How few know the real sources of happiness and of those that know, how few rightly apply them. How often have parents, from motives of selfishness or sordidness, wounded and murdered their own children. How often have strangers exerted themselves on behalf of the weak or friendless, where relatives preserved a sullen stillness. Is not the great drama of life made up of delusious? Are not riches often nothing but the most chilling and heart-rending poverty? Gold, silver, precious apparel, costly furniture, superb ornaments, and gaudy equi-page: the applause of men, the dignities of station, and the emoluments of office—are only valuable in proportion as they are beheld through the distorted inedium of public fancy or opinion. They are not necessary nor are they even adapted to give perma-nent tranquillity, much less delight to the soul; and after they have been enjoyed a while, they become insipid, ordinary, if not distasteful. That which at the distance appeared so precious, estimable, and blissful, when approached, dwindles and fades. Bring a poor man to a table of delicacies, invest an ignoble man with honour, give respect to a despised person, for the present moment you surround them with scenes of pleasure and delight; but time and custom will soon wear off this content and pleasure, so that they shall be compelled to acknowledge that they were equally happy in their former estate.-

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPTR. 24, 1846.

Every arrival from Europe, since the election'o the new Sovereign of Rome, has brought some intelligence or other of the extreme popularity of that distinguished personage, earned by acts of liberality as a prince, solicitude for the happiness of his subjects, and enlightened zeal for the improvement of his dominions. He has granted an amnesty to vast numhers of men imprisoned for political offences; he even admits some of these te his presence with their proposals for beneficial changes in that system of government whose vices had led them into acts of Cardinal Gizzi for his Secretary of State, and withheld countenance from measures of restraint and suspicion against his subjects. It may be our duty to record, from time to time, acts of government on the part of Pius IX. which deserve commendation, and that will be a pleasing duty, even as it would be if we had to record the same of any other temporal Sovereign. We must, however, here point out the serious error which would be committed, if the introduction of an enlightened and paternal system of government over the papal dominions were to blind men to the inherent vices of the spiritual power wielded by the individual wearing the triple crown and it is not unlikely to be one of the devices of the powers of darkness, that at the present day an Ecclesiastic has been placed in that position, whose bearing, in his capacity as a secular potentate, is creditable, and carns for him the affection of a people un-used to liberal acts of government from their rulers, and the regard of foreigners who compare him with those who occupied the princely chair of Rome

It must be borne in mind, that Pius 1X. has taken possession of what his Church calls the chair of St Peter, under precisely the same arrogant assumptions of the honour which belongs to God alone, as other have cleared himself of the guilt of having accepted worship which the apostle Peter most carnestly deprecated when well-meant but ignorant zeal in Cornelius offered it, he is one in the long line of heaven-defying mortals who have sanctioned those prostrations before themselves against which he whom they claim as their predecessor protested : " I than Peter and than Pius IX. refused when John offered it: " See thou do it not. . . worshin portion of the ceremonial of the Pope's installation -premising that the repeated "adoration" of the pontifi is a feature in that gorgeous solemnity placed amon record in a series of programmes of successive papal coronations drawn up and published by Roman Catholic writers:

"His holiness, elevated by his chair-bearers in his pontifical chair, and preceded by the cross and e choir of the chapel, chaunting & Ecce Sacerdos Magnus, qui in diebus suis placuit Deo, et in-ventus est justus? ' Behold the great high priest who has been well pleasing to God, and found just,? accompanied by the Holy College, and surrounded by the Swiss Guards, is borne into the Basilica of Si Peter. Arrived at the chapel of the Most Holy Sacrament he descends, kneels, and prays for a short time, thence he is carried to the high altar. where he offers a short prayer in front of the confession of the anostles, after which he ascends the altar, and seats himself upon the middle of it. Immediately the most eminent the dean gives out, and the choir takes up the 'Te Deum Laudamus,' while he is being a third time adored by the cardinals. This adoration being terminated, the same most eminent dean repeats the prayers and supplications for the new pontiff, who afterwards descends from the alter on its step, lays aside his mitre, and, in-clining the cross, bestows on the great multitude of people there assembled, his first benediction."

We earnestly wish that it may be one of the amiable features in the new Pope's character, that he abhors and mourns over the blasphemous usurpalion which has allowed such an act of worship to become part of the pageant in which he so recently was the chief actor. But until we meet with evidence of his mind being enlightened to take that view of the perilous position in which as corrunt system has placed him, we can look upon the otherwise promising traits in his personal character and his public measures only as an additional call upon his public measures only as an additional call upon commend it. It is understood to be from the pen of us to be watchful lest some one "beguile us with Prof. Keble, and bears evident marks of kindred to the "Christian Year." And much as we love men. The dissenting denominations of our country

would be to gather grapes of thorns, and figs of towards men reconcile us to acts of high-handed thistles. "-Hall. rebellion against God. rebellion against God.

> We subjoin an extract from a very full article on this subject, found in the Dublin University Magazinc. If the language is strong, the occasion justifies

"Let us pause for a moment to consider this strange spectacle. Is not the first suggestion of the mind, one not merely of surprise, but of incredulity? Do we not involuntarily ask ourselves, can this account be true? Is it possible that in this colightened age such a scene is ever exhibited in any place of Christian worship? Do they, indeed, in the socalled capital of the Christian world, carry a miserable, sinful mortal in proud procession into the temple of the living God, announce his approach as the advent of that Great High Priest, who alone was found just and well pleasing in the sight of Omniscient Holiness ; place him-the only one seatcd and covered—on the High Altar, while thousands barcheaded and prostrate offer him the homage due to the Most High, and chaunt to his honour the hymn consecrated during ages to the praise of the triune God? Yes, alas! it is but too true!—him whom they themselves have chosen, they worship; whom they create, him they adore'- Quem creant, adorant.

"But it may be said, perhaps all this is nothing more than a temporal homage to their newly elected sovereign, similar to that which is offered to other crowned heads? Would—we say it with the utmost sincerity—would that a dispassionate consideration of the circumstances of the case, and of their own authorized statements on this matter, could permit us to adopt such an explanation. We shall offer but a few words on each of these

"First, that all this homage is rendered to his pontifical, and not to his royal authority is evident from the simple fact, that it is offered before his coronation, which seldom takes place till eight days afterwards, and which is celebrated outside the Church. It is on this latter occasion then, if on any, that the above distinction might be applied; and it so far holds, that whereas on the High Altar he wears his mitre, the symbol of his pontificate, at his coronation he is only invested with the Tiata, the

symbol of his temporal power.
"But even on this occasion such an explanation is virtually rejected by Roman writers, and at Rome itself. They plainly tell us that all homage foffered to the Pope is rendered to him not as the insignificant ruler of a petty principality, but in a much higher capacity. They affirm that the adoration of the pontiff, and the kissing of his feet, is founded insurrection: he has chosen the liberally minded on examples from the Old Testament, and likewise from others in the New, thus of the two women' (in the Gospel) ' who only regarded the Messiah as a prophet, one nevertheless, kissed his feet, wiped them with her hair, and perfumed them; and the other touched the hem of his garment, to obtain a cure for her incurable malady. It is, therefore, much more the duty of those who have embraced Christianity, instructed by the example of these women, to kiss the feet of the Roman Pontiss as the Vicar and Locum tenens of Jesus Christ?

"Surely, then, such obeisance cannot be interpreted as a mere acknowledgment of his temporal sovereignty over the Papal States, but as at all times and places the recognition of his being personally invested with the authority and dignity of Christ himself. If, then, it be possible to attach different degrees of honour on different occasions; titles of homage similar in themselves, and offered to him in the same capacity, we must seek in the circumstances attending those occasions for the

means of determining their comparative value. "At the moment of his coronation, when he as sumes only his temporal tiara, he is addressed as the Father of Kings and Princes, the Ruler of this world, and the Vicar on Earth of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and thus he is instructed that his temporal dominion extends over all terrestrial kingdoms. What meaning, then, is to be attributed to the homage rendered to him, when, assuming his higher dignity and wearing his pontifical mitre, he sits covered on the high altar, beholds multitudes prostrate around him, and hears the chaunt arise, We praise Popes have done before him; and that, until he shall thee, O God: we acknowledge thee to be the Lord ! What else must we think of him who accepts such homage, but that he, 'as God, sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God."

THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL .- Some of our contemporaries have stated that our newly appointed Governor General, the EARL or ELGIN, is a member of the Kirk of Scotland. We think that they have myself also am a man;"-adoration which one purer been misinformed. On referring to the Oxford University Calendar, we find that his Lordship, who distinguished himself highly at the University, God." We copy the following account of one small having taken a First Class in Literis Humanioribus, was at one time a Fellow of Merton College. He must, therefore, have been a member of the Church of England, since none but members of that Church are permitted to hold Fellowships.

> To some of our readers it may perhaps be of use to be informed that the pronunciation of the name ELOIN is not like Eljin, but as if it were spelt

> The English mail just arrived, brings intelligence that His Lordship has not arrived by the Cambria, but that he intended to take his passage in the 4th of October or following Steamer.

> PRIMITIVE EXTENT OF DIOCESES.—The various naners connected with our Church seem to be unusnally harmonious on this subject. The Christian Witness says: "It is one in which all who truly love the Church must be interested. When, in this and in other important respects, we more carefully and more closely follow the practice of the primitive Church, we may confidently hope for more of that spiritual success in the spread of our Zion, which marked and measured the self-denying labours of the early Christians.

"Other denominations in some respects have, in rractice, more nearly conformed to the primitive theory, and their success has shown the wisdom of their course. When we shall have dioceses no larger than they were in the early ages of the Church. and when we shall have restored the order of dea cons to its true and primitive place in the Church we may then, with the help of God, look for a larger blessing upon our communion than it has ever yel received. "-Episcopal Recorder.

Keble's Lyra Innocentium - Wiley & Putnam-For sale by J. W. Moore, 138 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. We have been remiss in not acknowledging a copy of this work; but in truth, we were loth to say any thing of it, because we could not re-

some of his poetry, we detest his doctrine, and dread | are barely represented in their various sections, it more when disguised by his sweet muse, than if clearly unfolded in an " Essay on Development." The admirers of Keble must not forget that, however he may have mourned over Newman's defection, he has not kept himself pure from his heresy; and is still with him in spirit, if not in ecclesiastical connection.

If there were nothing objectionable in this work tself, it would still be injurious, as creating a prejudice in favour of his adopted system of theology. But on opening it, the very first lines of the Intioduction seem intended to prevent all true Protest-ants from going any further, for it tells us:

"There are, who love upon their knees, To linger when their prayers are said, And lengthen out their Litanies, In duteous care, for qui's and dead,"
We find the following criticism upon it in the

he work since we find a recommendation of it, in several Episcopal publications,—Episcopal Recorder. [The article referred to, is taken from our numper of the 3rd instant.

Rerean, and feel more disposed to call attention to

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHEECH.-Czerski was in England on the occasion of the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance, and published in the Times newspaper a letter to clear himself from the suspicions entertained respecting him by the friends of evangelical truth. Counter-letters have also been printed, one of them from the Rev. M. J. Mayers whose letter we inserted in our last number but one, but that Clergyman addresses to the Record the following also, under date 22nd August, which may afford the hope that Czerski has been brought to see that he must risk popularity with men by

lecision, if he would fulfil his duty towards God: "I am glad to have an opportunity afforded me by which I can substantially prove my desire of dealing fairly and justly in the case of Mr. Czerski. After I had despatched my letter to you, of yesterterday's date, I met, in London, a Divinity Professor of one of the Prussian Universities, a man of great note and celebrity, who put me in possession of the following particulars:-- He tells me that, 'within the last three weeks,' he had seen, in one of the German papers, a statement of Czerski's, in which he explains the reasons why he continues to adhere to the Confession of Leipsic, not because he agreed in its doctrinal exposition, but because he regarded it as a bond of union between the seceders from the Church of Rome. At the same time, M. C. repeated his belief in the Divinity of Christ; and which Confession, my informant tells me, had exposed him (Czeiski) to considerable unpopularity, and even the loss of support. I am furthermore given to understand, that the Confession of Faith which was agreed to, at the recent Synod convened at Schneidemühl, has been transmitted for approval to the King of Prussia, whence it may be considered as sound and scriptural."

We copy the following satisfactory statement respecting the sound and consistent course of one of the Berlin seceders from the Church of Rome:

" Berlin, 231 March, 1816. "Dear Jettmar is at present employed in prepar ing for the press his Lent Sermons, in which he has taken for his text, ' Man does not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.' The subject matter of these discourses is God's word as the rule of life, or living in Christ. They were numerously attended, and proved highly edifying to the hearers, among whom were many German Catholics. These sermons will form a very useful text book for all classes, for our beloved pastor illustrated most forcibly and distinctly what the living to Christ betokens, from its first beginning, through its gradual development, and in its fruition. He laid the inmost workings of the natural heart bare, and showed what it was to have our life hid with Christ, whether in the family, the world, or in the life to come. His concluding discourses unfolded the means, whereby, with the gracious assistance of the Holy Chost, we could attain to 'living in Christ;' and the last sermon, on Sunday next, will dwell upon the consummation of the true Christian life, the devotion of the heart and soul to Jesus both in life and death. Dr. Jettmar has kindly signified his wish that any profit which may result from the publication, should fall to the benefit of the scanty funds of the congregation. He has introduced among them the office of Visiting the Sick, and of reading the Bible and praying by their bed-sides, as a duty of love from one member of the flock towards the other; he himself taking occasional part in it as Minister. Its salutary and very edifying effect has already been manifested."

THE PEOPLE OF ROME AND THE JESUITS .- The following is given by the Constitutionnel, from a letter dated Rome 2nd August: "Several towns of the Roman States, and amongst others Fermo and Spoleto, had lately supplicated the Pope to withdraw from the Jesuits the monopoly of education. These complaints having been recognized as just, Pius IX. decided that, at the re-opening of the schools in November, secular priests chosen amongst those who offer satisfactory guarantees of morality and capacity, should replace the Jesuits wherever the mayors of towns and bishops should think it advisable. This declaration of the Pope produced such a sensation even among the people of Rome, that his Holiness, in proceeding to the Jesuits' church on St. Ignatius's day, to hear mass, was greeted with cries of "Accept nothing from these men, they are quite capable to give you it boccone!"? [The Italian phrase used at the close means neither less nor more than " to administer poison." Remember, the suspicion is not that of Protestants, but of the Pope's own subjects in the height of their affection towards him .- ED. B.

THE IRISH COLLEGES AND THE POPE .- " We stop the press to announce to, the country the most important intelligence we have for some time had to lay before our readers,—it is no less than the decisive condemnation of the godless Colleges' Bill by the court of Rome. The lateness of the hour at which we received this intelligence precludes the possibility of our entering into details. We can state, however, upon the best authority, that the College of Cardinals, having all the documents before them, unhesitatingly, unanimously, and de-cisively pronounced their condemnation of the government measure."—Dublin Evening Freeman.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The great Conference meeting of this hody was opened, according to ap-pointment, on Wednesday the 19th of August, in London. The following particulars with reference to it are given by the London Patriot, a Congregational publication :-

"Up to the present time, upwards of 1000 persons have taken tickets of membership, and at least 500 were present at the opening sitting. It is expected that the number will be considerably augmented. The complexion of the Conference is peculiar. The Wesleyan Methodists have the preponderance.

while some are entirely excluded by the operation of one of the fundamental articles. America has delegated a noble band of three-score of her best and truest men. France, Italy, Germany, and

Prussia have their representatives. "The first meeting of the Conference was held on Wednesday, at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street. The sittings extend from ten to three, and from five to eight o'clock. The Rev. E. Bickersteth was called to preside. The sederant was devoted chiefly to devotional excercises.

"At the business meeting, subsequently held, Sir C. E. Smith, Batt, was elected to preside over the sitting of the day; and on taking the chair, expressed himself as deeply grateful to God for the happy manuer in which this Convention had been brought about.

A motion was carried to the effect, that in the judgment of this Conference, it is extremely undesitable for any report of their proceedings to be given to the public, except under their own direction."

We subjoin some resolutions which describe the contemplated ORGANIZATION for the carrying on of

" 1. That whereas brethren from the Continents of Europe and America, as well as in this country, are unable, without consultation with their country men, to settle all the arrangements for their respective countries, it is expedient to defer the final and complete arrangement of the details of the evangelical Alliance, of which the foundation has now been laid, till another General Conference.

" 2. That the Alliance consist of all such members of this Conference, and members and corresponding members of the divisions of the Provisional Committee as shall adhere to the principles and objects of the Alliance. Persons may be admitted to membership of the Alliance by consent of all the District Organizations, or by a vote of a General Conference, and to membership of any District Organization by such mode as each District Organization may determine.

" 3. That the members of the Alliance be recommended to form District Organizations in such manner as shall be most in accordance with the peculiar circumstances of each district. Provided however, first that neither the Alliance, nor the respective district organizations, shall be held responsible for the proceedings of any District Organiza ion; secondly, that no member of any District Organization shall, as such, be a member of the Alliance; and thirdly, that whenever a District Organization shall be formed, the members of the Alliance, within that district, shall act collectively in its formation. That in furtherance of the above plan, it he recommended, for the present, that a District Organization be formed in each of the following districts, viz :---

"The United Kingdom of Great Britain and

"The United States of America.
"France, Belgium, and French Switzerland.
"The North of Germany.
"The South of Germany, and German Switzer-

" British North America. "The West Indies.

"And that additional District Organizations be from time to time recognized as such by the concurrence of any three previously existing Branches.

" 4. That an official correspondence be main-tained between the several District Organizations, and that Reports of their proceedings be interchanged, with a view to co-operation and encouragement in their common object.

5. That a General Conference be held at such time and place, and consist of such members of the Alliance, as, by correspondence between the District Organizations, and under the guidance of Divine Providence, shall hereafter be determined by their unanimous concurrence. Provided, first, that any member of the Alliance who was entitled to attend this Conference, and shall retain his membership, shall be entitled to attend the next also; and, secondly, that all questions relating to the convening of it, shall be determined by such members only of the District Organizations as shall also be members of the Alliance. A Conference of any two or more of the District Organizations may be held by mutual agreement."

FRENCH MEETING IN LONDON .- On Friday, a meeting of French Protestants resident in London and favourable to the objects of the above alliance. was held in the Hanover-square Rooms. It was of more than ordinary interest, since it was the first public reunion in the metropolis conducted exclusively in the French language. Attracted by the novelty of the proceedings, several English ladies and gentlemen attended. M. le Pasteur Martin, minister of the French Protestant Church, St. Martin's le grand, having taken the chair, prayers were read, and several foreign ministers addressed the meeting in support of the principles of the alliance, which were explained in previous meetings reported in this paper. Much stress was laid on the fact of Protestants being so dispersed over France that the pastors of the various congregations rarely met. The differences existing between Calvinists, Lutherans, and other numerous sects into which the reformed religion was divided were so slight, and the duty of union and support was so incumbent that the Evangelical alliance could not fail to call forth the good wishes of Protestants of all countries .- Liverpool Standard.

McGill College.—The Statutes of this College having at length received Her Majesty's confirmation, it may be hoped that the institution will be brought into efficient working. The following courses of Lectures are advertised to be commenced last Tuesday, allowing students who shall matriculate by the 29th instant, to keep the current Term On CLASSICAL LITERATURE—by the Rev. W.

T. Leach, A. M., Professor. On MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHYby Edmund A. Meredith, L. L. B. (T. C. D.) Principal of the College. On Histony-by the Rev. Joseph Albott, A. M.

On FRENCH LITERATURE and the FRENCH LAN-GUAGE-by Leon D. Montier. Fees: £3 6s 8d per Term, or £10 a year. Board including Fuel and Candles, £3 5s a month.

A CHILD KILLED BY ARDENT SPIRITS .- An in quest was held, last week, upon the body of a child named James Sheridan, the son of a Stevedore who had got hold of a bottle of gin on Sunday morning while his father was at early mass, and his mother in bed, and drunk of it to intoxication which eventually brought on spasms and terminated the child's life about noon of the day. Verdict of the Coroner's jury:
"That David Sheridan, being an infant under the

age of discretion, and not having discernment be-tween good and evil, of excessive drinking, and not otherwise; did die."

Those for whose use the bottle of gin was placed where the unfortunate child found and drank his death in it, were no doubt of sufficient age to have discernment of good and evil.

THE DUKE, ON DRUNKENNESS .- When the Duke of Wellington was examined before the commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject of military punishments, he gave the following pithy enswer to a question on military drunkenness. Lord Wharncliffe inquired, " Is drunkenness the great parent of crime in the British army, in your opinion?" The answer of the great captain was given in a single word: "INVARIABLY."

ECC LESIASTICAL.

Mecese of Quebec.
The Lord Bisnor or Montheat returned to town on Tuesday week from Glosse Isle, where His Lordship had attended to the sick at the Quarantine Station, during his stay there of a fortnight. The Rev. A. W. Mountain, who had spent part of that time in town, returned to his charge at the Quarantine Station last Tuesday.

Oadination .- On Monday last, being the Festival of St. Matthew, divine service was performed, as usual, in All Saints' Chapel, on which occasion the Rev. Isaac Hellmern, Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was admitted to the order of Priests, the Reverend Official Mackie, and the Reverends W. Chaderton and C. L. F. Haensel uniting with the Bishop in the imposition of hands. During the same service the following gentlemen were admitted to the order of Deacons:

Mr. John Fletchen, B. A., of Trinity College

Dublin,

" CHARLES FOREST, Student of Bishop's College, ennoxville. The Bishop preached, with special reference to the solemnity in which he had just been engaged, on the Epistle for the day, (2 Cor. iv, 1-6) extending his remarks to the verse succeeding, We have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of

The Rev. J. Fletcher is appointed an Assistant Minister of Christ's Church, Montreal, and the Rev. C. Forest to the charge of the mission of Robinson, Bury, in the Eastern Townships.

The Rev. W. King, late in charge of the mission of Robinson, Bury, has been appointed to the mission of St. Giles, and has altered his residence accord-

Panish or Quence .- Last Sunday morning, Sr. Peren's Charen which was destroyed in the conflagration of St. Roch's suburbs last year, was repened for divine service, on which occasion the Lord Bishop of Montreal preached, and a collection was taken up towards the completion of the interior arrangements of the building; the sum of £9, 15s. was contributed. The building has been increased 15 feet in length. The congregation under the charge of the Rev. W. Chaderton has had the uso of All Saints' Chapel for its morning worship on the Lord's day, during the progress of the building.

The Lord Bisnor or Montreal has issued a Circular to the Clergy, dated 18th instant, by which he requests that, in accordance with the practice already established under the regulations of the CHUNCH SOURTY of this Diocese, they will on Sunday the 25th of next month, preach a Sermon in nid of the Funds of that Society, for the benefit of Winows and Children of deceased Clergymen, and they will remit the proceeds to the Trensurer, at Quebec or Montreal, as may be most convenient, with the least possible delay.

The Rev. Chartes Forest requests that all letters and other communications for him may be addressed to Buny, Eastern Townships.

Diocese or Frenericton. The Bishop of the Diocese arrived at Boies Town on the 4th August, and preached in a school-house. On the following morning His Lordship arrived at Ludlow, where a burying-ground was consecrated, and the ordinance of Confirmation was held in an unfinished house: 13 persons were confirmed. At Blackville, where there is a church-building, a burying-ground likewise was consecrated, and 30 persons were confirmed. On the following morning, the Bishop preached in the church, not quite finished, at Nel son, and then proceeded to Chatham, Miramichi, (see our number of August 27th). On the 18th, His Lordship proceeded to Baies des Vents settlements, where 23 persons were confirmed. On the 20th and 21st. 6 were confirmed in the Richibucto mission, and 43 persons on Sunday the 23rd and succeeding days, in the Shediac mission. On the 25th, 9 persons were confirmed at Westmoreland, and 24 persons on Thursday the 27th of August, in the Sackville mission. On Sunday the 30th, the Bishop preached in the place of worship kindly offered by the Baptist congregation at Hopewell, where no building has yet been erected for the worship of the Church of England; and after visiting Johnson, Waterborough, Canning, and White's Point, returned to Fredericton on Monday the 7th of September. His Lordship has thus visited, says the St. John's Courier, the whole of his Diocese from Grand Manan to the Grand Falls on the one side, to Campbell Town, 20 miles above Dalhousic on the other, and during his recent visitation has travelled (32) miles, delivered 24 addresses, and confirmed 333 persons.

Diocese of Limenick.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, attended by the Rev. R. Knox, returned to the See House, on Thursday the 6th of August, after concluding his Visitation and Confirmation tour. His Lordship had held five visitations, and nine con-

firmations, in the following places:

Limerick, Kilmarnock, Bruff, Kilkeedy, Newcastle, Killarney, Ventry, Dingle, Listowel. The whole number of persons confirmed was 990, which includes 142 at Ventry, and 215 at Dingle, nearly all of whom were converts from the Church of Rome.

BRIDGEWATER. - St. John's Church, at Eastover, was consecrated on Monday last, by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells. We need hardly remind our readers that this is the church that was erected by the Rev. Mr. Capes, who, a few months since, with several of his congregation, became Roman Catholics .- Taunton Courier.

THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM is probably by this time at Malta, where he was intending to stay for more than a month, so as to leave for Jerusalem about the middle of next month. He had met with a kind and hearty reception at Berlin, where he dined with the King twice, and had opportunities of conference with all the influential men at the seat of government.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta preached his farewell sermon at St. Mary's Church, Islington, on Sunday the 30th of last month, on which occasion LSI were collected in aid of the