

was unanimously passed accepting the liberal offer of the Governors of said College. After the necessary legislation, therefore, is had, giving the Bishop of Fredericton a joint voice with the Bishop of Nova Scotia in nominating and appointing (in future) the Divinity professors, and also making the Bishop of Fredericton a Governor in said College, King's College, Windsor, will be known as the Theological School for the Diocese of Fredericton. We congratulate the churchmen of this Province on the prospect thus afforded them for securing for their sons, who may be desirous of taking Holy Orders, a sound and thorough training for the duties of the ministry. King's College stands high. Its professors are able men. It is beautifully situated, and its historical associations cannot fail to stimulate the zeal of those who will be trained within its walls. One great seat or centre of learning in the Maritime Provinces is far better than a small one in each Diocese. We look upon the measure as by far the most important work of the Synod; and judging from the tone of the whole proceedings, the marked ability of many of the lay delegates, as well as of the clergy, it is evident that a career of great usefulness and prosperity lies before the Church in this Province.—*Evangelical Churchman.*

DIocese OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

This Diocese has sustained a great loss by the decease of its late venerable Bishop, the Right Rev. Edward Field, D.D., who departed this life at Bermuda, on the 8th June, in the 76th year of his age. The departed prelate had administered the Diocese of Newfoundland for thirty-two years. His zeal, energy, and activity were always the theme of general admiration. His habits of life were very simple, and the greater part of his income was devoted to the extension and sustentation of the Church in Newfoundland. No man could have labored more devotedly or in a more self-denying spirit than Bishop Field. His whole heart was in his work. In visiting his extensive Diocese, which comprehended Newfoundland and Bermuda, he usually voyaged in the *Church Ship*, a vessel which had been presented to him by a wealthy English clergyman. In this little vessel he spent the summer months visiting the innumerable fishing settlements sprinkled around two thousand miles of coast, preaching, confirming, baptising, consecrating new churches and burying-grounds, visiting the poor settlers in their homes, and strengthening the hands of his clergy. In these perilous and fatiguing voyages he often sailed 2,000 miles in a single season. His kindly disposition, simplicity of character, piety and devotedness greatly endeared him to the people under his charge, and won the respect of all classes. He is succeeded by the Right Rev. J. B. Kelly, D.D., who was consecrated Coadjutor Bishop in 1867.

The Mother Church.

CONVOCATION OF CANTERBURY.

Convocation held its mid-Summer session during the third week in July. On Wednesday, July 10th, the Upper House were engaged in discussing matters of clergy discipline. The Prolocutor from the Lower House, accompanied by his assessors, was announced, who asked a conference between the two Houses on the Burial Bill.

The Upper House then proceeded in a body to the Lower House, where a conference was held. The point at variance, was the singing of hymns at what is termed a "silent burial." The Lower House had passed the Bill excluding hymns at the grave, while the Upper House had as plainly voted to permit them. Lord Compton stated at some length his views and reasons for introducing the Bill under discussion. The Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Llandaff supported the position of the Lower House. After hearing the Bishop

of Oxford in support of the action of the Upper House, the Conference adjourned for the day without action.

The Lower House resumed its sessions, and was occupied with questions of rubrical revision and the baptismal service.

On Thursday, the Conference between the members of the two Houses was resumed, and occupied the greater part of the day. At the conclusion of the speeches, the President said that they could come to no action, as an assembly, on the points at issue. The proper way would be for the members of each House to retire and deliberate on what had been here said. Then, in their regular course, the vote could be taken again in the two Houses, and he had no doubt but that a result satisfactory to both parties would be obtained.

On Friday, July 21st, both Houses were engaged in discussing Turkish outrages in Bulgaria. The Lower House debated upon certain rubrical alterations in the services of baptism and marriage, communion of the sick, and churching of women. In the afternoon the Prolocutor pronounced the benediction, and the House was prorogued to August 10th.

CHURCH BUILDING AND RESTORATION.

A Parliamentary Return on Church Building and Church Restoration has recently been issued, shewing the number of churches built in each diocese in England and Wales, and the number restored, since the year 1840, at a cost of exceeding £500, from which the *Church of England Pulpit and Ecclesiastical Review* gives the following summary of the several dioceses (b, built; r., restored; c., cost):—

Bangor.—26 b., 67 r., c. £140,312—add £21,000 expended on cathedral; total, £161,312.

Bath and Wells.—320 r., c. £706,337—add £22,013 expended on cathedral; total, £728,350.

Canterbury.—78 b., 232 r., c. £860,040—add £57,359 expended on cathedral; total, £917,399.

Carlisle.—78 b., 80 r., c. £369,888—add £21,610 expended on cathedral; total, £391,498.

*Chester.—272 r., c. £1,091,320—add £58,000 expended on cathedral; total, £1,149,320. The cost of seven new churches is not known, and this amount, therefore, represents the expense of restorations.

Chichester.—54 b., 180 r., c. £682,906—add £65,483 expended on cathedral during the last five years; total, £748,389. Cost of two new churches and six restored ones not known.

Durham.—54 b., 102 r., c. £621,725—add £65,384 expended on cathedral; total, £687,109.

Ely.—27 b., 334 r., c. £827,888—add £57,053 expended on cathedral; total, £884,941.

*Exeter.—400 r., c. £757,005—add £25,300 expended on cathedral; total, £782,305.

*Gloucester and Bristol.—328 r., c. £906,069—add £86,814 expended on the two cathedrals; total, £993,883.

Hereford.—28 b., 187 r., c. £395,050—add £48,591 expended on cathedral; total, £443,641.

Lichfield.—Imperfect return. 134 churches make no return, and the amounts expended on building and restoring 11 churches are not given. 169 b., 244 r., c. £1,177,584, including amount expended on cathedral, but not specified.

Lincoln.—67 b., 399 r., c. £936,088—add £36,555 expended on cathedral; total, £972,643.

Llandaff.—58 b., 110 r., c. £115,111—add £30,000 expended on cathedral; total, £145,111.

London.—14 b., 388 r., c. £2,708,613—add £62,203 expended on St. Paul's; total, £2,770,816.

Manchester.—163 b., 142 r., c. £1,451,419—add £59,407 expended on cathedral and chapter-house; total, £1,510,826.