TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1846.

Original Poetrn.

Carmina Liturgica; HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

O Goo, for as much as without Thee we are not able to please Thee; Mercifully grant that Thy Holy Spirit may in all things direct and rale our hearts through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

While worldlings bow to idol lusts, And laud their "gods of gold;" b
The saints will give their Praise to HIM
That saved the Saints of old.

II.a O Thou that quench'd the furnace flame, And saved the souls alive;—
O Thou that "shut the lions' mouths,"— Our feeble hearts revive!

III. c

Lord Jesu! heal the paralizati Sustain the feeble son'4
Thou "Son of man".—Thou "Son of God" d
Forgive, and make it whole!

Since we without Thy SPIRIT's aid, Are all unskilled to please, Oh send Him forth, and grant the HELP We beg on bended knees! f Through Him do Zion's humble sons

"Put off" and cast away
The carnal mind—the former man— Poor nature's vile array. VI.q Through Him they now "put on the new"
(The garment wrought of God;)
And wear a "robe of righteousness,"
A garment washed in blood. h

Array'd in vesture "clean and white," i
Thy Zion, Lord, shall stand,
A Virgin pure,—a spotless bride, j
A Queen, at God's right hand 1 k

a First Mor. Les. (Dan. iii.) First Ev. Les. (Dan. vi.), with Heb. xi., end of verse 32 and beginning of verse 33.
b Job xxi. 24, 25.—Ez. xiv. 4, 5.—James v. 3, 5.—I John v. 21.
c The Gospel (Mat. xi. 6.)
d First Mor. Les. (verse 25.)
e The Collect.
f First Ev. Les. (verse 10), Daniel's example—"he kneeled upon his knees."

his knees."

The Epistle (Ephes. iv. 22, 23, 24.)

Isaiah ixi. 10.—Rev. i. 5, and vii. 10.

Rev. xix. 7, 8.

2. Cor. xi. 2.

Ps. xiv. 9, and Mat. xxxv. from 31 to 40 inclusively.

XCV .- SAINT LUKE THE EVANGELIST. P. M. (AS THE 149TH PSALM.)

The Collect.

ALMIGHTY GOD, who calledst Luke the Physician, whose praise is in the Gospel, to be an Evangelist, and Physician of the soul; May it Please Thee, that, by the wholesome medicines of the doctrine delivered by him, all the diseases of our souls may be healed; through the merits of Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

I.a O SAVIOUR of Man, Most good and most kind! Blest HEALER! we bear

ALMIGHTY PHYSICIAN. Our comfort Thou art! The Balm of Thy MERITS

Brings health to the heart. All Praise for "the word"

Whereby we are healed! All Praise for "the word"

Thy Spirit revealed

To" LUKE, the Physician," Beloved of all ;-b To LUKE, the companion

And friend of Saint Paul. c

· III. d For friendship and truth

Was "Lucas" renown'd :-Lord, make us, like him

In grace to abound; That, led by the Spirit,

Like faith and affection, In weal and in woe!

The Spirit of God
Ordain'd him "to write" e
"Glad tidings of good"—f
A Gospel of light.
His Acts Apostolic
Other triumph record! g

Thy triumph record! g
His "praise in the Gospel" h
Is PRAISE TO THE LORD! v. i

Thy Gospel alone Reviveth the soul;
Its heart healing grace
Alone maketh whole:

Lord, grant that the contrite And love the Physician—Almighty to heal I

a Luke iv. 18.—v. 31, 32, and Jerem. viii. 22. b The Collect and Colos. iv. 14.
c The Epistle (2 Tim. iv. 11,) with Philemon 23, 24.
d The same, with the same.
c Luke i. 3, with Acts i 1.
f Ronans v. 16.

J. Romans x 15.

R. Acts ii. 34, 35, 36.—iii. 13–16:—iv. 9–12.

h. The Collect and 2 Cor. viii. 18.

i. Psalm ciii. 2, 3.

RELIGION IN RUSSIA. (From Alison's History of Europe.)

In this eternal conflict between the principles of good and evil, there is one, and only one, sheet anchor to which Russia has to trust, and it constitutes the grand distinction between European and ancient civilization. ization.—Religion is all powerful with the bulk of the nation; it forms the true national bond of the empire; the foundation at once of the authority of the throne and the morality of the people. When Alexander, baptism of old Rabbi Abraham. In the morning, amidst the terrors of the French invasion, issued proclamations, breathing devout confidence in Almighty the throne of grace to aid the warriors in the deliverance of their country he appeared to the astonished French to have gone back to the days of the Crusades, us; when they saw him, they turned back and went and to utter an incomprehensible jargon of mysticism down to the church. I invited them to come in, but and superstition. He spoke the language, however, an old man gave me a scornful reply. However, of all others the most calculated to rouse the national efforts; he touched a chord which vibrated alike in the hearts of the rich and the poor; he inspired that lofty large, and at least one third of it was composed of spirit, that sublime inspiration, which, looking for its Jews, Polish and German. He was in his Jewish reward in another world, is superior to all the dangers and temptations of the present. Nor was his policy mistaken, even with reference to worldly success. The lever was well worth the wielding which broke the Power of Napoleon; the enthusiasm not to be despised which fired the torches of Moscow. The Greek, as is well-known, is the Established Church of Bussia, and to which nineteen twentieths of the people adhere. Its doctrines coincide in the main with those old." of the Romish persuasion, and the mass constitutes the chief part of their public worship; but it differs from the Church of Rome in two essential particulars the marriage of the parish priests, and the spiritual authority of the Pope. The first is enjoined instead of being prohibited; the second denied, instead of

graven images of any kind, is unknown; but ample persons are often baptized in order to escape reproach, realise its greatness!

are looked up to with unbounded veneration by their

flocks. The most pernicious doctrines of the Romish

directed to this object. Doubtless, in the present age,

warmest hearts together.

of the truths which accompany salvation.

and at last earnestly begged for a New Testament.

however, do not know how to appreciate an inquiry

in searching the Scriptures.

nistic tenets are unknown. In the gradual devotion when he applied for baptism. labourers, the true secret of Russian amelioration is to brethren, and, although he was often pelted with Fatherhood there is contained a whole order of spiribe found. All the efforts of its government should be much that may be turned by unbelief into ridicule, is to be found in their customs; but the experienced observer, versed in the ways of human wickedness surrounded by the profligacy of civilized heathenism, and acquainted with the necessity of impressing the mass of men by considerations or acts which strike the senses, will not slight even the countless crossing on the breast and bowing to the ground of the Russian peasantry. He will acknowledge, in these rites, the invaluable marks of spiritual sway which are thus testi-

and in the tearing asunder all the ties that bound the member he found in him the true sense of religion .-His reading, then, of some notes taken in writing from The following short history contains a few particu-Mr. P. (before his works were printed) concerning lars of one who, though well versed in Jewish writings, the sanctifying of the Lord's day, took so with him, and possessed of considerable powers of mind, was, by the grace of God, enabled "to count all things that he was ever after careful to keep it. He then read, in Latin, St. Augustin's Meditations which so but loss, for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ moved him, that he wept often in the reading of them.

At thirteen years of age he was admitted into the Abraham Jacob Schwartzenberg was born about college of Dublin, being the first scholar that was enthe year 1764. He was brought up as a Rabbi, and well instructed in the "traditions of the lathers. At fourteen years old he was called to the receiving

He lived among the Jews in all honour, but ignorant of the communion. The afternoon before, his usual custom was to sequester himself into some privacy, and to spend it in strict examination and penitential But the sufferings, which to him were only glorious, His return from the new religion of the Rabbies to humiliation of himself for his sins. the old faith of Moses and the Prophets, was owing to a New Testament in the Jewish * language, which he

a water-side, whither he frequently resorted, sorrowreceived from the Rev. F. W. Becker, in 1825. His calm and thoughtful mind had been dissatisfied with the superstition of modern Judaism, and his heart revolted from the intolerance of the Rabbies, when he heard that at Lublin, a place thirty miles from Casimir his native town, an English missionary was proclaiming the Gospel, and distributing books relating to the redemption of Israel. He went over to Lublin

and, unobserved amidst the crowd, listened to the disputations between the missionary and the Jews, home, and, for the space of three years, during which no more was heard of him, he was diligently engaged tion of an uninstructed mind, given to change,-this his own nation, to whom he made known his doubts

and preciding of modern Jaddina, and list learn reside from the interface of the Rabbay, where the search of the precision of the complete of the body data was been at the part of the complete of the body data was been at the part of the precision of the part of the par concerning Judaism, and his rising convictions of the

affected and wept. On the road, several Jews met become! How, on looking back in old age, when their sons and daughters have been edified to the perfection of a saintly life, must they have said: "Who ever imagined what that thoughtful and docile child really was, and what lay hid in him? What a trust was the most of the mental faculties are previously trained and exercised in advance, by a judicious course of secular and literary in advance, by a judicious course of costume, to prove to his brethren that no worldly motive had induced him to renounce the religion of the * Judeo-Polish-a mixture of Polish and Hebrew-spoken

being obeyed. The worship of figures, statues, or Rabbies. "The Jews often think," he said, "that ours; and with all our fancied care, how little did we

graven images of any kind, is unknown, but ample persons are often captured and amends is made in the innumerable crosses which or to live in the Christian quarters of the city, or to If this were indeed the temper of parents, who can amends is made in the inhumerable crosses which are on almost every occasion made on the breast, and walk in the Saxon garden (from which Polish Jews say what might not be the holiness of families and homes are on almost every occasion made on the breast, and the breast, and the devout adoration bestowed on painted or other were then shut out,) but I will shew them that none they would be consecrated by the vow of sanctity; flat representations of our Saviour, or their favor- of these things move me: I am a Jew still—formerly ruled by a discipline of perfection. Even parents still ite saints. Among the dignified clergy are many men I was an unbelieving Jew, but now I am a believing charged with household cares, and in the midst of the of profound learning and enlightened piety; but the Jew: and, whatever inconvenience or reproach may world, would in some sort live the life of the retired result, I wish to bear it with my brethren."

great mass of the parochal priests are little, if at all, great mass of the great all priests are little, if at all, great mass of the great all priests are little, if at all, great mass of the great all priests are little, if at all, great mass of the great all priests are little, if at all, great mass of the great all priests are little, if at all, great mass of the great all priests are little, if at all, great mass of the great all priests are little, if at all, great mass of the great all priests are little, if at all, great mass of the gr Tounded, whose labours they share, and to waste the sample of a control of his father's secrated state. If parents would only repress the vanimanners they are generally assimilated. Drinking his faith. His son suffered on account of his father's secrated state. If parents would only repress the vanimanners they are generally assimilated. nocks. The most permetous doctrines of the reduction and generally with St. Paul's to be reared up for God. What is it but the doctrine church, purgatory, dispensations, indulgences, as well. as predestination, election, and other doubtful calvi- Epistles, as to astonish those who examined him, of baptismal regeneration which has so strongly devel-

increase both of his honor and happiness, by the gratitude and salvation of a world of sinners. He could not proceed to his glorious resurrection, and the triumph of his ascension, but through the gate of death. The very dominion which he now exercises over all things that are in heaven and earth is the purchase of his own condemnation before the tribunal of an unjust judge. "He became obedient unto death: wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus open, know so things in heaven and to give he wising generation fixed and settled notions of religion, or to preserve their confidence even in what they are taught by their respective religious preceptors. The natural effect of division is to produce things that are in heaven and earth is the purchase of his own condemnation before the tribunal of an unjust judge. "He became obedient unto death: wherefore God also hath highly exalted him, and given him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus open, know so things in heaven and to single school,—a most unlikely way to give the vising generation fixed and settled notions of religion, or to preserve their confidence even in what they are taught by their respective religious preceptors. The natural effect of division is to produce oven in what they are taught by their respective religious preceptors are their confidence even in what they are taught by their respective religious preceptors the produce oven in what they are taught by their respective religious and they are taught to constitute the decaying embers of the fire, and replenished it with some logs of the fire, and replenished it with some logs of the fragrant reducedar, we again lay down, but the interruption had effected in the area to constitute the providence oven in what they are taught by their respective religious and the late the and the area to constitute the providence oven in what they are taught by their respective religious and the late the area to constitu hath given him authority to execute judgement also, of children requiring education, at a c because he is the son of man."

are necessary to us. Our condition requires this I have often heard him speak of a certain place by treatment: we are sick of a disease which will yield to no other application. Into what excesses should fully to recount his sins, and with floods of tears to we not run head-long without this reasonable restraint! pour them out in the confession of them. One sin he Humanity, moderation, charity, and even justice, are lamented was, his too much love of his book and human learning, so that he should be as glad of Monday footsteps of these virtues would not be visible on the

How highly the parental office is elevated by the and must leave behind him all his riches and his plea-Protection, and invoking the prayers of the Church to the throne of the throne of the throne of the throne of the church to the throne of the in prayer. Before going to church, he seemed much souls! That which is by nature so sacred, by faith how friends or any comfort, but his having led an innocent, much more hallowed is it! There is committed to them uncorrupt life here; when a man is in this condition, not the one talent which nature gave, but the ten and has little else to do but to think of what is past, talents of God's kingdom. They are bound by ten- and what is to come, and has a clearer and fuller prosfold responsibility; "for unto whomsoever much is pect of both than ever he had before, those amusegiven, of him shall be much required; and to whom ments and vanities being removed, which in the days and st down before me. The congregation was large, and at least one third of it was composed of Jersey, Polish and German. He was in his Jewish of God's presence with their children, as the blessed dress, as he himself wished. The Jews crowded about the font, and all the congregation stood up.—

Rev G. Wendt preached from Genesis xii. 1—4, and I be congregation stood up.—

Rev G. Wendt preached from Genesis xii. 1—4, and I be congregation stood up.—

The public of Market and a wignor broke his view, and diverted the soul perceives the true tendency of virtue and view of a life spent innovation of God's presence with their children, and then they will ask the soul perceives the true tendency of virtue and view of Begland has, step by step, been departing from the the soul perceives the true tendency of virtue and view of Begland has, step by step, been departing from the the soul perceives the true tendency of virtue and view of God's presence with their children, as the blessed of God's presence with their children, as the blessed of God's presence with their children, as the blessed of God's presence with their children and its attention to something else; then is the time that they contend the soul perceives the true tendency of virtue and view of God's presence with their children and the soul perceives the true tendency of virtue and view of God's presence with their children and vigour broke his time that they was no this attention to something else; then is the time that they contend the soul perceives the true tendency of virtue and view of God's presence with their children and vigour broke his time to the time of England has, step by step, been departing from the the soul perceives the true tendency of virtue and view of God's presence with their children, and the concert with the State in any system which the soul perceived in the soul perceived in the soul perceived with horror and statistic on and play and religiously, as well then; to the chirdren and vigour broke his attention to something else; t

Communications.

DR. HOOK ON NATIONAL EDUCATION. [CONGLUDED.]

Looking at the details of Dr. Hook's plan, it appears that the instruction to be given, as far as the Governmen provides for it, is to be purely secular and literary; for

one which would not cry out, 'I believe in Jesus Christ and nowing to the ground of the ground of the ground of the world.' These sanths of spiritual way which are thou testification to the temptations of the sortes may thus be provided; and expect more from a people thus impressed, than from the origies of Infidelity or the alars of the Goddess of Reason.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF RABBI ABRAHAM JACOB SCHWARIZENBERG.

(From the Jacvish Advocate for the Young.)

It is often said by the Jews, that those of their nation who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, are either ignorant men who know nothing of the Journal of the Journ years ago. We have preserved the writer's quantity style, as it does not alter the facts; but on the confirmation of our faith, and the couragement, for the confirmation of our faith, and the leads of education for the poor implied in the couragement, for the confirmation of our faith, and the couragement of the cou of God's ancient people, who believe in the true Messiah, the Lord Jesus, are men of Jewish learning—men who suffer much, both in loss of worldly goods and in the tearing asynder all the ties, that hound the contract of God's ancient people, who believe in the true Messiah, the Lord Jesus, are men of Jewish learning—and in the tearing asynder all the ties, that hound the couragement, for the confirmation of our tand, and the couragement, for the confirmation of our tand, and the couragement, for the confirmation of our tand, and the dead of education for the poor implied in the bequitfully Christian wish of "the good old king" George expiation of our sins: and yet, even to himself, his bettered, and considered as a divided thing; nay, the couragement, for the confirmation of our tand, and the dead of education for the poor implied in the bequitfully Christian wish of "the good old king" George expiation of our sins: and yet, even to himself, his bettered, and considered as a divided thing; nay, the couragement, for the confirmation of our tand, and the dead of education for the poor implied in the bequitfully Christian wish of "the good old king" George expiation of our sins: and yet, even to himself, his bettered, and considered as a divided thing; nay, the couragement, tor the confirmation of our tand, and the dead of education for the poor implied in the bequition of our sins: and yet, even to himself, his bequited the couragement, tor the confirmation of our tand, and the dead of education for the poor implied in the bequition of our sins: and yet, even to himself, his bequited thing; nay, the couragement, tor the confirmation of our tand, and the dead of education for the poor implied in the couragement, tor the coura

have filled their lowly stations respectably and honourahave filled their lowly stations respectably and honourably, amidst temptations to which the middle and higher classes are strangers, and have finished their course with joy, long before it was found out that mental training and expansion of the faculties were indispensably requisite to the formation of the christian character? I believe that, in spite of all the educational panaceas of the day, the poor,—those who are born in poverty, and pass their lives, as more do than the world dreams of, in one long struggle for the means of life, must and cannot but be ilstruggle for the means of life, must and cannot but be ilthis only it is that school-houses are to be built or obtained, teachers to be employed, and the whole preceptive from among the labouring classes, then perhaps the

from the missionaries, he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the contents of the New Testament, and was so well acquainted with the argument of the Epistle to the Romans, and generally with St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and generally with St. Paul's When he applied for baptism.

He was deeply interested in the conversion of his stones and mud, he continued to visit the Jewish quarters of the city, and proclaim Christ crucified.—
He died in peace, on the 30th of June, 1842. He was sustained in his last illness by the promises and him the reverence with which they looked upon their children days, it is the reverence with which they looked upon their children can be appears compared to what maghe the first possession of the religious in that the ground should have the first possession of this last illness by the reverence with which they looked upon their children can very lead to the reverence with which they looked upon their children deep object to say nothing the look of the religious in the total the done by, a Government zealous for the religious in the total the done by, a Government zea

In the given him authority to execute judgement also, of children requiring education, at a computed expense of the authority to execute judgement also, of children requiring education, at a computed expense of the second state of the second stat of children requiring education, at a computed expense of three millions pounds: allowing that nearly two millions would be received by school-fees and voluntary subscriptions, one million would remain to be provided by Government from a fund "raised by county rates, and from Parliamentary grants." I would ask, if the members of the Church, as a body, should disapprove of this plan, as it is to be hoped they will, are they to be taxed for a system of education of which upon conscientious grounds. ti is to be hoped they will, are they to be taxed for a system of education of which, upon conscientious grounds, they refuse to make use? Or are Parliamentary grants to be made towards it out of revenues of which they furnish the greater part? If it were unjust that a Church of England national system of education should be supported from revenues collected partly from Dissenters, it were equally unjust that this Covernment secular system

time maintain an oversight of the expendicular state of the carried of its grants.

Dr. Hook says, that all that the State is now required to furnish is the means for secular education; let the funds sufficient for schools and schoolmasters for the funds sufficient for schools and schoolmasters for the children of those subjects of the State who are also members of her communion, and the Church will not be slow to engraft upon the secular education, the gift of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State, that religious instruction which is the duty of the State who are also members, &c. were suspended from the roof inside.—

They had lately received "presents," and the squaws were occupied in converting calico into shirts and other articles of dress. Some of the children were running about in their new habiliments, to which they did not appear much accustomed. Their propriety of demeanour on our entrance would shame many Europeans.

Epistle 7s. 6d.

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y Comstock w-York. ers may be ry for these off with any OR NONE nuine with-olesale and

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TORONTO, Masters, TEN at least, balf

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porting existence on the state of the weather,—his children growing up about him without any better prospect.

Mr. McIntyre then concluded by forcibly impressing on them the many advantages which would result to them-

said), who has considerable oratorical ability, spoke fluently in Indian for about half an hour. This speech, which was received with many exclamations of applause, related his own experience of the happiness of having a trust in the true God, and of the advantages of living trust in the true God, and of the advantages of living together in houses and having their children educated.—
He finished by promising them a share of his own farm, should they come to Rama, to cultivate, until arrangements should be made for them to have farms for themselves; that the best fishing places would be shewn them, and that Chief Yellowhead himself would always be

willing to give them good advice.

After some discussion, the two men signified their wish to become Christians, and their intention to go and live at Rama, where they could learn more about the Church; they thought but as the cold weather would soon come, they thought it would be troublesome to themselves and to the Indians at Rama for them to move until early in the spring.— After some further conversation, from which we found that we should not be required to proceed to Big Lake, inasmuch as Mish-i-quotto had gone down with his sons and their families to see Penetanguishene, we shook hands with the whole family and returned to our tent.

Allusion has been already made to a "Council" which assembled at Orillia at the close of last July to meet the

Indian Agents, to discuss matters connected with the welfare of the Chippewas, and it will be necessary here to make some digression, for the purpose of explaining its proceedings, in order to illustrate various matters in connection with the Rama Indians. It has been for some time the endeavour of the Government to concentrate the Chippewa Indians at stations,—to form manual labour Chippewa mong them,—gradually to wean them from their wandering unsettled life, and to teach them to rely exclusively on agricultural pursuits for support. For the pur-pose of effecting these objects the Council was held, and delegates from the various sections of the tribe, together with the representatives of the religions they professed, assembled to meet the Government officers. Mr. Case appeared on behalf of the British Wesleyans, Mr. Herchmer, an Indian preacher, for the Ryerson Methodists, and the Rev. Mr. McIntyre on behalf of the Church. I should also mention that the Mohawks, of the Bay of Quinté, influenced by friendship to their red brethren, sent a delegate to watch the proceedings. It was pro-posed by the Agents that the British Wesleyans should posed by the Agents that the British Wesleyans should concentrate at Alawick, behind Cobourg, and that the other Methodists, together with the Church Indians, should proceed to Owen's Sound. Mr. McIntyre immediately objected to the mixture of the two, arguing that they should have a separate settlement for the Church Indians, that being what they were themselves very anxious for, and what would be most conducive to their best interests. * The Agents then proposed that they best interests. *The Agents then proposed that they should unite with the Mohawks, of the Grand River; but the impossibility of this being shewn, from the dif-ference of language and customs, it was finally proposed that they should go to the Manatoulin settlement. Chief that they should go to the Manatoulin settlement, Yellowhead strongly protested against moving to the Manatoulin. He said they had houses, farms and barns Manatoulin. He said they had houses, farms and barns at Rama, and they did not like to go away so far. He feared there would be no rest,—that they would never cease moving. After much discussion and arguing, the meeting at length closed. The Methodists agreed to move to Owen's Sound and Alnvick, and the Church Indians, by their Chief Yellowhead, declared that they wished to be superrate from the others and did not like to wished to be separate from the others, and did not like to desert their farms and dwellings, and go away so far as the Manatoulin. I should mention that the Government pledged itself, should they move, to give them legal titles to the reserved lands at Owen's Sound, in the shape of untransferable deeds,—a boon for which Yellowhead and others vainly petitioned, during the administration of Sir F. B. Head, for the lands and islands they at present hold about Lake Cuchuching.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will

not urge those poor Churchmen, against their strongly expressed wishes, to leave Rama and the ministrations of the Church and move to a settlement where they would be a fraction in comparison with the Ryerson Methodists, who are concentrating together, even from the "Credit," near Toronto, and where probably many would fall off from the true principles of faith and loyalty, in which they are now carefully instructed. The Methodist teachers in this quarter are by no means satisfied with instructing their followers in the barren and arrangements. instructing their followers in the barren and erroneou tenets of the sect, but also endeavour to poison their minds against every thing loyal, British and anti-republican.—
To prove what I have said, and to shew that it has not been stated hastily and unadvisedly, I will mention th term) and republica amongst those unsophisticated beings, were lately transmitted to the Provincial Government by some of the most influential and respectable settlers on the Lake, but owing

tion, because he considered the clergy in the light of the fall of a brother for whom our sorrow and our prayers cheapest police. This remark, objectionable on account of its flippancy and the spirit in which it was spoken, of its flippancy and the spirit in which it was spoken, contains a great truth, for it is an indisputable fact, that wherever a Clergyman of the Church of England is stations is not owing to anything in the system or printioned, his flock, along with learning to fear God, are also taught to respect and honour the Queen and those that are placed in authority under her. So far, however, has the Government acted as if blind to this neked fact, that, with regard to the Indians, it is actually retrenchi instead of increasing, the limited fund set apart for their habit of self-dependence and that feeling of caprice to the dangerous teaching of fanatics and enthusiasts.

Vardon) to mention that they evinced the greatest anxiety to meet the wishes of the Indians in every possible way, and that the Indians were fully sensible of their good

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1846. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Original Poetry:—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.

St. Luke the Evangelist.
Religion in Russia.
Brief account of Rabbi Abraham Jacob Schwartzenberg.

Curious Relic in Biography.
The Baptized Infant.
Rejoicing in tribulation.
The way to peace at the last.
Communications.
Fourth Page.

A Village Story.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next Collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese, be made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sunday, the 18th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Diocese.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will, with the Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at Toronto, on Sunday, the 25th October next.—Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to present themselves to his Lordship's Examining Chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., on the Wednesday preceding, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with Si Quis and the usual Testimonials.

We took occasion lately to state that most, if not all, the recent perversions to Rome occurred in the and anxious faces are seen on every hand. It is quite case of individuals who had originally entertained low evident that the settlement of Saturday night was not the or defective views of the principles of the Church. decision of calm and cool reflection, so much as a hasty The correctness of this statement we have never seen compliance, for union's sake, under intense excitement, The correctness of this statement we have never seen impugned in any respectable or well-informed quarter:

Sir Culling is pale and restless, the Secretaries grave and controlled to increase the secretaries grave and controlled to be borne and to increase to patience. as for general and off-hand contradictions, based upon as for general and off-hand contradictions, based upon full of foreboding; while the leaders of the three sections and submission when, in God's wise Providence, they are nothing but party spirit and party malevolence, they are all earnest in conversation upon the evident course carry suspicion upon the very face of them; they cast argument aside, and the testimony of facts is, in an equal degree, unheeded. Argument, as we have contended it is forward forwar tended, is in favour of our position; for in the case of foreign delegates." of inquiry has not its legitimate work: sober reason- or truthful grounds we should regret this anticipation; in individuals susceptible in a peculiar degree of these riance with the Divine appointments, should at once low of this, and the Bishop was therefore obliged to give unhappy and perilous influences, is attested by the be overturned and dissolved. facts which the history of the times lays before us. But well may we ask, with a contemporary,— great regard for these Indians, who are all converted and the object of his visit to the mother country; and speaks

be imposed upon by a theory which captivated the gence always to minister the Doctrine and Sacraments, senses and dazzled the imagination, - and who, in the and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath com-

pressed, it is satisfactory to be enabled to cite the serve the same?" following passage from Bishop De Lancey's Conven- Still we would not be harsh with our brethren, thus,

ject:-	other hand, the north men particular
South Many Committee of the Committee of	CLERGYMEN.
Names.	Dioceses. Date of Brought up as.
Rev. Virgil H. Barber, Jr	New York, 1815, Congregationalist.
" Virgil H. Barber, Sen.	Connecticut 1815, Congregationalist.
" John Kewley	New York 1816, Methodist.
" Pierce Connelly,	Mississippi 1836, Presbyterian.
	New York, 1842, Episcopalian.
	Pennsylvania 1846, Methodist.
	Maryland 1846, Congregationalist.
	New York, 1846, Presbyterian.
" Wm. H. Hoyt	Vermont 1846, Congregationalist.

With the exception of the Barbers, Mr. Kewley, and Mr. Hoyt, all these were young men, inexperienced, and of immature minds. Not one of them occupied a position of prominence for learning, wisdom, or influence in the Church."

With as deep a concern as any can feel for these aberrations from truth and order, when they occur, the sense of Christian duty and practice, when, from and without meaning, in the slightest degree, to ex- the world's cares and allurements, it had been allowed tenuate or excuse these violations of a solemn alle- to become languid or dormant. But if it be no less giance to the Church, we cannot but feel that there is sinful and perilous to trifle with the judgements than some small amount of comfort to be derived from the with the mercies of God, it must be hoped that all further statement which we find annexed to the paragraph above given:-

"In England, according to the Rev. Mr. Gresley, about "In England, according to the Rev. Mr. Gresiey, about one hundred and twenty persons, Clergymen and Laymen, have gone over from the English Church to the Church of Rome. The English Review of June, 1846, page 388, says that a French writer on the subject, presents 'a list of thirty-five Clergymen, twenty-four Lay members of the two Universities, and from fifty to sixty other individuals of the subject in the subject of those before duals, chiefly relatives, wives and children of those before mentioned, who have gone over to the Church of Rome during the last five years.' In regard to the ecclesiastical position and weight of the apostatizing Clergy, the same Review thus remarks, p. 391: 'Out of the 35 Clergymen who have gone over to the Church of Rome, there were only ten who held any ecclesiastical benefice at all, and only three who held Livings of considerable value, three more were in possession of fellowships without ecclesiastical preferment. Thirteen of them were only Curates, and full one-half of these, had lost their Curacies before they took the fatal step of separation from their Church, and nine of these, of which four were still in Deacon's Orders, had no ecclesiastical or ecclemic position to say Orders, had no ecclesiastical or academic position to sacrifice.' Not a few of the 'Converts' are young men, whose unripe judgment and incomplete information, have proved a snare to them under the too potent influence of Mr. Newman; and with the exception of Mr. Newman himself, there is actually not one among them who has occupied a commanding position in theological literature."

"The whole number of Clergy in the Church of England and Ireland, is about 16,000, and the whole number of Churches is about 14,000, and the whole number of the Laity is about 16,000,000. Out of these, in five years, as we learn from these statements of English works and authors, thirty-five Clergymen and eighty-five Laymen have apostatized. But no Bishop, no Congregation, no prominent Clergyman but Mr. Newman, has gone over

the Church of Rome.
"No year passes in which we do not hear of conversions amongst the Romish Priesthood (to the English Church). In fact, the apostasies of English Clergymen to Rome, which have caused so much shame and indignation, have been more than counterbalanced numeric by conversions from Romanism in Ireland. A whole Society of Monks of the Christian Doctrine at Youghall, lately came over en masse. In Kerry and in Mayo, the conversions have been on a large scale, notwithstanding the previous persecutions directed against the converts by the Romish Priesthood.

"It is also extraordinary, and as matter stated in the Church of England Periodicals, that the prominent Clergy-Church—such as Messrs. Newman, Sibthorpe, Faber, Rider. &c., were originally of the class of Evans Clergy. Mr. Sibthorpe has recanted and returned to the Church of England.'

to the time-serving expediency which generally characterizes the "responsible" policy of our rulers, they did not receive the slightest attention.

It was once said by a noble Peer, when a question arose in the House of Lords, relative to sending clergymen to places spiritually destitute, that he would support the motion because he apostacy is in itself to be lamented as indicating the are due. But there is a consolation in the proof so produce them, but because testimony is given that loose and latitudinarian views were indulged and so far rooted and grafted in early years as to induce that spiritual improvement, and leaving them yet more exposed which can disregard the sanctions of authority and even look lightly upon the sacredness of a pledged * It is due to the Agents (Captain Anderson and Mr. fidelity. And that there is nothing within the Church that can of itself lead to this perversity, is made

clear in the following few words:-"Any man of plain, common sense, would, I think conclude that the doctrines, liturgy and system of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are not Romish when he finds that they who adopt Romish errors on these points, cannot and do not remain in her fold."

A simple argument is here contained which it becomes both friends and foes to ponder. Foes should be reminded by it that it is the very anti-popish character of the Anglican Church which drives out from her those that are inclined to that corrupt hierarchy; and friends may feel that they who have thus estranged themselves from her communion, have never, in the fulness of their devotion or in clear perception of her principles, belonged to her.

The Evangelical Alliance, by the last accounts, had concluded its deliberations; but it did not by any means, at its close, realize those vast conceptions of unity and concord, which, at the commencement, played in so many hues of hope before the visions of its advocates. Two formal Protests, and an Explanatory Statement, -which was only a softer name for a Protest even more vigorous than the preceding ones, -were laid upon the table of the Conference before its final sitting; and subsequent reflection upon their respective subjects, with the extraneous causes for excitement which will not be wanting, will not, it is reasonable to conjecture, weaken the force of objection or create a closer approach to unanimity. The following description of the scene that the Hall presented a day or two previous to the dissolution of the Alliance, may be considered to represent very accurately the state of feeling in which its deliberations

"Care rests upon every countenance. Depressed looks

warm temperaments and heated fancies, the process | If this Association were undertaken on legitimate ing is overwhelmed by enthusiastic feeling; and the but when it contradicts in practice all that God's word judgment, excited and bewildered, yields to passion contains touching the principle of Christian unity, we and the various outward causes which awaken it. And cannot wonder that it should come to naught, nor can this natural progress and effect of a transition state, we lament that a human device, thus palpably at va-

facts which the history of the times lays before us.

Sound, thoughtful, sober-judging, and well-instructed "May the Clergy take a part in public meetings, with Mr. and Mrs. Pyne, by whom we were treated with Churchmen, have never yet been amongst the number when the prayers, and even the Litany, are offered up great kindness and hospitality.

selves and children by removing to Rama, and uniting with the Chippewas under Chief Yellowhead.

Isaac Yellowhead, (the nephew of the chief as I before and inventions.

In confirmation of the opinions we have the control of the people committed to your and inventions.

In confirmation of the opinions we have the control of the people committed to your and inventions. hour of temptation and trial, were likely to abandon manded, and as this Church and realm hath received

tional Address, from which some extracts were given as we must believe, led astray and deluded. Persuasion may have more weight with them than coercion "It is a curious fact, that, as far as I can learn, almost or severity; but if after all remonstrance, they perall the clerical seceders in this country, from the Church to Romanism, have been originally educated and trained will not be an unfair or an unreasonable one,—that in bodies not Protestant Episcopal.

The following is the result of my inquiries on the submerely have been the accident of the Establishment. and the local and temporal advantages it brings, which caused them to adopt the Church of England in preference to any of the many sects around them.

> We were unable in our last to publish the very interesting and well-written sketch of the late voyage of the Great Western Steamer, which will be found in another column. It is a document which well deserves to be placed on permanent record, because it

must always be read with instruction and moral benefit, as well as with the interest which a well-told tale inspires.

This manifestation of the wonders and terrors of the deep is often rendered the instrument, in the hands of Him who is pleased to work by the agency of his own creation, of renewing and quickening the sense of Christian duty and practice, when, from the world's gards and always read whose lot it may be thus to experience his temporary

It would require the practised confidence of the terrors of the deep which, during the storm thus de-terrors of the deep which, during the consistence of the deep which, during the Christian strong dered as provided for in the Rubrics; and in such cases, scribed, were so fearful; and in the Christian, strong and confiding as his reliance may be upon the Father of mercies, it would not be courage but presumption to look with unshrinking eye or an undisturbed breast | Catholic. upon these signs of his anger and his might. The best assurance of nautical skill, and the strongest conviction of a vessel's strength, cannot, while the storm sweeps wildly by and the waters roll in mountain billows, remove the overpowering solemnity of the recol-lection that it is but a plank which separates us from lection that it is but a plank which separates us from

These feelings of awe and terror are more naturally awakened during such struggles of the winds and the sea; but should it not be remembered that not a day, nor perhaps an hour, passes in which our real peril is less? It may be that while this gallant vessel was thus, as it were, in mortal strife with winds and waves, and well nigh the whole ship's company had given themselves up for lost, hundreds upon land, while all around was peaceful and smiling, have by sudden accident been hurried into eternity. And while this sense of continual danger should keep us ever on the watch, it should teach us, too, that our sacrifices to God of a contrite and penitent spirit, of fervent prayer, and humble participation in the appointed pledges of salvation, should not be limited to a time when the tempest smites and the waves threaten to engulph us. These are like extorted vows and offerings, the offspring only of pressing and immediate terror, -as it were, the dregs and refuse of life bestowed upon the Lord. But rather than yield him thus the fitful offerings only of an agonized and terrorstricken heart, gladly should we give to Him the calm outpourings of a spirit even and habitual in its love letter from Mr. Sutherland, and others acting for the condepth of sin, and thus experiencing every day and publication. This request the Bishop very courteously declined, not having leisure to constitute the single state of the constitution of hour the comfort of a quiet comm and the refreshment of obedience to his ordinances.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto has made its appearance, in pamphlet form, from the Diocesan Press .-We think that the Members of the Society will be pleased with its accuracy and neatness. The matter contained in the Appendix is very copious, and will be found to afford a large amount of useful and interesting information in regard to the condition of the Church in this division of the Province, and other Ecclesiastical subjects. As the Report itself has been already published in our columns it is unnecessary that we should make any remarks upon its contents.

Church Society for the Diocese of Quebec has been presented and read at their late General Meeting .-The following abstract from the Montreal Courier furnishes us with a brief statement of the affairs of the Society-in that portion of our Lord's vineyard:-

"We have received the Fourth Annual Report of the Incorporated Church Society, of the Diocese of Quebec. We find in it the following statement of the funds of the Society, for the year 1845:-

Balance in the Bank of Montreal, 1st July, 1845	£334	13	4
Do. in Quebec Bank	269	12	$2\frac{1}{2}$
to the an entire control of the designation of the	604	5	61/2
Received by Treasurer at Montreal since	788	9	103
Received by Treasurer at Quebec		7	10
	£1908	3	3
Expenditure, consisting of grants made by the Central Board, Salaries of Trav- elling Missionaries, &c		12	4
Fund,	277	10	0
Invested in Quebec Bank Stock	307	0	0
Balance in Bank	425	0	11
	£1908	3	3
This account exhibits an increase of a Treasurer in Montreal, over those of last 1s. 5 d., and in Quebec of £260 0s. 2d.".	year,	of a	£203

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845.

(CONTINUED.) Friday, August 8 .- We were early on the road this morning, and reached Mr. Little's commodious and tidy inn before 8 o'clock, and there we made a most comfortable breakfast. Many remarks were passed upon the fearful storm of the previous night, and our haggard and fatigued appearance gave a sanction to our complainings of its fierceness; but by the Bishop it was characterized sent. At 11 o'clock the service commenced, a large concopaian, to whose exertions we are principally indebted for the erection of the Church—a neat brick edifice placed upon a most eligible site given by the same gentleman.
We now proceeded to Fromefield. Here the congregation was very small, and 9 only were confirmed. The Bishop intended to visit the Sable Indians, whose village he thought not very far from Sarnia; but we discovered that it could not be reached in this direction except by water, and that by a route of not less than forty miles. it up. This he did with great reluctance, for he has a

being civilized through it, that they had attained the great power they now possessed. He then drew a parallel between the states of an industrious Christian, white or Indian, and the poor red man living in the darkness of superstition,—exposed to inclemencies and hardships, and, in a great measure, dependent for the very means of supporting existence on the state of the weather,—his chilto those in whom the principles of sound Churchmanship, and therefore of true religion, had not taken
the principles of sound Churchmanship, and therefore of true religion, had not taken
the principles of sound Churchmanship, and therefore of true religion, had not taken
the principles of sound Churchmanirregularity and the inconsistency in which they have
the part of this question, put to them at their
man of that name of considerable ability, but singular and
eccentric in his habits and opinions. He came many
years ago to establish a Society on the principle of common and mutual labour, and, as we understood, communibe improved upon by a theory which we stimulated the principles of sound Churchmanto those in whom the principles of sound Churchmanordination as Priests, they must be startled at the
principles of sound Churchmanirregularity and the inconsistency in which they have
been indulging:—"Will you give your faithful dilimon and mutual labour, and, as we understood, community of goods; being something in imitation of Mr. Owen's attempt at Harmony in the United States, but without openly abjuring Christianity. Mr. Owen's establishment has sunk into Socialism, the lowest and most corrupt of all modetn perversions of religion and morality; and if Mr. Jones's plan has not come to the same point of degradation, it is because most of his followers, perceiving its utter folly, soon deserted it; and as the neighbours and members of his family preserved their correct Christian principles, the evil took no root. In the mean time, a large and healthy settlement has grown up, comprising an intelligent population, which has no sympathy with ovel and corrupt theories, but are desirous, in the pious wish to worship God after the manner of their fathers, of

building a Church and procuring a resident clergyman.

The service here was held in a barn, there being no Church, and the congregation was numerous and attentive; many of whom were deeply affected when eleven individuals came forward to make a public profession of their faith, in that very place which had been intended for a nursery of infidelity. After service, we lunched with Mrs. Jones and several branches of the family, with Mrs. Jones and several branches of the family, together with some of the principal neighbours,—all intelligent and well-informed people, and far too wise to be long deceived by idle and unnatural schemes. The Bishop was much pleased with this visit, and is not without hope that an excellent parish will be formed out of this settlement.

We returned to Sarnia, eleven miles, to dine with Capt. Vidal, a brave seaman of the old school, who bears about him the marks of his heroism, as his conversation does of

xpense, a safe and capacious harbour.

The Rev. Mr. Riley, Chaplain to the American Garrison at Fort Gratiot, dined with us. He is, I believe, of Trinity College, Dublin, and a very pleasant and well-informed man. The Rubric, said one of the Clergy, directs the public baptism of infants to be used in the Church: what if there be no Church? In this country, the Bishop realised grown plane where Divine reprised. frown, will not forget or disregard it when the clouds have been dispersed and the sun of his mercy has broken out again.

Church: what if there be no Church: It has country the Bishop replied, every place where Divine service is performed may be considered, for this purpose, a Church, and the children can be brought forward after the second Lesson, as in a regular parish Church. There are, indeed, It would require the practised confidence of the any things meeting us in a new country like this, where the Church is but commencing her operations and may the Bishop must use his best discretion, and guide him self, as far as he is able, in accordance with the spirit of the Church of England as a branch of the Church

Sunday, August 10 .- This day was appointed for the consecration of the Churches at Moore and Fromefield. The practice of solemnly dedicating to God those edifices which are built expressly for his worship, is very ancient, although no precise form has been handed down previous and the feasts of dedication were solemnized in every city, the Church having obtained peace through Constantine. It is much to be regretted that no form of prayer for the Consecration of Churches has been prepared by competent authority, and that it should be left to the Bishop to authority to be used on all occasions. It is an office of great beauty and solemnity, and must penetrate the hearts f all who join in it with sincerity.

The congregation at Moore was larger than at the

Confirmation, as a good many people had come from the American side, having never witnessed a Consecration. the service was both striking and sublime, being much struck with the appropriateness of the Psalms and Lessons selected for the occasion. Who, indeed, can hear the sublime prayer of Solomon, so full of piety, charity and wisdom, and not feel convinced that it was inspired?—And the sweet associations that accompany the short appeal to God in favour of the baptized, the confirmed, the communicant, the devout hearer of the Word, the married, the humble penitent, cannot fail to fill the honest heart with the purest emotions. At Fromefield the congregation was still very small, but much deep feeling was

declined, not having leisure to copy it; at the same time nient precedent. Mr. Pyne, the resident missionary on the River St. Clair, has had a good deal of intercourse with the Indians, who are settled on a portion of land which they have reserved in his immediate neighbour-hood; and like most persons who have had an intimate intercourse with them, he has acquired a strong affection for them, and thinks highly of their natural abilities.— One of their Chiefs, he said, belonging to Walpole Island, had kept him several hours discussing religious subjects; and although he granted that many of the Indian superstitions and ceremonies were open to objections, and could not easily be made to appear reasonable in the eyes of the Whites, yet he contended that they were not more open to animadversions than many parts of Christianity. He followed up this by bringing forward, with singular acuteness and metaphysical distinction, many of the same ob ections which were urged by the heathen against Chris we perceive that the usual Annual Report of the Lord's sufferings, the atonement, and the Trinity; but he did all this in good temper and with an avowed desire to read (for he had been at school) upon the subject. Since that time, he has become a Christian, and is not only fully convinced, but is able to give a reason for the faith he professes. Such a person may be rendered invaluable in bringing the truths of the Gospel with power to the minds of his brethren. It indeed frequently requires much address, as well as ability, to reply with any thing like satisfaction to the questions proposed by Indians, or to resolve the doubts and scruples with which they are at times

Monday, August 11.—On this day we proceeded to Warwick, twenty-four miles distant. Mr. Kingston, a very respectable gentleman from Ireland, who has pured a large tract of excellent land in this township, nd who visits it every summer to superintend its in rovements, met us at his gate and gave us a cordial inviation to remain with him till next day, which we gladly accepted. Mr. Kingston is a warm friend of the Church, and has done much good in this neighbourhood: his that has done in the harmonic man administered in the host delicate and agreeable manner. He has now a large arm well cleared, and the greater part under good culti-

Tuesday, August 12.- Not knowing the state of the road to Warwick, nor its exact distance from Sarnia, the Bishop had appointed 2, P.M., as the hour of service on this day. When we reached the Church, a note was received from the Rev. Arthur Mortimer, the Missionary Adelaide, who has also charge of Warwick until a resi dent incumbent can be provided, stating that he was very unwell and unable to attend. The congregation was small, and only three came forward to be confirmed .-Yet, with an active and pious Missionary, the field, the ackward, may soon be made to flourish and yield fruit; for we have many well disposed towards the Church in this township. A clergyman, possessing as we believe these qualifications, has recently been appointed to this station, with directions to visit the Sable Indians, who are only thirteen miles from Warwick Church; but he cannot enter immediately upon his duties. [He was enabled

to do so in the succeeding winter. - Ed. After service we took leave of Mr. Kingston, with a strong sense of his kind hospitality, and drove to Adelaide, the road being good and the country level. We stopped at Mrs. Westlake's, who keeps a comfortable inn, and who provided for us at this late hour an excellent dunner. Upon inquiring about the health of Mr. Morti-mer, we were glad to learn that he was much better.

(To be continued.)

The BAZAAR AT MOUNT PLEASANT, designed for the purpose of aiding the funds of All Saints' Church, was opened on Thursday the 8th instant. £57 were realized from the immediate sale of a part of the articles contributed, and it was expected that the sale of the remainder would raise the amount to £60 or £70.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Central Board met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to advertisement, at the National School House in this city, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese presiding, and continued in deliberation until a late hour of the evening, when, the business before them being transacted, the meeting was closed in the usual manner.—Berean.

The Rev. James Jones, Missionary at Stanbridge, re turned from England last Monday morning in the bark Dorothy; and proceeded to his mission in the afternoon of the same day. He has met with gratifying success in We lodged in the highest terms of the kindness which he has experienced on all hands in soliciting aid towards Church purposes in connection with his mission.—Ib, NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE BISHOP'S VISITATION .- From the Miramichi Gleaner and our city Chronicle we extract the subjoined no-tices of the recent visitation of the Lord Bishop of Fred-

On the evening of the 4th ult. his Lordship arrived at Boies Town where he was received and welcomed by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, Rector of Miramichi, and the Rev. Mr. Hudson, visiting Missionary of the District. There being no Church in the settlement, his Lordship preached

on the following morning, at half-past nine o'clock, his Lordship, accompanied by the Clergy, reached a Missionary station at Ludlow, about twelve miles from Boies Town, where he proceeded to the Burial Ground, (the gift of Mr. F. McNamee,) which was solemnly set apart to re-ceive the bodies of the departed. The Confirmation service was then commenced in an unfinished dwelling house and the Bishop administered the ordinance to thirteen persons. During an address to the people his Lordship expressed his earnest hope that a Church would be ready for consecration on his next visit to their interesting set-

The Bishop and Clergy now continued their journey to Blackville, which they did not reach till near six o'clock. Here also the Burial Ground was rightly consecrated, and thirty candidates confirmed in the Church. A collection was afterwards made towards providing a Baptismal font of stone for the use of this Church. The Bishop afterwards set out for Nelson, and arrived about eleven o'clock at the inn of Mr. James McKie in that pa-

eleven o'clock at the inn of Mr. James McKie in that parish, where he spent the night.

On the following morning, his Lordship preached in the Church now building in that settlement, when a collection amounting to £18 10s. was made towards finishing the Church, which was subsequently increased by donations to £23. After service the Bishop set out for the Rectory house in Chatham, where his Lordship was entertained during his stay in Miramichi, by his friend and connexion the Rev. Mr. Bacon.

On Tuesday the 18th, the Bishop, accompanied by his Clergy, proceeded to Baies des Vents Settlements. At evening prayers in the Church of Saint John the Evangelist, twenty-three persons work confirmed by the Shop. Here also the alms of the people, amounting to £3 11s. 6d., were received by the Clergy to be expended in the Mr. Saturday, Sept. 19th, lat. 48 34, long. 37 43, at r.m., light airs from the S.E. and foggy, with light drizzling rain. 6d is refer the jubble of the jubble airs from the S.E. and foggy, with light drizzling rain. 6d is refer the jubble and fore spencer. At 6 set the single reefed main spencer and the square sails, with two refer to the topsail.

"At 8 r.m. the wind increasing and variable to the westward, took in the square sails, outer jib and main spencer. At 10 rb., freshening gales and ugly weather: sea getting up and toosing high. At midnight increasing gales and heavy squalls; took in the fore spencer, the outhaul having broken; in the case useless; hauled it down and set the fore stay sail.

The above is an extract from the captain's log book, and gives an account of the commencement of the awful store stay sail.

The above is an extract from the captain's log book, and gives an account of the commencement of the awful store stay sail.

shop. Here also the aims of the people, allocating to 25 11s. 6d., were received by the Clergy to be expended in the purchase of a Baptismal font of stone. On the folowing morning his Lordship set out for Richibucto set-

On Thursday, Aug. 20, his Lordship confirmed nine persons in St. Margaret's Church, Richibueto, and on Friday thirteen in the Parish Church of Welford: in all Friday thirteen in the Parish Church of Welford: in all twenty-two persons in the Richibucto Mission, occupied by the Rev. T. De Wolf. On Sunday morning, thirty-seven individuals were confirmed in the Parish Church of Shediac, and in the afternoon, three, at St Alban's Church, Cocaigne, and on Friday following, three more at the Bend; in all forty-three persons in the Shediac Mission, which is under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Jarvis. On Monday, August 24th, his Lordship, after receiving the address of the Vestry assembled in St. Marceiving the address of the Vestry, assembled in St. Martin's Church, Shediac, for the purpose of presenting it, proceeded to the Madras School, accompanied by the members of the Church Corporation, and there examined the pupils, personally. The general attainments of the pupils, and more particularly their knowledge of the Scriptures and Prayer Book, afforded his Lordship much services and prayer Book and prayer Book and prayer for the services and prayer for the pupils, and prayer for the services and prayer for the pupils and prayer for th ceiving the address of the Vestry, assembled in St. Maratification. On Tuesday nine persons were confirmed prepare the breakfast table, and both then and throughout St. Mark's Church, Westmorland, three of whom reday were obliged to content themselves with bringing and at St. Mark's Church, Westmorland, three of whom received the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, at his Lordship's ticles of food as were most convenient, to those who felt and pands, after the 2nd lesson of the morning service, and disposition to eat. previous to the administration of Confirmation. On Wednesday Divine Service was performed at Bay of Verte, and during that service a child was baptised by the Bishop. The Mission containing these two churches is vacant, but visited occasionally by the Rev. G. Towns-Thursday morning nine individuals were confirmed in the Parish Church of Sackville, and in the afternoon, fifteen the Church at Dorchester, making twenty-four in all. n the Sackville Mission, occupied by the Rev. J. Black, The Bishop was attended in this part of the visi tation, of which an imperfect sketch is now given, by the Rev. Dr. Jarvis, Rev. J. Black, A.M., Rev. G. Townshend, A.B., Rev. W. Scovil, A.M., of Norton, Rev. J. Cooper, A.B., of P. E. Island, who took part in the vari-

is services.

His Lordship returned to Fredericton on Monday last from his Eastern Visitation, much pleased with the beau-ty and agricultural prospects of this part of the province, ing deeply the spiritual destitution wh where presented itself in this extensive portion of his

His Lordship was accompanied from Sackville by the Rev. Wm. Scovil, with whom he visited the new and flourishing County of Albert; and although his Lordship's visit was wholly unexpected, the inhabitants of Hopewell and Harvey testified their esteem by many acts of kindness. There being no Church either at Hopewell or Hillsborough, the members of the Baptist congregation kindly offered his Lordship the use of their chapel, of

Church at the English Settlement, visited the Parishes of Waterborough and Canning, Grand Lake; and on Sunday last held confirmation at White's Point in the morning, and crossed the Lake to Canning in the afternoon. His Lordship has now visited the whole of his Diocese from Grand Manan to the Grand Falls on the one side, to Campbell Town, twenty miles above Dalhousie on the other, and during his recent visitation has travelled 930 miles, delivered twenty-four addresses, and confirmed 333

Excellent addresses, couched in respectful and affectionate language, were presented to his Lordship, at al-most every station and church which he visited, and his reception was everywhere of such a nature as mu been most gratifying to his feelings .- St John's Courier.

On Sunday last, 20th instant, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, held an Ordination in Christ's Church, Fredericton, when the Rev. Richard Simonds, A.M., of King's College, Windsor, was admitted to the holy office of Deacon, and the Rev. Noah Disbrow, and the Rev. W. L. Ketchum, both of King's College, Fredericton, were admitted to the holy order of Priesthood.

The Bishop was assisted by the Venerable the Arch-leacon Coster, and the Rev. E. J. Roberts, of Kingsclear. His Lordship preached a most interesting and appropriate Sermon, from Luke v., verses 27 to 32, to a large and attentive congregation .- Chronicle.

Church of St. John's, destroyed by the fire. From late accounts it appears that the subscriptions for this object were proceeding very satisfactorily. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted £2,000 the Rev. Mr. Coleridge, at Eton College, collected £1,200 in a fortnight, and altogether we understand that contributions to the amount of upwards £6,000 have been received. This, with the sums contributed here are also as a sunder the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the spring beam, breaking over the ship, a heavy sea struck the larboard paddle box and smashed it to atoms, sprung the s be amply sufficient for the erection of a church, suitable for a rapidly increasing population, and of such elegant architecture as to be an ornament to the town. John's Courier.

UNITED STATES.

A NOBLE EXPERIMENT.—On Friday morning last, the Right Rev. Bishop Henshaw consecrated St. Andrew's Church, in the city of Providence, to the worship and service of Almighty God, according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The Church is located in a section of the city which

has been quite destitute of the services of the sanctuary, and is moreover, increasing the population as rapidly, perhaps, as any other part of the town. No congregation has been collected and no Episcopal services had been held there previous to the consecration of the church, and we believe that there is scarcely a family connected with our communion, in the vicinity of the new church. The church has been built, the minister has been appointed, with the view to gathering a congregation, and establishing a permanent parish, on the principle of having all the

There is but little doubt but the zealous missionary will find an ample field for the successful exercise of the office of the ministry. We doubt not that the issue of this ex-periment will fully prove the truth of the position, that we have only to go forward in faith, to establish the Church in its integrity, without embarrassment, under the faithful ministrations of humble, holy, devoted, and able min-

in St. Andrew's Church, for the support of its minister.
We hope that God may so bless the labours of our reverend brother, that it will soon be found necessary to intheir Creator." crease the dimensions of the church, in order to accommodate those who desire to attend upon his ministry .-Witness.

NEW LONDON.-We hear with pleasure that the Parish at New London are about to erect a new Church in room of the old, but venerable one, of which Seabury was Rector so long. We have the greatest confidence in the taste and judgment of that parish, and its worthy Rector; but we beg leave to remind them that all Connecticut has an interest in that Church, and expects from them a building worthy of their historical importance, and of the interest with which everything relating to the memory of Seabury, is more and more regarded. We know indeed that their designs are liberal and generous; nor do we write their designs are liberal and generous; nor do we write

to spur them to anything beyond what they intend to do; but only to assure them how deep an interest we feel in their Church, and how happy we are that a substantial building is to be erected. Is it too much to hope that the remains of the first American Bishop will now receive appropriate appropriate and the substantial building is to be erected. ceive appropriate sepulture under the chancel of the new Church; and that a monument will be erected near it, with as elegant and classic an epitaph as that which commemorates Bishop Jarvis, at New Haven? If such a project be set on foot we venture to say, that the whole Diocese would be glad to contribute to the erection of such a memorial, provided the Parish will consent, and forward the design.— The Calendar.

THE GREAT WESTERN'S PASSAGE. (From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

The gallant steamship appears to have encountered a sortial on her passage from Liverpool; an ordeal, her successful struggle with which proves her admirable qualities as a sea-bost. The following account has been drawn up, it will be seen, by second committee of the passengers :-

Saturday, Sept. 12th, 1846. The steamship Great Western, B. R. Mathews, Esq., commander, left Liverpool at 4 o'clock, P. M., having on board one hundred and twenty-six passengers, captain, five officers, five engineers and seventy-four crew, in all two hundred and

The weather generally was pleasant for the season of the year, and our progress good, averaging 200 miles a day. Saturday, Sept. 19th, lat. 48 34, long. 37 43, at P.M., light

gives an account of the commencement of the awful stora which the Great Western surmounted on her passage from Liverpool to New York; one so terrific during its continuance, and marked by such a signal deliverance in the end, that it should be carefully related. "Sunday, 20th, at 40 minutes part 2, A.M.," continues the log, "split the fore stay sail; took in the remains of it and laft

to, under hare poles."

"The sea rising frightfully, and breaking over and against the ship. At 4, the wind increased to a heavy storm, and the srunning most furiously at the ship. The wind veering to the trough of the sea, rendered our situation more critical, great quantity of water got into the engine room, from the store that the state of the sea, rendered out to the state of breaking over the ship, which was pumped out by the lee pump.

Sunday morning most of the passengers assembled in

"11 o'clock A.M.—A heavy sea broke over the fore part the starboard wheel house or paddle box, which started the house and large iron life boat from their fastenings, and was them to leeward, and with much difficulty they were temporally

To understand this, the reader must bear in mind that the aft, and two in the waist or the middle of the ship; att, is the lower story or cabin, above it, the saloon, the roof of covering of which is the quarter deck, and may for the purpose of description, be considered a third story. In the waist of middle, the lower story is occupied by the engine room, to roof or covering of which is the main deck. In the centre, as placed the chimney, gallies and ice house. The various officed appertaining to the stewards and police of the ship, at the side. This part is onen above, and proposited by the wheel-houses and appertaining to the stewards and police of the ship, at the said This part is open above; and protected by the wheel-houses and sides of the ship, which rise to the height of 14 feet. The wind of the paddle box is about 12 feet. The ice house control some seven or eight tons of ice, and was fastened by cleets as staunchions. Let the reader imagine the force of the said the height of the wave, which, rising over the paddle struck the ice house and the large iron life boat above it, twist truck the ice house and the large iron life boat above into the said to the said the said to the said the

struck the ice house and the large iron life boat above it.

ed them from their fastenings, breaking the ice house into
pieces, ripping off the planks, crushing the starboard companies
way, and only prevented from making a clear breach in the
of the ship by a sudden lurch to port. Meantime the
wind
howled most rightfully through the rigging. "At 11 o'clock and 15 minutes A.M. attempted to "ear ship

kindly offered his Lordship the use of their chapel, of whiteholds and 15 minutes a.m. attempted to wear ship to get her on the other tack, (thinking she would be easier,) as whiteholds and the ship ternoon.

The following week, his Lordship of the ship ternoon. The following week, his Lordship after encouraging feet. Therefore let her come to again. In the mean time to

'11, 30, A.M. The lee quarter boats were torn from the vits by a heavy lee lurch of the ship, bending the davits, test

Word was passed among the passengers that two of our boats were gone, and the others were likely to follow, the day vits and bolts beginning to give. But not a remark was male; vits and spoke to the other only through the eye. And the omit each spoke to the other only through the eye. And the spoke to the other only through the eye. And the spoke to the other spoke to the whole company told how sent sibly all felt themselves in the very presence of the King of Terrors, uncertain of their doom. Terrors, uncertain of their doom.

It was wonderful to see how a few short hours changed the

tinctions incident to so large a company, varying in social position, citizens of almost all countries, and professing different creeds, yet, in the presence of so imminent danger, all distinguished the countries of the countri ondition and feelings of all on board. The grades an stood together in the court of the great leveller, Death. this intense feeling which bound us together as one, came also another of an an opposite and repelling character. Every heart was deeply occupied with its individual griefs and memories, if not another shared the peril. Home, with its loved one, and a thousand checibod one, and a thousand checibod one, and a thousand cherished bopes and joys, rose fresh to the ries, and with a power like the storm, swept over the mind and left it like the coars.

and with a power like the storm, swept over the limit it like the ocean, tempest tost and troubled.

"See," said a gentleman to me, "no one converses, no one reads—all are engaged, each with his own thoughts; and if my wife and children were here, I confess, my feelings would my wife most distressing character." "But," said I, suffer in your loss." "Very true; yet it is only a question of time, and, whether sooner or later, God's will be done.

hatches, except those made use of for passing into the engine room, were battened down, and the skylights partially covered. The weather continued the same until mid-

The log conveys to the reader some idea of the state of he ship and effects of the storm on Sunday at noon. Its effect on those below can best be given in the words of a gentleman who remained the greater converse in the words of a gentleman. who remained the greater part of the time in the cabin:

"To convey an idea of the appearance of all around is out of my power. In the words of Sheridan, 'the tempest roared all the terror of its glory.' The atmosphere was surcharged with a thick processible. with a thick spray, rendering a look far out to sea imposs
The wind howled, roared and bellowed, like the constant terings of the thunder cloud. Huge waves, of tremendous height and volume, rose in mad display around the ship, threst ening every moment to break over us amidships and crush threst vessel. Sea after sea, striking us with terrific noise, caused every timber from her stem to her stern post; reeling and lurching, tossed to and fro, again would she gather strength, and with her wheels half hid in the wild waters, again and again recieve the thundering blows of an element

seemed armed for our destruction.

"The sails on the yard, strongly secured by ropes and gas kets, were blown from their furls and streamed out to leews in ribbons. But all this was as nothing. About 1 P.M., whi most of us were seated in agonizing suspense in the lower cable holding fast to the tables and settees, a sea struck the vester and a tremendous crash was heard on deck. Instantly cabin was darkened, and torrents of water came pouring do

upon us through the skylights.
"Scarcely had the waters reached the floor when all in the isters of the word, to ensure its success in communities where the great mass of the people are strangers to its services, if not absolutely hostile to its institutions.

The Apostolic plan of weekly offerings is to be adopted in St Address of the word, to ensure its success in communities cabins and state rooms sprang to their feet, and simultaneously as if by concert, the ladies uttered a scream of agony, so pain as if by concert, the ladies uttered a scream of agony, so pain full, so fearful and so despairing, the sound of it will never be forgotten; and heaven grant that such a wail of anguish may be forgotten; and heaven grant that such a wail of anguish may be forgotten; and heaven grant that such a wail of anguish may be forgotten; and heaven grant that such a wail of anguish may be such as the contraction of the people are strangers to its services, if not absolutely hostile to its institutions. never again be heard by me. Several fainted—others clasped their hands in mute despair, while many called aloud up

The crash to which the writer alludes was caused by tearing up of the benches and other wood work on the quarted deck. These were hurled with violence against the skylight by the same sea which broke the windows of the saloon, d ing the berths on the larboard side, driving out the affright occupants, while it smashed by its weight the glass over

main cabin, and thus forced its way below.

This was a period of intense emotion. I was sitting in the upper saloon, striving to protect some ladies from injury-violent-were the shocks of the vessel, though firmly braced, was with great difficulty we could prevent ourselves being hurled from our seats, and dashed with such violence again

word an interesting group of daughters; then on a young wife, folded to the bosom of her husband without a syllable being utaken to promote the interests of the widows and orphans of tak tered, but the action spoke volumes; and again upon a mother whose children had been left in America, as she clasped her hands as if in secret prayer, while her husband and her father gathered around, and all seemed bowed down to earth in one have conferred upon her. And I, for one, will contribute my become helpless orphans.

It was an awful hour. The most thoughtless among us cowered in their secret hearts before a danger, which none but a fool or a brute could have mocked, and all therefore accepted

the invitation to meet in the cabin for prayer.

Rev. Mr. Marsh read the 107th Psalm. Rev. Dr. Smucker prayed. Rev. Dr. Beecher made a few solemn remarks. Rev. Dr. Balch repeated the words of our Saviour, "Let not your heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also in me," commenting briefly on their consoling import, and then invited all present to join with him in the Lord's prayer; after which he pronounced the Apostolic benediction. Night approached. And again I quote from the gentleman

who has kindly given an account of what took place below. abating, was on the increase, the lulls in the storm being less frequent, and the squalls if any thing more terrific. The whole ocean was one sea of foam, lashed up into terrible waves, wild and angry, while the arrangement of the squalls of the square and angry, while the spray and wind seemed driven through the rigging and over the ship, as if with wild demoniacal power. darkness came, clustered together in the cabin, we all the furtherance of this noble charity, which deserves, as doubtless it will receive, the cordial support of the community at given ourselves up for lost. For what with the heavy labour- large. ing of the ship, the terrible noise and bowling of the wind, the utinued frequent thumpings of the sea, the quivering and shaking of the groaning timbers, the carrying away of so many

In the evening, about 9 o'clock, the Rev. M. Balch, at the request of several passengers, administered the Holy Communion in the cabin, to upwards of sixty persons—many of whom received it there for the first time in their lives. Several applied to him as to the propriety of embracing that occasion to fulfil a long cherished purpose of their bearts, but which, like many other "good thoughts," had been deferred to "a more convenient season." They all communicated, together with others of almost every creed and nation thus reminding us of the promise of Scripture, "They shall come from the East and the West, the North and South, and sit down with Abraham the West, the North and South, and sit down with Abraham and Issac and Jacob, in the kingdom of God."

At a meeting of the passengers held on board of the Great Western, Sept. 29to, 1846, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved,—In review of the perils of the late gale, which therefore the termination of our earthly plans and endeared social relations for the allotments of eternity, and of our deliverance with the cheering prospect of restoration to our families and friends, we desire with grateful hearts to render to God the homage of our devout thanksgiving; with our supplications the will sanctify to us the admonitions of His providence, and Issac and Jacob, in the kingdom of God."

and Issac and Jacob, in the kingdom of God."

Gathered round the table, they received, into hearts deeply ized the passengers and inmates of the ship. moved, the consecrated emblems of the Reedeemer's body and blood. All felt comforted by the blessed ordinance of grace.

Many a bosom, before tossed with fear, was now tranquil

exposed to its perils. through faith. Once more all renewed their vows, and realized Christ." Oh! it was a night and a communion long to be re-

After the communion, I returned to my state-room. gentleman who shared it with me had gone below, to die, as he expected, in company with his daughter and son-in-law. Left therefore alone, taking a last look at the picture of my little family, and commending them, and all dear to me, to the grace and protection of God, I lay down and slept peacefully.

"Monday, 21st, 12, 30," continues the log, "the storm commenced raging again in all its fury, and the sea a perfect foam, squalls less furious. Got the ship's bead to the N. W., and adjourned sine die. bauled the yards round, the sea still raging as before, and nearly a-head, curling and breaking over the ship in every direction. At noon the sturm ceased; but the sea continued more violent till 2 P. M., at which time it ceased gradually with the windhaving lasted about 36 hours; during which time, it gives me much pleasure to state, my officers and crew conducted themselves great coolness and presence of mind."

At half-past 5 o'clock on Monday morning we were in the greatest possible danger.

Mr. Stevens, one of our passengers, says of it—" A peculiar lifting of the haze in the east, with an appearance of an amber coloured belt of light, low down on the horizon, warned us of an approaching blow. Presently it came, a perfect tornado, ing before it the clouds of spray, and as it neared us, fairly up the white foam from the waves, like a shower of rain. As the squall struck us, the ship careened over and buried her powerless, and apparently at the mercy of the savage wayes that threatened to engulph us. This was the trial, the last round fought betwen the elements and our gallant yessel. At this critical moment, the engue was true to her duty. Still went on its revolutions, and round and round thundered her iron water wings. Gradually recovering her unright nosition, the Ps with head quartering the sea, came up to her course, and all was well. It was the climax of the storm, the last great effort of the whirlwind king, to send us to the sea giants'

But our danger was past, and with grateful hearts, on Tues-

experienced, and prayer was offered. After the religious services were ended. Archabald Gracie, Esq., of New York, was called to the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Marsh appointed secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved,—That a committee be appointed to draft a resolution expressive of our gratitude to Almighty God for his great
goodness in one of the solution of the will lie to and make better weather than any ship under
taken the solution of the weather than any ship under
canvass alone.

At 8 p. m., the gale was at its height—wind N. by W., and goodness in our almost miraculous deliverance trom destruc-

and Mr. Rawlings of England, constituted said committee. Rev. Mr. Balch, at the request of the committee, stated, at a subsequent meeting of the passengers, the conclusion at which the committee had arrived, when subsequently it was resolved that two subscription papers be opened, one for the purpose of giving a suitable testimonial to the captain, officers and crew, the other to form the nucleus of a fund for the relief of the families of those whose heads and supporters have been lost at sea, and to be called "The Great Western fund" Said mo-Boorman; Pelatiah Perit; Rev. Lewis P. W. Baleh; James Lenex and Robert B. Minturn, of New York, as Trustees. the following letter to Capt. Matthews:—

At Sea, o. Board of Steam-ship Great Western, Sept. 28,

Capt Matthews : Sapt Matthews:

Sir,—As chairman of the committee appointed by the passengers on board of this ship, I have now the pleasure of informing you that the sum of £200 10s. has been an accepted by them, to be presented to the "captain, officers and crew of the Great Western," as a token of the estimation which is entertained of their valuable services during the late perilous tertained of their valuable services during the late perilous scenes through which we have passed. To those services, as well as to the great strength and other admirable qualities of your noble ship, we are (under Providence) indebted for the

To yourself in particular, (without overlooking the meed of praise due to others) we would express our feelings of admiration for the coolness and skill displayed by you during the trying period of peril, when, while endeavouring to prevent alarm among us, you did not, when called on, with-hold from us your sense of the danger to which we were exposed.

Of the above subscription in bold of the passengers. Last

Of the above subscription in behalf of the passengers, I ask your acceptance of the sum of £80, now presented to you by your acceptance of the sum of £80, now presented to you by W. Rowseil's room, for the current year, and the meeting sethe treasurer in the beautiful purse which has been worked for the occasion by one of our fair passengers; and to distribute the remainder, which is contained in another beautiful purse presented by one of our fair passengers, among the officers and crew under your command, agreeably to the schedule which

At the same time it gives me pleasure to inform you that a At the same time it gives me pleasure of creating a liberal contribution has been made, with the view of creating a acknowledged. Mr. Rowsell carries with him, on leaving us, fund for the relief of families whose heads and supporters have the good wishes of a large circle of friends. And, as we find been lost at sea, and that in compliment to yourself and this ship, as well as in commemoration of the signal mercy we have experienced in her, it is to be called the "Great Western

With sincere wishes for your continued health and prosperity, I remain with great regard,

Respectfully yours, ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Chairman.

To this letter, Captain Matthews returned the following

Great Western S. S., at Sea, Sept. 28th, 1846.

tors of the Great Western S.S. Co., with myself, and all interon feeling of tender solicitude for those who might so soon mite to this glorious undertaking, and I have no doubt but my

officers and crew will follow my example.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your ob't serv't. BARNARD R. MATHEWS. Mr. Gracie also handed to Mr. Balch, as one of the trustees

of the Great Western fund, the following letter:-On board the Steam-ship Great Western. Sept. 29th, 1846. Gentlemen,-I have been directed to inform you, by the committee appointed by those passengers on board of the Great Western, who have made a contribution for the purpose of forming the nucleus of a fund "for the relief of the families whose heads and supporters have been lost at sea, and which in mpliment to the captain and ship, as well as in commemora called the 'Great Western fund'-that they have unar

subscriptions may be applied to the object proposed.

We doubt not you will led the order valuable co-operation to the furtherance of this noble charity, which deserves, as doubt-

I have the honour, Gentlemen, to remain, Your ob't servant, ARCHIBALD GRACIE.

of the vessel's upper works, and the knowledge that we were perhaps for another night to be exposed to the full power of a raging hurricane, left us little to hope for."

To Messrs. James Boorman; Pelatiah Perit; Rev P. W. Balch, James Lenox and Robert B. Minturn.

The following resolution, expressive of our gratitud To Messrs. James Boorman; Pelatiah Perit; Rev. Lewis The following resolution, expressive of onr gratitude to Al-

mighty God, and of regard for the captain, officers and crew, was subsequently adopted.

At a meeting of the passengers held on board of the Great Western, Sept. 29to, 1846, and unanimously adopted:—

It was a most solemn scene. Mr. Balch first read the ser and render them subservient to our present and future well was a most solemn scene. Mr. Balch first read the service appointed for a storm at sea, after which, the whole communion office. The terrible conflict of the elements which raged without was rendered yet more striking by the impression and endurance granted the captain, officers and seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship, through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship through the whole period of the protracted seamen of the ship through the whole period of the protracted seamen sive stillness which pervaded that company of Christ's disciples within.

storm, and for the solemnity and equanimity and good conduct which amidst such protracted and appalling dangers character-

So closes the record of this memorable storm. But never

exposed to its perils.

When the danger had all passed, said the captain to me, the peace of God shed abroad in their hearts, and felt, with a vividness never before known, "Your life is hid with God in a sea of such magnitude and power came at the ship, that I thought it was all over with us. But unexpectedly each broke just at the side of the ship. Sir, the hand of the Lord was in it." Yes, the hand of the Lord was in it—may we never forget 'twas the hand of the Lord!

The above narrative, correspondence, letters and resolutions having been submitted by the committee and unanimously authenticated at a public meeting of the passengers, held on hoard the Great Western, Sept. 29th, 1846, the meeting directed that the whole should be published in the papers of New York and Liverpool, and a copy forwarded to the directors of the till 8 A.M., at which time the clouds began to break, and the Great Western Steam-ship Company. The meeting then

ARCH. GRACIE, Chairman. LEWIS P W. BALCH. LYMAN BEECHER JAS. A. WASHINGTON. JOHN MARSH. W. DETMOLD, M.D. A. HUTCHINSON. THOMAS RAWLINGS. JS. MATHIEU.

The same storm was felt very severely at the West India Island, as will be seen by the following extract from the Bermuda

The Medway mail steamer, having left Nassau on the 13th, was soon afterwards on the opposite side of the same storm, making toward it while it was yet to the southward of Bermuda. But the commander of the Medway, Captain Andrews, perfectly well understood the nature of the storm he was approaching. Knowing his position with relation to the storm's centre, he shortened sail, struck his yards and slackened his rate of steaming and here to apply the wind which had a very large and starked his rate of steaming. gunwales in the ocean, and lay for a few moments stricken powerless, and apparently at the mercy of the savage waves that to N.W. He then bore up and scudded round the hindermost

water wings. Gradually recovering her upright position, the good ship, with had all recovering her upright position, the

16th-At noon blowing a gale N.E. 2 p.m. wind had gradually shifted to the north, and the weather began to assume the appearance of a very heavy storm; On Monday, about 12, the storm had abated sufficiently to the bar, had fallen to 29 30, and that murky appearance of the admit of standing on the upper part of the companion-way with safety. It was a sublime, but an awful spectacle. The ocean still laboured under the effects of the hurricane. The wind verered 20 points in 36 hourse in its laboured under the difference of the hurricane. wind veered 20 points in 36 hours; it is impossible to imagine or describe the wild and tangled confusion of the waves. Ris ang to its height apparently greater than that of the mainmast, I was also of opinion the storm was of great extent from the they leaped and roared around the ship, as if hungry and madilength of time it had been blowing from the N.E. and the slow dened at the loss of their prey.—At times the Great Western and gradual change to N. Had I been in almost any other description of ship I should have here run to the S. W. as the and every moment you expected it to be filled in, and her readiest way of avoiding its fury—but feeling confident of the requiem sung by the winds amid the wilderness of the wa- power of the ship, and my object being to get as fast as possible to the N.E., I determined to lie to, and await its force.

But our danger was past, and with grateful hearts, on Tuesday morning, all assembled in the cabin to render an act of common prayer and thanksgiving.

Rev. Dr. Smucker read a psalm and made some appropriate introductors revealed and some appropriate introductors revealed and some appropriate. introductory remarks, and Rev. Dr. Beecher addressed the passengers at length and with much force on the mercy we had power to make about 4 revolutions per minute, and with the after sail keep the ship steady about 4 points from the wind and just steerage way and no more. And here I beg to remark that a steamship should never be hove to, if possible, without steam; my experience has shown that in the manner I have described

tion; and also to the captain, officers and crew of the ship, for their arduous labours, and their skill, firmness and perseverance, in carrying the ship through her perilous condition.

The chairman, secretary, Rey, Dr. Beecher of Cincinnati, the wind had gradually shifted to the N. W. I then bore up The chairman, secretary, Rev. Dr. Beecher of Cincinnati, Rev. Mr. Balch, Dr. Washington and Dr. Detmold of New York, Mr. Hutchinson of Georgia, Mr. F. Mather of Geneva, and Mr. Barlin of Georgia, Mr. F. Mather of Geneva, and Mr. Barlin of Georgia, Wr. F. Wather of Geneva, and Mr. Barlin of Georgia, Wr. F. Wather of Geneva, and Mr. Barlin of Georgia, Wr. F. Wather of Geneva, and Mr. Barlin of Geneva, and M feeling assured the centre was now passed and that the wind would gradually shift to the S.W., and the storm pass away .-By 10 a.m. the wind was W.S.W., the ship steering her course N.E. by E. all day; still blowing a gale with constant rain. 4 p. m., barometer began to rise and the wind to abate.

4 A. M., 18th-Clear weather, wind S. W., up masts and yards. Lat. at noon-ohs. 29 28., long. chronom, 62 35 .-

Colonial.

At a general quarterly meeting of the St. George's Society,

application of the charities afforded by the society, in the manner calculated to be most serviceable to the objects of it: also fellows and 200 wounded. ner calculated to be most serviceable to the objects of it; also to express their sincere wishes that he may derive happiness of the control and prosperity from whatever position or pursuit his future inclinations or fortune may lead him to adopt.

It was then moved by Mr. Barber, seconded by Mr. R. B.

Denison and resolved,—That a copy of the foregoing resolu-tion, authenticated by the signature of the president, and the seal of the society, be communicated to Mr. W. Rowsell.

In recording the foregoing particulars, we cannot pass by the occasion without bearing our humble testimony to the untir-ing zeal and attention which distinguished Mr. Rowsell's discharge of the onerous duty he has so long sustained as secretary to St. George's Society; and we are glad to notice that his estimable services have been thus handsomely and justly that he purposes to establish a Canadian agency in London, we heartily hope his success in this particular may be, and will be,

as secretary, when the following resolutions were carried una-

To A. Gracie, Chairman, &c.

Sir,—Your letter to me in behalf of the passengers by the Great Western Steam-ship, under my command, I feel as a very great compliment to my ship, officers and self, and in reply I beg to tender most gratefully our best thanks and warmest re
at a 11 o'clock A.M., on the 13th inst., (the Anniversary of the Battle of Queenston), for the purpose of taking some steps towards urging to their duty the Committee for rebuilding the Monument to the memory of the late General Sir Iaac Brock, and in reply I lor with 7,000 men, most of them well drilled, would arrive on about the 20th September. An advanced guard had encountered Mexican troops; and it is supposed that Monterey

That we, the inhabitants of Queenston, are very much mortified and annoyed by the daily remarks made by strangers, and our neighbours the Americans, that the Canadians have neither our neighbours the Americans, that the Canadians have neither mory of so galant at more more than the fellow soldiers, as he was admired by his enemies.

Moved by Mr. James Gowanlock and seconded by Mr. Chub-

sted to insert the above resolutions in his next paper. be requested to insert the above resolutions in his next paper.

Moved by Mr. Foster and seconded Mr. Wm. Brown, That
this meeting do now adjourn to the 13th day of October inst.,
at the hour of 11 o'clock, A.M.

By order of the Chairman,

(Signed), WM. H. DEE, Sec'y.

We regret to learn that many instances have been observed in this district of rot amongst the potatoes, but we hope the evil is not so general as reports would induce us to believe.—

COLONEL GUGY. - We copied a paragraph from the Quebec Mercury in our Saturday's paper, which gave as an on dit that Colonel Gugy was to be appointed Police Magistrate at Quebec vice Mr. McCord. We have since ascertained that the report is correct and that the office has been offered to Col. Gugy, and declined by him. This no one can be surprised at, for the salary is only £300 per annum, and no one can for a moment pretend that the office of Police Magistrate is equivalent in social position to that of Adjutant General of Militia. If the offer was intended to be a compensation for the loss of his for-mer office, it is a sort of offer we do not understand, for in no one shape can it be considered as an equivalent, which was the least that could be expected. In another point of view, the offer as coming from the present ministry is absurd. Colonel Gugy was removed from his former office on the ground of his great unpopularity with a certain portion of the people; and yet two months after we see an offer made him of another office,

of the collection recently made in this city by Irishmen and the friends of Irishmen :- "Dublin, 13th August, 1846.

"We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

(Signed) "D. LATOUCHE, & Co. (Signed)
"Rev. Dr. McCanl," &c. &c.

Bank of Ireland, with a benevolence that commands respect, have ordered the full amount drawn for, to be placed to the credit of the Trustees, without any banking deduction YERNORS OF THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OR STATES. whatever .- British Canadian.

force, has embraced opinions exactly opposed to his former notions, and carries his ideas of passive endurance to a fanatical extreme. He has published "Two Orations against taking away human life under any circumstances, and an Explanation and Defence of the misrepresented doctrine of Non-resistance."

Lord Metcalfe died at Malshanger House, near Basingstoke, aged 62. The peerage expires with him; the baronetcy descends to his brother now in India; the bulk of his fortune is bequeathed to Mr. James Metcalfe, and Capt. J. S. Brownrigge his executor to the will. Sir A. Napier MacNab will leave England for Canada in the Packet of the 19th inst., or at furthest in the succeeding one of the 14th November. A gentlethest in the succeeding one of the 14th November. A gentle- the most absolute liberty to elect those who merit their confiman and his wife, whilst driving in a carriage, were assailed by dence. Montreal. The gentleman was twice fired at, but received no injury; and succour arrived before the plunderers were able to to Toronto. Messrs. Livingston & Wells, of New York, bave made a proposal to build the line from Toronto, via Hamilton and St. Catharines, to the Niagara river, and to cross the river between Queenston and Niagara Falls, so as to connect with a obtain all the booty they demanded. It has been decided to continue the communication by electric telegraph from Buffalo fence by a fine of from one to five hundred dollars, whatever continuation of the telegraphic line to extend from Buffalo or Lockport to the south side of the river, for £3,500, currency, (or 14,000 dollars.) St. John's, Newfoundland, has been sub lasted three days, and has done an immense amount of damage.

The American Secretary of State is negociating with the banks for a loan of 300,000 dollars at 5 percent. The banks want 6. The Encenia of King's College, Windsor, (N. S.) was celebrated on Tuesday, the 22nd ult. The Lieut. Governor and the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia were present. We hope to publish the particulars in our next. Several congratulatory addresses have been presented to Sir John Harvey. The Archadeacon of Nova Scotia, the Ven. Dr. Willis, has completed a Visitation of the South-Western shore of that Province: a new Church has been consecrated at Walton in that Diocese: new Church has been consecrated at Wal jected to another and a serious disaster, by a gale of wind which largeness of the number being occasioned, it is supposed, by the present embarrassments in business: the Criminal Calendar was light. The British Whig says, "It happens, unfortunately for a good Fall trade, that the water in the Ottawa River is so low a good Fall trade, that the water in the Ottawa River is so low in several places, as greatly to retard the ascension of the barges, and the St. Lawrence can only be partially used in consequence of the want of power to ascend the minor rapids."—The second engineer (Joseph Burges) on board the London was killed by a engineer (Joseph Burges) on board the London was killed by a tengineer (Joseph Burges) on tengineer (Joseph Burges) on board the London was killed by a tengineer (Joseph Burges) on tengineer Mary Ann, wife of Ezra J. Bevin, aged 15 years, died lately

We are indebted to an Extra issued from the office of the British Colonist, for the following important, though not surprising, intelligence :-BATTLE AT MONTEREY.

From the Buffalo Courier and Pilot, October 13. New York, October 12, 10 A.M.

To the Editors of the Courier and Pilot, Buffalo. By an arrival at Baltimore, on Sunday, we learn that the expected conflict between the American and Mexican forces, expected conflict between the American lorces, before Monterey, commenced on the 21st September, and ended on the 23rd. General Taylor, with 6,000 men, arrived be-At a general quarterly meeting of the St. George's Society, held at the Society's Rooms, on Wednesday evening last, a letter was read from Mr. W. Rowsell, tendering his resignation of the office of secretary, in consequence of being about to return to England for future permanent residence. Wherelief, and so desperate was the resistance, that the battle conti-It was moved by Mr. J. D. Ridout, seconded by Mr. Barber, and resolved—That this society, in accepting the resignation of their secretary, Mr. W. Rowsell, desire to record their thanks to him for his assiduous attention, during his period of the Mexican army numbered 11,000; the Americans 6. The Mexican army numbered 11,000; the Americans 6. Rev. J. M'CAUL, LL.D......... Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. office, to their interests generally, and especially for the pains pudia sent a flag of truce to General Taylor, offering to surhe has been known to take upon several occasions of uncommon distress, to ascertain by personal visits and observation the extent of assistance required; and, in such cases, to direct request, but finally agreed to the terms. The only Rev. J. BEAVEN, D.D. Divinity. alloy to the gallant exploit of our army is the loss of 300 brave

Capt. Field; Lieuts. Irwin, Haslitt, Haskins and Woods, all of the regular army. Also, Capt. Williams, of the corps of Topographical Engineers. Lieut. Terrett, supposed killed.

Thursday, October 12.

Thursday, October 22nd, is appointed for admission to Thursday, WOUNDED .- Maj. Sear and Lieut. Graham, severely. Capts. Degrees, and for Matriculation of Students.

Gillespie, of the Texan Rangers.

The Mexican loss is unknown, but supposed to be less than King's College, Toronto,

that of the Americans, owing to the cover of their fortifications, which were very strong. General Taylor had his horse wounded, but was himself undurt. At the first fire, be had a narrow es, but was hinself that the enemy's balls. General Taylor now bolds his head quarters in Monterey. By agreement with the Mexican commander, armistice has been declared to continue in force eight weeks.

What follows was in type before the arrival of the above.

What follows was in type before the arrival of the above. From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

ntly defending our country.

Moved by Mr. Wynn and seconded by Mr. Wm. Duff, That

countered Mexican troops; and it is supposed that Monterey will be defended by a large force, well fortified and commanded It is to Divine Providence alone that we are indebted for our safety, for during my long experience at sea I never wit-

It was an anxious hour. My eye wandered over the different groups in the saloon, resting one while on a father passing from one to another of his family, and cheering with a kind word an interesting group of daughters; then on a young wife.

Monument, and that this meeting do request a very general attendance on that day to express their opinions freely on the subject, and to pass such resolutions as may tend toward the have weathered it.

I am more than pleased at the step your committee have

our neignbours the Americans, that the Canada to the me-enterprise, energy or liberality to re-erect something to the me-mory of so gallant an officer who was as universally beloved by reported that on the 4th instant, about 40 miles beyond Cerralvo they discovered a body of Mexicans, forming the advanced buck, That Mr. Simpson, the Editor of the Niagara Chronicle, upon them, and were pursued until they fell back on a la force, which was discovered to be from 800 to 1000 strong.

It was the general impression that it was intended to attack Gen. Worth before reinforcements could arrive, and Captain Murray thinks that a battle is being fought at Cerralvo to the 8th. Capt. Murray met Gen. Taylor with a part of his force, some distance in advance of the main body, and within thirty-five miles of Ceralvo, on a forced march to his relief.

The article given below is translated by the New York Commercial Advertiser from the Diario del Gabierno, a Mexican paper, in which is announced the arrival of Santa Anna; it also contains a proclamation addressed to the Governors of depart- Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton

(From the Diario del Gabierno.)

Mexico, 19th August.

Lingraved District Maps.

&c. Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry nearly
Viva la Republica! At twelve o'clock last night, or a little after, the roar of artillery and a running fire of musketry in the citadel and cantonments, rockets ascending from all sides, Creek, Pott. Town. Village, Post Office, Church, &c., in each drums beating and bands playing, with the vivas and acclanma-tions which resounded from all parts, joyfully disturbed the repose of the population; extraordinary, too, by reason of the advanced hour of the night in which was celebrated an event so important in all its consequences to the country. Such is the Country, upon a scale of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to one inch—considerably the arrival of the illustrious and worthy Antonio Lopez de larger than Bouchette's, and embracing more information than Santa Anna at the port of Vera Cruz, at one o'clock on Sunday, the 16th inst., according to letters official and private which we have pleasure to publish.

The nation has been saved. The arrival of Gen. Santa Anna

yet two months after we see an offer made him of another office, in which he would have ten times more opportunity of making himself unpopular. We can only conceive that the offer was made with the certainty that it would be refused, and in our opinion it is a "dodge" very easily seen through.—Montreal courier.

The Chairman of the Irish Relief Fund, the Rev. Dr. McCaul, has received the following communication from Messrs. Latouche, & Co., Bankers, Dublin; to whom a 'bill for £300. Latouche about the first payment on account of the collection recently made in this city by Irishmen and rors and the unworthy treatment of a captive in '36-he who, wishing to impede another outrage of French troops to our national flag, had the misfortune to lose a leg-he who, invoked in Bank of Ireland, for account of 'Trustees of Poor Relief
Fund, agreeable to their order of this day.

"We are, Sir, your obedient Servants,

"We are, Sir, your obedient Se the latter the aid which the former requires, and put the army in the condition necessary to contend against our enemies. We are happy to learn from a number of the Dublin Eve-ing Post (Sept. 17), which has just reached us, that the Bank We rejoice with the country at this happy obtained by the respective the Bank of Ireland has munificently cashed, free of discount, all the Bills of Exchange, by means of which the moneys contributed to the Irish Poor Relief Fand have been remitted from different parts of the world; and although most of these Bills were drawn at six months after sight, yet the Directors of the good intentions toward the republic with which we know

The general in chief of the liberating army and acting Ex-SUMMARY.—The Chartist Cooper, formerly an active instigator of popular outbreaks and a vehement advocate of physical force, has embraced opinions exactly opposed to his former notions and covering his ideas exactly opposed to his former notions and covering his ideas exactly opposed to his former notions and covering his ideas exactly opposed to his former notions and covering his ideas exactly opposed to his former notions.

His Excellency flatters himself that this order will be surely

Mexico, Aug. 12, 1846.

There is no news of the arrival of the Great

Rev. J. BEAVEN, D.D..... Ethics, Metaphysics, Biblical Literature. .. Chemistry. Mathematic Natural Philosophy. The Fee for all the subjects appointed for each Term,

is £4 per Term. Faculty of Medicine. J. KING, M.D. Theory and Practice of Medi-

W. BEAUMONT, F.R.C.S., Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery. Materia Medica & Pharmacy. W. B. NICOL, Esq...... Materia Medica & P. H. Sullivan, M.R.C.S., Eng, Practical Anatomy. The Fee for each is £3 10s. per Course of Six Months, or

£5 10s. Perpetual. H. H. CROFT, Esq...... Practical Chemistry.
L. O'BRIEN, M.D. Medical Jurisprudence. The Fee for each is £2 10s., per Course of Three Months, or £4 Perpetual.

J. KING, M.D....

The Fee for each is £1 per Term. Faculty of Divinity.

J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, Esq. ... Hebrew. The Fee for each is £2 per Term.

The Courses on the above subjects are to be commenced on

Application relative to admission ad eundem, or incorpora Rossett slightly—the latter with leg off. Genl. Butler, of the volunteers, wounded in the leg. Mortally wounded Capt.

Application relative to admission ad eundem, or incorporation, should be made to either of the Proctors, Rev. Dr. Beaven, or H. H. Croft, Esq., on or before October 16. H. BOYS, M.D., Registrar.

October 1, 1846.

EDUCATION.

tual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness.
That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is From the Army.—We publish this morning, important BROCK'S MONUMENT:—A meeting took place at Mr. Wynn's Hotel, Queenston, on the 3d inst., when Col. Robert Hamilton was called to the chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Dee acted Took place at Mr. We will be seen the same of the morning important thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any news from two divisions of the Army of Invasion. Gen. Kearney's Command, it seems, took formal possession of Santa Fe thankful and Mr. Wm. H. Dee acted Took place at Mr. The content of Santa Fe thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any news from two divisions of the Army of Invasion. Gen. Kearney's Command, it seems, took formal possession of Santa Fe thankful and Mr. Wm. H. Dee acted Took place at Mr. The content of Santa Fe thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any news from two divisions of the Army of Invasion. Gen. Kearney's Command, it seems, took formal possession of Santa Fe thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any news from two divisions of the Army of Invasion. Gen. Kearney's Command, it seems, took formal possession of Santa Fe thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any news from two divisions of the Army of Invasion. Gen. Kearney's Command, it seems, took formal possession of Santa Fe thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any news from two divisions of the Army of Invasion. Gen. Kearney's Command, it seems, took formal possession of Santa Fe thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any news from two divisions of the Army of Invasion. Gen. Kearney's Command, it seems, took formal possession of Santa Fe thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any news from two divisions of the Army of Invasion. Gen. Kearney of Invasio a difficult country, but without opposition. He had previously taken possession of the Mexican villages on his route, and was in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the charac-Moved by Mr. Cooper and seconded by Mr. Stayner, That a Public Meeting will take place at Mr. Joseph Wynn's Hotel, at a 11 o'clock A M., on the 13th inst., (the Anniversary of the The division under General Taylor on the Rio Grande. encounters more obstacles in its march of conquest. It will be seen that a battle was expected at Monterey, where Gen. Tay.

Rev. T. B. Fuller, Thorold,

Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN, Niagara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph, WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer.

Thorold, August, 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

SHELF HARDWARE, they hold on hand, English, Swedes, and Banks's Iron; Sanderson's Steel; Cut and Wrought Nails; Shot; Sheet Lead; Lead Pipe; Spades; Shovels; Frying Pans, and Irons; Fenders; Fire Grates; Fire Irons; Files; Saws; Edge Tools, and CUTLERY.

LIKEWISE: Parlour and Cooking Stoves; Camp Ovens, Bellied Pots; Pot Ash Coolers, and other Hollow Ware.

WHICH, WITH 100 boxes Felling Axes, 500 boxes Glass, 7 × 9 and 12 × 18, 100 bundles Wire;

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

WEST, in Districts, shewing every Lot, Farm, River, 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 (about 2 by 3 feet), forming a Register of all Improve 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 Districts, will follow in succession, one every two months.— Price to Subscribers, 10s. each plate, who will receive Proof Subscribers' names will be received by the En-Broad Street, Bank of England, London), and at the Office of

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846. JUST PUBLISHED,

(Illustrated with numerous Wood Engravings,) RECREATIONS OF A LONG VACATION:

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. MR. P. MARCH

DESPECTFULLY announces that he has entered into arrangements for publishing immediately A Splendid Mezzotinto Engraving

OF THE REV. DR. M'CAUL,

Vice President of King's College, Toronto, From the Painting executed for the Principal and Masters Upper Canada College, (to whom the Engraving is, by permission, respectfully dedicated,) and which has been pronounced etent judges to be an excellent likeness of the Revernd 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

Sireet, and also at the Publishers'.

Just Received from England, LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth. And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now for the first time published; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND

Price 6s. 3d. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. July 13, 1846.

MAP OF THE London, Talbot, and Brock Districts. THE Subscribers have in preparation a large Lithographed MAP of the above Districts, in which every separate Lot is shown, with the Roads, Streams, &c., &c., on the same scale (200 chains to the inch) as the Maps of the Home, Gore, Wellington, and Niagara Districts, already published. It is now being transferred to the stone, and will be ready for deliv-

ery about the 21st instant.

The price will be 10s. in sheets, or 20s. mounted on Rollers Parties desirous of procuring copies, are requested to send their orders (post-paid) immediately, as the number of Impressions printed will be regulated by the orders received.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. September 4, 2846. 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 conantly on hand for Sale or Commission a Superior Assortment of EGYPTIAN, ITALIAN, and AMERICAN MARBLES, Consign 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.

OILS.

110, Front Street, New York, HAVE constantly on hand, from their Hubson Oil FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale,

and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

DANCING.

his Classes, for the above accomplishment, on Wednesday, 14th instant, when he hopes to meet with a continuance of that patronage with which they have honoured him hitherto, and for Suther which he offers his grateful acknowledgments. Brantford, Oct. 1, 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, Liverpool, and Glasgow, a very extensive stock of seasonable DRY GOODS. His Stock this Fall, having been selected in the hest BRITISH daughter of Benjamin Tremain, Esq., of Quebec.

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. P. PATERSON.

No. 24, King Street East, Toronto.

EDUCATION. GENTLEMAN AND LADY, who have had long

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, who have had long experience in Teaching, are desirous of obtaining a situation either as Teachers of a School, or as PRIVATE INSTRUCTORS. The Gentleman is qualified to teach Classics, Mathematics, together with a thorough English and Mercantile Education. He obtained the highest honours from his College. The Lady is competent to teach Music, French, and Drawing, in addition to the usual branches of an English Education.

Testimonials will be forwarded by addressing N. E., Post Office, Kingston.

473-6m Kingston, Sept. 1, 1846.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, September 22, 1846.

NOTICE. To Claimants for Rebellion Losses in Upper Canada.

THE RECEIVER-GENERAL has made such arran ments for the payment of these claims, as will enable him, as the Second day of January next, to pay the claims in As the aggregate of the allowed claims exceeds the Parliamentary Grant of £40,000 by £3,463 3s. 9d., there will be proportionate deduction from the amount of each claim.

* .* All the papers in Upper Canada, published in such Districts as suffered loss, are requested to insert the above N THOMAS WHEELER.

WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

No. 6, King Street East, Toronto, R Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates,

** Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Wanted SITUATION AS OUT-DOOR SERVANT, by a Married man, who has been Parish Clerk for the last 3 years in Ireland, during which time he was employed by the

Rector in a similar situation to the one he now desires.

He is competent to take the management of a S nall Farm. Apply, if by post pre-paid, to THOS. O'NEIL, care of Mr. CHAMPION, at The Church Office.

Toronto, Oct. 1, 1846. 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

We 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, Sept. 3, 1846. BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY. YORK STREET. NR. 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 unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions. MR. Lescombe 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. EDUCATION.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMES, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:

Those Kunnaganger Eso, of Kingston.

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cohourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

son who may require them

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. WANTED, CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be pashified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a

Classical and General Education.

King
Address, post-paid, string qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal. July 14, 1846.

> QUEEN STREET. EAST GWILLIMBURY.

NR. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cam-bridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Pupils, to whose Education his time will be exclusively devoted. For terms and reference apply to Messrs. Rowsell or

Scobie, Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid.

August 6, 1846.

472 13

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBERT OF TRINITY CHURCH, GALT, will be prepared to receive, on the 1st of October next, Four Pupils as Boarders, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family. M. Boomer's course of instruction comprises the Classics and Science required for entrance in the University, with the several branches of an English education, qualifying for any

rolession or Mercanille pursuit.
For terms apply to the Rev. M. Boomer, Parsonage, Galt. Galt. August 12, 1846.

Upper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN ON THE 30TH SEPTEMBER. TERMS: Day Scholars.

Preparatory Form...... £6 0 0 per annum 9 0 0 College Forms Boarders. Optional Branches .- (Extra.) Hebrew or German £1 5 0 per quarter

Hebrew and Gorman 2 0 0

Ornamental Drawing 1 0 0 Ornamental Drawing.

J. P. DE LA HAYE. COLLECTOR pro tem. Toronto, Sept. 3, 1846. The Herald, Patriot, Colonist, Canadian, Cobourg Star, Kingston News. Hamilton Gazette, The Monarch, and Chatham

Gleaner, will please give 8 insertions, and send in their accounts DAILY GOVERNESS. A LADY would be glad to meet with an engagement as DAILY GOVERNESS, in this city.

Apply at the Office of this paper, In this city, on Tuesday morning, the 29th ult., Mrs. Joseph BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. Dixon, Albert street, of a son.
In the township of Trafalgar, on the eleventh ult., Mrs. Jo-

nathan Petrit, of twin daughters. Werks, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale and Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on In Montreal, on Wednesday, the 30th ult., Mrs. George A.

MARRIED. On the 28th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Gunning, Rector of MR. MACINDOE respectfully announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, that he will RE-OPEN rah Jane, second daughter of Captain Brennann of Brandon-

Miller, of a son.

burgh.
On Wednesday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Usher
Sutherland Griffin, Esq., to Miss Martha W. Leonard, eldest
daughter of Mrs. Leonard, all of Brantford.
On the Sih instant, at St. Paul's Church, Chatham, by the
Rav. W. H. Hobson, Rector, Stephen Jenner, only son of
Edward Davies, Esq., of Ashton under-Line, England, to
Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Barclay, Esq., of the former

At the Cathedral, Quebec, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, on Tuesday the 22d inst., the Hon. Edward Palmer, M.P., Member of H. M. Executive Council, of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, to Isabella Phobe, third

DIED. disposed

On the 11th instant, Thomas McCausland, youngest child
of T. S. Short, Esq., aged 5 weeks.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. John Wray, who has been
Clerk of the Church in this Town, (Niagara) for more than 50

At Niagara, on the same day, very suddenly of Apoplexy,

Mrs. Janet Irving aged 73 years.
On Sturday evening at his residence in Dorchester street,
St. Antoine Road, Montreal, the Hon. Henry Graham, formerof Perth, C.W., and a member of the late Legislative Council of Upper Canada, aged 52 years.
On Sunday the 20th ult., at Blythe, in the Township of Fenelon, aged 77, Mrs. Currer, sister of the late Mrs Langton, on the same place.

LETTERS received to Thursday, October 15:

476-7 J. M. Kerr, Esq., rem. ; A. Davidson, Esq. : Mrs. Nichol.

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A VILLAGE STORY. (From "Records of a good man's life," by the Rev. C. B. he added; "and now that I have told you this:"—

Tayler, M. A.)

"You will confess to God, and ask pardon," said [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

hood, and the existence of a desperate gang was known. ways. But again I ask you—have you told me the A few days after, a reward of some hundred pounds worst? are you in a gang with others?" "I am in no was offered by the county to any one who would bring gang—I don't know what you mean!"—"and Susan," the party of robbers to justice. Martha Firman knew continued Martha, "my Susan does she know of your that it was in her power to claim the reward, but the keeping bad company, and of your bad ways?" "She mere thought of money obtained at such a price was knows little, but she fears a great deal, and she has sickening to her. Still she might not have hesitated spoken to me more than once, and warned me in her to make a disclosure of all she had witnessed in the sweet mild way." Martha sighed deeply and then she porch of Milford church, refusing at the same time stopped, and turning to George, (the night was not

the hours of work were over in the village. She soon should bring me?" "He did said George, "and I the hours of work were over in the village. She soon followed him into the cottage, and up stairs, into the wondered he should tell me about the path to my own kinds made and repaired to order. sick man's room; she walked up to the window, which was open, and taking her station there, she and have every thing done in his way. He said, 'If turned and looked calmly and gravely at the two men. you follow my advice, you will take my aunt through They had evidently expected no visitor. Willis was the lane and the farm-yard. She prefers that way, sitting up in bed intently occupied in shewing her and you will have her as cross as may be, if you take nephew how to make, what Martha saw instantly, was a gin for taking game. An air-gun was lying on Martha, in a faint voice, "and there is no wind tothe bed, and in a corner of the room, with a ballad on the chair before her, and a pheasant, which she was quietly picking for her husband's supper, sat Mrs. Willis, alternately looking over the ballad before her, and giving an eye to the pheasant. "I am come," said Martha, looking Willis in the face, "as a friend. James Baker, and his telling you that he wished you I shau't mince matters, but tell you at once, and in a to take this path?" "Why should you fear anyplain, downright way, what I'm come for. I am not thing?" he replied, for he felt her hand shaking on his the least afraid," she said, for she saw that Willis's arm. "You don't know all -you don't know what cause eyes, which were always very winking and restless in I have to fear," she said in a low voice, but soon after, their glances, fell on the gun. "I am come without she added, "George, I was foolish to shake as I did fear; one scream of mine would call John Mason, the just now, and to be so fearful.-Run on as fast as you constable over the way, and Dick Truman, next door, can to Susan; if she is really ill, and perhaps she is, and a whole posse of neighbours, to my help. Recoward, and could master you, and your wife too, and with you, and leave them at your father's; and then perhaps Mister James also, if he was to meddle with come back into this path where we now are, with your me .- I thought it best to be resolute," she said, "not him," and as Martha spoke, for I had part of this from that I could have touched a hair of Jem's head to hurt her own lips, the tears streamed down her brown and frighten her if she sees me, and has not sent for cheeks. "I'm not afraid of you, or any man or men me; besides, in that case, I would not have any of us cheeks. "I'm not afraid of you, or any man or men less besides, in that case, I would not have any of us Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bankfound at the lone lodge to-night." "But all this is ruptey, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of cheeks. "I'm not aired of you, or any more than the lone lodge to-night." "But all the standard of you, or any more than the lone lodge to-night." "But all the standard of you, or any more than the lone lodge to-night." "But all the standard of you, or any more than the lone lodge to-night." "But all the standard of you, or any more than the lone lodge to-night." "But all the standard of you, or any more than the lone lodge to-night." "But all the standard of you, or any more than the standard of your the a few nights ago I was in the porch in Milford church about," she said sharply, "I know what I fear: go at during the storm, and I found out that you, both of once, if you love your wife; I can take care of myself." you and some others, I knew you all, were robbers George obeyed her. also, part of the gang that has been for the last few don't know that any of you saw me quit the porch." and nearly a mile further. She stood still and listen Here Willis made an exclamation that betrayed him, ed. The air was perfectly still, and the same grey swear to any, and all of you; and here I now am, ready to promise, that if you will, with God's help, leave off your bad practices, and break up your gang, and try and get your bread in an honest way, nothing

what I saw or heard." ner that was meant to look frank: "My good Mrs. placed. Martha did not besitate a moment. She hold your tongue: and as you are like me, Mrs. Firlittle comforts-many a bit of game-'

hence, Satan! Don't pretend to misunderstand and along with us." "Not always: but to-night I am these parts, and a black account you will have to give an old head among you, boys !-Here's a comfortable or do you not? that's what I came to ask."—The the hay to sit upon, and resting his back against the promise was made.

One evening Martha having waited some time for "Two of you must go straight towards the lodge, her nephew to return home, was raking out her fire, and two must go back, and take the turning, and and going to bed, when a quick knocking sounded on cross the downs to the lodge, and you may meet them the door. She opened it immediately, and George there, and let my friend James and another stay with Woodman came in, He had been running, and was me." "And leave the young woman?" cried a breathless, and he said, "I'm so sorry to disturb you, voice, which Martha knew to be the voice of her ne-Mrs. Firman, but my poor wife is monstrous bad to- phew. "Leave her," he said, in a careless tone. night—taken with such a faintness and a trembling "Tie her hand and foot, if you choose. I'll go and like, and I am afraid she may be put to bed before see about her afterwards; but don't let the other two any one can get to her. There is no body at home slip." "And now," said Willis, "let us consider how but my little sister Jane, and so I promised to come the thing may be best hid. One tongue must be sifor you; indeed, she has often told me you were so lenced to-night, or 'tis all over with us. We have no good as to say, that should she be taken bad, you time to lose, eh, James!—Do as I tell you; the others would come to her at any hour of the night." "Of will give you a helping hand when they come back. I course I would," replied Martha, putting on her bon- wish I could handle a mattock or a spade, I would net and shawl as she spoke; and in a few minutes soon show you. Get the water out of part of that they were on their way to the lodge in the wood. The pool-you said you found it shallow near the barnpath was narrow through the fields, and they walked some of the clay will do it, with a few stones, and here quickly forward, one after the other. Martha asked and there a bit of hay-don't forget to slope the one or two questions, to which the replies of George ground, and then set to work and dig as deep as you were short and vague, and she thought he had not can." There was a silence of perhaps a quarter of clearly understood what she said. At length, they an hour, broken only by the sound of the pickaxe and entered a lane which wound up the side of a steep spade, which were in the hands of the two men. hill, and here George offered his arm to Martha, and they began to converse. "And how was she taken, George?" said his companion, "and what hour? "I really cannot exactly say." "Cannot exactly say!" replied Martha, "and yet you tell me you come from her!" George did not like to own that he had not been at home since he left off work, but had been sitting with a set of very bad and idle fellows over their cups at the alehouse. "To tell you the truth," he said, at last, with some hesitation, "I have not seen Susan of Cansince the morning, when she was pretty well; but my little sister it seems met your nephew, James Baker, as she was on her way to you (this is what James tells me), and he sent Jane back at once to her sister, and very good-naturedly he came to me himself-nay, he would have gone on to you with the message, only he had an engagement just at that time, and he said that I should be sure to find you at home, and ready to go with me to the lodge." Martha was silent for a short time; then clasped George's arm tightly, and said, "George, I don't know what to make of this, I don't think Susan is ill-are you telling the truth?" "I am, indeed," he answered very simply, "for what I know to the contrary. You have been the kindest of friends, Mrs. Firman, to my wife and me, and I would not deceive you on any account. I'll own to you, I'm not so steady as I was. I have got into bad

company, and I have had something to do with the

poachers in our woods and elsewhere. I feel that I

enough, but is there worse to tell?" "No, not worse," You will confess to God, and ask pardon," said Martha, "and I will help you to pay back all the corn to man. George, I tremble for you if you do not ask There had been many robberies in the neighbour- God's help, and stop at once. You are in slippery any reward, but one circumstance sealed up her lips. dark, but dull and grey and cloudy,) she said, "Listen! Martha knew not whether she had been discovered surely I hear voices, George!" and then, after a Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal or not as she left the churchyard; but she had so firm pause, in which they both listened, she said, "They terms. a trust in God, and so much personal courage, that are on the opposite hill behind us, and that's the reaafter laying all her perplexities before the only wise son I hear them so plainly. They are not so near as God, our Saviour she determined to make the best I thought; they have the meadow in the bottom, and use of her own good sense. After some consideration, the copse to cross before they come into this lane; and WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, it occurred to her that she ought to have seen before now, one word more: George!" she said, as they the only wise and right way of acting. She saw her again went forward, and she spoke almost in a whisper, nephew go as usual that evening to Willis, soon after "Did James Baker say anything about the path you house; but he is always fond of laying down the law, her straight across the downs with the wind in her face." "I had rather go over the downs," said George, "and there are persons behind us whom you seem to fear." "I do fear them," she whispered. most approved style, and on moderate terms. "My heart misgives me about those voices, and about come back to meet me. If she is not, and we have been told a lie, take her and your sister that instant Subscriber. like, and see after me. —Go now, for Susan is of the Cloth.

All this Martha had said in a whisper, or an underyears about these parts. I might have gone to the tone, and she walked at a brisk rate. She now went magistrate the next morning, (for I got safe home) and on even faster, till she reached the farm-yard just given in the names of you all, and had every one of spoken of. It was merely a barn and some hay-stacks, you taken up, and claimed the reward that is offered and stood far away from any house; the lodge where for you, or I might have kept my secret safe, for I George Woodman lived being the nearest habitation,

though he checked himself immediately. "You need dusky light prevailed. Again she heard voices and not check yourself," said Martha; "you saw me, did even footsteps sounding on the dry clay of the lane. you? Well, it matters not; there I was, and could Scarcely knowing why, she looked around her, determined, if possible, to find some hiding-place. She hurried to the hay-stacks, thinking she might stand unobserved in the dark shadow close under one of them, but when she reached it, and stood in the shashall ever force me to say a word to any creature of dow, and saw everything so plainly, she felt that she might be discovered there, and crept quietly round to During the time that Martha was speaking, her sphew looked very fierce and gloomy, and Mrs. Wilhepnew looked very nerce and gloomy, and Mrs. Willis seemed very uncomfortable; but Willis composed which had been cut away. A sort of little platform was BARRÍSTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, his face, and said, in a demure voice, yet with a man-Firman, I see 'tis useless to have any concealments climbed up the ladder to this little platform, and from you, or as you say, to mince matters: and we then drew the ladder up after her. Then quickly, might make it worth your while, my good friend, to and without any noise, she managed to hide herself and man, not so young as you once were, there are many quicker than I thought," were the first words Martha distinguished, as the persons whose voices she had "I had no patience to hear the old villain speak," heard, entered the farm-yard. "It's owing to you, said Martha; "I could not help crying out, Get thee you palsied fool! You must always force yourself wheedle me, you old villain," she cried out; "You it wanted," said Willis, puffing and speaking with diffiis who have been the ruin of half the young men in culty; "'tis but a little way to-night, and you want after death, unless you pray God to change your heart. place," he said; "I shall sit down here; and he sea-But answer me at once, both of you—Do you promise? ted himself under the hay-stack, pulling out some of stack. "Well! what is to be done, since we have missed them?" "Let me see," continued Willis.

Advertisements.

(To be continued.)

Six lines and under, 2s. d. first insertion, and 74d. each subsequen insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province f Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova-Scotia an Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Bi Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. ALSO,

BLANK DEEDS, MORTGAGES, & MEMORIALS, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.



CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846. have been led step by step into what is wrong, and they are still leading me, for I am very weak."

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all

"George," said Martha again, "is there nothing else persons who have received Locations of Land in Western to tell me? Have you nothing worse than this to Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties to tell me? Have you nothing worse than this to located previous to that date, whose locations are not included asy of yourself?" "I have said he; I sold a sack of corn, that father sent me down from the granaries for 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal the pheasants only yesterday, to your nephew, who found that I was out of money, and over-persuaded within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by me." "And is that all?" still inquired Martha. "Is it not bad enough?" he answered "Yes, it is bad month, until the 1st March, 1848.

VAN NORMAN'S STOVES. JOHN HARRINGTON,

Hardware Merchant,

BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, an sive assortment of the celebrated "Van Norman Stoves," which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms.-

JOHN HARRINGTON. Toronto, July 23d, 1846 IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE,

King Street, Toronto. THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the Manufactories in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampon, Cauon, &c. &c., a large assortment of Shelf and Heav

JOHN HARRINGTON. Toronto, July 23d, 1846. 470-3m

W. MORRISON,

SILVER SMITH, &c. NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches,

469-tf Toronto, July 15, 1846. RICHARD SCORE,

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, EEPS constantly on band a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the

Toronto, July 1st, 1845. Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

Wm. GRIEVE.

Cobourg, June 16, 1846. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an

CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

MR. NANTON, OF LINCOLN'S INN, LONDON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

CHANCERY DRAFTSMAN, CONVEYANCER AND SPECIAL PLEADER. CHAMBERS AT MR. STERLING'S. No. 51, KING STREET EAST. RESIDENCE:-CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Aug. 22, 1846. D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC,

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

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, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

THE BE. SE BO A BUTTE ON TE. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

ENGLAND, REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET,
At home forcen sultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

KING STREET, COBOURG. J. W. BRREBGINT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

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> A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-tf LAND SCRIP

FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent,

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf 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,.

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

KING STREET, TORONTO.

NOTICE IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be Trustee of ECPHRASIE BARBIER; and that he sales will be 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 their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED, DIOCESAN PRESS,

FORM OF PRAYER AND CEREMONIES USED AT THE Consecration of Churches and Church-Yards, IN THE

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Price-2d. each; by Post, pre-paid, six for 1s. 3d., 15 for Toronto, August 20, 1846.

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Four Acres of superior Land, Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed for between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land. A LEASE would, at the same time, be given for about

300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-one ears, 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 Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, might be had at a

very reasonable valuation, and time given for payment of one-half the amount of purchase. August 13, 1846.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: Con. Acres. District. W. 1 17, W. 1 27 den East .. Broken lots 39 & 40 Midland Camden East Niagara Cayuga

5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South do.
Corpwall
Cramahe
Dawn
Essa
Fredericksburgh E. half 14 Part N. half 20 13 6, 6, 7 & 12, Block No 14 & 15, " " 16 11, " " 17 3 & 4, " " 35 18, 22, 24 & 34 ...

18, 22, 24 & 34 ... 23 28 } front \(\frac{1}{2} \) 33 \\
12, 17, 18 & 34 ... W.\(\frac{1}{2} \) 19 ... 15, & E.\(\frac{1}{2} \) 25 ... N. half 30 ... S. half 28 ... W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Part 24. (in lots E. half

North Crosby.
Nassagaweya
Notawassaga E. half ce Edward Picton [Town] 6, on Portland S South half 14

W. half 9, 11, 12, 13 & 1 Midland Richmond

Do. do. ...
Victoria Sidney
Prince Edward Sophiasburgh Western Sombra Niagara Stamford Control Fall. N. half 19

S. half 13

of postage, to

FRANCIS M. HILL Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned.

District. Township.* Lot. Con. Acres. 7 11 & 12 365 21 6 200 Part 25 14, 17, 22 14, 16 18, 20 7, 11 W. half 11 W. half 9 W. half 23

do. South Sherbrooke Woolwich Block No. 3. River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. "15, 7th " "
W. half 10, 4th " Mono, 100 " W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia,

Western District.

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con......Camden East 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

ALEX. CAMPBELL.
Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.
455-Farm for Sale.

and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

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 underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, 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.

JUST PUBLISHED. By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto,

AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, KING STREET, TORONTO, And also by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto; and Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, and Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, King Street, Cobourg,

A FAMILY LITURGY: Designed for the use of members of the Church of England Churchman's Companion ... in the Diocese of Toronto. Compiled and published with the sanction of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Each. Per Doz. To Subscribers,

Half Cloth

..... 0s. 10d. 8s. 0d. 7s. 0d.

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