and that as the Society for Promoting Christian Know- reference to Geneva may be more satisfactory than the with young females especially, -will soon experience ledge had, in 1839, generously made a grant of £100 worth of Bibles and Prayer Books, for the use of the Scottish Episcopal Church generally, a respectful application should now be made to the venerable Society for a least on the cation should now be made to the venerable Society for a least of their advantage, then,—not for the establishing of kind of literature which stores and strengthens the repetition of the grant, accompanied with the assurance that their donation would be made available for the wants of the whole Scottish Episcopal Church, many portions of which are utterly unable to contribute towards supply ing themselves.

"E. B. RAMSEY, Secretary."

The Board agreed to grant Bibles, New Testaments, and Common Prayer Books to the value of £100 for the objects stated in this resolution.

Making Wills.—In the Perogative Court on Tuesday, the 13th, several cases came before Dr. Daubeny, who sat for Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, in which wills were declared invalid, from the testator or witnesses not having strictly complied with the requirements of the Act, which directs that the testator shall sign his name at the foot of the will, in the presence of two witnesses, both present at the same time, and they are then and there to sign their names thereto in his presence, and in the presence of each other. In one referred to, the will purported to be attested by three witnesses; but it appeared that one of them signed before the testator, the second signed after the testator but not in the presence of the of third, and the testator acknowledged his signature in the presence of the third witness but in the absence of the second, whereby the sig-nature of the testator was not duly attested, as required by law, and the court refused probate and administration was granted to the next of kin. In another case the testator, being ill in his bedroom, signed his will in the presence of two subscribed witnesses, who were present at the same time, and so far the requirements of the Act were complied with; but, unfortunately, when the testator had so plied with; but, unfortunately, when the estator hardso signed the will, the two witnesses retired with it from the bedroom to the dining room on a lower floor, and there signed their names as witnesses, and never again saw or were seen by the diseased, by which the Court also, refused were seen by the diseased, by which the Court also, refused probate. In a third instance, where one of the two subscribed witnesses, signed in the presence of the testator, and the other on another day, Dr. Daubeny said this was a most unfortunate case, as there could be no doubt that the will contained the intentions of the deceased, but it had not been attested in conformity with the Act, and

CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.-The Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Foundation of this Society occured on Wednesday last, Nov. 4th. The Academical College, originally endowed in 1532 by King Henry the Eighth, upon the ruins of Cardinal Wolsey's magnificent founda-tion, having been dissolved by that monarch in 1545; letters patent were issued on the 4th of November, A.D. 1546, to re-establish it upon its present footing as a college, and a cathedral church. There is no record, we believe, of the day having been observed in 1646, nor again in 1746; for which, perhaps the troubles of the great rebellion, in one of term, expressed their desire that as many as possible of the actual Members of the Foundation should be pre-

sent, and take part in the observances of the day.

These observances consisted in the usual Choir Service a commemoration speech in the hall, and a dinner to be given by the Dean and Chapter. The morning Service in the cathodral at ten Calcale, was attended by in the cathedral at ten o'clock was attended by all the resident members, and by many old members of the college, so that the choir was completely full. The Very Rev. the Dean read the Prayers; the Lessons were read by a Student Bachelor and a Student Master; and the Litany was chaunted by the Chaplain and choir. The service was by Aldrich (formerly Dean of Christ Church), in G; and the anthem was "I was Glad," Purcell.

At 12 o'clock, the Dean and Chapter with the noblemen

and doctors proceeded from the Chapter House to the magnificent hall of the College, when an English speech, in commemoration of the great results which during three centuries have flowed from the munificence of the royal founder, in ability, learning, and piety of those who were educated within its walls, was delivered by Mr. S. Stokes, B.A., one of the students, before a very large assemblage

of the members of the College.

At the dinner in the hall, the Dean and Chapter enter-At the dinner in the nan, the Dean and Chapter enter-tained about 300 persons. In addition to the students, chaplains, and Independent members, who were resident at the time, some personal friends of the Dean and the several canons, out of the number of old foundationers whose names were still on the College books, were invited

the young Noblemen, the Deans of Carlisle and Westmin-ster, the Solicitor General, Mr. Harcourt, M.P. for this versity in parliment, and formerly Gentleman Commoner of Christ's church.

and their guests, the noblemen, the Doctors of the three Faculties, and the Bachelors of Divinity. Four tables extending down the hall to the fireplace, received the Masters of Arts; and the other tables received, as usual, the Chaplains, Bachelors, Undergraduates, Students, Gentlemen Commoners, and Commoners to the number of 200; and all were in attendance at their several tables, when the Dean and Canons, with their friends, entered the hall, and proceeded to their seats at the high table. The Latin grace was immediately said by the eight junior students, and the ancient custom of the Lector Biblicus reading a portion of the Greek Testament having been duly observed, the company sat down to their repast soon after six o'clock. Between the courses the Dean rose and pledged the company in the Grace-cup; and after dinner he gave in succession the health of "the Queen our Royal Visitor," "the Queen Dowager, Prince Albert, Albert of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," the memory of our Royal Founder" "Christ Church," and lastly, "the independent Members of the College, coupled with the health of Sir R. H. Inglis;" who returned thanks in a feeling speech, and in conclusion proposed the health of the Dean—which toast, like the others, having been drunk with the utmost cordiality and respect, the grace after meat was said, and the Dean and Canons adjourned

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DEC. 24, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry.—The Time-Piece.
The Holy Innocents.
Vanity of the World.
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Worldly Cares. Deceivers.

Confessions of a Convert.
Spiritual Improvement of the
Poor.
Faith and Morals.
Ecclesiastical Intelligence.
Fourth Page.
New-Year's Eve, or Sylvester's
Night.

The high and glad Festival of our Lord's Nativity has again visited us, crowned with the "glory of Lebanon," and with all the green honours of the decorated sanctuary. The "Queen of Festivals" has returned, and-in compliance with appropriate and long-prevailing usage-wears her evergreen garlands, which betoken the Christian's undying life; his enduring citizenship; his perpetual joy. Once more are our eyes greeted with the pleasant and cheerful garb which clothes our Houses of God,-those significant, though simple emblems, which remind us, naturally the wintry season which precedes the opening of a continual spring; and that the Church, which is training us for immortality, never groweth old. Now are claimed; now, at this most sacred and happy time,

> "The Christmas Bells, so soft and clear, To high and low glad tidings tell, How God the Father loved us well, How God the Eternal Son Came to undo what we had done,

How God the Paraclete, Who in the chaste womb framed the babe so sweet, In power and glory came the birth to aid and greet."

If there had never been schism and disunion in the our primitive forefathers. With them, perchance, a to this species of reading, and it is very catching

Canons of Nice; and Calvin shall prove irresistible, a growing disrelish for the common-place engagements when Chrysostom utters his golden words in vain .- of their vocation; while all taste will be lost for that had retired to Basil, some changes in the Calendar duties of our calling. If a partiality be fostered for were made during his absence. Upon his return a that species of reading, the grave and useful pages of "W. SKINNER, D.D, Bishop of Aberdeen, and President of the Scottish Episcopal Church. Complaint was formally made to him, to the effect that, amongst other Holy Feasts which had fallen into the scottish Episcopal Church. that remonstrance he could not have expressed more the honoured names of our British Essayists. At the explicitly than he did, his approval of the Holy day. "I can solemnly bear witness (was his strong language) that this thing was done without my knowledge, and have endeavoured to establish the rule that the Nati- Rambler or Spectator contains more for the improvevity of Christ should be celebrated according to your ment of the mind and the correction of the heart than

Most becoming is it, for many reasons, that the Church of Christ should instruct her children, as she has piously done from time immemorial, to celebrate cies of literature, if indulged in, unhinges the mind for the Nativity of our Lord on a day specially set apart | the active duties of life, by diverting the thoughts into for this august and joyous anniversary. By duly a channel incompatible with its every-day and homely reverencing this holy season, and taking part in its avocations. We might go further and say, that it has established solemnities, we do not only testify our gra- a most injurious influence also upon the culture of retitude for the spiritual blessings with which it is associated; but declare at the same time our community of sympathy and affection with the people of God from ssues which these periodicals almost exclusively rethe foundation of the world to the present hour; for cord, to bring down those high imaginations which so we do thereby preserve the most sacred bond of much impede the culture of an humble and genuine Catholic unity that can exist, -a symbol of fraternity piety. They have rather the effect of substituting the which represents the most momentous truth, and develops, whilst it embodies, what we might almost call and holy life which the Gospel permits us to cherish; blending together into one harmonious aggregate of uniform evidence, the voice of prophecy and the ceremonies of the Levitical dispensation; the expectation of the just before, and the rejoicing of the righteous after, the appearance of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; a concurrence, in a word, of devotional feeling, which creates a touching affinity and brotherhood, between the faithful Hebrew, such as he was ere he had lost his hereditary privileges, and the sincere Christian, who has succeeded to his spiritual advanages and has witnessed the realization of his hopes, being permitted to behold the things which many prophets and righteous men have desired to see, and have not seen them.

We do right to abide, in this matter, by the example century, and the unsettled state of political parties in the other, may sufficiently account. On this recurrence of the period, the dean and chapter, at the commencement ing monument of our thankfulness; an expressive menorial of what, as reconciled sinners, we owe to God. Forgetful and changeable as we are, we need the Church's Fasts and Festivals to call us back to a sober recollection of our infirmities, and to mark out for us that well-defined path of duty which, by a linked chain of religious exercises and devout meditations, will "bring us daily nearer God."

> Three Holy-days immediately succeed the Festival of Christmas, the celebration of which must help to maintain in the mind that holy and devout feeling which cannot but be awakened by an earnest and becoming contemplation of our Lord's Nativity.

> The first is the commemoration of the martyrdom of St. Stephen,—the first who perished for the tesbeen well observed, died for bearing fearless and undaunted witness to the Divinity of God's Incarnate For it was, as the sacred narrative informs us, when he declared aloud that he saw the heavens opened and Jesus sitting on the right hand of God, that the Jews could no longer suppress their rage, but rushed upon him with stones and killed him. There eloquently urged: when, as showers of stones de-

ple," THE EVANGELIST ST. JOHN; the Apostle of we conceive to be the most beautiful engraving in the The high table was appropriated to the Dean and Canons many privileges and many honours, who, amongst whole volume, is a creation of Lord Byron's genius, other marks of his Lord's condescension and love, was founded by the Poet upon that tragical catastrophe,permitted to tarry in his mortal pilgrimage till, as He the invasion of Rome in the 16th century by "Bourstruction of Jerusalem; and who has bequeathed to Annual, if it maintain its present literary character, the followers of the Lord that Book of visions and will in time be regarded as perennial. The Preface Revelations which cannot be read without feelings of bears the subscription of King's College: we have peculiar solemnity and awe. Like his own gentle not been so far admitted to the confidence of the Edicharacter, too, there is a strain of tenderness in all the tor as to know how much more has come from the teaching of this beloved disciple: "love one another," is a precept continually occurring in his later writings; and it is a tradition that when bowed down with age and infirmities, and he was carried to and fro among the Churches, his parting injunction always was, Little children, love one another."

The next commemoration in this cluster of Holydays, is that of the martyrdom of the Holy Inno-CENTS,-the first, indeed, whose lives were sacrificed on account of the Saviour of the world. The guilelessness and purity of childhood is often proposed by our Lord himself as an object of imitation; and if inwith their several guests, and all the Masters of Arts, to take coffee in the Great Lecture Room adjoining the so should we, as the Church instructs us, by the innocency of our lives and constancy of our faith even unto

The Christian poet Prudentius has the following beautiful lines in reference to the slaughter of the infants of Bethlehem :-

" Salvete, flores Martyrum, Quos, lucis ipso in limine, Christi insecutor sustulit, Ceu turbo nascentes rosas-Vos, prima Christi victima, Grex immolatorum tener, Aram ante ipsam, simplices, Palma et coronis luditis

The following translation is found in Bishop Horne: "Hail, ye first flowers of the evangelical spring, cut off by the sword of persecution, ere yet you had unfolded our leaves to the morning, as the early rose droops efore the withering blast. Driven, like a flock of lambs, to the slaughter, you have the honour to compose the first sacrifice offered at the altar of Christ; before which, methinks, I see your innocent simplicity sporting with the palms and the crowns held out to you from above."

We have been favoured, within a few days, with a number of "Graham's Monthly Magazine," published at Philadelphia, which came to us charged probably with a larger amount of postage than the sum at which a single number of the Magazine is usually sold .and powerfully, that death, to the righteous, is only The postage upon American periodicals is indeed a very serious tax, and nothing but a strong conviction of intrinsic merit in the few which we statedly receive. could reconcile us to its payment. The burden would the "tidings of great joy to all people" solemnly prodo what we are obliged to do, -pay their inland post-

age themselves. The conductors of Graham's Magazine appear anxious for some editorial notice, that the circulation of a favourable opinion concerning it, may contribute to its more extended favour and larger patronage.-We must be frank and sincere, then, in responding to this call.

"Graham's Magazine" is, no doubt, conducted with Body of Christ, there would not now be any difference as much ability as periodicals of that class generally of opinion or practice as to the celebration of his birth. are, and there is probably as little in its pages that is Strange it is that a Festival like Christmas, -a day exceptionable as in any other of the same order and set apart for the commemoration of our Redeemer's with the same object; but we have never disguised our first Advent,-should be neglected by any who pro- own objections to this species of literature, as being fess to worship Him who was born in Bethlehem! - unfavourable, in its general tendency, both to the We have already shown, in former years, how positive minds and morals of the rising generation. A perpea sanction is derived from the custom of the early tual feeding of a morbid fancy, and a studied fostering Church, in favour of the appointment of this Festal of a perverted taste, by romantic tales which have no day. But the greater number of those who dispute countenance from fact or probability, must weaken a Thursday. - Clemens Romanus ad Corinth. concluded. the propriety of this ritual institution, seem to hold high moral tone of the feelings, enervate the intellecthe modern founders of religious parties in much tual powers, and unfit the mental energies for the busihigher repute than the devout and humble wisdom of ness and buffettings of every-day life. They who take

our own minds,—we borrow from the history of the mind, and, by lessons drawn from the realities and not Swiss Churches the following incident. When Calvin the fictions of life, helps to qualify us for the various amongst other Holy Feasts which had fallen into dis- moral lessons be viewed with favour which have preuse, Christmas had been neglected. In his reply to served, and are likely to hand down to remote ages, same time, a volume of Rollin's Ancient History or of Russell's Modern Europe, is worth all the tales of intrigue or the stories of love with which our modern indeed against my will. Since I have come back, I magazines in a body are stored; and a paper of the perhaps all that is treasured up in the best of our Monthly Repositories of "light reading."

We have expressed the apprehension that this speligious principles and habits. There is nothing in the tendency of the romantic adventures and marvellous most presumptuous of worldly aspirings for that calm the very living principle of our revealed religion; of making the phantoms of earth the subjects of pursuit and even the objects of idolatry; of weaning the heart from the Creator, and settling it, in exclusiveness of devotion, upon the bedecked and fantastic creature.

Most sincerely then should we desire to see the time, and talents, and energies, and expense which are bestowed upon this light and ephemeral literature, applied to efforts and pursuits which would better omport with the severity of virtue and the sanctifying lessons of the Gospel. The present luxurious age tends unhappily, in the varied refinements it brings into exercise, to enervate the mind as well as the body; and when this is the case, the moral tone must become proportionably weakened, and the genuineness of a religious conviction, and the self-denial and devotion of the Christian life, correspondently impaired.

We should be glad to see these enervating refinenents every where reduced, and brought down to a scale suited to man's high responsibilities as an immortal being. Not least should we desire to see our monthly inundations of Ladies' Magazines, and Garlands, and Mirrors of Fashion,-if not entirely discarded, -yet reduced to those modest and respectful limits which a sober and rational recreation should bear to the grave and solid business of life.

Our expectations of the Canadian Annual have been fully realized. We are much indebted to Mr. Rowsell for the copy of this elegant work with which he has favoured us, and we are glad to express the pleasure we feel in noticing so promising a product of our Colonial soil. The Engravings, which are ten in number, have been happily chosen, and form a choice group of ideal portraits and sketches of attractive timony that he bore to Christ the Lord; who, it has scenery. Our appreciation of the work will be best testified by the extracts which we intend, on a future occasion, to transfer from it to the Church. In the mean time we may observe, that the Poetry it contains is of a high order, and the illustrations in Prose are not unworthy of being placed side by side with the more lively effusions of the Muse. The "Castles of Europe and Asia" unfolds to us a scene in that rushed upon him with stones and killed him. There was, too, in him a beautiful realization of the practical charity which the Saviour's teaching and example so the Right Rev. Dr. Coleridge, late Bishop of Barbados, the Right Rev. Dr. Coleridge, late Bishop of Barbados, eloquently urged: when, as showers of stones define passages of warm and earnest writing: "Val fine passages of warm and earnest writing; "Val scended on his head, cast by his infuriate enemies, he d'Ossola" discloses with the bright colours and discounty, and many doctors of divinity, law, and physic—
The only guest who had not been on the foundation, was
Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., one of the burgesses of the Uni-The next is the celebration of the "beloved disci- torical tale; and "Olimpia," which follows what romised, the Saviour came to judgment in the de- bon's black banditti." We have no doubt that this same source; but we hope that we may augur something for the perpetuity of the work, from its connexion with the University. The favourable judgment we have formed of it, rests not upon its gay and showy appearance, but upon the valuable and improving natter which it contains. We have no objection that knowledge, as in the old monastic times, should be illuminated, provided the knowledge itself be good.

> It is our painful duty this week to record a very distressing bereavement with which the family of John Henry Boulton, Esq., in this city, have been visited. The second son of that gentleman,-Mr. Charles Boulton,-was killed on Monday last by an accident which happened to him whilst driving in a small vehicle near the limits of the city. The horses attached to the cart were ranged in that order which is known by the name "tandem;" a position which rewheat to be ground and to carry it home again in flour in the same way. Mere trifles, the Bishop would reply should prove refractory. The particulars of the fatal accident have been variously reported. So far as we can gather the circumstances of the event from persons who have been able to obtain correct information about it, the cart in which Mr. Boulton was driving came into contact with another before it, and was overturned by the collision. The unfortunate young man was violently thrown out, and received an injury on the head, which terminated in death-without any return to a state of consciousness-soon afterwards. The suddenness of this afflictive occurrence is, indeed, a fearful proof of the uncertainty of life.

We are unable to find room, this week, for the proceedings of the Vestry Meeting at Brantford; but the matter shall not be overlooked in our next. . A copy of the Brantford Courier is in our hands, with a full

We have anticipated our usual day of publication, as that would fall, this week, on Christmas Day.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

Course of Studies for the Term commencing Thursday, January 7th, 1847, and ending Friday, March 26. TUESDAY .- Greek Testament-Gospels, (continued from the last according to Townsend's chrono-

logical arrangement.)
Evidences of Divine Revelation.—The Authenticity and Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old Testament.—The same proved from Undesigned Coincidences in the Historical Books.

Wednesday.—Greek Testament.—Epistle to the Romans, chap. xii. to the end; Epistle of St. James. Thirty-nine Articles.—Article xxxiv. to the end.

Septuagint (Greek) 1 Maccab. Liturgy.—The Communion Service. Minucius Felix concluded.

The Old Testament and Jewish History.— From the Captivity to the Birth of our Saviour.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House. December 16, 1846. A Special General Meeting of the Society, called by the Lord Bishop, was held on Wednesday the 16th

December, 1846. The LORD BISHOP in the chair.

After the customary Prayers. It was resolved-That the Society do petition the Pro incial Legislature, praying that such portion of the lergy Reserves as have been left to the Church by the Imperial Statute 3 & 4 Victoria, chap. 78, be placed under the management of the Church Society of this Diocese,—and that the Honourable The Chief Justice, Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, and The Secretary, be Committee to draft the said Petition.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845.

Thursday, August 28 .- We were on the road this morning by 5 o'clock. We had to go through the woods nine miles to get round a swamp upwards of a mile long, which no carriage or even single horse durst attempt.— As there was no track in the woods, the shaking of the wagon and the danger of being overturned from stumps, fallen trees, and holes, was so great that the Bishop pre-ferred walking. Nor was this without its inconvenien-ces. The brush and shrubs concealed the small stumps and rotten trees, against which your foot was continually striking; and, what was still more troublesome, the little roots and fibres interlaced along the ground were continually catching the foot, while the bottom of the shoe or foot became so smooth and slippery that we could scarcely keep our footing at all. To get a fall in such a place, of which there was a continual risk, were a serious matter, as great injury might be received by coming against ratigued when got back to the path, as well as very hungry. We arrived at Black's, our next station, about 11 o'clock, having travelled nearly twenty miles, but in re-ality only ten in the progress of our journey. Here to our disappointment we discovered that there could be no meeting for religious service. The settlers in this quarter are much scattered and few in number, and there had peen some neglect on the part of those who had been appointed to give them warning. The house was very untidy, and every thing about it appeared wretched. Had there been bread, we might have done well enough, as we oad every thing else with us in case of difficulty, but the poor people were without this comfort. Our horses, owever, fared much better, and after they were well fed we continued our journey to Bell's Inn. Here we found we continue our journey to be still. Here we found a congregation of nearly 40 people, and 10 were presented for Confirmation. We had also a Baptism, which added much to the interest and beauty of the services;

and the settlers, at the conclusion, expressed their great anxiety for more frequent administrations and for the establishment of Sunday Schools.

Mrs. Bell keeps her house very clean, and made us all comfortable.—We had now traversed what is commonly collected to the Settlers of the S called the Settlement of Owen's Sound, which is but a very few years old, and yet the improvements are very satisfactory. The inhabitants are all located near what is called the road, and already number more than two thousand souls. They consist, as usual, of various de-nominations; but the Presbyterians, so far as we could iscover, rather predominate at present. The statistical letails, in a country so recently opened for location, are lifficult to obtain; but we may remark that a Post has been established to Sydenham the extremity, and more letters are forthcoming than passed between London and Edinburgh in 1760. Newspapers, however, are the chief freight of the courier, and may be considered indeed for some years to come the chief agents of communicating knowledge as well as intelligence to the new settlements, and it is to be lamented that, in the absence of religious nstruction, they, as a general rule, do more harm than good.—There are already in the settlement several Mills and many Shop-keepers. The cattle are increasing in number, and the land is in general of the best quality.

Friday, August 29.—Breakfasted this morning at far-ner Paterson's 13 miles distant, in the township of Arthur. The congregation, numbering 40 persons, was for such a place very satisfactory; and 10 came forward to be confirmed. The settlers were much gratified at havng a Bishop of the Church amongst them, and many nere, as well as on other occasions during the journey, shed tears when the Bishop placed his hands upon the

heads of the Candidates.

Mr. Paterson has an excellent farm, which he has laid out without much judgment; hoping to be able to settle all his sons around him, and reserving the homestead for the youngest, to protect him in his old age, as is the cusom in this country

We now proceeded towards Elora in the township of Nichol, 16 miles distant. We still found the road very bad; and if the mud-holes were less deep, they were more continuous. At length one of the wagon horses gave in, but the Bishop ordered that he should be replaced by one of the ridius horses. had the desired effect, for the tired horse did not appear to feel any difficulty in keeping up with the Verger on his back. When we came to Fergus, we found that there were two roads to Elora,—one six miles the other four, and it was stated that as to their condition there was little difference between them. The Bishop was disposed to adopt the longer one, as he had a suspicion of short cuts; but the driver complained of the exhaustion of his horses, and prevailed in taking the shorter one. The Bishop's cipation proved correct, for the road was bad and not sufficiently opened, and in one place we had to cut down a tree before we could struggle through. After many difficulties, we reached Elora at 6 o'clock, two hours beyond our time. The congregation, nevertheless, was arge, and 17 were confirmed.

Just as the service was concluded, a violent storm of thunder and rain came on, at which we were much concerned, because many of the people had come from a great distance, and, owing to our delay, had to go home in the dark; if, indeed, some of them could get home before the next day. The Bishop, however, had this comfort amidst his regrets,—that he had done every thing in his power to keep his appointment, and, though much fatigued by travelling three days. tigued by travelling through the worst of roads the whole day, he stopped not one moment after his arrival for refreshment, but proceeded direct to the Church.—The services were conducted by candle-light, and were felt to be very impressive. It was half-past nine before the Bishop and his party were enabled to sit down to dinner.

The manner in which, in the course of this journey, the

Bishop replied to the complaints of the people in the newly opened settlements, was very satisfactory and beneficial. They would speak bitterly and feelingly of their grievances; that they had no Mill within many miles, and had sometimes to carry on their backs their wheat to be ground and to carry it home again in flour and as this could only be done in winter, they used to bruise their corn and wheat, in the interval, between smooth stones and make rough bread of it in that way.— Others would complain of their hard labour: the Bishop would reply by asking them, how long they would have had to labour at home before they obtained, what they now possessed, a freehold of an hundred acres of land. In this way, and by relating anecdotes of the first settlers whose hardships were far greater, he put them in good humour and convinced them that they were far better off than those who came first as settlers into the Province. An Irishman was detailing his many grievances with some eloquence; but a little before, it had come out that

he had been a hodman attending masons in Glasgow before he came to Canada. The Bishop said nothing until he had expatiated upon all his difficulties, and had come to a full stop: he then took up an axe and asked him if it was as heavy as a hod of brick. The Irishmau appeared surprised, but said, Surely not. How many years, varied the Bishouse. replied the Bishop, must you have carried the hod to the top of the highest building in Glasgow before you could get a farm like the one you are now cultivating? are right said the Irishman, with the honest frankness of his countrymen; at home there is no prospect of bettering our situation: sickness and old age, too, are frightful; but here we have plenty to eat and drink, good hopes for our children, and a comfortable old age for ourselves.

When the Bishop had thus gained their confidence, he would turn the conversation to their religious condition, urge upon them family worship and Sunday Schools, learning portions of the Psalms and repeating them as

sources of consolation, reading the Scriptures regularly, and remembering to keep holy the Lord's Day.

Saturday, August 30.—Proceeded to Robinson's, township of Nickel which we control a rural station. The ship of Nichol, which was quite a rural station congregation scarcely numbered more than 30, but they were much attached to the Church; eight were confirmed, and the people expressed themselves very thankful to the Bishop for his visit. The service was held in the School house, as they were yet too few to undertake the building of a Church.—We next drove to Fergus, and remained there a couple of hours to refresh our horses; the inter-Webster, the Member for the County, and the District Warden Mr. Fordyce, who happens to be his Lordship's townsman.—We now drove to McKee's tavern in the township of Garafraxa, 17 miles. The road was so rough that our weak horse again failed, but the Rev. Mr. Mockridge put his riding-horse in his place, and we moved slowly along in terror of breaking down every moment, and arrived at McKee's about 7 o'clock. We found, after a little conversation, that Mr. and Mrs. Mc-Kee were sensible, industrious, and frugal persons, and were becoming gradually wealthy for ther station in life.

They have just built a good stone house, their farm is in at Ogdensburgh.

UNITED STATES.

CARMINA LITURGICA, OR HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH .-Under this head that excellent paper, The Church, now published at Toronto, C. W., has given a series of original metrical compositions, adapted to the tunes in use in our services. These hymns are prepared with reference to the Sundays and holy days of our Ritual, and harmonise with the collects and other portions of the liturgy.— Some of these hymns have appeared in the Messenger, and more would have been given but for the notes ap pended to them. We were not willing to omit them, and et their insertion was not always convenient. These sacred songs have appeared to us to possess much merit, and well designed to promote the influence of the liturgy, and to encourage the spirituality which it breathes. We are glad to learn from the estimable author, that he contemplates the publication of the whole in a convenient and suitable volume. We trust he will meet with encouragement worthy of his efforts. - Gospel Messenger.

Consecration of a Church.—On Friday, Nov. 20, Grace Church, in Merrimack, was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the diocese. There were present, of the clergy, the Rev. Messrs. Edson, D.D., Baury, Ten Broeck, Estes and Mary son. The instrument of donation, presented to the Bishop, by Samuel Lawrence, Esq., of Lowell, was read by the Rev. Mr. Waterman, and the Bishop proceeded with the prescribed form of consecration. The sentence of the prescribed form of consecration. The sentence of consecration was read by the Rev. Mr. Packard, the minister of the parish. Morning prayer was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Edson, the ante-communion service by the Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Ten Broeck; who read

The sermon by the Bishop was upon Psalm xc. 17 Establish thou the work of our hands upon us, yea, the work of our hands, establish thou it." This discourse was of a very high order, and left a strong impression upon the minds of many who heard it. It is impossible by a brief abstract to do justice to the clear, forcible and eloquent manner, in which several prominent features of the standards of our Church were presented, especially in their bearing upon certain alarming tendencies of the present day, such as the decreasing reverence for the ord of God and the defective training of the young.

The effort to erect the chapel has been conducted in an admirable manner. The Rev. Mr. Packard deserves the thanks of the Church, for showing by this instance, how much might be done in the work of missions, with a small sum carefully expended. At the cost of 1,350 dollars, (of which 1000 dollars was given by Mr. Lawrence, of Lowell,) from plans given by Messrs. Billings, he has succeeded in securing a beautiful and convenient chapel, with sittings for 350 persons.

NEW JERSEY

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.—On Friday, 20 Nov. the Bishop consecrated St. Andrew's Church, Amwell, at Lambertville. The request to consecrate was read by the Missionary, the Rev. James Adams, and the Sentence of Consecration by the Rev. Mr. Starr, who also read Morning Prayers. The Bishop preached and administered the Holy Communion—. Banner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

TRINITY CHURCH, SOUTHWARK .- On Sunday morning last, according to previous notice, Trinity Church was re-opened by the Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D., LL.D. Bishop of the diocese. At half past 10 o'clock the Bishop and Clergy entered the church. After a piece of usic chanted most admirably by the Choir, the Bishop delivered an appropriate address to the congregation their parish Church, which was listened to with great attention, the congregation standing during its delivery .-The Bishop then proceeded to re-dedicate the edifice to the service of Almighty God, using a form prepared by himself for the occasion. The sentence of Dedication was then read by the Rector, the Rev. John Coleman,

D.D., who also preached the sermon.

The clergy in attendence were the Bishop (in his Episcopal robes) the Rev. Drs. Coleman, Clay and Colhoun, and Messrs. Jones, Jacquett, T. Davies and Moorhouse, in surplices.—Bonner abg.

POTTSTOWN,-CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH .- On POTISTOWN,—CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH.—On Tuesday morning last, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, consecrated to the service of Almighty God, a new and beautiful Gothic church at Pottstown, Montgomery county. The Rector of the Parish, the Rev. Mr. Leaf, has indefatigably and successfully laboured for the attaintment of this delightful result. Entirely freed from debt, by the liberality of the parish and friends of the perish, is Philadelphia and alsowhere it. friends of the parish, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, it stands forth as another evidence of what a small congrestands forth as another evidence of what a small congregation can do, when zealously engaged in so good a work. There were present on the occasion of the consecration, in addition to the Bishop and Rector, the following elergymen: Messrs. Bull, Morgan, Morton, Studdards, Allen, Woodward, Stem, Mintzer and Lightner. The instrument of donation was read by the Rector. The prayers by Dr. Bull, and the lessons by Dr. Morton. Sermon by the Bishop. The Bishop held a confirmation, when a number received the primitive rite.—Eniscopal Recorder.

number received the primitive rite.—Episcopal Recorder.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLEVELAND .- We understand that a portion of the worshippers at Trinity Church, Cleveland, have withdrawn from that parish and formed a new parish, under the name of St. Paul's Church .-BISHOP MCILVAINE.—We are indebted to a friend for a copy of a "Remonstrance of the Wardens and Vestry-men of St. Peter's Church, Ashtabula, Ohio," addressed to Bishop McIlvaine. We had seen the pamphlet before and had read it with the indignation which it is calcula

ted to excite. We did not notice it at the time, because we are unwilling to give unnecessary publicity to diffi-culties of parishes and persons with a Bishop. There has been, no doubt, great cause of offence given in this case. But we cannot help feeling, perhaps we are wrong, that it is better, nay even a duty, to bear everything from a Chief Pastor rather than arraign him for judgment be-fore the public. The world will not take the trouble to examine such a case fairly. It will side with one party or the other according to previous prejudices; or else look superciliously on, rejoicing in what it will please to call a strife among "these Christians that love one another." We do not pretend to say what we should have done in like circumstances; but it is certainly, we think, far more consistent with a Catholic temper, to bear and to forbear to the utmost; and if a Bishop must be censured it should be done by the proper tribunals, or not at all. The Episcopate is the centre of unity. The person who holds the office will ever be associated with office, and the lessening of respect for him, will lessen espect for the office. This ought not to be so, but it is When, therefore, we remember that the Church is the hope of mankind, we can hardly coneive of any provocation, which would justify the ar-aignment of a Bishop before an irresponsible and unau-horitative tribunal.—Church Times.

has communicated to the Christian Witness a statement of the present condition of this Mission. From this account we extract the following particulars.

Our own mission has gone on quietly and prosperously. We have, I helieve, a very sure footing in the confidence of the great body of Christains here, and even among the higher ecclesiastics. We are every where received with open arms. Our society is sought instead of being shuned, and our influence is as general as the community in which we live. A great part of my time is spent in religious conversation and discussions, in which the truths and duties of Christianity and the nature of the church are plainly set forth and enforced. We have sent, since I last wrote you, a considerable number of books into the interior, all of them religious works and all sent to the heads of churches for distribution among their flocks, We have commenced the publication of a very important work, of which I shall have more to say hereafter, Our religious services in the chapel have been suspended on account of the summer heats and necessary abscence of some of the members of the mission; but they were resumed last Sunday, when a good congregation was present. These services are of great importance, and will become more so when the Armenian translation of the Prayer Book, now in progress shall be out of press. I am every way encouraged so far as the work here is concerned.—
The field is ample; such a work as ours is peculiarly needed—the work, namely, of a conservative reformation; our labours are well received; nothing has occurred to stay our progress; and the prospect before us is cheering and encouraging. How is it at home, you perhaps can judge better than I. I have received full accounts of the eting of the board of Missions. I have nothing to say concerning them. My time is too much occupied to engage in long discussions, and at this distance, it were manifestly unwise to attempt it. Those who wish to learn concern ing the missions are referred, for the first nine months of which may be found in the Appendix to the spirit of Missions for July and August. Those who are not satisfied with the property of the spirit of Missions for July and August. Those who are not satisfied with the spirit of course refrain with the result as there reported, will, of course, refrain from helping our work. Those who are, will, I trust, do

(From the Frontier Sentinel.) DIED at Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., on Thursday

last of a short and painful illness, Anastatia Ford, widow of the late Col. David Ford. Thus has passed away another of the few lingering survivors who, long years back ventured a settlement in what was then this northback ventured a settlement in what was then this northern wilderness. She came into this country with her husband from New Jersey at the beginning of the century; the brother of her late husband, Judge Ford, had come some years previously and commenced a settlement at Ogdensburgh. Still so little improvement had been market now it will redouble speculation in that quarter from market now it will redouble speculation in that quarter from market now it will redouble speculation in that quarter from market now it will redouble speculation in that quarter from market now it will be seen by a end by a just the demandation of the country was remaining and the country with her husband from New Jersey at the beginning of the century; the brother of her late husband, Judge Ford, had come some years previously and commenced a settlement at Ogdensburgh. Still so little improvement had been market now it will redouble speculation in that quarter from market now it will redouble speculation in the country was remaining and the country was remaining and the country was remaining of the century. a good state of cultivation, and their children are settling around them.

(To be concluded in our next.)

at Ogdensburgh. Still so little improvement had been made that when she came the country was remaining an unbroken wild; possessed, however, of great strength of character and a happy temperament of always looking on produce comes into the market, its value will be found dimination.

the bright side, she bore with cheerfulness the many privations necessarily attendant on first settlements and h friends will remember with what satisfaction she used to recount in conversation these trials and diffiul contrast them with present improvements. After het husband's death she removed back from Ogdensburgh to their first Northern home at Morristown, where she had since continued to live in the enjoyment of good health, delighting in works of charity, in offices of hospitality perpetuating as far as she could, to all her friends that old-fashioned and substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charille could be a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charille could be a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charille could be a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charille could be a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charille could be a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charille could be a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charille could be a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charille could be a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charille could be a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charille could be a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charity and the substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charity are considered to the substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charity are charity as a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charity are charity as a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charity are charity as a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, for which her charity are charity as a substantial welcome to Roof and Table, and the sub for which her family from their settlement here, were always noted. She remained too, for many years a eep-tre of attraction and holy influence to a large family of children, who however far removed continued to view her house as their home, and loved at times to remife under its roof and greet her there as their honoured pretent and common Mother. Her sickness was short violent, on the Sunday preceding her death she attended Church and took part in those holy services in which she always delighted. On the evening of that day she was taken with such severe illness that she soon gave ap all thoughts of recovery and though willing to receive the thoughts of recovery, and though willing to rec kind ministrations of her friends, yet her thoughts, meditations and prayers, were all directed to her departure. She died in the full assurance of that faith which she had professed, leaning on Christ her Saviour, the promises of is word and the hopes of his Gospel, she went without fear into the valley of death. On Saturday her more remains were placed in the family vault at Ogdensburg followed by a long procession, very many persons a which had long known her and respected her worth and excellence of character. "The memory of the just is

Arrival of the Cambria.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By Telegraph for the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser. Albany, Dec. 18. The Cambria arrived at Boston at 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening. The political and commercial news received by the earityal is important. The papers are filled with accounts outrages of every kind upon persons and property. Great solarm is manifested at the open traffic in fire-arms among the peasantry. Trade is dull. The factories are working on short time. The English grain-markets are animated, and previous prices of flour maintained.

prices of flour maintained. No change in provisions. The cotton market, after the artival of the Britannia on the 1st inst., became very animited and large sales were made at an advance of 1d. per lb. On the 3rd inst. the market closed firmly, with a tendency to a father.

3rd inst. the market closed firmly, with a tendency to a fartual advance. The movement, however, is considered by practical men as speculative. Money was abundant and easy to be based at 2 @ 2 per cent. per annum, on first class bills 3 per cent. The comparative quotations of the most important articles consumption by the steamer of the 19th ult., and 4th inst. wishow the movement which has taken place. Nov. 19, United States red wheat 8s. 2d. @ 8s. 6d.; U. S. white do. 8s. 8d. 9s. 2d.; Indian corn 52s. @ 54s.; U. S. free flour 31s. 6d. 932s.; U. S. bonded 29s. @ 30s.

9s. 2d.; Indian corn 52s. @ 54s.; U. S. Free hour 52s.; U. S. bonded 29s. @ 30s.

Dec. 4.—United States red wheat 8s. 4d. @ 9s.; U. S. white do. 8s. 9d. @ 9s.; Indian corn 54s. @ 58s.; U. S. free flour 33s. 6d. @ 34s. 6d.; bonded 31s. @ 32s. The Telegraph worked badly and we cannot exactly under

stand these figures, unless they are meant for London and Li rerpool quotations.]
Since the 1st instant the market for flour and grain had not Indian

been buoyant, and there was a disposition to recede-corn is in demand, and brought full prices. Parliament was to meet on the 19th January for the dispatch business. The steamship Great Britain had suffered so severely from

the gale of the 20th ult., that she is considered a total loss.

The Liverpool trade, from the 19th ult. to the present date. Dec. 1st, has been further improved, and more activity prevails.

1000 bbls. bonded flour were taken for investment, Philadelphia and Baltimore commanding 29s. @ 29s. 6d., and prime Western 30s. per barrel. Wheat was purchased more freely on the 24th ult.

The last number of the European Times says Canadian and United States flour duty paid, received an advance of 1s. per harrel, and the latter in the last control and the latter in the last control and the latter in the last control and the l barrel, and the latter in bond received a similar improvement.

OPENING OF THE PORTS.—No less than four deputation om different parts of the metropolis waited on Lord John Russell, at his office in Downing Street, London, on the 21st the Treasury, calling on government to open the ports to the Treasury, calling on government to open the ports to the admission of western corn, duty free. His Lordship expressed a hope of their wishes being realized.

PORTUGAL.—The royal cause was considered so hopeles that apartments had been provided in Windsor Castle for the fugitive Queen and her court. At the last advices, however, the desertion from the popular force was frequent, but it adoubtful whether the Queen could retain her throne.

died at an early age. At the eastern and southern extrenties of this vast Empire the cholera is said to exist. In France large amounts are being raised for the sufferers by

he recent calamitous inundations. The distress is represent ted as the most extensive and serious.

The Dey of Tunis is now in Paris, royal honour is being

Lord Elgin will not bring his young bride to Canada. She will come in the spring.

Spain was undergoing one of its periodical outbreaks.

Bands
of Carlists, completely armed, had been collected at
points, and encounters had taken place between the insurgents
and the royal troops. The Spanish newspapers express regret at the defeat of the Mexicans by Gen. Taylor, but console themselves by admiring the courage with which they defended themselves. The aldo calls on France and England to nd the royal troops.

ildo calls on France and England to re-establish Monarchy Mexico, as the only means of saving that unfortunate county from the clutches of the United States.

The harvest in Egypt is more abundant than in ordinary years and years much account the county of the county of

years, and very much exceeds the wants of the inhabitants.

Liverpool and other leading towns are busily engaged is getting up a strong agitation for the reduction of the duties on The Belgian government have decided that provisions of all

kinds should be free until the 1st of Oct., 1847.

Great misery prevails in Flanders, occasioned principally by the want of food and the want of employment. STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN.—Mr. Gabriel, R.N., Gives the ollowing account of this steamer, in a letter, dated the 22d ultr

three days after the heavy gale: Thursday week he visited her. Mr. Bremner has failed in his breakwater, which was entirely washed away. The smade a clear breach over her, and swept away several sky-light on deck. The shin filled with mater to such as on deck. The ship filled with water to such an extent, the cabin doors and bulk heads were nearly all washed into holds and about the decks. The promenade deck was cover ignment of a Bishop before an irresponsible and unauoritative tribunal.—Church Times.

CONSTANTINOPOLITAN MISSION.—Bishop Southgate as communicated to the Christian Witness a statement the present condition of this Mission. From this acthe present condition of this Mission. From this ac-

watch. Mr. Bremner has given up, and they at length are going to take the masts out of her, together with her engine. I have not yet examined her bottom, but intend doing so the morrow. If all I hear is correct, I am afraid she is gone. morrow. If all I hear is correct, I am afraid she is gone.
was pitching at times as much as three feet.
Another account states, that, subsequently all the cabin furniture, and every thing moveable, had been taken out and seed

The Bristol Mirror, says, that the attacks of the sea up the noble ship, in the gale of wind, and the high tide allude to, were such as seriously to injure her hull—to wash away the temporary break water, to alter her position upon the rocks, and to put her main broadside to the sea, and altogether in a work At the same time we learn that her hull is entire position. At the same time we learn that her hull is end to the eye that little or no alteration is perceptible. We learn also that every thing moveable is carried on shore, and a sugur from this, that the under-writers and directors have share doned all hopes of bringing her away from the scene of her set.

THE PROBABLE PRICE OF CORN. - There was a turn the price of wheat in Mark-lane on Monday, which has been followed in some of the provincial markets; and looking to all the circumstances of the case, and carefully weighing all the the circumstances of the case, and carefully weighing a reports that have reached us, both from our own country from abroad, we incline to the belief, in spite of all that been said about scarcity and famine, that prices have reach their highest or very nearly their highest point. It is right the farmer should understand this, and we believe we are act ing as their real friends in pressing it upon their considerati It is uscless to delude them with false views on the state of esources, or to hold out expectations of still rising prices, w can only lead to their disappointment and loss. The Cabina has decided that there shall be no opening of the ports. This a declaration by those who have the very best oppertunition of obtaining information as to the stock of corn in the country. that there is no danger of scarcity—a declaration which has given satisfaction to all parties except a few ultra free-traders and the speculators into whose pockets the whole advantage would have gone. Supplies are daily pouring in from America, and we have advices from the States that enormous quantities of Indian corn, and as many as 8,000,000 barrels of flour of be shipped from that quarter. From some parts of the connent we have reports that the price of wheat has fallenthe face of this it is improbable that prices will go on risid and our deliberate advice to the farmers is, to go on steadily their ordinary track-certainly not hurrying into the mar