

very much respected and esteemed on this side of "the lines," was kind enough to preach. On the following day several clergymen from a distance, including Dr. McMurray, the Rev. Mr. Townley, Mr. Geddes, of Hamilton, &c. thanks to the Great Western Railroad, were enabled to be present. The Right Rev. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, also came over from the Falls, which he had been visiting, and sat within the chancel rails during the Morning Service. After prayers, Dr. Shelton preached an able discourse on Demonic Agencies, which was listened to with much interest both by clergy and laity. During their stay, Dr. Fuller entertained all the Right Reverend Fathers and Reverend brethren, with many of the laity, in his spacious residence, with much hospitality, for the Rev. Dr. (he has just received an honorary degree from the College, at Geneva, N. Y.) is that *rara avis in his partibus*, a wealthy clergyman, and he can act handsomely when the majority of his brethren can only get as far as the wish to do so. The new church which he has been chiefly instrumental in erecting, his purse seconding his zeal to no trifling amount, has cost so far about \$12,000, and it is capable of holding about 500 people. The chancel window is of very pleasing design. In the centro panel is a well executed figure of the beloved disciple. The side windows are also of stained glass. A lectern stands just outside the chancel rails, instead of the usual pulpit and reading desk, but the artificer evidently had the stalwart proportions of the Rector in his mind when he constructed it, for when an ordinary sized clergyman officiates, so far as the congregation is concerned there is *vox et præterea nihil*. The massy stone tower is in duo course of time to be surmounted by a spire. So gratified were the bishops and clergy with all the pleasing incidents connected with the opening of this church, that a proposal made by the Rector to keep up an annual commemoration of the event, was warmly seconded by clergy and laity, and Bishop DeLancey, Dr. Shelton, and many others promised to attend, if it were possible for them to do so.

### Miscellaneous.

#### SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

#### Report of the Foreign Translation Committee for the Year 1856,

read and adopted at the general meeting, Tuesday, July 1, 1856.

"The Foreign Translation Committee, in presenting to the Board their Twenty-second Annual Report, beg to call attention to one leading principle which actuates all their proceedings. Their object is rather to provide books which are really wanted, and may be found to be practically useful, than to obtain the credit of producing works of mere literary and philological interest. They undertake no work only for the sake of adding to the number of Foreign Translations upon the list of the Society's publications; but it has ever been their endeavour to meet the demands for such translations as they happen to arise, or to prepare beforehand

for such demands as the course of events may naturally lead them to anticipate. And this rule of proceeding characterizes their labours, not only in their own more appropriate and prescribed sphere of labour, in providing versions in foreign languages of the Holy Scriptures and of the Book of Common Prayer, but also, as might naturally indeed be supposed, in the assistance which, from time to time, they are called to render to the Standing Committee, whenever circumstances arise which may induce that Committee, in the exercise of the authority which has been given to them by the Board, to order the translation, into a foreign tongue, of any books or tracts already upon the Society's Catalogues.

"It might reasonably be expected, therefore, that the circumstances of the late war, the social and religious condition of various countries affected by it, and the new relations with people of other tongues, into which, by an alliance in a common cause, this nation has been drawn, should have influenced, in no small degree, the operations of the Foreign Translation Committee during the last year. Thus, for instance, with a view to distribution among both Christians and Mohammedans speaking and reading Arabic in the East, some of the first Homilies of our Church have been prepared and printed in that language, and others are in progress. Of these, the Homilies 'On the Reading of Holy Scripture,' 'Of the Misery of all Mankind,' and 'Of the Salvation of all Mankind,' are now presented to the Board; together with Archbishop Whately's little work on the 'Christian Evidences,' in Modern Armenian, which has also been published, and copies of it sent out to Constantinople, for circulation in the East, since this Committee made its last Report. In that Report it was stated that Italian translations of Canon Stowell's Tract on Infidelity, and of the late Mr. Faber's 'Rome and the Bible,' had been undertaken. These tracts were shortly afterwards published; and of the latter, a new and carefully revised edition has just issued from the press. In the same language also have appeared, in the course of the year, translations of the Rev. Professor Browne's Tract for Soldiers, 'The Good Centurion,' and of the first Homily, 'A fruitful Exhortation to the Reading of Holy Scripture.'

"But efforts for promoting Christian knowledge in other lands have not altogether precluded attention to the moral and religious condition of foreigners in our own country. The opening of an Anglo-French School in the very Parish in which the Society's house is situate, immediately revealed the want of suitable French school-books. These the Stand-

ing Committee readily undertook to supply. A French translation of Mr. Slade's 'Lessons for Sunday Schools' is now in daily use in the school in question, and other elementary works on the Society's Catalogues are in preparation, for the same purpose.

"The Board may be interested to learn, that this school has arisen out of the ministrations of a Scripture Reader, appointed by the Incumbents of St. James', S. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St. Anne's, Soho, to labor among the poorer foreigners located in their respective parishes. Of such foreigners a large proportion were found to be either French by birth, or familiar with the French language. Many of these poor people manifested an anxiety on the subject of the education of their children; but no appropriate school was to be found for such children, 'who,' it was reported by the Scripture Reader, 'without moral training and religious instruction, were left to spend much of their time in the streets, and were exposed to every kind of temptation.' It was obvious to anticipate 'the fatal results which must ensue from such a state of things, both to the children themselves, and also to the community of which they were afterwards to form a part.' An appeal was accordingly put forth in behalf of 'these poor little strangers, brought hither from various causes, and destined, probably, many of them to grow up and live amongst us as an integral part of our own population, whilst others would return to their original homes, carrying with them the good or evil principles and habits which they might acquire in this country.' This appeal was not without its appropriate fruits. The school has been happily established, under the sanction of the Bishop of London. It is now in satisfactory operation; the Holy Scriptures are the basis of the religious instruction imparted to the children; and the school is placed in connexion with the French Protestant Episcopal Church of London. It appears to be much valued by those for the benefit of whose children it was projected, and the Committee under whose direction it is placed observe, in their Prospectus, that "the happy relations of friendship and alliance, now existing between France and England, cannot fail to add weight to the other important reasons for supporting this establishment, which, it is hoped and believed, will, under the Divine blessing, become permanent, and help to promote the best interests of mankind."

"It is evident that books prepared for the use of this school will be equally serviceable in similar schools elsewhere; and especially in the Mauritius, where the Bisop writes that he is desirous of es-