

another arrangement which I conceive to be equally satisfactory,* but this not having been capable of execution without some delay, I have been urged to undertake the task and have felt it my duty to yield to the reasons thus pressed upon me.

The difficulties, peculiar in their character, which attach in different ways, to the administration of Ecclesiastical affairs in the Colonies, and the desire felt, in common with other Colonial prelates, by the Bishops of these North American Dioceses, to procure the formal and legal co-operation of the Clergy and Laity in the management and regulation of such matters, have already been placed before you in the Minutes of the Episcopal Conference, held at Quebec in Sept. 1850. In the tenor of those Minutes, I have authority for saying that the whole of the North American Episcopate agreed,—the two Bishops, who, out of the seven, were unavoidably absent, having, subsequently to their reception of copies of the Minutes, put me in possession of their sentiments upon the subject.

It is with reference to those difficulties and, in particular, to the measure which I have just indicated as fitted, (it may be hoped,) to a great extent, to afford relief for them, that the consultations are to be held in which I have been invited to join. Without at all touching the question of the revival of Convocations at home, I am not aware of the existence of any opposition in the minds of Churchmen within this Diocese, clerical or lay, to the exercise of synodical action within the Colonial Church: I am very sure that the want of it is experimentally felt and generally acknowledged among us; and I cannot possibly fail to see that the proximity of the United States, in which the triennial Conventions of the whole Church and the annual Conventions of each Diocese, with every necessary allowance for the imperfection inherent in all human things, have been long seen to work efficiently and advantageously for the Church and to provide for many points at which we are at a loss, suggests to the thoughts of our Clergy and Laity, a feeling of claim of our being, with certain requisite adaptations, assimilated, in this particular point, to our neighbours.

It is this view of our case which I have exhibited to her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in answer to a Circular addressed, last summer to the Colonial Bishops, upon the subject here in question. I have taken care, of course, to assure Sir J. Packington of our sincere and settled desire (as appears in the Minutes of the Episcopalian Conference) to preserve the Royal Supremacy intact.

Having had in my contemplation, as I have stated, an arrangement which included no necessity for my going home myself, and which left more time open to me for all which may suggest itself as necessary or proper in connection with the visit of one of the North American Bishops to England, I am now rather hurried in my preparations, and obliged to deal more abruptly with the subject than I could desire. There is no way left to me in which I can benefit by taking counsel with you, unless any of you who may individually feel prepared to express his views or to make useful recommendations upon the topics to which I have adverted, should favour me with doing so by letter, which should be done at the earliest convenience, addressing me at the office of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 79 Pall Mall, London.

Should any gentleman of the laity desire to take this course, the simplest mode perhaps of the object will be, that they should put their respective Ministers in possession of what they desire to communicate, and that it should thus be passed on to my hands.

And now my dear brethren, I commend myself and the work which I have in hand to your prayers to God through Jesus Christ; and assuring you that mine are never wanting for you, and invoking upon you at this holy season all blessing from above, with an advancement in holiness as season after season may, by the pleasure of God, return to you, I remain,

Your affectionate servant in the Gospel
G. J. QUENEC.

* The Bishop of Montreal having occasion, for other objects, to go home immediately after Easter, and having expressed his willingness to strain a point in order to go a little earlier, for the object here in question, I had hoped that his visit would have been in sufficient time.

BERMUDA.

MINISTERS FOR THE TURKS ISLANDS.—Bishop Spencer ordained Mr. Edward Barrow a Deacon on the 7th November, at Spanish Town Jamaica. Mr. B. will proceed immediately to the Turks Islands, where, (according to the *Colonial Standard*) a new and important Mission is about to be opened in pursuance of arrangements made by the Bishop with President Forth.

Important additions have been made (since last week) to the Fund for the revival of the Berkley College. The Hon. Robert Kennedy has most generously given £50, the Rev. M. K. S. Frith has very kindly offered the same. The Subscription List also containing the names of Lt. Colonel Alexander, R. E.; Captain Woodhouse, R. A.; the Hon. G. V. Agar Ellis, R. A.; Lieutenant Greaves, R. E.; John Lane, Esq., Deputy-Commissionary-General; and the Rev. J. U. Campbell, Captain Gordon, R. E. made a handsome donation some months ago. The value of these contributions is very greatly enhanced by the readiness and liberal feeling with which they are offered.

ENGLAND.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—Divine service was celebrated as usual in St Paul's Cathedral, on Sunday last, the Dean and the Rev. Mr. Mac-

kenzie preaching funeral sermons. A correspondent of the *Times* suggests to the Dean and Chapter how they might make it a counter-attraction to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. He asks:—

"Who can forget the sight of that stupendous vault—encircled with its firming girdle—filled with ten thousand worshippers (not squatting on miserable benches, like playgoers in the pit; nor squeezed, by favor of hard cash, into stalls and boxes,) but swelling the mournful dirge and the soothing anthem from the pavement to the very roof of that echoing dome. Why is such a scene to be witnessed but once in fifty years? I do not speak of the occasion—God forbid that that should oftener return—but why should our church-going population be deprived of that sacred enjoyment which our great Protestant temple is so well calculated to afford?"

"Let the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's keep the choir of their cathedral for week days, and let Sunday evening service at least be celebrated under its dome. Let them increase their scanty choir (there will be no lack of voluntary subscription,) and find a preacher, if they have not got one, and depend upon it, he will have no lack of hearers."—*Guardian*.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

November, 1852.

The Rev. Dr. RUSSELL in the Chair.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Colombo, dated St. Thomas's College, Colombo, Ceylon, Sept. 12, 1852. The following are extracts:—

"I hailed with sincere pleasure, also, the Society's generous grant for the establishment of the Episcopate in Mauritius. Surely the Colonial Government, having, since my visit, as I understand, increased the stipend of the Romish Bishop to £1000 per annum, will not grudge to the members of our own communion an endowment sufficient for the maintenance of a resident chief pastor!"

"On the 12th of August I had the great pleasure of opening another native church within the mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in the charge of the Rev. I. Thurstan. In all its circumstances it resembled much the last, of which I sent you an account not long since. It was one aided by your early grant, which encouraged the Singhalese villagers of the humbler class to make an effort in every respect most creditable to them. It is built in the centre of an entirely Christian village, shaded from sight in deep groves of coconut trees, where the industrious natives, of humblest caste, pursue their calling of washers (or 'Jobies,' as the Singhalese call them) for the European resident in Colombo. The building is good, in the Norman style, with font and pulpit, and reading desk, all in good keeping, of a soft stone, which requires a coating of plaster for protection, and has been therefore easily worked, under Mr. Thurstan's personal superintendence, to produce an effect very pleasing in itself under the dark embowering shade, and highly gratifying to the native Singhalese. I have enclosed a rough drawing to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, if they like it well enough, for a woodcut. There are two schools in the village, one of fifty boys, and another of thirty-five girls. They are Christian schools in every respect, all the children being baptized, and required to attend the services and school on Sundays. English is taught in them as well as their own language; and not long since the villagers proposed an industrial school to Mr. Thurstan; but he judiciously prefers one of that kind for his entire district, which may be effectively superintended, rather than divide his scanty resources and mar the work by the division.

"Our cathedral is progressing well. The aisle walls are completed; the east window is arched in, and the gable commenced; the row of large arches in the main wall for the north aisle is finished; and the tower of granite masonry raised thirty-four feet from the ground. In the course of this week we hope to move the centres to begin the main arches of the south aisle. The stone-work is well done, and far superior and more substantial than any work to be seen in the colony. The timber for the roof is nearly all worked, and of good scantling and form. We hope, before the monsoon rains begin, to be, with God's blessing, advanced enough to present a front which may be exempt from injury, though not covered externally. The granite will not need the stone.

It was agreed, in pursuance of notice given at the last General Meeting, that £500 be granted towards Colombo Cathedral; this being the sum requested by the Bishop.

EXETER CATHEDRAL.—An important and curious discovery was made on Tuesday, in the cathedral, by Mr. Winsor, the senior vergier, of a beautifully executed fresco painting on the north wall, under the tower, just above the monument of Sub-Dean Sylke's chantry chapel. It represents our Lord's resurrection, and is in excellent preservation, the colours being still vivid. Altogether about fourteen figures are visible, comprehending the principal parties mentioned in the sacred narrative, whilst the city of Jerusalem is the chief object in the background. Below this are evidently the remains of another mural painting, and the vergiers are diligently engaged in carefully removing the covering of whitewash underneath which it has so long remained concealed.—*West. Luminary*.

OXFORD—VISITATION OF NEW COLLEGE.—This morning the Bishop of Winchester left Oxford, having completed so much of his enquiry as had to be conducted by personal application on the spot. The visitation ended, as it began, with solemn service in the chapel, at the conclu-

sion of which the Bishop gave his parting benediction to the assembled society. Business had been carried on systematically and laboriously throughout the whole of each day. The Bishop being assisted in the work by his Chancellor and Chaplain. Prayers as usual, were said daily at eight and four, and at them the Bishop was invariably present, a throne having been prepared for him on the south side, east of the stalls. The pastoral staff of Wykeham was duly produced and placed beside him.—*Eng. Churchman*.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.—Two very beautiful stained glass windows have been introduced into the southern bays of the chancel; they are restorations of the old windows, and reflect very great credit on the skill of the artist, Mr. Bell, to whose care they were entrusted.—*Clift. Chronicle*.

CATHEDRAL INQUIRY.—A Commission has been appointed by the Crown to inquire into the state and condition of the several Cathedral and Collegiate Churches in England and Wales, and into the duties of the Members and Ministers thereof, and other matters connected therewith, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render the same more efficient and useful in promoting and extending the means of public worship and religious education.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin held a Confirmation on Friday in St Peter's Church, in this city, at which 556 young persons were confirmed; who afterwards, together with the clergymen who had returned them for the rite, and a large number of their friends and relatives, partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

UNITED STATES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, Brockline, (Mass.) to the rectorate of which Rev. Dr. Stone, late of Brooklyn, has been called, was consecrated on Thursday last by Right Rev. the Bishop (East-burn) of Massachusetts. The Boston *Traveller* says that the Church edifice is after a design by Upjohn, of the early English (13th century) style of architecture, built of native stone from Roxbury, with facing of Nova Scotia freestone, dressed, and was built, with the necessary furniture, &c., at a cost exceeding \$25,000. The same journal says that additional interest was given to the occasion by the fact that the Bishop and clergy met the rector elect, the Rev. J. S. Stone, D.D., at the mansion house of the Aspinwall estate, for the purpose of robing, and forming the procession to the Church. This ancient manor house was erected by the ancestors of Mr. Aspinwall during the Cromwellian era. A. D. 1660, and the noble elms by which it was surrounded, were planted about the time of the restoration of Charles.—*Courier and Enquirer*.

St. Paul's Church, Detroit, was consecrated by Bishop M'Crosky, on the 14th Sunday in Advent, having been over two years in building. The Bishop was attended and assisted by the Rev. Dr. Williams, the Rev. Messrs. Aldis, Hills, Goodball, Grinnell and Ward. The sermon was preached by the Bishop. The service was attended by a large and very attentive congregation, who were glad to meet their Bishop thus in the new church after his long absence, he being their rector as well as Bishop.

The Church stands in a commanding position at the intersection of two streets. It is built of stone in the early English style, and is 133 feet long, 76 feet broad, and 360 feet high. The tower, placed on the southwest corner, is 22 feet square at the base, and has an octagon spire, the top of which is 181 feet from the ground. The lower stage of the tower form an entrance to the main vestibule, which extends across the west end. The side walls are divided into seven bays by buttresses, doubling at the corners. There is no division, externally or internally, into nave and aisles—one large hall with an open roof. The chancel is a mere recess only 15 feet deep, 27 feet wide.—The side windows are divided by slender mullions with tracery in the heads. Over the principal entrance at the west end, there are three lancets, and in the east end there is a triplet. These are all filled with stained glass, under which, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, a few sentences of Holy Scripture, with some of the Sacred Symbols are to be put in gold, on a blue ground. The Altar is in front of this screen, accompanied by two large and beautiful chairs. Outside of the chancel, on a platform three steps high, stand the Font, Reading desk, and Pulpit, the last raised on a stem, with open stair. Over the vestibule is a gallery for the Organ, and, we presume, the singers. The compartments of the roof are coloured blue. The wood work of the whole Church is grained in imitation of oak. The Organ, which is from the manufactory of J. House, Buffalo, has thirty-eight full stops and three key-boards. The bell, from Meneeley's Foundry, weighs 2600 pounds. The Church is lighted with gas, and is carpeted throughout. It contains about a thousand sittings, and has cost about forty thousand dollars. This has been all paid.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

New York, Jan. 10, 1853.

The *America* arrived at Halifax on Sunday noon, with one week's later news.

Cotton firm—sales of the week 55,000 bales. Liverpool grain market quiet, at last week's prices. Brown, Shiply, & Co., quote western canal

flour 28s 6d; Philadelphia, Ohio, Baltimore, 29s. Canadian 26s to 29. White wheat 7s 10d; red 6s 6d to 7s 3d. Corn—white 36s; yellow 34s 6d; mixed 34s. There will be but little business doing until after Christmas. Pork dearer, with an upward tendency.

The English Ministry was not yet completed under the premiership of the Earl of Aberdeen.

In France affairs are quiet. The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia and Hanover are again enjoying each others society at Berlin.

The insurrection is spreading in Turkey. The new Ministry has come into power in Spain, under the presidency of Rosali.

The *Humboldt* from Southampton and Havre, arrived at an early hour this morning. She left on the 25th ult., and has made a quicker trip than the *America* at Halifax. Her news is anticipated by the last named steamer.

We understand that the Electric Telegraph Company of Ireland have sent wire to this town to lay between Donaghadee and Belfast, and that they are getting the machinery ready to make another and a better cable, which they purpose laying across the channel when the earliest favourable weather presents itself.—*Belfast Mercury*.

It is said that of 60 supernumerary clerks employed in the Dublin Custom House, the services of one-half are to be dispensed with after the first of April next, and the other half will receive permanent engagements. It is further said that the Government have offered to the clerks about to be dismissed a free passage to the Australian colonies, with leave to such as are married to carry their wives and families with them upon the same easy terms.

RIBBONISM.—We regret very much to be informed that Ribbonism is now prevalent in Coolcarney, and that consequently, it is rather dangerous to travel by night in that neighbourhood.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Egan has denounced from the altar the wicked system introduced into a portion of his parish, and we hope that by his exertions, together with those of the vigilant party of police stationed in that quarter, the proceedings of the misguided persons engaged in this illegal confederacy will be brought to a speedy close, and the society entirely broken up. A single individual brought to punishment would soon scatter the lawless brotherhood.—*Tyrally Herald*.

THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The Fine Arts Committee had an interview on Monday with the Earl of Charlemont, who, it is well known, possesses some of Hogarth's celebrated originals; among them are the "Last Stake" and the only existing picture of the series called the "Harlot's Progress." His lordship at once expressed his willingness to exhibit these pictures, as well as his magnificent "Caesar Borgia" by Titian; "St. Peter" by Vandyck; "Judas," by Rembrandt; the "Venus and Cupid" of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and Landscapes by Poussin, Vermet, &c. His Lordship will also contribute his beautiful statues of Venus, Mercury, Swift, &c., &c.

THE SNAIL TRADE IN FRANCE.—We learn from our Parisian contemporaries that the snail is becoming a fashionable article of diet, and that for several months past a particular place has been appropriated for their sale in the Paris fish markets, in the south-east angle, near the lobster and fresh water fish, "Snails," says one of the French journals, "were highly esteemed by the Romans, our masters in gastronomy, and are now raised in many of the departments with success. In the sixteenth century, the Capuchins of Friburgh recovered the art of breeding and fattening snails, an art which is not lost in our day, for in France, Comte, Lorraine and Burgundy, they raise excellent snails which find a sore demand in the Paris market. There are now fifty restaurants, and more than twelve hundred private tables in Paris, where snails are accepted as a delicacy by about eight thousand consumers. The monthly consumption of this molluscan is estimated at half a million. The market price of the great vineyard snails is from 2f. 50c. to 3f. 50c. per hundred, while those of the hedges, woods, and forests, bring only from 2f. to 2f. 50c. The proprietor of one snailery in the vicinity of Dijon is said to be nett over 7000 francs annually.

EXPORT OF BACON TO AUSTRALIA.—There is great activity in the Dublin bacon and pork trade. American bacon was not quoted yesterday, the larger portion on hand here having been reshipped to Liverpool for Australia—quite a new feature in the trade.

CONVICTION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST FOR AN ASSAULT ON A PROTESTANT FEMALE.

Mr. Daniel O'Donovan, a Roman Catholic Priest, was indicted for committing an assault on Mary Murphy, under aggravated circumstances. Mr. Robinson was retained for the prosecution, and Mr. Woollett and Mr. Fagan for the defendant. It was understood that the defence was taken up by Cardinal Wiseman, who, however, was not present. The approaches to the Court-house were completely blocked up by a dense mass of poor and ignorant Irish females, who during the trial were seen upon their knees in the Court-yard with their missals and beads in their hands, calling upon the Holy Mother of God to protect their Pastor. Mr. Robinson opened the case to the Jury in a very lenient manner, calling upon them to dismiss from their minds all controversy respecting religion. The complainant was a Protestant, and the defendant a Roman Catholic Clergyman, and in his over-zeal to perform his duties, he had inter-