 17	1.40	50-52	E.
-	1840-June 12	1.85	74-83	E.
n	Sept. 30	1.45	53	E.
t	1841—Jan. 7			
-	July 30	1.50	65-60	E.
	Dec. 11	1.37	36-39	W.
,	1842—Sept. 11	1.58	67-79	S.W.
1	1843-Jan. 10			
0			35-37	S.W.
0	July 17	2.31	72	
S	Bar	ometer 5	29.46. This hea	vy fall took
-	p	lace in a	n hour and a ha	alf, 1.65, ac-
5 3	to so tou slant from Co	ompanie	l with severe t	hunder and

lightning. Sept. 11-Rain 2.11, Ther. 64, Bar. 29.32, Wind varying from S.E. to S.W.

Nov. 17—Rain 1.80, Ther. 33—39, Bar. 29.67, Wind E.

In all of the above instances the fall was in twenty-four hours, and with a S.W. wind after in a few hours. The greatest continuous falls are with easterly winds, blowing often in strong gales, with equable temperature and low barometer. The greatest quantity in the shortest time takes place with the heavy thunder storms of summer.-Rain is found for every month of the year in different years, but from middle of April to middle of November may be considered, generally speaking, as the months of

DAYS OF SNOW.
 January
 5
 4
 5
 6
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 9
 6
 ...
 7
 11
 4
 7
 9
 8

 February
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 March
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 12
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 6

From which results the following average: The mean of the whole gives 33, the annual number of

Hence, further, there results: Dry Days. Rain.* 255 78 32 258 71 1841 251 75 1842 245 89

The mean of which is 250-number of dry days. Hail is of very rare occurrence; the only cases worthy

April 21, 1833-Wind E., thermometer 35°, thunder, rain, and large hail.

May 5, 1837—Heavy thunder and lightning, hail size of musket balls, thermometer 58°, wind varying from E.

In 1839, the fall of rain at Cambridge was 24.00 inches, and the umber of days on which rain fell 165.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

GLIMPSES OF THE DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT. (From the Calendar.)

We had the privilege of accompanying the Bishop of nnecticut during his recent tour through the southwestern section of his Diocese. Many were the pleasant friends, sights, and incidents with which we met, and long will they be remembered as constituting one of the st delightful and profitable weeks in our life. On recurring to its events, many of them are of such a nature as not to allow of being placed before the public eye; though we may, perhaps, without indelicacy, indulge our readers with a meagre selection from the notes which we At Bethany, the first parish in which the Bishop stop-

ped on official business, on Saturday, Oct. 17th, we found the Church apparently in a most flourishing condition under his new Rector, the Rev. Dexter Potter. The day being one of the soft and balmy ones with which we have en favoured this Autumn, a full congregation assembled in the afternoon; and the large number of persons who came forward for Confirmation, as well as several who received adult Baptism, bore witness to the zeal and faithfulness of their Pastor. Next to the evident spiritual rosperity of the Parish, we were pleased with its external rrangements. The Church is beautifully situated some istance back from the road, amid a clump of large and Clergyman was sowing unto them spiritual things, the Laity are disposed to contribute to his temporal comfort, in that best of all comforts, a pleasant home. Here we

ncreasing in numbers and strength under its present effi-Rector. We found a neat new spire on the old Church; an excellent bell, lately purchased, called the ongregation together; a large and sweet-toned organ though the weather was stormy, a full Church showed that there is no lack of people here, and no lack of life and interest. And the goodly number who were prepared for Confirmation showed that the whole attention of the Pastor had not been spent on the temporalities of the Parish, to the neglect of its spiritual imwell sustained by some zealous Laymen, of the hospitalities of one of whom we partook after morning service.

At noon we crossed the Naugatuk river to Birmingham here the Bishop had an appointment at 2 o'clock, P.M. The storm continued, though it did not prevent a large congregation from assembling at St. James', and a large class from presenting themselves for Confirmation. The Rev. Mr. Ashley, the Rector, seems to be abundant in labours; and, judging from what we saw of his Parish, we should infer that it will in time become, under such faithful ministrations as it now enjoys, one of the strongest in the Diocese. At his house we rested for the night, expecting to avail ourselves in the morning of the kind offer of one of his Laymen to forward us on our way. Monday, 19th, we proceeded in the morning to Strat-

ford. This is well known as the first town in which Episcopacy was planted in Connecticut, and as the Parish in which the celebrated Dr. Johnson subsequently laboured for so many years. We had the pleasure of visiting the house in which he resided, and of inspecting the Parish records kept by his hands. At the Rectory also, are many valuable volumes of theology, which belonged to him, and which his grandson, still living, generously al-lows for the use of the Church in this way. The present Church has been built over a hundred years, and is still a good-looking and comfortable building. It stands on the same spot where the first Church was built, the timbers for building which, as tradition affirms, after they had been brought to the place by Churchmen, were carried off by those who did not desire to have the Church planted in their midst. Such was Puritan "liberty to worship God according to conscience!" time, however, to dwell so much on the past: but must hasten to express our pleasure at finding this venerable Parish still bringing forth fruit in its old age under the Rev. Mr. Scott. His brief connection with the cure had rendered it impracticable for him to prepare a class for Confirmation; but in the afternoon the Bishop visited the Church, when a respectable number came together for

The appointment for Tuesday, 20th, was at Southport. Our ride thither, on the morning of that day, through Bridgeport and old Fairfield, was extremely pleasant and interesting. On the way, the Bishop stopped at the for-mer residence of the Rev. Philo Shelton, well known as of the most useful and admired of the early Clergy of Connecticut, and father of the present Rev. Dr. Shelton of Buffalo. Some of his descendants are still living at the old homestead; and these the Bishop never passes without giving them a call out of veneration to the mory of the parent. It was interesting to visit the spot which became hallowed by the prayers and labours of one so conspicuous in our Church's history. To the Bishop it must be affecting, as he goes over, year after year, his accustomed rounds, to see those changes which time makes among his former acquaintances, and to find their places occupied by others. Of all the Clergy who took part in Dr. Brownell's election, and whom he was for many years accustomed to meet in his official tours, only a few are now left; and among the Laity the changes are still more numerous. As the Bishop alluded to such facts as these, suggested by our call at the Shelton house, we felt the force of that beautiful passage in Bishop Doane's last Conventional Address. "A Bishop comes, in time, to be a sort of 'Old Mortality.' mong graves. Tombstones become the measures of his miles. A faithful brother, a cordial host, a venerable matron, a blooming maid, a budding child, has fallen, since he last was there; or tender memories tempt him to retrace, the tenth or twentieth time, the windi that leads to the low resting place of a departed friend and he were more or less than man not to be melted into tenderness. And it is well that it should be so, to keep us human, and to keep us humble; to knit us in a holier love; and lift us up together, on the wings of a more hopeful faith. 'For, if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will

At Southport, on Tuesday afternoon, 20th, the Bishop was presented by the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Cornwall, with a fine class for Confirmation. The Church here is pleasantly situated on an eminence, commanding a view of the village beneath, and of the Sound in the distance. The Parish have lately built a Parsonage. It is near a beautiful grove of pines and other trees, and will undoubt-. 2 1 0 2 5 3 2 3 ... 1 5 1 3 0 3 beautiful grove of pines and other trees, and will undoubt-0 0 2 0 0 2 2 ... 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 edly become in time, under the hand and taste of the Rec-4 3 6 3 4 2 1 ... 4 6 3 9 4 2 5 tor and his family, a charming spot. Beneath their perhaps formal atterance of some general and com- feebleness and exposure, to both bribes and blows, have December 9 6 5 8 4 6 10 ... 7 11 4 10 3 4 9 cheerful roof we, together with many of the neighbouring has been employed to extricate her from her perilous position. In America, under another Viceroy, the seat of whose Government of the neighbouring has been employed to extricate her from her perilous position.

Clergy who came together to meet the Bishop, were trea-

ted with most bountiful hospitality.

The Bishop having an Ordination at Stamford, he proceeded there immediately after the services at Southport, in order that he might have time to rest sufficiently for the duties of the following day. We availed ourselves, however, of a kind invitation of the Rev. Dr. Mead to ride over and spend the night with him at Norwalk. We had never before been in his Parish, and were delighted to be able to see a spot which is invested with so many interesting associations. Before the Parsonage, which adjoins the Church, and in the Churchyard, yet stand the elms which were planted by the hands of the Rev. Dr. Bownell. In Dr. Mead's study we were shown the first printed copy of our Office of Institution, or "Induction" as it was called, which was drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Smith in that very study. The old Church which was the scene of the labours of so many distinguished Ministra ters, among whom may be mentioned Bishop Kemper, gone; but in its place is another, built within a few years, of beautiful proportions and large dimensions. Altogether St. Paul's, at Norwalk, is one of the most agreeable Parishes we have ever seen; and the remembrance of our visit there, that night, will not soon be effaced from our At Stamford, Wednesday 21st, nearly twenty of the

Clergy were assembled to meet the Bishop and take part in the Ordination services. Several were from the Diocese of New York. We found here also a new Church, which, for beauty of proportions, propriety of arrangement, and general appearance may undoubtedly be pronounced unequalled in the Diocese. We were glad to see in it a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Dr. Dibble, who was Rector of the Parish for fifty-one years. The present Rector, the Rev. Dr. Todd, has been in this charge more than twenty years; and, in the steady growth of the Parish, and in the sound Churchmanship of its members, we have striking proof of the benefits of a long pastoral relation. Among the many things worthy of remark that met our eye, we cannot refrain from mentioning the general appearance of devotion and reverence which marked the congregation. At the Communion we noticed that all received the consecrated Bread, as the Rubric directs, "into their hands"—a small circumstance indeed, but one that showed that they had been carefully instructed by their Rector in all, even the smallest matters which relate to decency and order in the service of the Lord. Besides conferring Holy Orders in the moraing, the Bishop administered Confirmation in the afternoon to a respectable number. The Sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Coit, of New Rochelle, and was quite striking and valuable for the principle. ciple it set forth and illustrated. His discourse founded upon that passage in the Evangelist which records the Devil's quotation of Scripture to our Saviour.—
The Preacher remarked how Satan cited only one text, while he left out of consideration other Scriptures on the same subject-thus taking a one-sided view of the truth .-The Dr. then proceeded to show that many of the present day follow the example of Satan in this respect; and under the three heads of "doctrine," "dicipline," and "worship," he exposed the Romanist's method of founding the figment of the Pope's supremacy on a single text to the neglect of other texts that bear on the point, the Calvin ist's habit of teaching his dogmas in the same way, and many other errors of a like kind. We have seldom lismany other errors of a like kind. We have seldom listened to a Sermon which conveyed more sound truth in such forcible language. All who heard it must have felt week to the effect that onion to the convergence of the such forcible language. such forcible language. All who heard it must have felt that they were fed that afternoon, not with "milk," but tion, a child had been drowned in a drain. It appears that "the

when pursued by the British in the Revolutionary War. An old Church, which was, if we remember rightly, standing at that time close by the scene of that adventure, has been succeeded by another, a few rods farther west. It is adjoined by a new and comfortable Parsonage, from the south windows of which there is a pleasant view of the Sound. The congregation assembled on the occasion was large, though they seemed mostly to have come from was large, though they seemed mostly to have come from a distance. Among the goodly number confirmed, we observed several aged people, two particularly, who were observed several aged people, two particularly, who were observed several aged people, two particularly, who were so infirm as to be under the necessity of sitting during the services. It was a touching sight to behold them thus at last obeying the call of their Master, and entering His vineyard at "the eleventh hour." The Rev. Mr. Yarwill (I fear before turned to account) suffer considerably more rington, who presides over this Parish, appears to have much to encourage him in his labours. Our thanks are due to him as well as to his lady, for the hospitalities of

This concluded the Bishop's appointments. As it was most convenient to return home by the way of New York we accepted at Greenwich of seats in the carriage of Samassembled to meet their Diocesan, adieu in the evening, much pleased with this beginning of our tour.

Sunday morning the 18th, was count at Dalam and several of the Clergy of the vicinity, who assembled to meet their Diocesan, adieu in the evening, to the Harlaem rail-road the next morning. At his house and with his pleasant family we passed core and the wards but rumon does not can all the wards but rumon does no

the one on which the venerated Bishop Hobart adminis- gu tered the Holy Eucharist for the first time. The Church in this place has heretofore been connected with that at a lergythau. This the desire of Mr. Cornell to secure hereafter the entire services of a resident Minister; and he offers to such a one a good house near by the Church. We can conceive of no more delightful spot for one to live and laabour in, especially as he can feel that his hands are held up by one of the most liberal and intelligent Laymen in the Diocese.

> From the British Colonist. Nov. 10. (By Telegraph for the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.) Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston, at five o'clock last evening. Immediately on the arrival at Albany of the Boston train, the advices below were telegraphed to Rochester, and, and this point was immediately suspended. Whether this Free Flour 34s, in London. Western States Free Flour 38s. @ 43s. 5d.; 35s. @ 36s. in Liverpool. Indian Corn 52s. @ 56s. Flour advancing daily; in wheat 5d. average. Oct. 3rd, 54s. Oct. 10th, 56s. 10d.

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.

By the arrival, at New York, of the ship Gaston, Captain Anthony, from Marseilles, via Gibraltar, we have advices from | be removed. the latter place to the 10th of Oct. Captain Anthony has favoured us with the following extract from his log:—"The Gaston sailed from Gibraltar on the 10th Oct. Heavy firing and never can work except by pandering to the passions of some of cannon was heard, which, as the fog cleared away, was as certained to be from the town of Algesiras, in honour of the royal marriages, which took place that day at Madrid. There was great excitement among the English residents at Gibraltar, bug that an advantage could be gained by either side. It has and much bad feeling was expressed against the French. It was expected that a declaration of war would follow as soon as the marriage took place. The British squadron which sailed on the 6th, was bound to Cadiz, to take on heard the British parmanently relied mon. on the 6th, was bound to Cadiz, to take on board the British permanently relied upon. Minister, who had left Madrid. It was currently reported that the French fleet was daily expected off Gibraltar."

Further Particulars by the Britannia. We fully expected to have received full details of the news by the Britannia, on the arrival of the Admiral, from Lewiston, last evening. But the only addition we have to our former accounts, is the following, communicated by telegraph, from Albany, to the Buffalo Morning Express. We copy from that naner, of data vertexian way to the state of the st from that paper, of date yesterday morning, The telegraphic despatch is dated at Albany, on Saturday evening, 8 o'clock; so that, it would appear, nothing further had reached Buffalo, between the evening of Saturday and the publication of the Buffalo Express, yesterday morning. The prices of produce have advanced. The prevailing distress in Europe, for want into our institutions. Let her take measures for ultimately file. of food, causes great apprehensions for the future. Already serious famine riots have taken place in Ireland and in France; and how far similar demonstrations may spread, it would be The royal marriages of Spain have at length taken place,

and, as might be expected, have produced unpleasant feelings between the courts of Great Britain and France; but the accountry. It is not enough to have three branches in the gocounts before us are so very scanty, that we are unable to comprehend exactly to what extent the dispute may have carried. After the strong and determined protest of the British Government against the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier, son of the King of the French, to the Princess Luisa, sister of the Spanish Queen, it could scarcely have been expected that the event, when it did take place, would have a tendency to produce amicable relations between the courts of the two untries, however much it might widen a breach begun by the announcement of the intention. It would appear that the Count Montemolin, son of Don Carlos (who, on his escape from prison, as our readers are aware, had proceeded to Spain, to assert in arms his right to the erown of that country), is in England, and that Lord Palmerston had refused to comply with the demand of the French government, to deliver him up. When our letters and papers by the Britannia come forward, we shall be better informed on these subjects than we are at -Patriot. present. The following is all that the telegraphic report from Albany, already referred to, supplies ;-

(From the Buffalo Express, Nov. 9.) There was an error in the Springfield Telegraph report .-Several riots in Ireland. Great distress in Scotland. and working plans of this very comprehensive scheme.

But up to the 16th, they had proved wholly unavailing Hopes, however, were entertained that she would soon be got off. Several steamers, with other power, have been constantly employed to remove her. On the 16th she had 12ft. of water

Marriage of the Queen of Spain confirmed, caused hard feelings between Courts of St. James and Tuilleries. Fears of famine they thought would open ports to the admission of all kinds of provisions free. Meetings in Manchester and elsewhere to impress the subject on Government. Bloody riots in Paris, and several interior towns, from want

Government intends to raise several millions by loan to employ starving Irish.
It was thought Santa Anna would repudiate arrangements

between Mexico and British Government. Bond holders causing uneasiness in the money market.

Mr. Bancroft and lady arrived in London.

Weather severe in England. A storm of unparalleled fur

Sir George Carroll is elected Mayor of London.

Baron de Bode, dead. Packets Yorkshire, Marmion, and Queen of the West, at-French Government demanded of the British Cabinet, Count

Montemolin. Palmerston refused. Our English Files have arrived; but at an hour too late to be of much use this week .- We take the following from

the St. James's Chronicle relative to the Spanish Alliance. Madrid, Oct. 8, 7 o'clock. A.M. Mr Bulwer has presented another protest to the Spanish Government on the subject of the Infanta's marriage. It is short, but strong and decided in character. This protest is to the effect that the Privile Committee. the effect that the British Government will refuse to recognit the claims of the children of the marriage to the crown of

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CRAWFORD-(Father-in-law o the Rev. A Palmer, of this Diocese). - With feelings of the deepest regret we have the melancholy duty of announcing the demise of this truly worthy and benevolent clergyman, which took place at his house at Monkstown, near Kingstown, on Thursday evening last, a few minutes after 6 o'clock. The sad event was brought on by apoplexy; under which he lingered but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed but a few hours, and has left his family circle, as well seed him the hours which have been seed to be a few hours. numerous friends and acquaintances, to mourn the bereavement Though dead, the Rev. Dr. Crawford will long live in the grate ful recollection of the people of a large district of this county upon whom, in the course of a long and active life, his favour and acts of kindness without number have been lavished. is gone to his reward, and his death has caused a blank in so ciety here which will long be felt. We cannot trust ourselve in attempting to express what must be the feelings of reaved widow and numerous family. The deceased, Dr. Craw ford, was Vicar General of the Diocese of Ardagh, Rector of the Union of Clongish and Killoe (in which he laboured indefatigably as Curate for 22 years), and also Vicar of Clonbro ney .- Longford Journal, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1846.

Colonial.

ACCIDENT IN DUCHESS ST .- We have been requested by poor child was not drowned in a drain on Duchess St., nor and The road from Stamford to the Church at Greenwich, where we were to be the next day, Thursday 22d, passes near the spot where General Putnam rode down the rocks when pursued by the British in the Revolutionary War. An old Church, which was, if we remember rightly, standing at the time class by the standard of the content of the content that the content of the content o they have to enter the Drawing-room of the Editor of the

POTATOE DISEASE.—A correspondent at Oro says, "I regret to inform you that the potato disease has made its appearance in this locality. When the farmers first commenced taking up the grown arranged sound hat well as the grown arranged sound hat the grown arranged sound has the grown arranged sound as the grown arranged sound are grown as the grown arranged sound are grown as the grown arranged sound are grown as the grown arranged sound are grown as the grown arranged sound as the grown arranged sound are grown as the grown are grown as the grown arranged sound are grown as the grown as the grown are grown

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS FOR 1847. - Already there would seem to be considerable excitement in some of the wards of the City, in relation to the approaching elections. For what will be St. James's Ward three or four gentlemen have been named for the Aldermanic Office; among others, Mr. ex Alderman Armstrong, George P. Ridout, and John Duggan, Esqs. have no reason, however, to credit the report that Mr. Ridout will contest the representation. At the request of appeal of the wards, but rumour does not say whether it be for St. James

TREACHERY OF A TELEGRAPH AGENT.—The base parposes to which electric intelligence may be employed has been ago. On the arrival of the Residence York State a few days ago. On the arrival of the Britannia at Boston, all com cation was instantly stopped with Buffalo, but at what point the line, and whether by accident of design, was unknown is now reported, however, that some treacherous individual is the offer the contract of the office at Utica had stopped the communication westwar and having obtained the commercial intelligence himself, transfer mitted it privately by railroad to certain parties, (doubles for a bribe.) 24 hours in advance of the news by the ordinary nel of communication! thus enabling them to take advantage of the state of the markets while others were in ignorance them. A suspicion of this having occurred at a former time should have awakened the managers to a careful scrutiny into all interested in the erection of telegraphs to choose none to the office of manager or agent but men of tried moral reputation .- Examiner

RUMOURED UNION OF THE PROVINCES. - We hear it cur rently reported, and we hope upon good authority, that Home Government have serious intentions of promotif mion of the whole British Provinces. This is as it snould be-With the Halifax and Quebec Railroad completed, and a central line traversing the country to the farthest West, the communication of each extreme point with the seat of Government at Quebec will be more easy and rapid than was ten years ago that from Goderich or Amherstburgh to Toronto. The objection of distance will therefore be done away with, and thus will the leading to the contract of the contract o will the only valid argument against this most desirable measure

The present Union of the two Provinces has been a nuisance sectional party in order to gain a majority in the Legislature. The naturally antagonist forces were always exactly balanced, By a Union of all the Provinces we obtain an overwhelming

force of genuine British feeling. We obtain a power capable of acting of itself, which has no need of the preposterous traps of Responsible Government, and Godless Educal Bills for its support. But that this power may be maintal Great Britian has the means, by properly regulating the

proposed Union, of raising up a strong and permanent monar-chical barrier against republicanism. It is her interest to do so. The welfare not only of the Colonists but of the whole Already ling as Mr. Pirr proposed, and Mr. Fox agreed to, the whole a France; Legislative Council with hereditary members—and that this would be may be supported, and the spirit of independence proper to such a body be maintained, let her review her Land granting system and encourage leases. There is a great deal to be done to make Country. It is not enough to have three branches in the go-The mere naked machinery is not sufficient; spirit which puts that in motion must also be the same, and can never be obtained by imitating, as we have been fond of doing of late years, the worst examples of our neighbours, wearing away the feeling of manly faith in our rulers, and, carrying to every man's door the continual strife of political and sectional agita" tion .- Patreot.

The following is the Kingston Whig's account of the rumours regarding a union of all the British Provinces. It would thus appear that this is only to be a part of a general scheme, embracing the whole British Provinces. If this be correct, it is far too extensive for those at present in power Whig centralization, something to create irresponsible bodies like the Poor Law Commissioners, and enable the Colonial Secretary to practice the dolce far niente to his heart's content

"The opinion is gaining ground rapidly, both in Montres and elsewhere, that the Home Government have it in serious contemplation to unite the whole of the North American Provinces under one Government, having at its head a Viceroy The advance in flour is not more than 1s. There was an advance in wheat of 5s. P quarter. There was a sale of 15,000 bbls. on the 18th at 33s. not 38s., as you will see it printed.—

instead of a Governor General. Quebec is said to be the seat of Government, and Governors are to be appointed at Toronto, bbls. on the 18th at 33s. not 38s., as you will see it printed.—

Fredericton, Halifax, St. John's, N. F., and Charlottetowns. The quotation in Willmer & Smith's Times, is for the United States barrel of flour 34s. @ 35s. 6d. In bond 32s. @ 33s.—

P.E., to administer the laws of each Province separately, unstates barrel of flour 34s. @ 35s. 6d. In bond 32s. @ 33s.—

til the whole are consolidated into one Statute Book, when Indian corn p quarter of 480 lbs 52s. @ 56s. Wheat, U. S. red, 8s. 9d. @ 9s. 3d. Bacon, p cwt., U. S., 36s. @ 40s.—Beef, U.S., prime mess, p bbl. 36s. @ 40s. Pork, U.S. prime, sioned by the necessity of his continual presence at the Colonian 50 tierces, 56s @ 60s. Cotton advanced. O'Connell at Der-

It is farther said that the Ministry have it in contemplation The Great Britain was still ashore. The utmost industry to consolidate the whole of the remaining British Possessions

sic to our es Car, as it c "goods, war-va Scotia.— FIRE.—' which was nearly opporto state was of Mr. Scot ings. The present dis

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ment is to be at Jamaica, with local administrators at all the other West India Islands including the Bermudas; and some say also, the territory on the main land, Demerara and Berbice.

The only thing which induces us to place any credit to these ours, is the knowledge that Mr. Buller is as enterprising as he is enthusiastic. While Secretary to Earl Durham, he is known to have expressed himself much in favour of a general union of the provinces; and now that he and his friends are in power, it is not impossible but his opinion, advice and influence may have weight with the Ministry. His peculiar position at the Colonial office warrants also the belief, that he has some Particular object to gain, some plan to follow out; or he would hardly devote so much of his time to the duties of an office, of which he is not the chief."

The incipient stages of the realization of our views on sundry affairs, are, we are delighted to perceive, becoming apparent. We perceive that the poles for the Magnetic wires are being planted with all due expedition. Verily, sudden, trifling, and unexpensive as may appear this change in the department of Mercury, it is at the ary, it is at the same time a most important improvement. ord Palmerston the other day, at the Meeting of the British ociation, humourously alluded to the astounding expedition with which intelligence may, at no distant period, be transmitted from the far Ind', from the banks of the "sacred Ganges," when the question, said his Lordship, shall be asked in the British How. ish House of Commons, "what is the latest news from India," the end of half an hour with a reply from the Governor-General, at Calcutta. So much for the addition of the Telegraph to our list of internal improvements—which, by the way, is as yet unfortunately not a long one. Following closely—but that will be that will be a hard task—at the heels of magnetism, sweet music to our ears will be the grunting and puffing of the Rail-road Car, as it comes bellowing up, bearing proudly in its train, and the said to the sai goods, wares, and merchandize," from the cold shores of Nova Scotia. - British Canadian.

FIRE.—This morning between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock' the inhabitants of this town were alarmed by the cry of fire, which was found to proceed from the rear of the premises occupied by Mr. T. Wetherald, as a grocery and provision store, nearly opposite the market in James Street,—which we regret to state was totally consumed, together with the confecti of Mr. Scott, and the hat store of Mr. Bastedo-all frame buildings. The weather was calm, to which cause has the confinement of the flames to those buildings, and not to the present dis-organization of the Hook & Ladder and Fire Companies. Mr. Wetherald we understand was insured to the full amount of his property, but we regret that Messra. Scott and Bustedo were not insured. The buildings belonged to T. Stinson, Esq. The origin of the fire is as yet unascertained—Hamilton Gurette.

(From the Cobourg Star, Nov. 2.) We notice in the Kingston Herald of the 27th ult., a violent attack upon the Hon. Solicitor General, impeaching his professional reputation and conduct in the prosecution of the man Maybee, for aron at the late Assizes for this District. We should Maybee, for arson at the late Assizes for this District. We should not have adverted to the article at all, for the attack is so exdicitor General to state that there is no ground whatever for the abuse that the Kingston Herald has thought proper to heap upon him. 'He was indeed, as our contemporary intimates, very intemperately, and we must say, foolishly, assailed upon the occasion but in the property and the found that the further he inquired into the evil of and he found that the further he inquired into the evil of an all very and its traffic, the more diabolical and revolting did the n, by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. McKenzie, who system appear. even his own associate counsel felt constrained to check him, and the learned judge subsequently administered a severe rebuke to Mr. McKenzie for the impropriety of his conduct.—The Hon. Mr. Sullivan, too, a leading political opponent of the Solicitor General, was present during the progress of the trial, and expressed himself in terms of strong indignation at so wanton and unusual a breach of professional courtesy, observing at the same time that we far from Mr. McKenzie's opinion being the same time, that, so far from Mr. McKenzie's opinion being a correct one, he, Mr. Sullivan, had never known a criminal proceeding more impartially conducted, nor heard a more unprovoked attack made upon the Crown Officer, and we feel quite sure that every person in the Court, even we should hope Mr. McKenzie himself, upon reflection, must have been of the

The Solicitor General did not, as stated by the Herald prefer three indictments; the first was preferred by the Hon. Henry John Boulton, acting for him in his absence; and a new one of the first was preferred by the Hon. Mr. Gamble it is well known has succeeded most satisfactory. new one was found to be necessary as the property burned was laid to belong to a wrong person, viz., to Mr. Meyers himself instead of his mother to whom it really appertained, and more-over the instead. over the indictment was not framed for the capital offence.-The second indictment contained the same townships as those who saw the articles. Mr. Gamble then, having done his share in the District, might well not detect the error of one of them being in another District, when the brother of the prosecutor, and one, if not two, of the committing magistrates were present upon the Grand Jury and did not notice it.

With respect to the challenging, only twelve jurors in all were objected to the challenging only twelve jurors in all market where their merits ought to command for them are all market where their merits ought to command for them are all market where their merits ought to command for them are all market where their merits ought to command for them are all market where their merits ought to command for them are all market where their merits ought to command for them are all market where their merits ought to command for them are all market where their merits ought to command for them are all market where their merits ought to command the command for them.

With respect to the challenging, only twelve jurors in all were objected to on the part of the Crown, and these wholly at the instract. the instigation of Mr. Meyers, the prosecutor and the party aggreeved, who had a perfect right to challenge them, and doubtless believed he had a sufficient reason for exercising the privi-lege. Be this as it may no one could suppose the Solicitor General knew anything of the parties, or cared personally a straw who was upon the jury; it is therefore most unfair to seek to make him answerable. But the whole of the Herald's article is alike objectionable: it is conceived in the worst possible taste throughout, and we are no less surprised than grieved to find it could possibly obtain publicity. For ourselves, we entirely concur in the opinion expressed so generously by Mr.

the Montreal press have manifested considerable interest in the success. And as we desire on all occasions to lend a helping success. to find it could possibly obtain publicity. For ourselves, we entirely concur in the opinion expressed so generously by Mr. Sullivan, that it would indeed be extremely difficult to conduct a criminal prosecution with more care and impartiality than was exibited by the Solicitor General in the proceedings against Maybee, and that nothing but a most unenviable state of feel.

shire) and manufactured and quality for the price at which it any in the person of a woman, who was in a state of great anxiety at her loss. She was proportionately delighted at reconvering her property, and at Capt. Wily's suggestion rewarded the soldiers by a present of five dollars. We hope that the Col. of the Regiment will be made acquainted with this fact that the men may receive some token of his approval of their honourable conduct.—Montreal Courier.

A write in the person of a woman, who was in a state of great produce the same weight and quality for the price at which it produce the same weight and quality for the price at which it produce the same weight and quality for the price at which it produce the same weight and quality for the price at which it produce the same weight and quality for the price at which it any is the produce the same weight and quality for the price at which it produce the same weight and quality for the price at which it any is the produce the same weight and quality for the price at which it any is the produce the same weight and quality for the price at which it any is the produce the same weight and quality for the price at which it any is the could be sold here, difference of exchange and expense being taken into account. The present is a time when encouragement when ever is required for our Province, and it is to be hoped that some interest may be exhibited on this occasion."

(From the Gazette.)

"The woollens are got at the Burwick Woollen Factory, in the woollens are got at the Burwick Woollen Factory, in the property of the price at which it is to could be sold here, difference of exchange and expense being the could be sold here, difference of exchange and expense being the could be sold here, difference of exchange and expense being the could be sold here, difference of exchange and expense being the could be sold here, difference of exchange and expense the could be sold here, difference of exchange and expense the could be sold here, difference of exchange and ex

A writer in the Toronto Patriot says that the Saa-gaa-ban' the root which it is supposed may be cultivated with success instead of the Potatoe, is the "Glycine Apios" of Botanists. It is stated that the farmers in the neighbourhood of Halifax have generally supplied themselves with the seed of this plant, and are about to try its cultivation on a large scale. Is the root to be found in Canada? if so, in what localities, and would it be worth the attention of our agriculturists? We think it should have a fair trial.—Ibid.

Among the many improvements of our navigation, we may notice one just effected by J. De Witt, Esq., of great interest to the dwellers on Lake St. Louis. That gentleman has put a new steam ferry-boat on the station from Lachine to Beauharnois. It is a very great improvement, 175 feet long, with powerful engines and capital accommodation. It performs the trip between the two places, on an average, in an hour each way, while the old one which it replaces occupied three to four hours.—Ibid.

-Hamilton Gazette.

Low STATE OF WATER IN LAKE ERIE. - We copy the following from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, regarding the low state of the water in Lake Erie, which has been furnished by the Country of the country nished by the Collector of that City:-

Save in one instance, namely the 18th Oct., 1844 immediately prior to the disastrous gale, the water has never been known to be so low as it is at present, and between this and Black Rock, several of the Canal boats that cleared from here last evening. last evening are hard aground. Not a single mill at the Rock was grinding this morning, and the steamer Buffalo in the attempt to use the steamer and the steamer from the tempt to get out of port, grounded a short distance from the end of the pier, where she will in all probability continue to lie until the water rises. It is estimated that with the single exception before noticed, the water is at least a foot lower than it has ever been to s ever been known to be before, and we have just learned that has ever been known to be before, and we have just learned that the Elevators along the creek have been compelled to suspend operations from the fact of the water being below the pipes which feed the engines. It will be recollected that a very similar state of things preceded the great rise of water with its disastrous consequences in 1844, and although we trust we shall be spared another such terrible visitation, it may be well shall be spared another such terrible visitation, it may be well careless observation. We remember, two us in a field, a few posed, to take such a very visions as may be deemed practicable.

Posed, to take such precautions as may be deemed practicable. William Dunn formerly a Butcher in this town, yesterday fell out of a boat in which he was crossing the river to Youngs-town to this side, and was drowned. He was accompanied by a man named Lamb, and the river was by no means rough; deceaand was sitting at the stern of the boat, and fell over so suddenly that it is thought he was seized with a fit. A little dog which which was in the boat leaped out after him and caught hold of his coat; but the weight was too great, and the deceased sank and has no doubt been carried out into the lake by the current.

He has he do to the deceased sank and has no doubt been carried out into the lake by the current.

Two vessels left the Dock in tow of the steamer Admiral in the early part of this week, laden with part of the valuable and ponderous machinery of "the Canada," now in course of completion at Chippawa. We are glad to learn that they reached their destination in safety.—Ibid.

KING'S COLLEGE.—We were happy to find, from the gratifying proceedings at the late Convocation that the importance of composition in English, as well as in the classic languages of antiquity, is by no means overlooked by the indefatigable Vice-President. The importance of this branch of education s very great, and its end is not to be regarded as the mere at tainment of a fluent and elegant style, for its chief benefits are to be found in the expansion of mind gained by a necessarily inute investigation into the subjects proposed for the student's

We are confirmed in our opinions on this matter by finding in the life of the late Thomas Clarkson, Esq., that it was a subject proposed for a prize dissertation at the University of Cambridge, which gave a colour to his whole life, and infused an energy into his bosom which never slumbered until slavery was totally abolished in the British dominions.

In the year 1785, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge announced to the Senior Bachelors of Arts, the following question, as a subject for a prize dissertation:—"Is it right to

make slaves of others, against their will?"

Mr. Clarkson in the preceding year gained the first prize for the Colonial Secretary will ask leave to retire, and return at the and selection, and filled with an earnest desire to sustine and selection. tain the fame thus acquired, he repaired to London, and purchased as many books connected with the subject of slaver he could possibly afford to buy-with these he returned to he could possibly afford to buy—with these he returned to Cambridge, and set himself to the work of preparing his essay. In studying the thesis, he conceived it to point directly to the African slave trade, and finding himself wholly ignorant of the subject, and the time allowed for preparation being only a few weeks, he was at a loss how to proceed. He however, gained access to the papers of a deceased friend, who had been in the African trade, and also became acquainted with some officers African trade, and also became acquainted with some officers who had been in the West Indies, and from these sources he gained some information; but still feeling a want of matter, and not knowing where to come in the work of the company of the company where the company is the company of th and not knowing where to go for it, he became quite perplexed as to the manner in which he should support his argu when, by accident, going into a friend's house he took up a newspaper which was lying on the table, and saw an advertisement of "Anthony Benezet's Historical account of Guinea;" and in that work he found all the materials of which he was in

need.

At the time of writing the essay, he slept with a candle in his room, in order that he might be able, during the night, to get up and note down at once an idea which he thought valuable. His essay was composed under the influence of feelings so excited, and with labour so intense, that when his acknowledged talents are taken into account, no one will be surprised to learn that it obtained the prize, and that its reading was attended with the most brilliant success. When returning to London, after reading his essay before the heads of the Univertremely gross that it must carry with it its own refutation, but as our reporter was present at the trial we think it due to the this celebrated tract made a considerable sensation.

In 1787, a friendship was commenced with Mr. Wilberforce, quency in the management of the case; but the remarks of the excited gentleman were so wholly uncalledfor and unjust, that even his own associate counsel felt constrained to check him, and the learned judge subsection of the contraction of the contraction of the case; but the remarks of the excited gentleman were so wholly uncalledfor and unjust, that ruthless destroyer—Death. Those two celebrated philanthropists founds side by side in the great cause they had undertaken; and the learned judge subsection of the case; but the remarks of the excited gentleman were so wholly uncalledfor and unjust, that the properties of the case; but the remarks of the excited gentleman were so wholly uncalledfor and unjust, that ruthless destroyer—Death. Those two celebrated philanthropists founds to the case; but the remarks of the excited gentleman were so wholly uncalledfor and unjust, that ruthless destroyer—Death. Those two celebrated philanthropists founds to the case; but the remarks of the excited gentleman were so wholly uncalledfor and unjust, that ruthless destroyer—Death. Those two celebrated philanthropists founds to the case; but the remarks of the excited gentleman were so wholly uncalledfor and unjust, that ruthless destroyer—Death. Those two celebrated philanthropists founds to the case of the and it was from Mr. Clarkson that Wilberfore received that immense mass of evidence and facts to which his constant and successful appeals were made, and which gave his speeches so

> Such is one great example of the importance of University prize compositions .- Herald.

Every body has heard, or ought to have heard, of the Burwick Woollen Mills in Vaughan, where Mr. J. W. Gamble, the enterprising proprietor, has been for years, and is still labouring to produce an article, from Canadian factory, which shall be at least equal in quality, and as low in price as the United States fabrics, which, to the utter prostration of our own Home manufactures, are glutting our markets, and drawing so many hundred of hard dollars out of this country to enrich our Yan-

torily in his endeavours to produce such an article; and his factory turns out Cloths, Satinetts, Tweeds, Blankets, and other woollen comforts suitable to the season. And the samples he produced at the late Agricultural Show, obtained not only several premiums from the Society, but general approval from all who saw the articles. Mr. Gamble then, having done his share

sale, we notice by the papers that Mr. Gamble has made an extensive consignment to Montreal, where an assortment was to be offered by public auction some day last week. The result of the experiment has not reached us; but we observe that | incapacitated from sitting in the Court of Appeals.

(From the Courier.)

"CANADIAN MANUFACTURES .- We would earnestly direct public attention to the extensive sale of Woollen Goods, "blan-kets," "cloths," and "satinetts," all of domestic Canadian ing could possibly place any other construction on his conduct.

We have much pleasure in recording an instance of highly honourable conduct on the part of two soldiers of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and we do it with the greater pleasure because there are papers which never lose an opportunity of letting the world know every little instance in which soldiers misbehave themselves. We were informed by Capt. Wily that on Thursday afternoon as Piper Scott and Lance-Corporal Strong, of the 71st were walking through Notre Street they picked up a pocket book, which they immediately carried, without opening it, to the police office. On inspection it was found to contain a large sum of money, and an owner shortly appeared in the person of a woman, who was in a state of great covering her property, and at Capt. Wily's suggestion rewarded the soldiers by a present of the country are sufficient for it and its inhabitants, if they will only apply themselves, the proprietor, Mr. J. W. Gamble, has succeeded in producing blankets of decidedly better stock than the description generally imported, and cheaper in price, whilst the test of weight and quality will be submitted to in every instance where it may be required. In like manner the cloths, kerseys and satinetts got up at this factory will be found equal to any that can be offered for the same money. A sample of his cloth was exhibited in Leeds, (Yorkshire) and manufacturers there deededs. manufacture, which is to come off at the warehouses of Mr

"The woollens are got at the Burwick Woollen Factory, in the township of Vaughan, Canada West. The proprietor Mr. John W. Gamble, has changed the place from a wilderness into a neat and thriving village, and has a large number of hands a neat and thriving village, and has a large number of hands. a neat and thriving village, and has a large number of natus constantly employed, to whom the best of wages are given. The daily work turned out averages 250 yards of cloth, and 20 pairs of blankets—and the establishment is well worthy of Canadian of blankets—and the establishment is much superior to that dering the whole crew, towing the boat up some of the recent used at home, where they have the inducement to extract the finer and better qualities for more expensive descriptions of goods. In fine and substantial make they will compare with anything imported. In proof of the successful enterprise of Mr. Gamble in this branch of trade, it may be remarked that eight premiums fell to his lot at the recent negrincial exhibition."

dering the whole crew, towing the boat up some of the recent, would take out the cargo and scuttle the craft.

These detestable villains were generally too poor to be robbed, yet honest settlements and soon became strong enough to combine and put "Lynch Law" in force, though they had not the bemiums fell to his lot at the recent negrical exhibition." imported. In proof of the successful enterprise of Mr. Gamble in this branch of trade, it may be remarked that eight premiums fell to his lot at the recent provincial exhibition."

(From the Herald.)

Saturday, having broken her chain during the gale of that day.

The Eclipse did not venture out. We dread the receipt of accounts from lakes Ontario and Erie; already we have heard of several schooners being ashore from the effects of the late gale.

Hamilton Gazette.

Hamilton Gazette. supplies from abroad. 250 yards of cloth and 20 pairs of blan-

ceived sad accounts of the potatoe crops in the immediate vicinity of Peterborough. The first diggings, for temporary domestic use, did not shew the same unfavourable symptoms, as those, which have since been taken up for storage. Positive POTATO DISEASE .- Within the last fortnight we have reas those, which have been given of incipient and general rottenness in those, that have been recently housed or pitted. The same persons, who, some weeks ago, had every reason to congratulate persons, who, some weeks ago, had every reason to congratuate themselves, both as to the quantity and quality of their crops, have now a settled conviction, that, before the winter has passed away, scarcely any but rotten masses will be left.—

This is truly lamentable, and the misfortune has come upon us unexpectedly. The root whilst growing, even to the latest period, had a healthy appearance. The stalks or haulm, gave no token of disease, or, at least, no token visible to casual or zens.

We remember, two years ago, that a crop was pointed out We remember, two years ago, that a crop was pointed out to us in a field, a few miles on this side of Cobourg, which was a total failure, the tubers being, one and all, in a state of putrescence. But the effect was, in that case, perceptible at an earlier period in the growth, and easily discernable at a considerable distance from the spot. In fact, the black and withered haulm distance from the spot. In fact, the black and withered haulm gives the residue of the confederacy, revealed the "cache" of the sworn friends of the confederacy, revealed the "cache" of the sworn friends of the confederacy, revealed the "cache" of the sworn friends of the confederacy, revealed the "cache" of the

In the next place, the Turnips are shewing unequivocal symptoms of a like complaint, and the charge of old age cannot be laid against them. They are renewed annually, from choice seed, carefully selected, and cultivated with all possible care, on seed, carefully selected, and cultivated with all possible care, on lands of various qualities and descriptions. In short, if this vegetable is tainted with the same disease, as the potatoe, it must be from other causes than age, inasmuch as it is perpetually young, As reasonably might we expect Wheat, or any other grain, to fail from age, as Turnips. Gradual deterioration and final unproductiveness, might fairly and naturally ensue from continued root-propagation, and we have heard, that some such effect has been witnessed in a few sorts of potatoes, which, at one time, were held in high estimation, but are now which, at one time, were held in high estimation, but are now superseded by younger productions. But the present malady has every appearance of a sudden and violent disease. It has no resemblance to what may be called a wearing-out of a vegetable. The finest and largest tubers are grown, and the same The finest and largest tubers are grown, and the same are subsequently destroyed, by a sort of summary process.
English writers, who are now bestowing a close attention to the subject, have nearly arrived at the conclusion, that the cause is atmospheric. They incline to believe, that there is cause is atmospheric. They include to state world, which actually a vegatable plague, prevailing in the world, which spreads from Kingdom to Kingdom, fastening upon its proper spreads from Kingdom to Kingdom, fastening upon its proper spreads from Kingdom to Kingdom, fastening upon its proper spreads from Kingdom to Kingdom, fastening upon its proper spreads from Kingdom to Kingdom, fastening upon its proper spreads from Santa Fe to the 17th distinct to the 17th dist ictims, after the same manner in which the Cholera occasio y rages among the human race. That there may be difficulties tions being among the rich.

Gen. Kearney left Santa Fe on the 2nd of September, and way of this theory, we do not deny, and it is, probably, easy and simple, as a mere re-production from seed. In the with a pronged spade, removing the decaying stalks, or adding with a pronged spade, removing the decaying stakes, or auding lime to the soil. These may be palliatives, but are not cures. They may lessen the effects, but will not remove the cause. Unless science shall arrive at the knowledge of the true nature of the disease, or unless it shall speedily pass away as a mere temporary atmospheric affection, the cultivation of the polatoe, as a principle article of national food, will be shortly discontinued. Such a result is, in our opinion, by no means to be lamented.

Doubtless the temporary infliction will be severe, as regards Ireland, and the necessary relief to the suffering inhabitants will also be costly to her wealthier sister Isle, but it must be afforded, and will be cheerfully afforded, and the remoter consequences

The late Demagogue, William Cobbett, who was generally allowed to possess a sound judgement on many practical matters, affecting the interests of the public in general and the terms, againt the Praties of Ireland, and to denounce them, as the ruin of the country. Without giving them credit for such extent of evil influence, we are yet inclined to range them amongst other numerous, palpable misfortunes, pervading the amongst other numerous, palpable mistortunes, pervading the system of Irish mis-government. But potatoe-growing is not a cause, it is an effect It arises out of the interminable subdivisions and small lettings of land. It is the consequence of an erroneous management of Landed property, the cause of which is political, and which, having crept into general practice is now ever aligned with the system of the consequence. The ent failure, certainly, strikes at the root of this evil, whether it be real or supposed, and, if repeated in the coming year, we may look for a revolution in the system of Irish agriculture. Peterboro Gazette.

be disgraced by the general cultivation of the lowest description

(Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.) Quebec, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1846.

There is little else but the weather to write about now-adays. We have now what I suppose must be called the Indian summer. Yesterday was remarkably mild, and greatcoats were days. We have now what I suppose must be called the Indian summer. Yesterday was remarkably mild, and greatcoats were gladly dispensed with by those whose business compelled them to undertake exercise. To-day we have had a continuous fall of light rain, and temperature is extremely mild. A thick mist hangs over the town and enshrouds the neighbouring country and the Riger. The wind is from the west.

The wind is from the west.

The wind is from the west. and the River. The wind is from the west.

No arrivals to-day. Nine clearances. Capt. Gortley, the suicide, expired on Saturday afternoon, about 4 o'clock; he lingered longer than was expected by the medical men who saw him. An inquest was held yesterday, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts already men-tioned by me. He was interred yesterday afternoon.

The poor man whose arm was so dreedfully mangled by a horse, at Point Levi, as to render amputation necessary, he in addition to what he can sell here—of finding a distant market where their merits ought to command for them a ready a long and painful trial. He underwent a second amputation It is rumoured in town to day that Chief Justice Vallieres is

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The elections in this Province have resulted in the return to the House of Assembly of 23 Conservatives, 14 Radicals, and 2 " moderates,"

United States.

LAND PIRATES OF ILLINOIS. (Correspondence of the Rochester American.) Jonesboro, Ill, Oct. 8.

The people of our western country seem predisposed to get into scrapes, and when in to help themselves out again—or rainto scrapes out of the Society, borrows £65, person who, at the commencement of the Society, borrows £65, where the hopes, from a superior assortment of goods suitable for the scason, and his many years experience in business in the rate of 10 per cent. Per annum, because the present loss of the season, an from their mouth; while they were fringed to a great depth with tall cane-brakes, so thick and interwoven together that no one, save a person intimately acquainted with the paths made by the buffalo, could advance a rod.—These streams became the notorious haunts of numerous desperadoes, who were driven from the Eastern cities and New Orleans for their crimes, ble, the arm of justice powerless, and officers could not, nay,

From these safe retreats this company of land pirates waged

nefit of sheriffs, constables, writs and courts.

As the settlers increased in numbers, the sharkers retreated first to Alexander county, then to Pulaski, to Johnson, and lastly to Massac and Pope. From this place many of the more roving departed, others died, leaving their descendants, who after having religonished, their mystering schemes degreed We were informed that the water in the Burlington Canal is now very low, and it is with much difficulty and danger that the various steamers can pass through. The Despatch had a most narrow escape from being dashed to pieces on the pier on Saturday, having the cale of that day. honest men-the former to evade the laws, the latter to put

The villains, however, began to gain ground. Full one-half from these organized gauge. For counties, and the member elect to the General Assembly are, it is believed, members of these vile associations, and elected too Mr. Gamble, which is some indication of useful progress in the manufacture of such goods as he has attempted."

The societies, members of these vile associations, and elected too by the strength of the gag. The election took place last August, and soon after an old, wealthy and very respectable as well an influential citizen of Messac country. well an influential citizen of Massac county, was attacked by a number of ruffians in the middle of the night, and himself, wife dollars in specie, and every thing else valuable—lastly set on fire in order to obliterate all traces of their misdeeds. Fortunately, a heavy fall of rain immediately succeeded, which quelled the flames, and the next morning they were all found by the neighbours in a state of insensibility, but finally recovered.

A few weeks after this occurrence, a certain renegade was seen using a pocket knife which the old man formerly owned. Upon enquiry heing made, he gave no satisfactory account of his possession of it. He was arrested on suspicion, brought before a justice of the peace, (one of the prisoners associates,) and

At this stage of events excitement began to walk on tiptoe A number of young men, sons of the most respectable people, turned out one evening in disguise, went to the residence of the accused, took him from his bed to the woods, and horsewhipped Figure 1 on the rest of the confederacy, revealed the "cache" of the state of the case is different, though the result threatens to be equally calamitous—nay, it is perbaps, an aggravation of calamity to dig and store, with a trembling apprehension, hereafter to be realised in the total loss of the additional labour.

We have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add, that we have heard from others good accounts of their crops. Let us hope, then, that the misfortune is not universal. but in the means to the meaning at the proceeded on the meaning at the meaning at the meaning at the meaning at the more full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will probably exist in Europe full forebodings of the scarcity that will proba

the additional labour.

We have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add, that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add, that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add, that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add, that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add, that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add, that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add, that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add, that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject, but it is right to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject. And the subject of the subject of their to add that we have spoken our worst fears on the subject. And the subject of the subject of their residence of several other criminals named by the "first peach residence of several other criminals named by the "first peach residence of several other residence of several othe

opinion, untenable. The idea is plausible, but inconsistent and committed to jail. The people growing more and more with facts, daily coming to our knowledge.

In the first place, the potatoe is suffering from disease, at one in the first place, the potatoe is suffering from disease, at one schemes for public security, and at last determined to rise in In the first place, the potatoe is suffering from disease, at one and the same time, in all quarters of the Globe, although the roots are of different, very different ages. Many of the sorts, affected are, comparatively, new productions from seed, and yet these are diseased, together with the older sorts. The latter too, if age were the cause, ought to have shewn symptoms of decay many years ago, leaving the junior productions sound.—

decay many years ago, leaving the junior productions sound.—

but the truth of the case is, that all sorts and descriptions of potatoe whether old or new, are proved to be now equally liable to rapid decay.

A bloody and desperate the cause, the potatoe is suffering from disease, at one sufficient numbers to purge the country, and drive the thieves sufficient numbers to purge the country, and drive the thieves sufficient numbers to purge the country, and drive the thieves sufficient numbers to purge the country, and drive the thieves sufficient numbers to purge the country, and drive the thieves sufficient numbers to purge the country, and drive the thieves sufficient numbers to purge the country, and drive the thieves and drive the thieves are diseased, together with the older sorts. The latter these are diseased, together with the older sorts. The latter these are diseased, together with the older sorts. The latter these are diseased, together with the older sorts. The latter these are diseased, together with the older sorts. The latter these are diseased, together with the older sorts. The latter these are diseased, together with the older sorts. The latter these are diseased, together with the older sorts. The latter these are diseased, together with the older sorts. The latter these are diseased, together with the older sorts.

Mr. CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary will be drive the thieves and best citizens; part of them guard the jail constantly.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER,

SOILICITOR AND ATTOR Wellington Buildings, King Street, hemselves from the "regulators." A bloody and desperate

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 24.

the "stars and stripes" with entire good will-the only excep-

not the true solution. On this point we must suspend our returned about the 12th, having gone below, on the Rio Granopinion, but our conviction is settled, that the remedy is not so
de, about one hundred miles, to a town called Tome, Every where the officers and troops were treated with the same light, also, we regard the several expedients, suggested, utmost hospitality. This movement of Gen. Kearney was renform time to time, as preventatives, such as moving the root dered necessary by the course which had been taken by a few

iudividuals, and was eminently successful in its results On the return of Gen. Kearney, and up to the departure of the express, on the morning of the 17th of Septem word had reached the camp of the movements of

Independence the 12th of August reported to Gen. Kearney,

that there were no troops on the road.

Acting under this information, or, rather, want of information, orders had been issued by General Kearney for the U. S. dragoons, about three hundred in number, under the command of Maj. Summer, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to will be beneficial. Another and a better sort of sustenance will be brought into use, and the fertile lands of Erin will not Upper California on the 28th of the mouth—the will be brought into use, and the fertile lands of Erin will not talion to follow immediately upon their arrival at Santa Fe.

Colonel Donipan's regiment and Clark's regiment and Major

Clark's battalion of artillery, to which Capt. Hudson's company had been attached, were to remain in Santa Fe and gari that and the adjacent posts. Gen. Keurney, with his staff and lower classes in particular, used to inveigh, in no measured the United States dragoons, intended to proceed immediately

is now exceedingly difficult of correction or reformation. The of the country through which they had to pass and to conquer

Commercial.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

e Shares be	ing all pare bonus	id off	all its Shareholders in			
40 00	u aant			82 m	onths.	
	er cent			85	44	
$37\frac{1}{2}$				88	46	
35				92	65	
321	"				"	
30	"			96	46	
271	"			99	44	
25	"			103	46	
221	46			106	"	
20	"			110		
171	**			113	**	
15	- 46 -			117	"	
121				121	46	
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	"			128	- 66	
71/2	"			132	46	
5	44	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH		135	11	
21	1		.,,,,	100	66	

By which it will be seen that, should the average bonus be By which it will be seen that, should the average bonus be 35 per cent, the Society will expire in seven years and four months, or eighty-eight monthly payments. Now the present value of eighty-eight monthly payments, of £I each, is £71 ls., so that the borrower, in that case, would in reality only pay £6 ls. bonus, instead of £35, on his loan of £65; but as it is certificated that these will be a considerable proportion of the is certain that there will be a considerable proportion of the subscribers who will not give a bonus for their shares, the probability is that the average bonus will not exceed 25 per cert, which will then require 103 monthly payments, the present value of which, at £1 each, as before, is £80 18s. 11d., equivalents, the present control of the property of the pro

	## 601bs. prime second		
-	5 d. s. d. s	Toronto, November 12.	H.
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1	30 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	New York, November 7.	
5 1	34 7 8 8 d.	Liverpoool, October 20. Duty Paid. Sterling.	
d n	Toronto to Montreal, per bbl. by Schooner	s 3	6
y l.	INSURANCE,	14 per	cent.

EXCHANGE. Toronto. Montreal, New York. . 11½ . 9½ @ 10½ 71 @ 8 ENGLISH FUNDS. October 16. Bank Stock, 2062; Consols for Money, 954; for

CANADIAN STOCKS.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Secretary W. C. Society.

Wanted.

TOR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified CLASSICAL TEACHER, to whom a liberal salary

ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins,

VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

manner, and of moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns,
Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest
notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

Lead Pipe; Spades; Shovels; Feying Pans, and Irons; Fen-Toronto, Nov. 12, 1846.

To Printers and Publishers.

SCHOOL BOOKS. THE Commissioners of National Education, in Ireland having conferred the privilege on the BOARD OF EDUCATION, for Upper Canada, to reprint the Books published by the Irish Board, for the use of Schools in this Province; or, if preferred, to supply the Provincial Board with the Irish Editions of them Books at advantage of the Books at a supply the Books at advantage of the Books at a supply the Books at a

tions of those Books, at reduced prices, The Board of Education is now prepared to receive Tenders regiment or the march of the battalion of Mormons, supposed to be under the command of Capt. Allen.

A trader who reached Santa Fe, about the 16th, having left Irish Editions, for the use of Common Schools in Upper Can for the publication of those Books, in every respect uniform with the Irish Editions, or for the IMPORTATION of the Lists and Specimens of the Books, and the reduced prices of

the Irish Board, as well as every other requisite info the subject, may be had on application to the Chief Superintendent of Schools, in Toronto. N.B.—The Tenders to be given in on or before the First

By Order of the Board, J. GEORGE HODGINS. Recording Clerk. Education Office.

Toronto, October 27, 1846. NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED ceased to have any con with, or in the Business of "PEARSON'S EXPRESS," on by

SATURDAY, the 22nd instant.

THOMAS PEARSON. THOMAS ALLEN, Toronto, Oct. 22nd, 1846. THE TORONTO, HAMILTON, AND NIAGARA

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC

nstant, it was Resolved :- That Ten per centum on the Capital Stock be called in, payable Thirty per centum, payable on 15th November next.
Thirty per centum, payable on 10th December next.
Thirty per centum, payable on 31st December next. C. GAMBLE, President.

BANK NOTICE. THE Business of the BRANCH BANK of MONTREAL will be transacted in their New Banking House, corne of Yonge and Front Streets, on and after Thursday, the 5th

W. WILSON, Cashier .. Branch Bank, Montreal, ? Toronto, Oct., 26. 1846. RICHARD SCORE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Canada West, and Public generally, that he has now received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting of best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSI-MERES, DOESKINS, and a variety of VESTINGS, all of which h

N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all the different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the nost correct style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, Oct. 16, 1846.

A CARD.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, Toronto, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the term of his agreement with Mr. Thos. Bilton being about to expire, he has made extensive arrangements to resume his business early next month (November), in the NEW BUILDING,

taken place, or is contemplated, with reference to his business.
T. BILTON, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, LATE T. J. PRESTON.

October 22, 1846. IMPORTATION OF Rich Fall and Winter Goods.

See advertisement,

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that his importation of FALL & WINTER GOODS have come to hand, comprising the best possible assortment both in Style and Quality, of Beaver Cloths, Plain and Fancy Trowsering's, Rich Plushes, &c. &c. In fact his present Stock above to the stock of Conds which are only to be more mbraces that select class of Goods which are only to be met with in a first-rate Establishment.

The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on those principles calculated to ensure a continuance of the distinguished patronage already

N. B.—University Work in its different orders, also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barrister's Robes, in the most approved Toronto, October 10, 1846 Engraved District Maps.

WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, Creek, Port, Town, Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each Township; exhibiting a Bird's eye view of all Travelled Roads, distinguishing the Concession Lines and bearings, Plank, Rail and Mail Routes, beautifully Engraved upon Copper Plates. and Mail Routes, beautibily Engraved upon Copper Flates, (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improvements in the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than contained in any other Map—and drawn by eminent Surveyors.

Plate 1—The Western District, with Chart. Plate 2—London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. Plate 3—The Huron Tract.

The Home, Simcoe, Niagara, Midland, Newcastle, and other The Home, Simcoe, Ningara, Midland, Newcastle, and other Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.—
Price to Subscribers, 10s. cach plate, who will receive Proof impressions. Subscribers' names will be received by the Engravers, J. ELLIS & Co., 8, King Street, Toronto, (from 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of this Peace, and Agness Freeland daughter of Major Muter, of the Royal Canadjan Rifle Regiment, commanding the Western Frontier.

At St. Thomas's Church, Montreal, on the 3rd instant, by the Rev. Chas. Bancroft, William Spragge, Esq., of Montreal, to Martha Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Molson, Esq., of this Paper. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

JUST PUBLISHED. (Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings.) RECREATIONS OF A LONG VACATION: Assistant Surgeon Rifle Brigade. OR

A VISIT TO INDIAN MISSIONS IN UPPER CANADA. BY JAMES BEAVEN, D.D. Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto.

Price, 5s.—Bound in Cloth. For Sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; and by the

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Sept. 24, 1846.

THOMAS WHEELER.

WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage,
Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and
repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted,

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glasa

riveted and repaired. ** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, 476-52

OILS. BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. 110, Front Street, New York,

HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hupson On. Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds, such as Sperm, Elephant, Whate, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. BEG to announce to their Friends and the Public generally, that their STOCK has, by RECENT IMPORTATIONS, been considerably augmented; and that, in addition to a

WELL-SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

SHELF HARDWARE,

ders; Fire Grates; Fire Irons; Files; Saws; Edge Tools, and CUTLERY.

Parlour and Cooking Stoves; Camp Ovens; Beltied Pots; Pot Ash Coolers, and other Hollow Ware. WHICH, WITH

100 boxes Felling Axes, 500 boxes Glass, 7 x 9 and 12 x 18, 100 bundles Wire;

300 boxes Canada Plates, They offer for Sale on advantageous conditions. ngham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton Warehouse, Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846.

MR. P. MARCH R ESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered into arrangements for publishing immediately

A Splendid Wezzotinto Engraving

REV. DR. M'CAUL, Vice President of King's College, Toronto, From the Painting executed for the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, (to whom the Engraving is, by permission, respectfully dedicated,) and which has been prepetent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Rever

end and Learned Gentleman, The Portrait was taken about two years ago; and previous to its being placed in the hands of the engraver, some material The price will be 20s. for Proofs, and 12s. 6d. for Prints;

and great care will be taken to secure perfect copies to sub. The Portrait will be of the same size and style as that of the A Ta Meeting of the Directors of the said Company, held at Toronto, on Thursday, the 22nd day of October.

Booksellers and Printers to the University of King's College, Toronto. Subscribers' names received at MR. C. MARCH'S, King Street, and also at the Publishers'.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. A. PYNE, A.B., Incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Oakville, WILL be prepared, by the First of November next, to accommodate a limited number of PUPILS AS

BOARDERS, who shall in every respect be treated as mem Mr. P. would carefully prepare Students for entrance at the University, and is now desirous of commencing with a small class. He would also instruct a few Junior Pupils in the several branches of an English or Classical Education. For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PYNE, Lake Shore Road,

WANTED, CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal.

palified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education. is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Aduress, post-paid, stating qualifications and references the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal July 14, 1846.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, YORK STREET. MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-

remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions,

MB. L-scombe has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS. Satisfactory references can be given.

Toronto, August 20, 1846. GOVERNESS WANTED. BY a Family residing in the Town of Ningara. Apply to Mr. Champion, Church Society's House.

Governess. A WIDOW LADY is desirons of procuring a situation as Companion or Governess in a respectable family, she having been accustomed to teach in some of the Noble Families

in Scotland—would have no objections to make herself useful in the domestic duties of a family. Salary not so much a consideration as a comfortable home. For particulars address M. K., Patriot Office, Toronto.
Toronto, 28th October, 1846.

Young Ladies' Seminary. MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the busi-

ness thereof is now in active operation.

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on apolication to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846. EDUCATION.

MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness, That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for educa-tion, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its

delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School. TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer. Thorold, August, 1846.

BIRTHS. In this city, on the 8th inst., the lady of Larratt W. Smith, In this city, on the 9th inst., Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, of a

MARRIED. At the Commandant's house, Fort Malden, Ambertsburgh, C. W., on Tuesday, the 27th ult., by the Rev. F. G. Elliot, of Colchester, H. S. Herbert Jones, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, son of the late H. Herbert Jones, Esq., of Llynon, in the county of Anglesea, to Agnes Freeland daughter of Major

the same place.

At Montreal, on Tuesday evening, the 3rd instant, by the Rev. D. Robertson, Chaplain to H. M. Forces, Leonce Routh, Esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second son of Commissary General the Hon. Sir Randolph Isham Routh, to Emma, second daughter of the late W. Johnson Pardey, M.D.,

On the 9th inst., at the residence of Mrs. Markland, Kingston, deeply regetted by her numerous friends and acquaint-ances, Mary Rebecca Mackenzie, third daughter of the late Robert Mackenzie, Esq., of Montreal.

LETTERS received to Thursday, November 12:

Bourg; at and by the Rev. J. Gunne, add. sub.; A. Morris, Esq.; Thomas Read, Esq. rem.; Edwd. Ryall. E-q.; Rev. Geo, Hallen, rem.; Rev. W. McMurray, rem., Geo. Gurnett, Esq.; G. C. Wood, Esq.; Rev. E. Morris; Win, Humphries, E-q.; the paper has been sent to North, Augusta, New Brunswick, by mistake,

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the details

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N B.—These Hymus are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

LXXVII.—THE THRUE AND TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. C. M. The Collect.

O Gob, our refuge and strength, who art the author of all goodness; Be ready, we beseen Thee, to hear the devout prayers of Thy Church; and grant that those things which we ask faithfully we may obtain effectually; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amer.

1. 0 "O God, our refuge," grant our plea !Bow down Thy ready Ear! In mercy list the pray'r of FAITH ;-Thy Zion deign to hear!

Her sons may then, to hallowed song Attune the suppliant voice And all, with ready heart and tongue, In Thee, their King, rejoice ! III. b

FAITH vields to Thee Thy just desert;

Thy rightful Due she pays: -c
To Thee, her Lord—her King in heaven—
She yields a life of Praise! She owns the rule of God and Man; b To each, his meed she brings,
To sceptered Man—his lawful claim, d

To God-His "holy things." e v.f THE FAITHLESS scorn "the cross of Christ," And mind but earthly things:'

They make their own vile flesh their "god,"

And rob the King of kings!g

WE look for Christ-"the Lord from heaven" To change this mortal clay: h
A willing heart i to HIM we yield, To HIM glad "Tribute" pay.

a The Collect.
b The Gospel (Mat. xxii. 21.)
c Psalm xxix. 2.
d Rom. xiii. to verse 8.
e 1 Cor. ix 13, 14.

e 1 Cor. 1x, 15, 15; f The Epistle (Phillip, ilf. 18, 19.) g Mal, ill., from 8 to 12; Nehemiah xiii, 10, 11, 12; Prov. iii 9, 10. h. The Epistle (verse 20, 21.)

i Ps. liv. 6, Prayer Book Transl.: Prov. xxiii. 26, and Rom. xii.1. With this Hymn the Author of the Carmina Litrusgica takes leave, for the present, of his readers—perhaps he might add—singers. The number of these Hymns still necessary to complete the Church's annual circle, is but six; viz. the last two after Epiphany (not occurring this year), two minor holy days, that of St. Matchael and all Angels, both days having fallen during the times of preparation for Confirmation, in the Author's Mission, and the 34th and 25th Sundays after Trinity.

The Author hopes, God willing it, to present these to the brethren, with his other Hyans for the Church, in a permanent form, at no distant period.

"Admitting, of course, the identity of the main incidents, Parnell must have the credit of heightening those he has used with many masterly touches of poetic colouring, and of a happier arrangement of circumstances," said Herbert, who had been following the story in the poet's works.

"Many, indeed, are the proofs of his genius and address in the treatment of the subject," said Lathom.

EVENINGS WITH THE OLD STORY TELLERS.

THE PROBABLE AUTHOR OF THE GESTA-MODERN CON-VERSIONS-PARNELL'S HERMIT-THE POET'S IMPROVE-

"On what nation have the antiquaries endeavoured to fix the authorship of those tales?" asked Herbert.

"Here doctors disagree: Wharton contends for a
Poitevin prior of the Benedictine convent of St. Eloi, at
Paris; whilst Douce argues for a German origin, because
in the moralization attached to one tale there is a German proverb, and in another the names of some dogs are part-"Might not this arise from the pen of a translator or

"Might not this arise from the pen of a translator or adapter?" suggested Thompson.

"More than probably it did. The fact of the scenes in one or two of the tales being laid in England, may tend to show that the copy in which they appear was prefaced by a writer of that country; as the introduction of the German Proverb would lead us to suppose that the

"Is it not probable," said Herbert, "that this book may have been a mere collection of the popular tales of

transcription, rather than of origination?

THE ANGEL AND THE HERMIT.

pasture of the hermit's down.

the edge of an open down, from youth to age a rev- plot of the comedy; and to prevent the solemnity of turers, the Flemish and French producing the fluest qualities herd was wont to feed his sheep, on short but sweet executions."

One day the poor shepherd, fatigued with watching, fell asleep, and a robber came and stole the lord's flock. When he awoke, he discovered the loss, and stoutly maintained that the sheep had been stocommanded him to be put to death.

himself:-" Merciful God, seest thou what this man to the abodes of poverty, and sickness, and old age.himself:—" Merciful God, seest thou what this man hath done, and how the innocent suffers for the guil
Every thing there is a lesson; in everything Christ close. The age of Sir John Williams was not much short of ty? Why permittest thou these things? If injustice speaks and the spirit of Christ is ready to convey to his state of general health was sufficiently good to warrant the heart all that he witnesses. Accustomed to the comenter the world, and do as other men do."

journeyed.

your wanderings."

entered the gates, they sought the house of a soldier, chamber, and the angel and the hermit retired to rest. About midnight the hermit awoke, and saw the angel slept, and strangle it with his own hands. "Surely," said the hermit to himself, "this cannot

be an angel of God; did not the good soldier give us every thing that we required? and now, lo, the only child that he had, is slain by this, his guest." And the presence of God and of Christ .- Arnold. yet he feared to reprove his companion

With the morning, the hermit and the angel arose, and sought a neighbouring city, where they found a hospitable reception in the house of one of its chief I was now alone, and nature was solitary around persons. This man had a valuable drinking cup of me. Here then I drew out my pocket English Prayer persons. This man had a valuable drinking cup of gold, which the angel purloined during the night, but Book, and here, with nature for my pulpit and preach-awaited Mr. Williams; but to his infinite honour be it recorded. the hermit yet was silent, for he feared more than he doubted. On the morrow the travellers continued ed myself that beautiful, and truly dignified service, warded his labours, he generously remembered his college rival their journey, and on their way they came to a river, which, long and much as I have admired it, never and considering him hardly used by fortune, allowed him an over which was a bridge thrown. They ascended the bridge, and met, midway, a poor and aged pilgrim.

Seemed to me so grand and so expressive as when rebridge, and met, midway, a poor and aged pilgrim.

Deated thus in the selicular of the Pyrenees. It is bridge, and met, midway, a poor and aged pilgrim. | peated thus in the solitude of the Pyrenees. It is understood that the annuity has been continued to his widow.

us the way to yonder city.

man headlong into the river that ran beneath.

mit feared to give utterance to his fears.

cup he had stolen from his former host.

lord of the flock unjustly slew his careless but inno- ness, by Selina Bunbury. could have followed. Eternal punishment shall follow them who stole the sheep; but repentance and that he might leave a fortune to his son. With his on board the fine steamer Devastation. stemious person in this world; but with that cup He whom I drowned was a good Christian; but had he proceeded further, he would have fallen into mortal sin: now he is saved and is reigning in heaven.—

Neither did I bestow the cup on the unhospitable citizen without reason: he gave us his swine's house; he has received his reward—the temptation of gluttony and pleasure. Guard, therefore, thy lips; deknown."

At these words, the hermit fell at the feet of the angel, and besought his pardon. It was acceded to fatigable collaborateurs; also by an eminent painter. - St. him, and he returned to his hermitage a wiser and a James's Chronicle. better Christian.

"Admitting, of course, the identity of the main incidents, Parnell must have the credit of heightening at disturbance.- Ibid. cumstances," said Herbert, who had been following 33,493,000 tons.

address in the treatment of the subject," said Lathom. "And no one more striking, than his delaying the discovery of the angelic nature of the visitant until the close of the story; and thus introducing a beautiful a large fin on the back about 10 feet from the tail. description and interesting surprise."

"Read us the part," said Thompson. "It is where the angel has just thrown the guide

into the river-Wild, sparkling rage inflames the hermits' eyes, He bursts the bands of fear, and madly cries, Detested wretch—but scarce his speech began, When the strange partner seem'd no longer man. His youthful face grew more serenely sweet; His robe turn'd white, and flow'd upon his feet; Fair rounds of radiant points invest his hair; Celestial odours breathe thro' purple air; And wings, whose colours glitter'd on the day, Wide at his back their gradual plumes display.

The form etherial bursts upon his sight, And moves in all the majesty of light."

"Do you suppose that the Gesta was known to the poet?" asked Frederick Thompson.

the age in which it was written, confined to no particular country, drawn from every available source; thus leaving to the reputed author, the task of arrangement and fairs of this world, says the old Platonist, 'are like a fairs of this world,' says the old Platonist, 'are like a fairs of this world,' says the old Platonist, 'are like a fairs of this world,' says the old Platonist, 'are like a fair of this world,' says the old Platonist, 'are like a fair of this world,' says the old Platonist, 'are like a fair of this world,' says the old Platonist, 'are like a fair of this world,' says the old Platonist, 'are like a fair of this world,' says the old Platonist, 'are like a fair of this world,' says the old Platonist, 'are like a fair of this world,' says the old Platonist, 'are like a fair of the soldiers are not listened to, because the officers are corrupt.' It is now useless to endeavour to determine this point:
as in the history of fiction it is far more easy to upset
prior theories, than to set up new ones," replied Lathom.
"Whose conversions, as you kindly denominate them,
do you purpose illustrating this evening?" asked Thompson.
"Parnell and Schiller," rejoined Lathom, "the Lay of
the Hermit, and the ballad of Fridolin. We will begin
with Parnell."

The ANGEL AND THE UPSAIT.

The ANGEL AND THE UPSAIT.

The ANGEL AND THE UPSAIT.

The ANGEL AND THE UPSAIT. It is now useless to endeavour to determine this point: curious, but intricately contrived comedy: and we The friend of Count N-, who had the distribution of the patiently to call for vengeance upon every enormity be-Far in a wild unknown to public view, in a cell which he had hollowed out with his own hands, on the entrance of the fifth act, out of ignorance of the Dutch, Flemish, French and Irish, are used by the manufacerend hermit grew. The neighbouring Lord's shep- the general judgment, by more paltry and particular

VISITING THE POOR.

len, but the lord would not believe the shepherd, and rapidly in knowledge, and with high distinction either actually obtained or close in prospect, than to take The hermit saw the deed, and thus communed with him-or, much better, that he should go of himselfis to triumph, why remain I here? Verily I will re- heart all that he witnesses. Accustomed to the comforts of life, and hardly ever thinking what it would be Impressed with these thoughts, the hermit left his to want them, he sees poverty and all its evils; scanty cell and wandered back to the world and the abodes room, and, too often, fuel, scanty clothing, and scanty the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench; and if he did not of men, and on his way, an angel, sent from God, met food. Instead of the quiet and neatness of his own of the very highest order, he at least brought to the discharge him, and being in the form of a traveller, he joined chamber, he finds very often, a noise and a confusion himself to the hermit, and asked him which way he which would render deep thought impossible; instead and carnest desire to administer justice in exact conformity of the stores of knowledge with which his own study with the existing state of the law and the acknowledged prin "To the city that lieth before us," rejoined the rmit.

of the stores of knowledge with which his own study is filled, he finds perhaps, only a Prayer-book and a Bible. Then let him see,—and it is no fancied pichis death without much aid from that species of connection "I will accompany you," replied his companion; ture, for he will see it often, if he looks for it,—how which in the present day is deemed almost essential to forensic success; for he began life at the bar with scarcely any means of procuring clients beyond that all the bar with scarcely any means sanctification, and blessing. He will find, amidst all styreputation may be supposed to confer. Sir John Williams was a native of Bunbury in Cheshire; his family, however, -amidst noise and disorder, and, sometimes, want of were settled in Merionethshire, and Sir John was always very and entreated him, by God's love, to give them harbourage during the night. The veteran complied and labour, borne not only with patience, but with he was also vicar of Bunbury, and was residing there when his with cheerfulness, and spared not of the best of his substance, for the entertainment of the travellers.— thankfulness, through the aid of that bible, and the grace of that Holy Spirit who is its author. He will he was also vicar of Bunbury, and was residing there when his son John was born. At the well-known grammar school of Manchester, Sir John Williams received the early part of his The hospitable soldier had but one child an infant in find, and while his language and studies would be utthe cradle. And so it happened, that when supper terly unintelligible to the ears of those whom he is was ended, the veteran lighted his guests to his best visiting, yet that they, in their turn, have a language chamber, and the angel and the hermit retired to rest and feelings to which he is no less a stranger. And he may think too, -and, if he does, he may for ever a scholarship the first time that he sat. Mr. Williams took his rise from the bed, enter the chamber where the infant bless the hour that took him there,—that, in fifty years or less, his studies and all concerned with them will have perished for ever, whilst their language and their than to any advancement in after life—was a fellowship. feelings, only perfected in the putting off their mortal bodies, will be those of all glorified and wise spirits, in

THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS. "My friend," said the angel to the old man, "show true that former associations, and kindred affections, would draw back the thoughts and heart to happy As the pilgrim turned him to show the angel the road, he seized him by the shoulders and cast the old "O come let us worship and fall down, and kneel be- tion; and Lord Tenterden, a high authority on such subjects "Alas! alas!" cried the hermit to himself, "it is the evil one himself. Why? what evil hath the poor could not "enter his courts with thanksgiving and his could not "enter his courts with thanksgiving and his six John Williams was called to the her in the year 1804. man done?" and yet, with all his thoughts, the her- gates with praise," rendered them more dear; while and although he did not rise to the highest rank of the prothe idea that at that hour all those who were dearest to fession, he still obtained a very respectable amount of business.

About the hour of vespers, the travellers reached me on earth, and those who were dear to me in hea-

"For the love of heaven," said the angel, "spare us of thy house for shelter against the wolves and other wild beasts."

"That," rejoined the man, "is my pigstye, lie ye there if it so please ye; for ye come no other whither."

"Necessity," replied the angel, "forces us to accept your ungracious offer."

On the morrow the angel called the host, and said. On the morrow the angel called the host, and said, to myself those very words—"It is true I cannot now than once to declare that if he were to be tried for his life he 'Friend, I give you this goblet," presenting to him the enter those courts with thanksgiving, and those gates with praise, in which my friends and brethren after with praise and praise and praise are praise. "Now," said the hermit, know I that this is no angel; doth he not reward evil for good, and good for evil? No longer will I travel with you: fare thee cherubin and seraphin continually do cry, 'Holy, holy, Justices of the Common Pleas, and a fourth one of the judges "Dear friend," rejoined the angel, "hear me ere holy, Lord God of Sabaoth: heaven and earth are full of the Eccleasiastical Courts. Amongst those eminent men you depart. Whilst thou wert in thy hermitage, the of the glory of thy majesty?" - Rides in the Pyre-

came the love of indulgence and inebriety. I took away the temptation, and our host is once more abstemious. Again, I cast the poor pilgrim into the river. the insecurity of British life and property at that island. We

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS, the celebrated dramatist, has been tract not from the Almighty; to him all things are appointed by the Minister of Public Instruction, historiographer of the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier with the Infanta Maria Luisa, and was to set out for Madrid on Friday accompanied by M. Maquet, one of his anonymous and inde

The European mercantile marine, without including the

sting trade, comprises 260,000 vessels, measuring in all By recent experiments, it has been proved that cast-iron tion of lock-gates hitherto introduced into France and England.

A WHALE CAUGHT ON THE WESTERN COAST OF IRE-

LAND.—Gen. Thompson, of the Little Killerles, Connemera, has killed a large whale, 65 feet long and 24 feet broad, having A PHENOMENON .- There is in this town a small field of po-

been found among those that were dug. They were planted in the usual manner, in old ground, and will, no doubt be real gold-finders for the owner.—Nenagh Guardian. The Frankfort Journal of the 29th ult. announces the mar-

THE POPE AND THE SOLDIER.—A correspondent at Rome on the 16th Sept:—"A soldier lately presented to the Pope a loaf of Bread of the worst quality, saying that even the convicts at the galleys had not worse food. On the following day the Pope sent for the Minister of War, and, after a conference of a few minutes, invited him to breakfast, at which a classical whole a classical whole a classical way to be a classical whole a classical way to be a classical way with the soldiers' bread was set before bim. The Minister turned pale and could not touch it. Pins IX. then said to him "Hardly-he is far more likely to have taken the | - You do not eat! You find the bread too bad. And yet it incidents of his poem from the Divine Dialogues of is the same as is given to my soldiers.' The minister declared

> FLAX.-The great proportion of the flax spun in England, of yarn. In Ireland the produce of the growth of flax has increased from a very small quantity indeed to about 4000 tons annually, so far obviating the necessity of importing foreign flax, and affording vast employment to the agricultural popula-tion of that country. Some attention has been recently given to the growth of this plant by English agriculturists. During

DEATH OF SIR JOHN WILLIAMS .- The subject of this no tice was at his country residence, Livermore park, near Bury, in Suffolk, enjoying that needful relaxation which this period hope that he might be destined to enjoy as long a life as ordinarily falls to the lot of a successful lawyer. sonage just deceased had been for the last twelve years o display in that distinguished position talents and attain its onerous and important duties great integrity, a sincere bridge, eminently qualified by the instruction and discipline of his boyhood to avail himself of the advantages and acquire the bachelor's degree in 1768, and during his under-graduate cours obtained several prizes; but the chief object of his youthful ambition—that to which he attached much more importance hoping for that distinction he was not destined to enc disappointment; and it is rather a remarkable proof of his pe-culiar opinions upon this subject, that he has been sometimes heard to say he considered the honour of a fellowship, obtained in the face of that competition against which he contended, at acquisition supierior even to the dignity of the ermine. Mr Williams, in getting his fellowship, very modestly acknow-ledged that he achieved success over a competitor superior to himself in general scholarship. That gentleman was obliged to struggle through life as he best might on the scanty pittance Long after Mr. Williams quitted college, he devoted his time

occasionally to classical studies, as the pages of the Edinburgh

Sir John Williams was called to the bar in the year 1804. another city, in which they sought shelter for the night; but the master of the house refused them of our salvation,—while I was separated from all personal communion with the first, disunited from both, man could in the early part of the present century see a pros-

Mr. Williams took a conspicuous part as one of her Majesty's advocates; and the almost unrivalled powers of cross-examina-tion which he displayed upon that memorable occasion fully state to enter another world; but had he lived, he would have falleu into sin, and died before repentance

Tealised the expectations of his friends. His skill as a cross-examiner was generally acknowledged by the profession, but it was not putil after he had exercised that actorishing power upon the notorious Theodore Majocci that the public at large became We have reason to think that the Marquis of Ormond and aware of his matchless talents in that branch of an advocate's duty. Soon after "the Queen's trial," as it was called, his low them who stole the sheep; but repentance and acts of faith shall repair the error which the owner of the flock committed in his ignorance. Truly the soldier was hospitable, but he loved his son overmuch; cre then, he was charitable and merciful, but on the birth of his child, he grew parsimonious and covetous, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co child's death have returned his Christian virtues to his parent. Before that cup was made, which I stole from our host who owned it, there was not a more abstemious person in this world; but with that cup change of the ministry at length procured for him that profes-sional position to which he had for some years been fairly enti-He received a silk gown, and soon after the accession William IV., Her Majesty, now Queen Dowager, appointed him her Attorney-General. In February, 1834, he became one of the Barons of the Exchecquer, and having sat in the court only one term was transferred to the Court of King's Bench, where he remained until the period of his lamented death. It is well known that Sir John Williams appeared to considerable advantage as a judge in criminal cases; and that he lahoured unceasingly in every case that came before him, to reconcile his strong sense of justice with, perhaps, his still stronger feelings of mercy. Although Sir John Williams had been for some weeks past indisposed, he was not thought to be in any imminent danger, and he had, we understand been considered by his physicians as labouring under some affection of the liver. On Monday last, however, he complained of increased We regret to find by the Paris papers, that the continued rise in the price of bread led to a riot on Wednesday night in that dangerous quarter the Faubourg St. Antoine, and apprehensions were felt that the rioters would renew their attempts

liver. On Monday last, however, he complained of increased pain in the cheet, and to the great regret of that very numerous circle of society who could appreciate his many estimable qualities, his valuable life was on that day brought to a close.

BEET-ROOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—Beet-root

BEET-ROOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.—Beet-root cannot be too much recommended to the notice of mankind as a cheap and salubrious substitute for the now failing and diseased potato. Hitherto the red kind has been only used in England as a pickle, or as a garnish for salad; even the few who dress it, by which process the rich saccharine juice is in a ock-gates on causis are superior to wood, or any other description of lock-gates hitherto introduced into France and England. tritious by the quantity of water which it imbibes, as well as by parting with the native syrup of which it is thus forciby depri ved; it is therefore, strongly recommended to bake instead of boiling them, when they will be found to afford a delicious and wholesome food. This is not an untried novelty, for both red nd white beet-root are extensively used on the continent; in Italy particularly, they are carried about hot from the oven twice a day, and sold publicly in the streets, thus they are purtatoes, about a quarter of an acre, called Gold-finders, which are in a most healthy state, not one diseased potato having chased by all classes of people, and give to thousands, with bread, salt, pepper, and butter, a satisfactory meal. There are few salt, pepper, and butter, a satisfactory meal. There are lew purposes for which baked, or even roasted, or fried beet-root would not be found preferable to boiled. If these roots were Eastern as universally cultivated in England for human food as they riage of Prince Marie, of Modena, with the Arch-duchess Beatrice d'Este. This marriage, it is said, will not contribute to the cordial understanding between the king of the French and the Duke of Modena. There is at present neither a French now that the potato crop is again failing, the above information

Six lines and under, 2s. d. first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Srunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & reland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be

TORONTO MARBLE WORKS, Opposite the Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, and close to the New Market, Front Street. THE Undersigned begs to acquaint his friends and the public, that at this (his only Establishment) he has constantly on hand for Sale or Commission a Superior Assortment f EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN MARBLES, Consigned to him from the celebrated Castledon Marble Works of Messrs. Hoyde, Fuller & Hoyde, Vermont, and that he devotes his whole time and attention, Personally, to the

Statuary, Ornamental and Lettering department; and those who may favour him with their Patronage, may depend on having their commands executed in the best style and with despatch. JAMES MORRIS. Toronto, September, 1846.

ALBERT BUILDINGS. THE Undersigned has removed to the New STONE BUILD-INGS, second shop east of his late premises, where he hopes to receive, by several of the first arrivals from London, Liver-pool, and Glasgow, a very extensive stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS. His Stock this Fall, having been selected in the best BRITISH MARKETS by his Principal Salesman, he has no doubt will be found particularly well worthy of attention, and will be disposed of on his usual favourable terms.

No. 24, King Street East, Toronto. 477-13 JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED Toronto, July, 1845.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all

kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, July 15, 1846. Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS

for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate. WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

S. E. MACKECHNIE. W. half 10, 4th " Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for 413-tf

NOTICE

bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of the interval of the particulars of the particular of the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and require the source. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to New York, February 14, 1845.

CARD THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-ruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership.

D. E. BOULTON JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. D. E. BOULTON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,

COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

December 1, 1842. MR. BEAUMONT. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, the prem FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET,
At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS,

(LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: Township. Lot.

Con. Acres. 15 .. 6 .. 200 8 .. 5 .. 200 Bastard 8 ...
Brooke. Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 do. E. half 11 W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 Camden East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 . Cayuga..... 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South .. Collingwood .. do. .. Cornwall Cramahe E. half 14 (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 14 & 15, " 11, " 3 & 4. " 3 & 4, 18, 22, 24 & 34 ... 23 28 } front \(\frac{1}{2} \) 33 } 12, 17, 18 & 34 ... W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19

13, W. half 14 Part 24, (in lot E. half South half

.... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Victoria S Prince Edward S

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE.

FRANCIS M. HILL THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentleme in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned Township. 7 11 & 12 Bathurst ... 20, 21, 22 Part 25 W. half

Jo. do. N. nail 4 13 100
thurst South Sherbrooke Part 21 2 76
ellington Woolwich Block No. 3, on the Grand
River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots, for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES FRANCIS M. HILL, Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE,

Mono, 100 W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. .. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200

Western District. S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co- E. half 7,7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Victoria District.

398-tf Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

TO CAPITALISTS. A PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE,

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED, Four Acres of superior Land, Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land. LEASE would, at the same time, be given for about 300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-one years, from March next. About 200 acres cleared. £400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with

Volu

THE

GLASSICA (From " Thor

Time holds

Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, might be had at s very reasonable valuation, and time given for payment of one half the amount of purchase.
August 13, 1846.

TO LET,

HOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store and derneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general busines with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON
Esq., or to the Subscriber.

PETER MORGAN.

Cobourg, January, 1846.

Farm for Sale. OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, is the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation.

For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber of THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c.

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. |423.ff LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY

A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf



DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports,

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, - - - - CAPT. W. TWOHY, City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK, Princess Royal, - - - CAPT. H. TWOHY,

Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under: DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON. Sovereign, every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, P.M. City of Toronto, every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, P.M.

Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One o'clock, P.M.

On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagars.

UPWARDS-FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Siz O'clock.

Sovereign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock:

City of Toronto, every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, at

Six o'clock.

The Steamer ADMIRAL, from Lewiston, and the Steamer ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at Passengers are particularly requested to look after pe

Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.

The above Stages are the owners thereof. them or their Agents.

The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having arge Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms Sengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, reach Montreal within forty-five hours-distance, 425 miles. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846.

Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, VILL leave TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENS-TON, AND LEWISTON, every Morning at Han past Seven o'clock; and will leave LEWISTON for TORONTO at Two, P M., daily (Sundays excepted). One of the "ROYAL-MAIL LINE" of steamers will leave

TORONTO for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at Three P. M.; and will leave Lewiston every Morning at Nine O'clock, for TORONTO and KINGSTON. Royal Mail-Packet Office, Toronto, August 17, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (10) ing at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning

at Nine o'clock. The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobours Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

VILL leave Hamilton for Toronto. (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

Toronto, April 9, 1846, THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON,

VILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock.

Toronto, May 4, 1846. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, Charles Thompson, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, 200 Capt. J. Elman, 200 J. RAINS, Secretary. James Lessus,
Capt. J. Elmsley,
B. W. Smith,
J. H. PRICE, Esq., President

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

WOOL.

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe.

District of Simcoe.

A PPLICATIONS for Indianance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive the sorriber.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. REGISTER BOOKS FOR BAPTISMS,

BURIALS,

of the Diocese of Toronto, 5, King St. West.

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