of the present Archbishop of Canterbury in his speech at the meeting of the National Society, held on the 31st of May last.* He says, "I was led by one of these tables to form some estimate of the progress of education in the two counties with which I am more particularly acquainted within the last twenty years, and I find that whereas in the twenty years from 1811 to 1831" (i. e., during the reign of 'Evangelicalism') " there were in the county of Chester 36 parish schools established, in the next two decades, from 1831 to 1851 (i. e., since the beginning of the Church movement), the number of such schools established was no fewer than 217. This must be considered a most remarkable rate of progress. So far for the north. Then going on to the county with which it is now my happiness to be associated, I find that in the county of Kent, the circumstances are the same. In the twenty years from 1811 to 1831 the number of schools established in that county was 84, whereas in the succeeding twenty years from 1831 to 1851 the number was 284. No one can look at these tables without being astonished at the great change which has taken place in the interests of edueation."

Time would fail to tell of the numberless enterprises of christian benevolence that have arisen under the influence of the late reformatory movement. The constant offering of prayer—the deeper reverence for holy things—the restoration of a kindlier feeling and a closer intercourse between the rich and poor—the hospitals and alms-houses for the destitute and diseased—the places of refuge and

* i. e., May, 1854.

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