CHURCH FOR THE SEAMEN OF THE PORT OF LONDON. Latin Counterfeiting the pure bright light of religious warmth and holiness. The first best test of piety, is humility:

now the pleasure of stating that the building is nearly completed, and will be ready for consecration early in the ensuing year. It is in the old English style, and reflects the highest credit out the architect, Mr. Roberts. The sense of sin, a dread of estrangement from within: a sense of sin, a dread of estrangement from within: a sense of sin, a dread of estrangement from the highest credit out the architect, Mr. Roberts. The draw the highest credit out the architect, Mr. Roberts. The draw the highest credit out the architect, Mr. Roberts. The draw the highest credit out the architect, Mr. Roberts. The draw the highest credit out the architect, Mr. Roberts. The draw the highest credit out the architect, Mr. Roberts. The draw the highest credit out the architect, Mr. Roberts. The draw the highest credit out the architect was and gentleness are the most satisfactory evidences of certain petty attacks which, in reference to a counterfeiting the pure bright light of religious warmth and devoted adherence to the human constitution and devoted adherence to the counterfeiting the pure bright light of religious warmth and devoted adherence to the numan constitution and devoted adherence to t seats, 800 in number, are all free, and as the Church is within a very short distance of the London and St. Katharine Docks, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Sailors' Home, and the locality in which a great number of the seamen reside, we trust this effort to provide religious instruction for this valuable class of men, through the medium of an Episcopal Church on shore, will be the means of effecting much good. Our sailors have a claim upon our Christian sympathy that has been too long overlooked. The cost of the Church, the purchase of the site from the Commissioners of the Woods and Forests, with the endowment, and repairing fund will amount to nearly 10,000/.; of this sum only about 7,700/. have been subscribed. It is an object that has a claim on every city, town, and village in our land, that supplies a single sailor to our mercantile marines.

The parishioners of WALTHAM HOLY CROSS have ad-The parishioners of Waltham Holy Cross have addressed a testimonial to their late Curate, the Rev. J. L. Capper, on his retiring from that charge, accompanied by a purse of 544l. The circumstances under which the retirement of the Rev. gentleman took place, after a service of nearly twenty years, were of a melancholy character—the severe affliction of blindness, under which the affectionate tribute of sympathy from his late flock cannot but be a source of consolatory gratification.

late Curate. - Essex Standard.

WALES.—In our last, we offered some remarks upon the past and present state of Wales. It is a subject which is forcing itself upon the attention of Government, from

hensive enough; but they are a beginning in the right direction which will lead to other measures. An admirable "Appeal" also has been drawn up and extensively circulated, by the Rev. J. Sinclair, Vicar of Kensington, addressed to "the friends of popular educatiou upon Church principles, in behalf of the Principality of Wales and county of Monmouth," which will have the effect, we hope (we are sure it ought to do so), of securing the active co-operation of those to whom it is addressed. But neither the commission nor the appeal attempts to grapple with the great evil, that of giving to the Welsh spiritual instructors who cannot speak the only language in which instruction can reach them. Of the nature of this evil some idea may be formed, analogically, from the following circumstance mentioned by Mr. Sinclair:—" Persons well acquainted with Wales have often stated, that verdicts are sometimes given in Courts of Law, not only terested adherents to provoke the excitement of the verdicts are sometimes given in Courts of Law, not only contrary to evidence, but even contrary to the intention

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1847.

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were not found to answer the end proposed, and that a genuine and healthful spirituancy or imma was rather injured than advanced by this modern and novel agency. We are glad to find that the discovery of the hurt-ful influence of this species of excitement is beginning to be made by those who have been amongst their warmest supporters; and that persons within the bosoms of communions which owe their continuance, if not their existence, to this kind of periodical frenzy, are honest and bold enough to proclaim the truth in regard to its workings. Frank and fearless dealing in this case will go far towards stripping away the veil which blinds Christian people to the errors of the sectspirit and the sect-system: remove this delusion, and the hope will be strengthened that the efforts now so young heirs of immortality who are so especially com-

the Church will not be wholly lost. A judicious and impartial observer soon detects the springs of this "revival" system. When a religious denomination or sect have nothing to rest upon as an ecciving for the first time her base into her arms, and organized community but a human foundation; when raising a silent thanksgiving to him who gave it, freely its ministers have not had ordination according to

Author of all her mercies, and declaring from the very Apostolic rule and Divine appointment; when the attributes and essential structure of a Church are in their she asks for it neither health, nor fortune, nor power, nor case wanting, and the defect is not only recognized fame, but a portion in the love of God, and a place in his and admitted but regarded as a matter of indifference; who have realized these Christian feelings, and have we cannot wonder that there exists not amongst its already had reason to believe, by the opening members any tie of attachment, which can be weighty of Divine grace visible in the first dawnings of your chilor lasting, to the religious organization they have dren's minds, that your offering has been accepted. Some adopted. Passion, prejudice, caprice were the accidents which produced that separation, and gave embodiment to that party; and passion and caprice are outpourings of His Spirit, their young hearts for the enjust as ready to work for its downfall and its dissolu- joyment of himself, and you have mourned over their tion. In this condition of things,—with no intrinsic powers of coherence or consolidation,—with nothing adventitious to afford support when whim or prejudice the coming evil, and safely housed before the tempest has may be urging change, it is to be expected that shifts set in. And are there not a few who, in all sincerity and

which are found, from experience and trial, to be pre-indicial to the cause of true religion. accept your offspring. Christian parents, be of good courage; continue to bear your children upon your heart judicial to the cause of true religion. The preacher or preachers, with physical powers of declamation at least if there be not much beneath to improve the understanding or rightly to move the heart, get up and carry on the "protracted meeting," erely, and faithfully, and heartily made, there is every encouragement which revelation and experience can supas it is called: there are many subordinate agents, male and female, to aid them a every exciting topic is their Father, and your God their God." started and dwelt upon, to rouse, inflame, and alarm: there is the loud, declamatory, startling, frenzied ap-

peal: there are the vociferous and mingled and confused cries to the mercy-seat from preachers and hearers: there is, in short, a spiritual intoxication all in his own appointed way; and we must act, in every around; and while reason is overpowered, the decency after year,—in all the care and culture we supply, in and order of a pious and reverential deportment is wholly put to flight. Under such an influence, and in such an atmosphere, weak nerves and even strong tion and grace than by our free offering. Then havnerves give way; and they who, as to animal strength and feeling are overcome and prostrate, are proclaimed "converted." As the excitement is contagious, the rapt enthusiasm catching, the revival ends perhaps

with an encouraging array of young and even aged counted the drunkard, the profligate, the ungodly, the whom we have dedicated those our dearest treasures. blasphemer!

All this is felt and vaunted as a triumph; but it is a mere worldly triumph after all, and is therefore as the earth-stained heart. The grace of God has no an office of respectability, and we hope of emolument. times the flights of enthusiasm, the excitements of de- long laboured, with that mighty engine for good or votion, the burning thoughts and burning words that ill, the press,-in the cause of loyalty, order, and the are mingled up with spiritual exercises, are in their laws; and the more so, as he is a gentleman estimaorigin and nature carnal, sensual, earthly only. It is ble in every relation of life, -an amiable and exemthe natural man, in many cases, usurping the spiritual plary member of society,-and, above all, in hearty

one: it is the heat and fire of the human constitution and devoted adherence to the Church of his fathers, meekness and gentleness are the most satisfactory evidences of God's grace holding its legitimate dominion dences of God's grace holding its legit dences of God's grace holding its legitimate dominion dences of our merciful Creator and Redeemer, make us go softly The party said to be aggrieved,-the individual aland penitently: true devotion is quiet and unostenta-leged to have been deprived of a clerkship or its tious: deep feeling is always comparatively still; and emoluments, through his instrumentality, - has volunnoisy and clamorous excitements, attendant upon reli- tarily tendered his denial of this, as contrary to fact, gious duty, are always suspicious, and evince, in prac- and has affirmed that, instead of being oppressed, he tice, but too surely that they have neither strength nor had been treated with generosity. permanence. A sober, steady prosecution of religious But waiving all this, we rejoice that Mr. Chatterton obligation is always the most satisfactory; for intoxi- has been enabled to forsake a sphere of duty to which cations of the spirit and the feelings have, like all neither his habits nor his feelings were congenial, and others, their reaction. They unhappily soon evapo- that he has been permitted to adopt a vocation more rate; and when that is the case, there is more languor, likely to yield him the quiet and independence for dulness and deadness than ever.

That this is no random or unsupported conception, While we pray that he may long be spared to enexperience proves. One by one these converts drop joy the comfort of his present position, and that no off: like Jonah's gourd, they are the production of a night; and, like that hasty plant, a day will wither mingle with his earthly lot, we have every kind wish sble for every expression he quotes in the letters of his own corthem. Place them in contact with the buffettings or for his successor in that sound and constitutional temptations of the world, and soon we have it revealed paper, the Cobourg Star. There is everything to inthat a worm is busy at the core. There is no founda- duce us to look upon the public and private career of tant? tion, nothing to foster the influence so suddenly be- that successor with interest and hope; and very sure

From all this, however, let it not be thought that could desire or expect. its own intrinsic importance; and we beg to direct to the reader's notice a letter which will be found in our subse-It is impossible to contemplate the circumstances he mentions without a feeling of amazement that such a system should have been so long pursued. We make it a formidable weapon of attack on the Church of Rome that transport in an experience of the "revival" system. We object, and we protest against, the vicious and unscriptural system of regarding the whole Christianized world,—lax and ungligent and wicked as the great mass of it may be, —as in a state of virtual heathenism, as unconnected mentions without a feeling of amazement that such a system should have been so long pursued. We make it a formidable weapon of attack on the Church of Rome that it teaches religion in an unknown tongue. What have we been doing in Wales but the same thing by appointing Englishmen, ignorant of the language of the country, to Welsh Bishopricks, and Welsh benefices? And what has been the consequence? The flourishing of dissent in all its forms, and the decay of the Church.

A Commission of Inquiry into the state of education in the Principality has been a pointed, in pursuance of an address to the crown, last session, by the House of Commons. The instructions under which this Commission is tack have been published. They are hardly comprehensive enough; but they are a beginning in the right direction which will lead to other measures. An admirable "Appeal" also has been drawn up and extensively circulated, by the Rev. J. Sinclair, Vicar of Kensington, to regarding the whole Christianized world,—lax and negligent mad wicked as the great mass of it may be, and negligent and wicked as the great mass of it may be, and negligent and wicked as the great mass of it may be, and negligent mad wicked as the great mass of it may be, and negligent mad wicked as the great mass of it may be, —as in a state of virtual heathenism,, as unconnected with the privileges and duties of the Gospel, until they shall have undergone this process of conversion. I do not deny having used the observations imputed to we protest against this unscriptural and most evil system of holding none to be Christians in their hopes or their responsibilities, but those who have passed through the ordeal of this sect-device. We protest against it because it is unscriptural in principle, and in practice ruinous to the growth and stability of real religion; because it goes formally to exclude the young from a careful religious tuition, and fosters the impression of what fell from me or that occasion. I do not deny having used the observations in the benefices? terested adherents to provoke the excitement of the of the jurors; and that a prisoner has been tried and con-demned without understanding a single syllable that and heat and wildness which rage around them and passed, until the solemn and severe countenance of the Judge led him to suspect the fatal issue." Will any one say that this is a state of things that should be allowed to continue?—John Bull. it, because, being unscriptural and a delusion, it wounds and disfigures our genuine Christianity,—hardens the soil in which the plants of the Lord's planting are placed,-engenders tares instead of healthful fruit,-and encourages and introduces the recklessness of infidelity and the effrontery of ungodliness.

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Frequent Communion.
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Forth the foregoing remarks,
observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this subsequent presentation in the Temple. The first observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this season, Drings observations on what the Church, at this subsequent presentation in the Temple. his subsequent presentation in the Temple. The first shewed that he bound himself to an obedience of the matter,—giving your entire and hearty concurrence to We noticed lately in the pages of our excellent contemporary, the Gospel Messenger, an extract from a leading Baptist paper in the United States, complaining that those religious excitements called Revivals nor are we suffered to make that pledge of fidelity which thinketh no evil but hopeth all things, I leave you strength for our work if we diligently pursue it.

This, more than aught else can, shews that the spiritual life and responsibility begin with this first and early consecration to the Lord,-that the enlistment into his service was then begun, -and that it is treason and rebellion ever to forsake him afterwards.

In regard to the other event in our Lord's history to which we have referred, -his presentation in the Temple,—we shall quote as appropriate and impres-

sive the words of a late writer, the Rev. H. Blunt:-" Many are the Christian parents whom I am now addressing: many who delight, far above all other gifts with which the Lord has blessed them, in the thought of those earnest and vigorous for the restoration of the unity of mended to their regards, and entrusted to their guardian-the Church will not be wholly lost.

May I not then venture to ask all such, Have you imitated the example of this holy pair, by presenting your little ones as a free-will offering to the Lord? How of you perhaps there are, who have seen even more than -who have lived to see the Lord, to whom you preand expedients will be resorted to, for maintaining devotedness of heart, have presented your condition and patheir ecclesiastical position, for which there is neither authority nor countenance in the word of God, and authority nor countenance in the word of God, and before the Lord: He will not disdain a mother's offering,

We must be careful that the charge of little faith, that the sin of unbelief do not attach to this enjoined and interesting offering. We must believe that the Lord has accepted the little ones consecrated to Him all the religious instruction we communicate, as if they were the Lord's indeed, not less by his own adoping faith at the beginning, we may have trust in after years and hope at the end. The work will be one of confidence and love: there is a promise above, while there is a vow below; and though there be weakness and sin and temptation here, there is strength and sufconverts,—and in their ranks are ostentatiously ficiency and willingness to help on the part of Him to

In transferring to our columns last week certain evanescent and precarious as all else which worldly official appointments, we intended expressing our feeling and passion engender. Beligion, in its genuine- gratification that an old friend and neighbour, and ness, is too pure and bright a thing to bear affinity to long a contemporary in the vocation of the press, the excitements of the carnal mind, or the feelings of Mr. Chatterton, of Cobourg, has been gazetted to communion with the dross of the world; and often- These our congratulations are due to one who has so

which he has been so long solicitous.

The parishioners of Castle Hedingham have presented a beautiful pocket communion service, and a pattent lever watch, to the Rev. Christopher Abbot, their late Curate.—Essex Standard.

Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir, Having noticed in the Church of yesterday an article copied from the Streetsville Review, which then,

"Province than all the Lawyers or Clergymen in it," or words to that effect; and subsequently, when regretting that we were obliged to have recourse to the United States for so many things which our own country ought to produce, I so expressed myself that my remark was jocosely received by those present as somewhat applicable to myself, and entering into the jest I added, "Yes, I made the observation in the simplicity of my heart, and I do not regret it"—not referring in the slightest degree to the former expression, nor dreaming that such an in-terpretation could possibly be put upon it: and since the terpretation could possibly be put upon it: and since the publication of the Church, I have seen many who sat about me when I spoke, and without one exception they entirely concur in what I have written.

Minister of Christ's Church.

But he also "pretends not to be what he is"—an enemy of the Church, of which he is a Minister. If he were not so, where shall we seek for the motives of his conduct? certainly

entirely concur in what I have written.

No sooner had the word "Clergymen" escaped my lips than I regretted it, but not thinking that any one would place an uncharitable construction upon what had so inadvertently fallen from me, I did not at the time express my regret or apologise for its use, which I am most free to confess I ought to have done; but to shew that the expression was not considered as irreverently or offensively meant, I would state that until I read your paper yesterday I was not in the least aware that it had

where yesterdy was not in the seen noticed, much less censured, by any one of the numerous party surrounding the table.

These, Sir, are the facts upon which you have thought tyour duty to hold me up to the world as "an advocate". of Infidelity and of the doctrine which embodied the charm that raised from hell the hideous demon of the French Revolution." How far the course pursued by you on this occasion towards a member of your own communion, who was occupying the position of Chief Magistrate of this City, is worthy of the Reverend Editor of a religious paper,—how far it was consistent with justice to transfer to your column; such an article, accompanied by an expression of fear on your part that there which thinketh no.
own heart to judge.
I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W, H. Boy

W. H. BOULTON.

Toronto, 1st January, 1847. EDITOR'S NOTE .- [The above letter from W. H. Boulton Esq., is published in compliance with the writer's request.
It appears that the statement made in the Streetsville Review is, in the main, correct. The "terrible saying," as it was justly termed, was indeed expressed; not with forethought and deliberation, we are glad to hear, but "in the excitement of the moment." The remark, however, was not reconsidered and

It will afford satisfaction to all Christian people that the Mayor of Toronto has made this open profession of his regret that the statement ascribed to him was ever uttered.

The matter in question was clearly within the province of the Press. Our attention was first directed to it by the article in the Streetsville Review. Before that article had been repub lished, we took the trouble to inquire, of those whom we have every reason to believe and who were ear witnesses on the ocon, whether there was truth in the statements therein cor Having been distinctly assured that the words so properly condemned had actually been used, we were amply just tified, we conceive, in candidly expressing our opinion of such

unhappy observations.

We have not been tributary, even undesignedly, to the cir-The connection between the two paragraphs of the speech, was certainly a mistake; but not one which affects the substantial truth of the statement. The language imputed to the speaker was employed, but was not re-

evil which is likely to result from them to whisper an apology be glad that he has had the opportunity of atoning for indiscreet language publicly uttered, by a public profession of con-

House of Industry, January 5th, 1847. To the Editor of The Church. Sir.—I beg, through the columns of *The Church*, to acknowledge the receipt of the following Donations for the relief of the poor:—

Christmas Dinner, per His Worship the Mayor. £10. currency—Canada Company. 20 Cords Wood and 2 bbls. Apples—Hon. G. Crookshank. One quarter Beef—Mrs. Dr. Baldwin.

Fat Sheep—Alderman Beatty.
One quarter Beef—Hon. C. Small. Wm. Bright, Esq P. Armstroug, Esq. J. Clark, Esq. P. Hutty, Esq.

Fat Sheep—H. Piper, Esq.
Do. a friend, per J. Wickson, Esq.
Bbl. Flour—Helliwell & Brothers.

Cash, 15s.-Mr. McKay. The above articles, together with sundry smaller do-nations, were sent in for the purpose of being distributed among the inmates and out-door poor, of which seventy families, besides the inmates, have partaken. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

EDW. PERRY,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

(From the Montreal Herald.) THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, IN CONNEXION WITH BISHOP'S College, Lennoxville.—The business of the half-year, in this Institution, closed on Thursday the 17th instant, after a general examination or revision, of several days' duration, of the studies which had been prosecuted during the previous six months; and on Friday the 18th, the Principal and Professors of the College, together with the School Committee, and others interested, visited the School, for the purpose of awarding premiums to the successful scholars, as follows:—

Exemplary Good Conduct.—Senior Department.—T. S. Whitwell, Philipsburg; Junior do., Edward Towle, Lennoxville.

French.-1, -; 2, H. Warren, Lennoxville.

1st Class, R. Gairdner, Lennoxville. Latin Composition.—1, Th. Osgoode, Sherbrooke; 2, Wm. Spry, Compton.

-Senior Class, T. S. Whitwell, Philipsburgh;

well, Phillipsburg.

Arithmetic and Algebra.—1, T. S. Whitwell, Phillipsburg;

2, S. Smith, Sherbrooke, E. Boxer, Quebee—equal.

Sacred History.—1, T. Osgood, Sherbrook; 2, E. Boxer, Quebec. General History .- 1, T. Osgood, Sherbrooke; 2, L.

Robertson, Montreal.

Geography.—1, G. Robinson, Waterloo; 2, S. Edgell, Writing.—I, W. Langworthy, Hatley; 2, W. H. Taylor, Montreal; 3, F. Grant, Montreal.

(To the Editor of the Morning Courier.) SIR,-I perceive in the Courier of this morning, that you find fault with the Editor of the Church newspaper for having quoted "the very offensive term"—Ultra Protestant Jesuit rom a letter of the Rev. Sir G. Robinson, to Mr. Carus Wilson, without comment.

If this be a fault, it is at greatest one of omission, and I

spondents or the correspondents of any other paper.
Ultra Protestant Jesuit, in my mind is an excellent and de-

criptive term. First, let us enquire, what is an Ultra Protes-I define it to be one who protests against every thing that is retained in the Church now, however ancient, venerable, and scriptural, which has been practised at any time in the Church

of Rome.

That you are not of this class is evident from the approbation which you bestow upon the authorities of the Church at Toronto, for having determined to open the Churches in that city for daily service. "This," you say, "is right. We do not see why the Clergy of the Roman Catholic Communion should be the only Christian Ministers who give their flocks the advantages of daily ministrations in the House of God." own knowledge, many Protestants amongst us who would cry out "Popery" and "Puseyism" if any of the Churches in Montreal were opened for a daily service in conformity with the Prayer Books which they held in their bands, and which ontains "The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer Daily

throughout the year." If you can find such an one, I pronounce him to be an Ultra

Now what is a Jesuit? I answer briefly-one who either pretends to be what he is not-or pretends not to be what he

And if you wish to become acquainted with a living example of this animal, I have only to refer you to the Rev. Carus Wilson. This gentleman, while professing to belong to the Church, reviles her dignitaries falsely—heaps unfounded obloquy upon her best ministers, and villifies her most useful institutions—and when the iniquity and falsehood of his assertions are demonstrated to him, does he relent? does he ask pardon of God, and of his injured brother? does he seek forgiveness from the Church?—No. He sends word by his lacquay that "there is

Now, Sir, here is a man who professes to be a Minister of whose welfare it is his duty to promote, and who yet does all in his puny power to paralyse her efforts, overturn her institu-

Does not this man "profess to be what he is not"—a faithful

not in that page which proclaims "peace on earth, good will No, they are to be found in the rancorous spirit of that party

in the Church which would level her in the dust, by vilifying the character of her Ministers, reviling her solemn Services, nullifying her grace-conveying Sacraments, and finally, throw her defiled and debased into the arms of dissent. This is an Ultra Protestant Jesuit.

ENLIGHTENED CHURCHMANSHIP.—A Provincial contemporary, (in one of the Lower Provinces,) who professes to be an admirable Churchman, and has been reading lectures to his Bisaop for some time past, complains of the PRAYER-BOOK, because it contains "what is in direct opposition to the West-minster Confession of Faith."

NOVA SCOTIA. (From the Halifax Times.)

KING'S COLLEGE AT WINDSOR, IN THE PROVINCE OF At a Meeting of the Governors of King's College, holden at the Government House, on Tuesday the first day of December, 1846, the Visitor read the following paper,

in which he has fulfilled the desire of the Governors: and that his Lordship be requested to sign the Appeal, on behalf of the Governors, and to take measures for its extensive publication.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, Secretary of King's College, at Windsor. [We give the substance of the Right Rev. Visitor's APPEAL in an abridged form.]

At present the Establishment consists of-1.—The President, who does the duty of Currency. tural Philosophy, who also does the duty of Professor of Astronomy, and

takes a share in the Classical Lectures 3.—A Lecturer in Modern Languages and History

4.—Four Scholarships open to all Candi-6.—A Secretary and Treasurer.....

The whole available Funds of the College are

And consequently the additional sum re-est hope of procuring a larger amount, the Governors would first appeal to all who have value for the blessing of sound Education.

But a still stronger claim may be urged upon the mem-As to private conference or explanation; we thing our readers will agree with us in our persuasion, that when words are proclaimed from the housetop, it can scarcely counteract the is likely to result from them to whisper an apology
Mr. Boulton himself, if his sorrow be sincere, will

Clergy of the Province, and many now labouring in other places, have been faithfully taught.

While the Governors of the College thus cherish the while the Governors of the College thus cherist the hope of a general and kind response from the community at large, to this appeal,—and while they look for still warmer encouragement from the members of the Established Church, they most earnestly and most confidently anticipate its cordial reception among all who have passed some of the most interesting years of their life within the walls of King's College. The early associations of those years are sure to be entwined around the ingenuous and

It is, therefore, only necessary to repeat, that with the present year, now brought nearly to its close, the means for sustaining the Institution, even in its present usefulness, will cease, and that the necessity for immediate action is urgent. It is also most important for the Govern-

is approaching.
An Association of Alumni has been formed in Nova

All the larger contributions will be vested in sufficient ecurities, if this should be desired by the donors, and the yearly interest applied to the support of the Instituthe result. To elevate the character of the Sheikh Imaumtion; and those, to whom it may be more convenient to contribute smaller sums annually, will find their contributions applied, with all possible economy, to the annual expenses of the College.

JOHN NOVA SCOTIA, Visitor of King's College.

Halifax, Dec. 1, 1846. Since the foregoing paper was approved by the Governors of King's College, a very interesting letter has been received from the Rev. Wm. Gray, of King's College, D.D., who has kindly gone to England for the expense of the contract of the press object of making known the present condition of the Institution, and of obtaining assistance in the Parent Kingdom. Another letter has been received from the Rev. E. Hawkins, B.D., Secretary to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Both these letters state, in the plainest and the strongest manner, that the success of any appeal in England must depend upon the evidence that shall be produced, that the Alumni and friends of King's College, within the Colony, "have done, or are prepared to do all, to the very utmost in their power, for nch.—1, ——; 2, H. Warren, Lennoxville.

in.—Senior Class, G. W. Lloyd, Montreal; 4th Class, F. Gairdner, Sherbrooke; 3rd Class, G. Robinson, Waterloo; 2nd Class, E. Warren, Lennoxville; initial and engaging incentives to extraordinary exertions here. A beginning has happily been made, and a hope may be indulged that much more will speedily be accomplished.

The countries, as attacks of gout are to some constitutions. There must be an escape for the had humours, which would other wise fix upon the vitals. That Goolab Singh must be prepared to encounter further opposition is manifest to all who are acquainted with the countries of the health of some countries, as attacks of gout are to some constitutions. There must be an escape for the had humours, which would other may be indulged that much more will speedily be accomplished.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. His Excellency Sir John Harvey £20 0 Bishop of Nova Scotia 20
Sir Rupert D. George 10
Associated Alumni at Halifax 125
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR A PERMANENT FUND.

UNITED STATES.

(From the Banner of the Cross.) Donations.—The near approach of the season of cold

December 4, 1846.

weather and warm feelings, gifts and good wishes, suggests to my mind the expediency of recommending to the attention of the children and friends of the Church an ex-cellent practice, which prevails to a limited extent in our country parishes. I refer to "Donation parties," or vitits, as they are commonly styled, to the Pastor's family. They seem particularly adapted to the country, where primitive manners and customs prevail, and it is for the benefit of country Parsons especially that I am writing. To the uninitiated, some account of the manner in which they are conducted may be interesting. This I will endeavour to furnish, though it may be that in other parts they have a vastly improved plan of proceedings. In our parish, however, upon an appointed day, of which due notice is given some time previous, the friends and congregation of the Pastor repair to his house, taking their gifts, or sending them by a messenger, and these

their gifts, or sending them by a messenger, and these vary, according to the mind or means of the donor, from vary, according to the influt or means of the donor, from the most trifling article for family use, to a golden eagle—or a load of hay for the Pastor's horse. Nothing that is useful or ornamental is considered amiss—and poor, indeed, or niggardly must be be who can find nothing, or no heart to offer aught to minister to the comfort or the necessities of him whom God hath set to watch for souls

discouragements and trials which beset his path, enough oft-times to make even the stout heart fail, can recur to the happy faces and kind words, and many a cordial clasping hand, of that evening, which assured him, not less than the more substantial tokens, that his people love and care for him.

Not quite yet, however, may the committee be dismissed. Not until all things are restored to their usual order, so that very little extra trouble falls upon the

It has been urged in disapprobation that these parties only furnish to some opportunities of ostentatious liberality—whilst others, ever disposed to conceal from the left hand the deed of the right, are not thus allowed. But not so; the manner of the gift is perfectly optional with the donor, and it is very frequent that no one knows by whom many articles are presented. They are there, and it is presumed the giver is also, in evidence of kind feeling towards his Pastor. It is supposed that all bring some-thing, but the value of a present is known only to the giver, unless his choice is otherwise.

If this unvarnished account shall have the influence to

stir up the hearts of any of the children of our beloved Mother to go and do likewise, the object of the writer will have been accomplished.

S. E. M. Wellsboro', Pa., Dec. 5th, 1846.

From our Files by the Cambria.

DUBLIN, Nov. 30 .- A matter of rather a novel nature has cupied attention in military circles, and has also been brought and also on the Duke of Wellington. His Grace on being fur-nished with the order, expressed his doubts as to the authority to discharge the recruits, and at once wrote with his own hand to the Crown solicitor, ordering him to instruct counsel to bring the case before the Chancellor, and urge the inexpediency of carrying the order into execution. This was done, and his lordship caused a search to be made for the precedents both in this country and in England; the result of which was, that some were found here. One was a reference directed by Sir Edward Sugden to the Master, to ascertain if it would be for the benefit of the minor in that particular instance to pay 201. for his discharge from the regiment into which he had enlisted. The master reported that it would be for his advantage to pay 211, which included the smart money, and the then Chancellor directed that the minor should be discharged, the 211 being and that the discharged is the control of the control paid; but the discharge not to take place for six months, as it would be for the young gentleman's benefit to be kept under military discipline for that period. What the present decision may be is not known.

By one of the articles of the treaty of Vienna the strong fortress of Huninguen, on the eastern frontier of France, was to he destroyed accordingly; but, in consequence of the conduct of the Northern Powers towards Cracow, the French Government have sent some troops and engineers to commence the reconstruction of the fortress, This is one of the first blos-soms of the breach in the treaty of Vienna.

In France large quantities of corn have been imported from Italy, Algeria, Turkey, and the Russian ports as far as from the Sea of Azoph. Prices have fallen; but the effects of the scarcity are still felt, and some of the people in the vicinity of Tours had adopted violent measures to prevent the exportation of corn The rioters had been dispersed by the nilitary, but not till many had been wounded, and a great number made prisoners.

RUGBY COLLEGE. - The number of first-rate University honours and distinctions, gained by the Rugheians during the pesent year, exceed those ever gained by any public school before, in the same period of time.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The intelligence from India, affords another remarkable ilstration of those abrupt political transitions so characteristic of Asiatic history, upon which we recently commented. The paroxysm, of which the preceding mail brought tidings so satisfactory to all who were eagerly looking out for new disasters, seems to have subsided as rapidly as it arose; and we are not only informed that there are no longer any grounds for reasonable apprehension of danger, but that the perils which once seemed to threaten were grossly exaggerated. The Cashmetributions upon which they must depend for the year that is approaching.

An Association of Alympi has been forced in Nove An Association of Alumni has been formed in Nova Scotia, and a branch association in New Brunswick. But these Associations embrace only a portion of the Alumni and friends of the College; and as the liberal aid of all is no popular movement at all. The opposition which the new required, it is enjectly reported by the second of the college. required, it is earnestly requested that all who have not joined these Associations, and contributed through them, will, without further loss of time, forward their kind help to the Visitor, or to the Secretary and Treasurer of the College. ood-Deen—to represent him as a patriot of the first water—the idol of Cashmere—the chosen ruler of the people; and to paint Goolab Singh in the darkest, most forbidding colours, as pubtless, a serviceable bit of romance, in the hands of stanch party-writers. It is a pity that these impressions could not be stamped permanently upon the page of history. But the hour of transition arrives; and "Handy-dandy; which is the juschoice we see little reason to question. The only hope of a strong Government in that part of the country is derivable from the personal character of the celebrated Jamoo chief.

Not that we expect very soon to hear that the hill country beyond the Sutlej is "settled," according to our European notions of political repose. We have no such reasonable expec-tations. Rebellion is natural to those districts. The disorder the support of the College; and that after all they can do, the College cannot be maintained without some aid from England." It would be difficult to find more powto encounter further opposition is manifest to all who are acquainted with the characters and habits of the hill chiefs; but

there is no longer any apprehension of a formidable populs movement—of any organized system of revolt. There may be a little detail work left for him still; a few minor chiefs to be brought under the yoke; and, as time advances, fresh conspiracies may be fomented by ambitious or discontented spirits, and the standard fomented by ambitious or discontented spirits, and the standard of revolt may be raised again; but these are only the ordinary characteristics of imperfect civilisation—the necessary attendants of such a condition of political existence. There appeared at one time to be an alarming national crisis. It was said that the Cashmerees, as a people, were in open revolt; and that Dewan Mool-raj, of Mooltan, was in league with the chief of the insurgents. But Sheikh Imaum-ood-Deen is now only too glad to make terms; the "Mooltan man" is the most obedient servant of the British Government; and the Cashmerees appear to think that their ruler will suit them as well as the one he has superseded. So little remains for Goolab Singh but to take possession of his new country, and to look out for those occasional paroxysms which his experience must have taught him sional paroxysms which his experience must have taught him to be inseparable from the chronic state of disorder in which all

such principalities exist.

In the meanwhile Lord Hardinge wisely determines not to act precipitately upon this favourable change in the posture of affairs, but to exercise as much caution as though no such improvement had been discernible. He is in no hurry to with draw the troops which had been moved forward, or to proclaim the "settlement" of the country. Colonel Lawrance, one of the ablest political officers in India, had proceeded to Cashmere for the purpose of bringing existing differences to a final adjust-ment; and although we should be sorry to stake our character for sagacity upon any prediction regarding the future out-turn of events, we bave no hesitation in declaring our opinion that the present aspect of affairs is as favourable as we could wish it to be, under the influence as we are of a strong desire to see both banks of the Sutlej restored to a state of order and repose--St. James's Chronicle.

To improve the administration in every branch is the firm solve of Pius IX; but the very existence of the government must be first provided for; and, with the yearly deficit, which for the last sixteen was a support to the su as they that must give account!

A committee of gentlemen and ladies is always selected for the last sixteen years was going on in arithmetical propertion, the days of the sovereignty were numbered. Finding that to wait upon the company, and to take charge of the "donations," which are laid away or displayed, according to the wishes of the giver, the former generally. to wait upon the company, and to take charge of the "donations," which are laid away or displayed, according to the wishes of the giver, the former generally. As the company arrive, which is usually at an early hour in the evening, they disperse through the rooms opened for their reception, where conversation and music make the time by such of the parishinors as wish to contribute; and with such delicacies as the parish affords. In truth, to gest the multitude who generally assemble on these occasions, would be a most unreasonable tax upon a parson's income—seldom very liberal. The edders of the company generally first, and the young folks afterward, partake of tean and coffee, buttered bisenit, cold ham and tongue, cakes and such other articles as are provided: the committee still officiating as waiters and overseers.

It is customary to conclude the evening with devotional exercises—prayer and thanksgiving. This is well: for how needful for us, whatever be our lot, to remember that ourselves have nothing but that we have received, and thus to recognise and adore the great Giver—aye, and more, that we must give account even though but one talent be committed to our trust! And now the company are dispersing, pleased with themselves, their pastor, and their entertainment. The donation party is over, but methinks it will be a "white day" in the annals of the parish not soon forgotten. The pastor, too, amidst all the discouragements and trials which beset his path, enough of the mentions in his household and the evil, he has boldly broached the project of an illerations ii. his household and the evil, he has boldly broached the project of an illerations ii. his household and the evil, he has boldly broached the project of an anearly and all mentions, is nothing short of a financial revolution. The tax on salt, that son con ground at the mill (la molitera)—that tay on a parson's income take on committee, which in the should have the expinitions, is nothing short of a financial revolution. The tax on salt, that son

Nuovo miracola Viva Segato! Sangue del popolo Petrificato.

Next to finance the most urgent difficulty & his Holiness is to find men of intellect and integrity, not one willing but capable of carrying out his views; all the old ret poists are found to be more of an incumbrance than of aid. In p. new capable of carrying out his views; all the old reasonists are found to be more of an incumbrance than of aid. In we new cabinet, the members of which were named in the public urnals, you will find that he has included none of the cardina. Much will depend on the new creations which he may enabled to make by the frequent deaths among those respectable octogenarians. One point he has determined upon—viza not to grant a red "hat" merely because routine of office has accustomed certain functionaries to look up to that dignity as a retiring provision. The Governor of Rome, a sort of police officer, expects it as a matter of course; so does the head of the war-office; but I can safely affirm that neither Marini nor Medici Spada, who hold these respective posts, will be made Medici Spada, who hold these respective posts, will be made cardinals in a hnrry, even on their removal from office. The late Secretary Lambruschini has no reason to grumble, having out a spleddid retiring. got a splendid retiring allowance, 10,000 dollars a-year, as "secretario dei Brevi." I am sorry to report the fading health of Cardinal Acton; and fear much the speedy loss of old Micara, dservedly popular with the Romans.—Daily News.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

Lady Augusta Sophia Catheart died, at Catheart House, Renfrewshire, on the 18th ult .- The Paris papers announce the dea occupied attention in means, occupied attention in means, occupied attention in means, occupied attention in means, occupied attention in the color of the Lord Chancellor. It appears that two young gentlemen, who are wards of Court, thought fit to enlist in a regiment stationed in this garrison; and the Chancellor being applied to by their friends, made a conditional order for their discharge, a copy of the order to be served on the colonel state and the color of the Lord Palmerston, praying a visit to Area del, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk.—A citizen of the United States has been elected Mayor of Nothingham.—The Earl of Fife is about to become the purchaser of that part of the Earl of Seafield's estate situated in the town of Banff.—Her Royal and the Chancellor being applied to by their friends, made a conditional order for their discharge, a copy of the order to be served on the colonel of Seafield's estate situated in the town of Banff.—Her Royal and the Chancellor being applied to by their friends, made a conditional order for their discharge, a copy of the order to be served on the colonel or the colonel o of the celebrated Historian Michelet. - A memorial was preof Seaheld's estate situated in the town of Bann.—Her Highness the Princess Royal completed the sixth year of her age last Saturday. The event was celebrated by merry peals on the Church bells of Windsor at intervals during the and at noon a royal salute was fired by the "borough bombar dier" in the Bachelor's Acre.—A subscription will shortly be set on foot for the purpose of raising a suitable monument in Canada, to the monory of the late lamented Livid Metalle. Canada to the memory of the late lamented Lord Metcalle.

- Fire-arms are eagerly purchased in Ireland. - Some of the Cadets at Woolwich have been dismissed for misconduct. Rowland Hill has been installed in a permanent position as Postmaster-General, with a salary of £1,200 a year. The Hadson Bay Company have fitted out a well equipped expedition, for the purpose of surveying the unexplored portion of the coast on the north east angle of the American continent.

—A large failure is understant to be the American continent. —A large failure is understood to have taken place in the iron-market of Glasgow.—The submarine telegraph has been laid across Portsmouth harbour.—A Roman Catholic Bishop has filed a bill for the recovery of a bequest; the respondents being the members of the Board of Charitable Bequests.—The num-ber of students, English as well as Irish, admitted into the Dublin University this year, greatly exceed that of any former year.—Captain B. Osborne, M.P., has bought Indian meal at £16 a ton to retail it to his labourers at ld. per lb.—Lord Clonbrook has offered his horses for sale, for the benefit of the poor. - We are glad to see that the price of Indian corn has fallen in Ireland from £16 a ton to £11 5s.—Abdel Kader is reported to have entered the province of Oran, at the head of 800 cs. valry.—A considerable quantity of potatoes has been imported into London from St. Petersburgh.—Orders have been issued by the French Government to suspend the expedition against Madagascar.—The Rhone has risen so that vessels can now proceed with corn to the interior of that part of France.—It proceed with corn to the interior of that part of France.—It is announced, as if on authority, that the Queen has presented to announced, as if on authority, that the Queen has presented to the Duchess of Inverness a pension on the privy purse; and there thus will be no addition to the pension list, as some of the newspapers had erroneously stated.—Mr. Charles Buller, M.P. and Judge Advocate-General, has been appointed Queen's counsel.—Up to the present time, the Scott monument cost \$15,650, and there are fifty-six niches yet to be filled with efficies of the principal characters in Sir Walter Scott's works.—A number of commissioned officers and soldiers of the Ordinanes corps, just pensioned off have been appointed overseers and keepers of convicts in Van Diemen's Land.—On Saturday the total amount subscribed in London for the relief of the suffer total amount subscribed in London for the relief of the st ing poor in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland was £2,700 10d. - Mr. I. M. Scofield, editor of the New London Morn ing Stur, an American paper, has it is said, succeeded to an estate in Scotland worth £180,000.

Colonial.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS .- Our Churches on Christman day were decorated in a manner conformable with ancient English usage, and we notice with pleasure the gradual increase among us of those time bonoured observances, on the Anni versary of our Christian Festivals, which have become so essen the people, seems never to have acquired much vigour. Had the people really risen up against Goolab Singh, he would have found it a difficult matter, in that mountainous country, to crush the insurrectionary spirit of those hardy hill tribes. Had it been a struggle for freedom, widely different would have been the result. To elevate the character of the Sheikh Imaum-branches, forms an elevant decoration and its forms and elevant decoration and its forms an elevant decoration and its forms and elevant decoration and elevant dec branches, forms an elegant decoration; and its festoons and tassels give a graceful finish to the interior of a building, or the the idol of Cashmere—the chosen ruler of the people; and to paint Goolab Singh in the darkest, most forbidding colours, as a tyrant, and a usurper—a blood-thirsty, cruel monster of iniquity—a man of a thousand crimes and no virtues,—was, doubtless, a serviceable bit of romance in the hands of stanch. British will the Province grow up. It is not that festivity a bounds that we rejoice, because festivity belongs not particular by to clime, and is not peculiar to any individual. of transition arrives; and "Handy-dandy; which is the justice, and which is the thief?" The virtues of the two chieftains are about on a par. Their abilities are widely different. It was not the virtue, but the vigour of Goolab Singh, that rendered him the safest man in the country to whom to intrust the government of Cashware. That the avent will justify the rendered him the safest man in the country to whom to intrust the government of Cashmere. That the event will justify the as at our own Christmas Tide. But we do rejoice to springing up among the people of this Province a desire to assimilate themselves, in their usages and their celebrations, as well as in their feelings, as closely as possible to the venerable institutions, in Church and State, of the Fatherland .- Herald

PRICE OF WOOD .- Notwithstanding the comparatively high price paid for wood in Toronto this season, our citizens have reason to congratulate themselves that it has not reached the high figure obtaining in other cities in America. The follow ing are the prices at present in Albany, N. Y.:-