

existing between the two churches, and its hopes that the union would be yet more closely knit. The Right Rev. Prelate said he had great pleasure in moving that resolution though he did not come to Canada to make a speech, but to warm himself by their fires. He came to thank their own Bishop for the honour he had done himself and the American Church, in coming, upon a late occasion to take a part in that solemn consecration service which had raised the speaker to the dignity, and placed upon him the responsibilities of a Bishop in the Church of God. When yesterday morning, a little after the peep of day, he had come out of his own house, and turned his face to the North, in the teeth of a driving snow-storm, he considered he was doing a very heroic thing,—something like attempting the North West Passage. But, he did it to express the sympathy which he felt in the Church's prosperity, his respect for the Brethren here, and especially for him who so ably and well presided over the affairs of this diocese. And, after all, he had found the pleasure greater than the suffering. It was something to set foot on the soil of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. God bless her! He had prayed for her on the land and on the sea, and hoped to do so again. She had his sympathy, his deep sympathy, in the noble efforts she was making at the present time to subdue a barbarous power who had attempted to crush a feeble nation, and overwhelm Europe. Much had been said about American feeling, and American sentiment, in regard to the war. But he would tell his Lordship, that, if the people of Canada wished to understand the public sentiment of the country, they must not search for it in the newspapers. They must go to the educated men, to the Clergy of the Church, to those that studied Shakspeare, and Milton, and Hooker, and they would find that they were heart and soul with England in the struggle, and daily offered up their prayers for her success.—*Transcript.*

DOING WHAT THEY COULD.

The inmates of the Westminster Reformatory for Adult Male Criminals, agreed on the 24th of November to the following resolution:—Having no money, we unanimously agree to abstain from food on the 27th (being one of our best food days) and that our noble friend, the Right Honourable, the Earl of Shaftesbury, be kindly requested to forward the proceeds of that day's provision, to the Patriotic Fund; and that on the evening of the same day we shall unite in fervent prayer for the restoration of peace. Signed by all the inmates, 100 in number.—*Eng. Paper.*

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The return of A. C. Buchanan, Esq., Chief Emigrant Agent, for the year 1854, shows that the following numbers of emigrants have been landed in Canada during the year:—

From England	18,175
From Ireland	16,168
From Scotland	6,446
From Continent of Europe	11,637
From Lower Ports, &c.....	857
Total	53,283

The total numbers for the last eight years are as follows:—

Total landed in the Colony in 1847	90,160
“ “ “ 1848	27,939
“ “ “ 1849	38,491
“ “ “ 1850	32,292
“ “ “ 1851	41,076
“ “ “ 1852	39,176
“ “ “ 1853	36,698
“ “ “ 1854	53,283

[We understand that a large number of emigrants from Europe to the States have this year returned, after a short trial of their new home. In the old States especially, as the population is becoming dense, food is becoming dear, and labour cheap. The Know-nothings, too, are determined, that Native Americans shall have a preference in every thing, and that R. Catholics in particular, shall be discouraged.]