(b) With a view of bringing these advantages within the

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

sums) to be distributed among the Students. (e) It is proposed to open this Department after the Mid-summer Vacation, 1847.

The Grammars to be used at the College are :- For Latin Grammar: Murray, London.
The Collegiate Dresses required in both departments

will be supplied by the Albion Cloth Company, 54, George Street, Edinburgh. Applications for Admission may be made to the definition of the de burgh. Edinburgh, 8th September, 1846.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1846.

Original Poetry.—The Three-

(CIRCULAR)

Toronto, November 12, 1846.

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

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

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

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

divisions our misness of the compassion, we beseech hands to receive our offerings—shall we change it to a Thee to pardon the offences of Thy people, to relieve the poor and the needy in their present necessities, and to In a word, shall the East now arise by our aid, and with

seasons.

"But whatsoever may be Thy pleasure concerning us, judgment or mercy, with entire submission to Thy will; endeavouring to abate Thy displeasure by repentance, and showing forth our sense of Thy goodness by faith-

fully keeping Thy commandments.
"Of ourselves we are unable either to will or to do that which is acceptable in Thy sight. We therefore pray Thee so to open our hearts to the influence of Thy good we may obtain of Thy favour the supply of our wants, and with hearts knit together in brotherly love, may par-

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

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

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

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

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

The Holidays will be twice a year, at Midsummer, from the 20th July, Seven Weeks: and at Christmas, from the 20th July, Seve is, in many respects, a serious and dangerous thing to work of holy duty, and, from a careless computation of means and resources, to leave the unfinished super-structure a monument of rashness and folly, will not structure a monument of rashness and folly, will not (a) Charge, to include Theological Instruction (given by the Warden). Board, Lodging, Washing, &c., £30 believers, but afford cause for taunt and mockery to Him, who declares even of obstinate Jews, that they are per annum—Entrance Fee, £5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All these are thoughts which have crowded upon our mind in perusing a Sermon lately preached in St. John's Church, Hartford, Connecticut, in behalf of the Mission at Constantinople, -a copy of which has very courteously been transmitted to us. The writer of mercy and of meekness, affords a signal contrast to the adverting to the action that has been entered upon, notorious codes and practices of those who severed themwithout scanning critically the wisdom or the prudence which dictated it, speaks thus strongly and powerfully "Depend upon it, we cannot withdraw our Mission

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

Here is well portrayed a high moral obligation; but Thee so to open our nearts to the influence of Thy good Spirit, that, showing compassion and mercy each man to bis neighbour, and bearing the burdens one of another, force, in this aspect of the question, of the duty incumbent upon the framers of this Christian enterprise,take of Thy bounties in peace and contentment, to the honour and praise of Thy Name, through Jesus Christ the same writer shews, in the following passage, how powerfully as this duty must rest upon the conscience, The prayer is ordered to be read immediately before the Litany; and when the Litany shall not be read, before the Prayer for All Conditions of Men. it has connection with the best feelings of the heart,

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

"My brethren, that state of things among us, which self: there is an obedience to the Apostolic injunction not to mind our own things merely, but to look that is, as if the ancient Churches, because of their dealso on the things of others, -to look first to the con- gradation, were not worth considering: but we have aldition of the Christian family around us, to the branch most utterly forgotten that the word of God came unto of the Church with which our sympathies and duties our evangelization to the zeal and devotedness of those its remote and scattered portions, as one vast brother- dy to disregard. I ask you, brethren, have we not ceased hood from which, in love and good-will and hopeful to realize our true position with reference to other Churches, and borne ourselves towards them, as if the

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

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

With a view of bringing these advantages within the With a view of bringing these advantages within the with a view of bringing these advantages within the results of saying, "Be ye warmed and be avoid the rebuke of saying, "Be ye warmed and be avoid the rebuke of saying, "Be ye warmed and be avoid the rebuke of saying, be ye warmed and be avoid the rebuke of saying, the search of the Apostolic Episcopate, instead of succumbing to an avoid the rebuke of saying, "Be ye warmed and be avoid the rebuke of saying, the search of the Apostolic Episcopate, instead of succumbing to an avoid the rebuke of saying, the example of residute adherence to the Apostolic Episcopate, instead of succumbing to an avoid the rebuke of saying, the search of the part of the post of the property of the part of the post of the part of the post of the part of the post of the property of the part of the post of the part of the post of the part of the part of the post of the part of the post of the part of the post of the part who have drained their life-blood like another daughter of the horseleech, and loaded their backs with burdens whose golden candlesticks, still walks the Son of Man, sparing them as a man spareth his own child, and knowing where they dwell, even where Satan's seat is! (Rev. ii. 13.) Better than the sees which Apostles planted, which martyrs watered, and where God gave the increase of such witnesses, as first utered with one mouth, the Nicene Confession! Better than the Churches that bred Basil and Gregory; that hearl the sermons and felt the prayers of the mouth, and the sermons and the cause they are fragrant and musical; but to remind you how dear, on their account, those Churches must be to

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

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

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

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

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

## Communication.

THE CLIMATE OF CANADA. From a Correspondent.-Concluded.

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

?	notice:			TOO DEED THEFT
r	of softails at the stilling to	Rain.	Thermometer.	Wind.
	1834—Feb. 15	65	44	E. to S.W.
,	June 17	1.81	56	E.
e	July 24	90	76-85	THE REAL PROPERTY.
e	Oct. 26	1.75	41-43	E. gale.
3	1835June 5	1.75	71-74	W.
5	Sept. 19	1.10	61-59	E.
9	1836-May 27	1.62	45-46	E.
r	June 19	1.80	64-59	E.
300	1837-Aug. 8	1.89	6266	E.
3	1838-May 5	1.51	40-43	E.
9	1839-Aug. 26	1.25	67-76	S.W.
0	Sept. 17	1.40	50-52	E.
	1840-June 12	1.85	74-83	E.
n	Sept. 30	1.45	53	E.
t	1841—Jan. 7			
-	July 30	1.50	65-60	E.
	Dec. 11	1.37	36-39	W.
,	1842—Sept. 11	1.58	67-79	S.W.
1	1843-Jan. 10			
0			35-37	S.W.
0	July 17	2.31	72	
8	Bar	ometer 2	29.46. This hea	vy fall took
-	p	lace in a	n hour and a h	alf, 1.65, ac-
5 3	to sotous kei fishi ce	ompanie	l with severe t	hunder and

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

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

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

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

 February
 7
 9
 6
 3
 8
 13
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 6
 ...
 5
 9
 4
 11
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 4

 March
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 4
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 6
 7
 3
 12
 7
 6

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ted with most bountiful hospitality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.

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

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

The royal marriages of Spain have at length taken place, counts before us are so very scanty, that we are unable to comprehend exactly to what extent the dispute may have carried. After the strong and determined protest of the British Government against the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier, son of the King of the French, to the Princess Luisa, sister of the Spanish Queen, it could scarcely have been expected that the event, when it did take place, would have a tendency to produce amicable relations between the courts of the two untries, however much it might widen a breach begun by the announcement of the intention. It would appear that the Count Montemolin, son of Don Carlos (who, on his escape from prison, as our readers are aware, had proceeded to Spain, to assert in arms his right to the erown of that country), is in England, and that Lord Palmerston had refused to comply with the demand of the French government, to deliver him up. When our letters and papers by the Britannia come forward, we shall be better informed on these subjects than we are at -Patriot. present. The following is all that the telegraphic report from Albany, already referred to, supplies ;-

(From the Buffalo Express, Nov. 9.) There was an error in the Springfield Telegraph report .-

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

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

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

Bond holders causing uneasiness in the money market.

Mr. Bancroft and lady arrived in London.

Weather severe in England. A storm of unparalleled fur

Sir George Carroll is elected Mayor of London. Baron de Bode, dead. Packets Yorkshire, Marmion, and Queen of the West, at-

French Government demanded of the British Cabinet, Count

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

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

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

ney .- Longford Journal, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1846.

## Colonial.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

til the whole are consolidated into one Statute Book, when Indian corn p quarter of 480 lbs 52s. @ 56s. Wheat, U. S. red, 8s. 9d. @ 9s. 3d. Bacon, p cwt., U. S., 36s. @ 40s.—Beef, U.S., prime mess, p bbl. 36s. @ 40s. Pork, U.S. prime, sioned by the necessity of his continual presence at the Colonian 50 tierces, 56s @ 60s. Cotton advanced. O'Cornell at Der-Several riots in Ireland. Great distress in Scotland. and working plans of this very comprehensive scheme.

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

Btraw seek to Bible to entirel Sulliva