andres i de de la company de l

A SONG OF THE NORTH. SIR JOHN FRANKLIN AND HIS PARTY. " Thou rules the waves, O God!" "Arry anny " cried the stout Sir John. While the blossoms are on the trees; for the summer is short, and the time speeds on As we sail for the Northern Seas. Bo. gallent Crozier, and brave FitzJames! We will startle the world, I trow, Then we find a way through the Northern Seas That never was found ill now! A good stout ship is the 'Erebus' is ever unfurled a sail, As ever unturied a rail, and the 'Terror' will match with as brave a one

As ever outrode a gale." So they hid farewell to their pleasant homes, To the hills and valleys green,
with three hearty cheers for their native isle,
and three for the English Queen. They speed away beyond cape and bay, Where the day and night are one where the hissing light in the heavens grow And damed like a midnight sun,

There was naught below save the fields of snow, That stretched to the icy pole; and the Esquimaux in his strange canoe, Was the only living soul! Along the coast, like a giant host,

The glittering icebergs frowned; Or they met on the main, like a battle plain, And crashed with a fearful sound! The scal and the bear, with a curious stare. Locked down from the frozen heights; and the stars in the skies, with their great wild

Peered out from the Northern Lights. The gallant Crozier, and the brave FitzJames, And even the stout Sir John, Felt a doubt like a chill, through their warm hearts thrill.

As they urged the good ship on.

Ther speed them away beyond cape and bay, here even the tear-drops freeze; But no way was found, by strait or sound, To sail through the Northern Scas; They sped them away beyond cape and bay, And they sought, but they sought in vain! For no way was found throug: the ice around To return to their homes again. But the wild waves rose, and the waters froze, Till they closed like a prison wall ; And the icebergs stood in the silent flood Like gaolers grim and tall! O God! O God! it was hard to die In that prison house of ice! For what was fame or a mighty name, When life was the fearful price.

The gallant Crozier, and the brave FitzJames, And even the stout Sir John, Had a secret dread and their hopes all fled As the weeks and months passed on; Then the Ice-King came, with his eyes of flame, And looked on the fated crew; His chilling breath was as cold as death, And it pierced their warm hearts through.
A heavy sleep that was dark and detailed. Came over their glazing eyes,
And they dreamed strange dreamage and streams,
And the blue of their native skies.

The Christmas chimes of the good old times Were heard in each dving ear. And the darling feet, and the voices aweet
Of the wives and children dear! But it faded away-away-away! Like a sound on a distant shore And deeper and deeper came the sleep, Till the eve slept-to wake no more

O the sailor's wife, and the sailor's child! They weep and watch and pray; And the Lady Jane, she will hope in vain As the long years pass away The gallant Crozier, and the brave FitzJames, An open way to a quiet bay, And a port where all are bound! Let the waters roar on the ice-bound shore That circles the frozen pole; But there is no sleep and no grave so deep
That can hold the human soul!

ADVANCE OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

(From the Rev. Dr. Tyng's "Reco!lections of England-") The outward increase and apparent prosperity of the Established Church everywhere arrested my attention. New churches were continually seen, lately completed, or in the process of building. I travelled 1500 miles in England, and this fact I observed every day, and in every quarter. In London, Bishop Bloomfield proposed, a few years since, the building an association has been formed to creet consecrated four of these in a single week tion has been formed in Birmingham, and and much outward prosperity in the Edenied, and its early passing away antici- and so far as the intervention of the law pared by its enemies. But that tide of goes, it is far easier, and involves far less

friend of mine says, " Five years ago we found it necessary to argue in defence of the right of the Church to exist; and now we are compelled to protest, on the other hand, against those who are ready to deny the same right to those out of the Church. Within the metropolis, near £200,000 have been raised by the influence of the present Bishop, by voluntary subscription, for the erection of new churches; while the Disenters, within the same time, have raised but about £10,000 for a similar purpose or enough to build two meeting-houses. The present Bishop of Chester has consecrated one hundred and seventy new churches in his diocese. This diocese is not very greatly more prosperous, I supose, than some others. The Bishop of London probably has consecrated nearly as many within the same time. These new churches are all substantial and large buildings. The least of them will probably hold six or seven hundred persons, while ome of them, and all in the metropolis, will contain fifteen hundred, or even more. was much struck with the substantial and permanent character of the new churches, as contrasted with the very inferior appearance of the dissenting chapels. Yet they are equally the result of private voluntary eff rt. Parliament has done nothing for the extension of the church for several years past. In many cases a Dissenting Capel, regularly egistered and licensed, is but a single room of a private house, and in others of very temporary occupation. Within a few years, a considerable number of Dissenting Chapels have been converted into Episcopal Churches. Mr. Melville's chapel at Camberwell is one of these. You will find an article in the December number of the British Magazine which contains some very valuable information upon the statisties of the dissenting congregations, and gives an account of several instances of a imilar description to those above alluded I became acquainted with a highly re-pectable dissenting minister in London, who is now preparing himself for orders, and will be probably attended by his congregation in his conformity to the Church.

their chapel furnishing another similar instance to those above referred to. The information which I gained from him convioced no yet more entirely that the popularity of dissent has passed by, and the voluntary tendency and choice of the people is generally for the services of the Established Church. And my conviction is, that the simple difficulty in the way of the Church, under this view of it, is the vast want of accommodation for the people. The benevolent friends of the Church are exerting themselves in every quarter to supply this want. But I suppose it can never be met, until Parliament takes the subject in hand, which is certainly most desirable for the interests of religion in that Another fact with which I soon became

familiar, and which much impressed my

mind, was the very severe and often violent manner in which the Established Church was spoken of by dissenters. Before I had any opportunity to observe the relative positions of the two classes, and the reasons for this which might there be found, the circumstance itself particularly arrested my notice. I heard repeatedly such expressions, and saw such indications of feeling among many of the latter, as reasonably offended me, as well as made ne mourn over the want of Christian emper which they displayed. I have been sufficiently accustomed, at home, to listen to the expression of such feelings from warm tempered men when irritated in controversy, and from men of violent and radical sentanents in religion; but they are not habitual, I trust, among the Christian hodies of this country. Nor do I know, indeed that they are in England, though hey were very frequent in my observation. of fifty new churches in the metropolis, I saw many exceptions to this fact;by private sub-cription: forty-two of the many, both ministers and laymen among number have been already completed, and the dissenters, whose conversation, adthe residue, I am informed, are on the way dresses, and manners were uniformly into completion. In the town of Manchester, dientive of Christian courtesy, a real love for all the servants of God, and a proper tennew churches. The Bishop of Chester apprehension of the worth and influence of the Church Establishment, though they while I was in England. A similar associa- saw supposed evils in it against union to which they felt conscientious objections, two or three of these churches have been and which prevented their conformity to completed. In the various country towns the Church. Many excellent persons of and villages, new churches and chapels are this description are present in my mind rising in every quarter; and the aspect to while I write; and I trust I shall never be the traveller's eye is that of great increase induced to undervalue their character or their religious influence and us fulness. tablished Church; while, at the same time, But the prevailing feeling of dissenters is with the single exception of one in Liver- certainly very great hostility against the pool, I did not see a Dissenting Chapel, Church, not only as an establishment, but either appearing to be new, or in the pro- to its very principles of government and cess of building, in any portion of my order. I saw many who seemed to me journeys. From my own observations I perfect illustrations of old Thornus Fuller's was therefore necessarily drawn to the con- description of Prynne: "S) great is their clusion, that the Established Church is antiputly against Episcopacy, that if a everywhere in the ascendant in popular semplain himself should be a Bishop, they favor, while dissent has very much lost its would either find or make some sick hold upon the people of England, and its feathers in his wings." The contrast to prospect is very far from the hope of prose this spirit among the Clergy of the Church, perous increase. This continued obser- with whom I was connected, was very values of facts around me led me to many remarkable and impressive. In them I conversations and inquiries, the result of found a courtesy, and delicacy of character which was always to confirm the accuracy and conversation, which would not allow of the conclusions which I had drawn from the intrusion of unkind remarks against what I saw. The power of dissent seems any of the professed followers of Christ. to be comparatively little, and is certainly I never heard the dissenters spoken of diminishing, and the general popularity among them but constitubly and kindly.

and influence of the Established Church Their conversation was Christian, affecamong the people is probably greater than tionate, and improving. It seemed to me, it ever was, and is continually increasing, therefore, a personal controver-y, to which Ten years ago the popular feeling was there was but one side. I was ready to strongly excited against the Establishmen', ask, What cause is there for this bitterness? if we may judge from the publications of There are no restrictions upon the formthat day, and its overthrow and destruction ing of dissenting congregations, or erect-were buildly demanded. The possible ing Dissenting Meeting-houses; indeed, continued existence of the Church was the difficulties are all on the other side:

with the Establishment. They may fill expect a treatise at least equal to those called had almost said forbids it." In his own practice after the late Duke of Bridgwater. After all, he acts up to the spirit of the advice which he without possible molestation from any one without possible moles ation from any one. how far prizes for essays are likely means of upon all occasions, and especially when the how far prizes for essays are likely means of upon all occasions, and especially when the how far prizes for the cause of dissent is really the eliciting either truth or talent. When Sydney Secrament of the Lord's Supper is to be added.

TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 2, 1854.

And if the cause of dissent is really the opular cause, why should they not take ossession of a people who are thus already on their side! But the real fact is entirely the contrary. And whether I should be uthorised to any that this was the actual cause of the extremo excitement of feeling, or not, I presume none can doubt that a more prosperous and popular aspect, in reference to the actual mind of the people far more bland and happy state of mind in themselves. As it is, dissent has become extremely political and worldly in its spirit, and appears ready to unite all kinds of doctrine, true or false, in the single cause of an assault upon the Established Church. Such a spirit was far from attractive to me; and nothing but a determination to gain adequate means of information would have led me to face it as often as I did. Why should they not expend their strength in assaults upon a lost world around them. and thus uniting in the same purpose with sectarian temper becomes more and more disgusting and painful to me. I would see myself, labouring in a cause, and in a method, upon which we may look back in our closing day, and not fed that we have spent all our time in " building wood, hay, and stubble" upon the foundation which the Lord has laid in himself for the salvation of all who believe. This feeling is the prevniling spirit of the evangelical clergy of the Church of England, though many of them remarked to me, that the bitter hostility of the dissenters, and the inconsistency between the sentiments which they professed at the meeting of the Bible Society, with those which they avowed at the meetings of the various Societies for their peculiar purposes, had driven them completely from the platform of the former, and compelled them to decline an offer of fraternization which seemed so hollow.

Ecclesiastical Entelligence.

ENGLAND.

THE CHURCH: ITS SAYINGS AND DOINGS. Since my last, comparatively few points of inerest have arisen to attract the notice of Churchmen; my letter will therefore be a short one.
Of clerical literature, strictly so called, we have some good specimens. Mr. Hardwick's Manual of the History of the Mediaval Church has been followed by Mr. Robertson's excellent History of the early Ages. Mr. Bobn has published a small, but, for the most part, correct edition of Strype's Cranmer, in two volumes, and promises the rest of Strype's works to follow. In London we are looking for the forthcoming now series of the Church of England Quarterly Review. which promises great things, and, from what I hear, seems likely to perform them. Messrs. Low and Son have become the publishers.

The Clergy Orphan Institution is deservedly attracting some attention. Its objects are truly benevolent, and have now been pretty ex- that it lacked that superabundance of external tensively promulgated, both by the advocacy of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Bishop of London. This institution origiin 1809, when it enjoyed the privilege of an ex-cellent benefactor in Bishop Shute Barrington, It has educated upwards of 1600 children. and at present seventy boys, and sixty-seven girls are under instruction. So crowded is the building, that no additional pupils can be admit-ted, although very many claim the privilege.— June, wherein he fully set forth the just and pressing claims of this institution upon the wealthier brethren, and upon all Christian men. It is proposed to appropriate the present build-ing in St. John's Wood to girls, and to build elsewhere a rebool to accommodate two build else-boys. Dr. Warmford, with his usual munificence has purchased a site at Canterbury for £3000, and makes an additional offer of £4000 towards the erection of the new building, and £6000 to found scholarships, provided his noble efforts be carried into effect by the co-operation of other willing subscribers. At least £25,000 will be requisite for the complete erection of the proposed building, and an increase in the expenditure will be occasioned of about £5000 a year. We earnestly trust such a munificent and much needed offer will not have been tendered

The result of the committee appointed by the heads of houses to report upon the recom-mendations of the Oxford University Commission, has been the publication of an octavo volume containing upwards of 800 pages. The eight neadings of the whole subject characteristic topic of importance just now abroad, and the inquiries extend into every branch of University affairs. For a wonder, every college was duly represented in the committee, and many of the witnesses were men of the highest collegiate attainments, and well known impartiality. Mr. Juetice Coleridge, some time fellow of Excter College, gave valuable evidence on the best method of prosecuting legal studies. The document altogether is of very grave im-

A very interesting defence has been published in the official report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, upon the adoption of the word lepels to signify "priest." This adoption appeared in the Society's Romaic version of the Book of Common Prayer. Dr. Caivo, anative Greek, defends the application of he term lege's on the ground that in Greece it English seam of sound learning and religious a understood to mean a dergymen in orders, education to the future king of the Belthe term lepris on the ground that in Greece it while spissorepos was not taken to mean any gians.
thing of the kind. The modern Greeks did not accept the former to point to a sacrifice, the word sorns strictly implying sacrificer. In his opinion, the word essentially meant nothing the select preacher. His unaffected earnest-connected with a sacrifice, as commonly understood, but accidently it received the meaning made him exceedingly popular with both young that the version is Romaic and not Greek.

In Prance, the wanton violation of sepulture at Chelles, is creating a considerable stir I noticed in my last. No decision has yet been made respecting it. The authorities are exceedingly wroth, and sincerely wish no such thing a small volume of Sermons at the celebration of prefect, another the subprefect, and each the other, all protesting innocence.

The time is now fast approaching for the tage. He deprecates long sermons at the celedelivery of those essays among which the sucbration of the Lord's Supper. "Much may be
cessful one will receive the great prize of the said," he observes, "in a few words; and a
north. It will not be less than £1600, and in the service which is itself the most eloquent of all
than the last, must be made, if this Christian
methodis it to be a scale still larger
than the last, must be made, if this Christian
methodis it to be a scale still larger
than the last, must be made, if this Christian
methodis it to be a scale still larger hostility has passed its flood, and is ebbing labour, and ceremory, and effort, to error an interpolity as it rose. A well-informed a Dissenting Chapel, than one in connexion

Smith asked Lord Brougham "How the Society for the Confusion of useful knowledge got on?" probably in some measure because they are he was supposed to mingle a scruple of truth in about of wit. But the title given to the hearers carry away with them a greater amount Newgate Prize at Oxford, and the Chancultur's English medal at Cambridge, "prices for the discoursement of English poetry," is pretty generally admitted to be a sober truth, whatever be said about its wit. Yet, on the other hand, the very last time this prize was contende for, the present Archbishop of Canterbury and spon whom they operate, would produce a the late Principal Brown were the successful both their works still rank as

sacred classics. I notice that the prizes are to be sent in next month, so that there will be no more time for new aspirants.

THEUNTERSITY OF CARBEIDUS: 178 SATINGS AN

The visit of the Prince Chancellor of the University was not practically of that private character which we anticipated when our last summary was written. His Royal Highness, indeed, has stamped it with a public character emphatically, by presiding at a Congregation, and then conferring a degree upon his relative, the Duke of Brabant, and admi ting four mem the Church, if not in the same methods, bers of the sister University of Oxford ad cundem by all means save some? Whether in gradum. The weather was most abominable the Episcopal Church, or out of it, this during the whole period of the visit; we had what poor Theodore Hook used to call "a pea soup atmosphere," and if you stood on Senate-house-hill you could not see King's chapel. my Christian brothen, as I would be llow the fat conchang managered the reval carriage from one college to another, will ever remain a mystery. But it was even worse in London, for one of the carriages sent from Buckingham Palace to the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway, to meet the royal travellers, was lost somewhere in the intriente navigation of the City, and never reached its destination at all. In spite of the weather however, there was a good stir and bustle, and a crowd of both townsmen and gownsmen rush ed pell-mell after the Prince and the Duke wherever they went, making lanes with living faces for them to pass through. This obtru-sive politeness might have been dispensed with, for the Prince, not to be outdone in courtesy, bared his head to the fog, and marched hat in hand through the crowds, the Duke following the example. Some of the University Done did not seem to understand this sort of thing; they kept their caps firmly fixed. Few of the colleges them the process by which the relationship is ling from immediate loss. established between the megatherium and the mylodon of antediluvian ages from the sloth of the present day; and having done this, he with far less success, pronounced a rather laboured eulogium on the two illustrious personages. It is a fault of the very popular and good-natured Professor that, when once his tongue is fairly set a-going he is unwilling or unable to stop it —it ran away with him a little ou this occasion; and with deference be it said, we think he over-did what was intended to be the finest point in his lecture. Professor Willis took car split on the rock of teliousness. His lecture, about the manufacture of ropes (an ordinary subject, but capable of being made very interesting), was short, sharp, and decisive

not our duty here to enter into the details of

what took place in the Senate-house, at the Congregation over which the Prince presided.

a telerably brilliant scene, considering

ruddier tinge on his cheek than when he was features. The Duke of Brabant is very youth-The Bishop of London addressed a very forcible ful in appearance; he is very tall, very thin, appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury in last June, wherein he fully set forth the just and will remember the late Lord Godolphin, of pressing claims of this institution upon the Gog-Magog-hills; on looking at the Duke of Brabant, one might fancy that Lord Godolphin had come again upon the stage at the age of nineteen years. We cannot say that his Doctor's Cap became him: we hope we may be forgiven if we say that many a one in the Senatehouse inwardly acknowledged the justice of the criticism of that scapegrace undergraduate who exclaimed "What a Guy!" Poor young man! He bore the laughter right well; and we are sure that he won the good opinion of everybody by his modest demeanor in every position. By the way, something has been said about the unprecedented fact of a degree being conferred on a Roman Catholic and without the recipient kneeling. We believe there is nothing unpre-cedented about it. Honorary degrees have frequently been conferred upon Roman Catholics; and the ceremony of kneeling is always dis-pensed with in the case of illustrious persons. We believe that it is not statutably correct to confer such degrees; but it is done. It is said that the Vice Chancellor (Dr. Gilbert, of Trinity Hall) entertained the royal visitors, the heads, of the whole subject embrace every portance just now abroad, and the insplendour at his lodge; he is a rich man, and splendour at his lodge; he is a rich man, and can afford to cutertain princes. And now what was the meaning of this sudden visit of H.R.H. the Chancellor? Some says that it was to stir up the Dons to greater activity in the work of University Reform. Possible, but hardly probable. University reform goes on with considerable rapidity at Cambridge, and we dare say the Chancellor sees no necessity for applying such stimulus. Even learned men are not free from the vice of bowing to the great, and the knowledge that the Prince is a University reformer, is quite enough to make some of the high ones amongst us forget their former

opinione, and follow in the Prince's wake. But we are not going to dwell on that point. Returning to the object of his visit, we dare say that it was nothing more than to shew one of our St. Mary's Church has seldom been so crowd-St. Mary's Church has seldom been so crowded as it was on Sunday afternoons during the
month of November. 3ir. Harvey Goodwin was
the select preacher. His unaffected earnestness, nervous language, and practical sense have ness, nervous language, and practical sense have made him exceedingly popular with both young and old; and there was no doubt that the church would be crammed when his month should arrive. His sermons on this occasion are generally held to be the best that he ever preached. Of course they have been published. Not many months ago, Mr. Goodwin published had ever occurred. The mayor blames one the Lord's Supper, which he had preached in party, another blames the Bishop, another the his own church of St. Edward, in Cambridge: and in the preface thereto he throws out a hint last fourteen years, the amount of population which many might take with very great advan-

ministered; but although they are short, probably in some measure because they are of solid instruction. If one may judge by the approval which Mr. Goodwin's practice in this respect meets with in combination-rooms and elsowhere, it will not be too much to say, that sermons of an hour long will be less frequent

The renerable Master of St. John's College Dr. Tatham, met with rather a severe accident during the visit of l'rince Albert. He was in specting a temporary staircase which was in the rocess of erection at the Senate-house, for the admittance of ladies, when a plank gave way, and he fell to the ground from a height of about eleven feet. He was a good deal out about the face, and slinken; but no bones were broken, and it is understood thathe has recovered as well as a person of advanced years could be expected to do under the siroumstances.

They conduct the afternoon service at King's Chapel at this time of the year with considerable decorum and effect. The chapel itself is light ed with a profusion of wax candles at the commencement (four o'clock); and, as the service proceeds, the ante-chapel is partially illuminated and a dim religious light thrown over its vast extent. The effect is very fine, when one stands at the great west door and looks through the comparative obscurity of the foreground to the brightness beyond the organ. Men keep dropping in after hall, and their dark forms crossing the floor give a peculiar character to the scene, which makes it far more attractive to many eyes than that which it bears eve when the sun comes pouring in through the colored glass. The present Provest pays a good deal of attention to these matters, and the College has decidedly improved in externals during his incumbency.

A now literary venture has just been announced, in the shape of a Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology, which will be published in Cambridge. The first number will appear it nest March, and three numbers will appear in the course of each year. It is proposed to receive articles more varied in form, and admit ting wider range of topics than those which have been contributed to the short-lived publioutions of a kindred class which have preceded this new attempt. "Communications of simple materials," are requested, as well as fluished missed the honor of a flying visit from the casays, and space is promised for detached hints Chancellor and his relative: but the time was and observations, and for correspondence, partly too short for anything more than an exceedingly on the plan of Notes and Queries. This extend-cursory inspection. Two professors were siged basis may possibly prevent the New Journal nally favored by the presence of the royal from suffering the premature fate of a government of the royal from suffering the premature fate of a government of the premature fate of the prematu visitors at their ordinary lectures. Professor many of its predecessors. Thirty-one members Sedgwick, in his own free and easy way, told of the University have guranteed the undertak-

> Christmas is close upon us; and our courte and streets show evident signs that many of their usual occupants have fled. At this time of the year large printed sheets containing the names of the Questionists in the January Examination for the B. A. degree, are distributed, and being spoiling the appetite of some of the doubtful.

Speculation is usually busy at this season as to the Senior Wrangler in the January examination for mathematical honours. "There's many a slip between the cup and the lip;" and so it often happens that he who is just about to no it often happens that he who is just about to taste the supreme felicity of being the man of his year, has the draught dashed from him by those rude persons, the Examiners and Moderators. Universal opinion, however, goes this length just now; that it is a bad year for St. John's and a good year for Trinity; and that l'eterhouse will again bent both the great colleges. The quidnunes arrange matters thus -Peterhouse first; Trinity second, third, and from the far north. There is a nest of goo mathematicians at Peterhouse from Scotland they are sent thither by a Professor of Natural here before; and the ladies say that years have Philosophy at Glasgow, a Peterhouse man, who decidedly had no effect in detracting from the himself just missed being Senior Wrangler eight or nine yours ago .- Clerical Journal.

"CHURCH EXTENSION IN LONDON

The growth of population in this metropolis is a phenomenon without parallel in the history of man. The most casual observer cannot fall to notice that in whatever direction he may procoed from the centre of London to its various outlets, rows and piles of new buildings are in progress of erection, and green fields and fruit-ful gardens are rapidly being converted into streets and squares. So conspicuous is the increase in the number of dwellings, that the question naturally suggests itself-"Where are he people to come from that are to occupy all

Difficult as it may seem to answer that question, certain it is that the population required to tenant the suburban townships which spring up on every side, is forthcoming. In the year 1801, the population of the area comprised within the London division of the census, extending from Highgate and Hampetead on the North, to the Surrey hills on the South, and from Hammer-mith, Pullum and Putney on the West, to Poplar, Plumstead and Eltham on the Rest, amounted to 958,903. The ceasus of 1851 gives for the same area a population of 2,862,236, — being an increase of 1,408,873. The ratio at which this increase takes place is, moreover, as might be expected, a progressive one. During the first 86 years of this century the population rose from about 960,000 to 1,800,000, being an increase of 840,000; whereas during the last 14 years, the increase has amounted to 660,000.

While the tide of population is thus constantly

and rapidly rising, the provision made to meet its spiritual wants is becoming more and more inadequate. During the period from 1801 to In 1836 that provision remained almost stationary. In 1836 the Bishop of London gave the first impulse towards an increase of that provision on a large scale, by issuing his "proposals for the creation of a Fund to be applied to the milding and endowment of additional Churches in the Metropolia." At the time when this appeal was made, there was, for a population of 137,000, -out of the 1,800,000 comprised in he whole district, -Church accommodation for only 101,682; that is, reckoning the proportion of actual Church room required at the rate of included in this calculation to have been suffi cient at that time. Since then the Metropolis Churches Fund, which was the result of the Bishop's appeal, and which is now nearly exhausted, has provided accommodation for 100,000 more at a time, that is for an additional population of 300,000, against an increase of population amounting to 650,050; that is to asy, notwithstanding an effort which almost doubled the existing Church room within the left wholly unprovided has advanced from 832,000 to 1,072,000. These figures are of themselves sufficient to

ale now Churches built within the last fourteen

stensive alterations and repairs, executed nainly at the expense of Sir Edmund and Lady Antrobus, who have given upwards of £5,000 to the work, £500 being added by the parishioners. By the Bishop of Litchfield, the Church of the Assumption, Bushbury, Staffordshire, after extensive restoration.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- The Duke of Newcastle as subscribed £200, besides the gift of a site, for the erection of a Chapel-of-Ease at Cinder hills, Basford, Notts. To the same object the Bishop of Liucoln and Earl Manvers have subsusping of Lincoln and Parl Manvers have sub-scribod. Life each. The Vestry of Stoke New-by the Lord Bishop at 10 o'clock, a. m., and ington propose to apply for an Act of Parliament next seasion, to enable them to build a new parish Church.

The Rev. Official Mackie, at the Bishop's re-

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE DEAR OF ROCHESTER. The Very Roy. Dr. R. Stevens, Dean of Rochester, is dangerously ill. In consequence of his advanced age, there appears to be little hope of recovery. Dr. Stevens was presented to the Deanery by the Crown in 1820, and in the same year he was instituted to the Rectory of West. farleigh, near Maidstone, value becween £600 and £600 a year, in the gift of the Dean and

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. ARMSTRONG.-A tostimonial in the shape of a bandsome gown and casenck, subscribed for exclusively by persons born and educated in the Romish Church, has been presented to the Rev. Dr. Armstrong by nearly 300 adult converts from Popery.

IRRLAND.

We have seen a suggestion by the Morning Chronicle to the effect that the Ascussmor of

Lord gave the Word: Great was the Company of the Preachers." Subsequent to the service and sermon the annual meeting was held in the cathedral, under the presidency of his force the Archimeter of Doslin. Several resolutions were passed, proposed, and seconded by the Lorn Bishor of Down, the Archimeters, the Right flon. F. BLACKBURNE, the The Rev. Mr. Balfour adduced from Ecological by the counsels of the laity, in the furthers of such objects as those for which the meeting by the Indiana. The Rev. Mr. Stewart suggested that it would be unwise to apply to the Imperial Parliament by the Lorn Bishiof of Down, the Andrewske, the Odder, the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, the Dean of St. Patrion's, be unwise to apply to the Imperial Parliament Dean of Clorrest, the Dean of St. Patrion's, for liberty to hold Synods. HLAGH, the Rev. H. VERRCHOYLE, Chancellor of the Cathedral, Theo. Jones, Esq., and H. Countral, Esq. It is certainly a cause to regret that so valuable a society does not meet with more support than it does from the clergy and laity of our Church. It is a society which neeks to occupy permanently districts now without the means of grace, or else only dependent on the desultory and transitory services of missionary agents. We want not only an army of augres.

Mr. Scott moved, as an amendment, ecconded by Rav. Mr. Stewart:

"That the resolution finish with the word 'Empire,' at the end of the third line in the printed copy of the first resolution."

The Bishop remarked on the great importance of the amendment, and begged the meeting to consider fully before coming to a decision.

Rev. Principal Nicolis moved, and the Rev. agents. We want not only an army of aggression on Romanism, such as the missionaries in connexion with the Irish Society and Irish Church Mission Society compose, but an army of occupation, such as the Additional Curates' Fund ocicty speks to raise and maintain.

The Lord Bisnor of CASHEL presched the annual sermon for the Church Education Society, on Sunday the 27th ult. in the cathedral of Waterford, and, though the weather was most original motion.

Waterford, and, though the weather was most original motion.

Rev. Mr. Nicolla begged, with the conference of th waterford, and, though the weather was most unfavourable, the collection was the largest yet made in that cathedral for this society. His Lorship's test was, "Cocupy till I come: " (Luke xix 13.) Sermons in aid of the same society were preached the same day in St. Patrick's Church, Waterford, by the Rev. Edward H. Bring; and in Kilmeaden, by the Ardenbracos Watersone, A series of westlers is now of Warantonn. A series of meetings is now being held in the different parishes and districts in the Enulskillen division of the diocese of Clogber, at each of which a deputation from the Enniskillen Committee attends for the purpose of forming associations, in connection with said Committee, to maintain the efficiency of Church Education Schools and excite the interest of the laity more extensively in favour of the society. We add one resolution, moved by the East of East, and passed at the Liannakea meeting: "That the Church Education Society, in contend-ing for this mighty principle (the Scripture being made the basis of education, especially in Ireland) which has been set at nought by the National which has been set at hought by the ristional Board of Education in this country, commands our warmest sympathies, and calls upon every Protestant and Christian to rally in its support, and to aid in the struggle to preserve the Bible in its integrity for our children and our chil-dren's children."

There have been two admirable addresses delivered before the Young Men's Christian Asso-ciation, in Dublin-one by the Rov. Charles FLEURY, on "Prophecy as relating to the Russian Empire;" the other by the Rev. ALEXAPDER for one on "The Bigns of the Times :" on both cossions the room in the Botunda was crowded to excess. There have been also one or two other addresses delivered by Dissenting minaters.

Our University is now at full work: "lectures," "chupels," and meetings of theological, literary, and scientific societies, attest the saniety of her alumni to profit by the time of their studies within her walls-which walls, by the way, are receiving a handsome addition in a net of buildings now being erected as lecture-rooms, in the new square. They are believed to cost somewhere about 15,000., and certainly were very bally wanted. Since the change of the divinity schools into a reading-room for the library, the lectures of the divinity professors have been delivered either in the examinationhall or dining-hall, there being no lecture-room

large enough to hold the divinity classes.

The Rev. W. Dz Bauch has been delivering the Donellan loctures this winter, in College chapel. We believe Mn. Garrers, the bishop cleet of Limerick, is to be consecrated in the College chapel on the first of January next.—Cler-

ism. That its population is so lapsing, is sufficiently attested by the frightful increase of crime and outrage among the lower classes of the metropolia, apparent on the face of the reports of our police and criminal courts,—an increase which creases to be a mystery when we come to ascertain how large a portion of the population is living without opportunities of religious instruction and public worship,—in fact, "without God in the world."

We have reason to know that the sense of the necessity of such a movement is must fully shared by our revered Diocesan. For although his Lordship may point with a degree of satisshared by our revered Diocesan. For authough this Lordship may point with a degree of satis-har Lordship may point with a degree of satis-faction which it does not often full to the lot of One of the Churchwardens finding him falling. one man to experience, to the erection of eighty- immediately went to his assistance, and the rev immediately went to his nonminus, and gottleman was then taken into the vestry, where gottleman was then taken into the vestry, where years, partly or wholly, by the aid of the Metro-polis Churches Fund, or through the influence the females present was obliged to have her of the spirit which it evoked, at an expense of the spirit which it evoked, at an expense of the spirit which it evoked, at an expense of the spirit which it evoked, at an expense exceeding half a million sterling,—yet it is impossible for the Right Reverend Prelate to contemplate the other side of the picture, the remaining, yea, and, in spite of his effects, still increasing, spiritual destitution, without feeling in an increased degree the solicitude which prompted his Lordship's first appeal,—, thridged Sunday mentioned, the course of the accident various caused by the burning cake, with which various caused by the burning cake, with which n an increased degree the solicitude which by birds nests, &c., which prevented, on the crompted his Lordship's first appeal. — Abridged row John Bull.

Churches Re-offene, by the Rishop of idialoury, the Church at Ameebury, Wilts, after stemains and repairs, executed anishes at the expense of Sir Edmund and Lady past, but with more disastrous results.

No. 27.

COLONIAL

CRURGE CONVENTION OF THE DIOGRES OF

Abridged from the Quebes Moreary. The Diocean Assembly met at the National pol House, Quebec, on Thursday, the 12th of Jan., according to the request of the Bishop's Circular, dated 31st Oct. The chair was taken

with prayer by His Lordship.
The Roy, Official Mackie, at the Bishop's request, then read the names of the Clergy, and of much Lay Delogates as had been returned as elected by the respective congregations through-out the Diocess. The list is given below.

The Rev. J. Butler, and S. Armstrong, Esq., were unanimously appointed the Cierical and Lay Secretaries of this meeting, both of whom

Lay Secretaries of this meeting, both of whom accepted the appointment.

The Bishop, is a short speech, set forth the reasons, why he had called this meeting together; and hoped the consultations on which they were now about to enter would be such, under the Divine blessing, as to present the advancement of Christ's kingdom en earth.

A protest was then handed in, containing a statement of means against the appointment.

statement of reasons against the appointment which had been made of one of the Lay Delegates sent from the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, Quebec: which protest having been read, was referred to the committee already appelated

We have seen a suggestion by the Marning Chrenicle to the effect that the Aschmishop of Dirich should reconsider the case of the Curate whose liceuse is said to have been withdraws, in consequence of his having signed the address of sympathy to the Eastern listings; but we do not think it very likely that his Grace would withdraw a liceuse without such deliberation as to render reconsideration unnecessary.

On the 24th ult. the Annual Sermon on behalf of the "Additional Curates" Fund Society for Irefand" was preached by the Ven. Amordination of Dirich in Christ's Church Cathedral. It was a most impressive discourse, and is, we believe, to be published at the request of the Committee of the Society. There was full choral service, and the anthem selectal was "The Lord gave the Worl: Great wasthe Company of the Preachers." Subsequent to the service and sermon the annual meeting was held in the cathedral, under the presidency of his

Mr Boott moved, as an amendment, seconded

Rev. Principal Nicolis moved, and the Rev. Mr. Torrance econded, as another amend-

resolution the word ' permitting,' be arresk out and the word 'legelizing,' substituted." Mr. Boott opposed this second amend-

ment.
The Bishop again; expressed his opinion in favour of retaining the opinioning words of the

lis rence of his seconder, to change, in his amend-ake ment, the word 'tegalizing' into the words, slety 'removing all doubts as to the legality of. Mr. Sheriff Ogden asked " whether the effect air, moriii Ugdan asked "whether the effect of our obtaining the boon here petitioned for, would be to remove us from being still in the province of Canterbury? The Bishop replied that such would not be the

The first resolution, after further dis-cussion, was put and carried in the following

shape—

1. That a petition be presented to HerMajesty, the Queen, and the two Houses of
Parliament, praying for the passage of such a
measure as shall remove all doubts as to the legality of the holding of Diocesan and Provincial Byneds, in the Colonies of the British Empire and shall leave it to the respective Synods to adopt such Rules and Canons as they may think proper, provided that the same be not repugnant to the laws of the Colonial Legisla-tures, or the Articles and Liturgy of the United Church of Syndrois and Liturgy of the United

cures, or the Articles and Littingy of the United Church of Englassi and Ireland. The Rev. L. Doellttle proposed, and Mr. Rockingham seconded, the next resolution— 2. That a petition be presented to the previocal Logislature, praying for the passage of a Bill to give legal effect to the action of such Synode, so far as the members of the Church of England in

this province are concerned: and That the Discount Assemblies in the Discount of Mentroni and Toronto be requested to consu

n this petition.

Mr. Ogden opposed the motion on the ground of the mixed religious character of the Pr Legislature. After some further debating the motion was

carried. Rev. Mr. Belfour, in a speech of sonsiderable length, proposed the third of the printed resolu-tions, which was seconded by H. N. Jones, Esq.

and unanimously carried;
3. That the secularization of the Clergy Reserves would be an act of gross injustice.

Rev. E. C. Perkin moved, and Mr. Armstrong seconded, the fourth of the printed resolu-

4. That whereas the present Common School Law confers exclusive privileges upon one reli-gious body, it is but just that all should be placed

upon an equal footing.

That such alterations, therefore, are needed in the existing Law, as will both enable the Church of England, or any other religious bedy, to form schools where it is so desired, similar to those which are now recognized as Dimentis