Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches, being of the same Metres with the received." Version of the Psalm of David."

LV .- THE FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. The Collect.

O Gop, the strength of all them that put their trust in Thee, mercifully accept our prayers; and because through the weakness of our mortal nature we can do no good thing without Thee, grant us the help of thy grace, that in keeping of thy commandments we may please Thee, both in will and deed; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

I.a "O God, the strength of all"
"That put their trust in Thee,"
To Thee, in ev'ry time of need"
For "grace to help" we floe. b

Our nature, Lord, is weak; O grant the help we need!

And we, through grace, shall keep Thy Law,
Alike in will and Deed. HIY.

That Faith may work "by love," d
Thy Spirit, LORD, impart! Do Thou-THYSELF-within us dwell : e Essential Love Thou art! f

The Love, that "sent His Son," Is LOVE beyond compare!
May "sons of God" each other lave,
And God's own image bear! v. h May love to GOD AND MAN Within the bosom dwell;

That Love for SELF may ne'er steal in To tempt the flames of hell. VI. i THINE, Lord, our blood-bought souls; j Yea, all we have is THINE;

Lord; ever use THINE OWN, we pray, In works of love benign

A The Gospet.

i Scope of the Gospet.

j | Poter i. 18, and 1 Cor. vi. latter part of verse 19 with verse 20

DARBY RYAN, THE WHITE-BOY.*-No. 1. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

and, sure as ever the night-fall came, he was down the good truth." there at the gap to meet me: but now, this blessed Patsey, darlin', what ails you?"

ter, for sure there's enough of that any how, both already." And, indeed I thought he might "What does it

"Peggey, dear, the child's very sick. I can hear his poor heart beating again mine. You must take sure he'd say exactly the same thing." him to the doctor."

"Darby, I've thought of that; but how?" "Oh, woman, can't you run up to the big house, and get a dispensary ticket. You were always a great favourite with the mistress, let alone Patsey, who is a great favourite with her too. Sorrow a time, I believe, does she ever pass the door without stopping to spake to him, and to look at him; and sure well she may, for he's the beauty of the country round."

'Darby, darlin', I can't go to the big house; I can't even look the mistress in the face when I see her. My knees tremble under me, like an aspen, whenever she crosses the path I'm in. I havn't been up to the big house for as much as a drop of milk ever since-since-what's the use of denying it, Darby Ryan?-ever since yees all were there. And, Darby, darlin', dont be cross with me, and your own Patsey so sick; but I think it was that same night,

the sickness struck upon the child." A dark shade crossed Ryan's brow: his teeth became compressed, and his hands clenched almost involuntarily. He hung his head for a while over his child, who was now dozing to sleep in his arms, and then said in a low tone of voice-low partly from agitation, partly from fear of awakening the boy-"What's the use, Peggy, of talking about them things? You know that that was none of my planning. I had nothing to do with it beyond going along with the rest of 'em. If I had the word, they should never have gone next or nigh the big house, as well on account of yourself as on account of Patsey here; for the mistress and Miss Julia were always so fond of him. But wasn't it well that I did go woman? As I'am a living man, there would have been blood spilt that night but for me. Wasn't it I that ranged the boys all round the gravel foreneast the hall-door, and put them so that none could fire into it when it opened without hurting the sergeants in front? And wasn't It I that begged of the captain, for the love of God, to let none of them into the house, but to keep them all outside? And didn't I make them quiet, and would let them do nothing but hurrah, and shout, and fire in the air, when they were so long about opening the door? For you see them nagers of servants were afraid to come to it themselves. Tim O'Bryan was once going to fire into one of the windows, just for sport; but I hit the top of his musket with the buttend of my shillelagh there and knocked the gun and the fire, and altogether ten yards high, out of his hand; and Peggy, darlin', you'll be thankful to me for that same, for it was your own Miss Julia's window he was going to fire into. And when the door was opened at last-for when they were going to break it in, the mistress herself came, and called for the captain, and threw herself upon his honour-wasn't it me that he told to keep the door, while he went inside? and didn't I put my back agin one post of the door, and the point of the sword agin the other, and with the blade out, and swear that the first man that strove to force in should only do so over my corpse? I tell you, woman, it was well for the big house that they had a friend outside that night. I believe, except the gun and the pistol and the rusty ould sword that was taken away, there wasn't so much as a pane of glass broken.'

Well, Darby, dear, it does my heart good to hear of your befriending them in any way: many is the time they have stood the good friends to us, to say nothing of the rent, which they have taken from us as we could pay it, and sometimes forgave a good part of it, though I knew the poor mistress to want it herself often and often, more particularly when the mortga-

* Communicated by an Irish Clergyman.

come herself, and saw with her own two eyes that I got the physic and the things, and all reg'lar? Didn't on his mind, as he expressed it, like a flood of light. she tend on me like a nurse herself; Darby, you'd Soon afterwards, he proceeded to Madras, a journey

sleeps: the sleep will do him good, poor boy; more Nathaniel, in the twenty-seventh year of his age. good than his supper perhaps, for I suppose there's When his family in Arabia heard that he had followed nothing but dry potatoes. Its harder than ever, now, to get a sup of milk; but, if I could get a little for the child, it would be all I'd want."

Ryan got up from the low bench on which he was sitting, and, carrying the boy into an inner room, which was only separated by a thin partition from the one in which they were, placed him on the bed, and covered him with their solitary blanket. He then returned to his wife, and looking round him with a frightened countenance, listening for a while, as if he was afraid some one at the door might hear him, he said to her in almost a whisper, "Peggy, take care how you tell this to a mortal sowl. It would be my deathblow: indeed, they have threatened me already. They are going to attack the big house again; and it but the professor of a religion which teaches mercy wont be so easy for the people inside this time as the and forgiveness to our most implicable enemies.

"For the love of heaven, Darby, what more can they want? They have got all the arms in the house. There is not a stick more left, barring the poor master's ould sword-cane, rest his sowl in pace! and that, you know, was broken in two this many a long day.'

"'Tisn't that, Peggy, 'tisn't that. But-since I must tell you all-and I wouldn't tell it to man, woman, or child under the sun, except yourself, barrin' the priest-you see Mr. Sims, the butler, has been making too free with his tongue. And we didn't care much for that same; but he has been saying he knows who the captain is, and that he will have him taken up; which is a mighty foolish thing for Mr. Sims, because the captain did him no harm. But these Englishmen don't know the differ and they'll be always meddling with something that don't belong to them. If they can catch him about the grounds to-morrow-and there'll be eight or nine on the look out for him in different directions-it wil be all right; but, if not, they must go to the big house at night." "But Darby, darlin', they won't murther him, will

"I dindn't hear the orders given; for you see it's only those who are to do the work that get the word "Peggy, dear, what's the matter with the little Pat- and the whisper. They wouldn't give me com-The child isn't himself at all. He doesn't eat; mands in the matter, out of respect to the big house and he looks as pale as the winding-sheet. He used like; nor did they let me into the whole acret; but I to be as lively and merry as the cricket on the hop; heard as much in the meeting last night, and that's

"Darby, they'll murther that old man, as they evening, he scarcely ran even to the door, and he murther'd Mr. Kinaham; and didn't hisblood cry out hangs down his head like a poor spalpeen. Come for vengeance on Tim Doolin, that dd the deed? here, alannia, and tell me what ails you. Is your head There wasn't an informer to wag his tongue against sore, or your heart sick? Why don't you ate, child? him, nor a Peeler to lay his hand on him, although Sure, you know I'd give you the best that was in the hundreds of pounds were offered for his life. He house; and I'd rather go without the milk myself to walked in the broad of day, and went in and out, and the potatoes than that you should be without it. to fairs and to markets, and all as securely as the innocent babe; but, at the last, didn't he pine and wi-Darby Ryan took his child upon his knee; a fine ther away, and get pale and thin and weak and misecurly-headed little fellow of about five years old, rable, till he died? O, there was a heavier stroke whose countenance betrayed marks of sickness, as if upon him than man's? Darby, dear, darlin', how ofone of those low fevers, too common among the lower ten do I fear the same thing for you, or even worse? orders of the Irish—the consequence, frequently, of Couldn't you leave them bad men? Could you not bad clothing and worse food-was stealing on him. quit them at once, and have no more to do with them, Ryan's wife looked steadily at her husband for a little | before there's any more blood spilt? I often heard time, while he fondled the child, and then said: "Well my ould master say that those, who know of a mur-Darby darlin', there's no use in keeping it from you ther that is about to be, and don't tell of it, are as bad longer: the sacret wont be kept. Patsey is not well; as the murtherers themselves. God forgive us, Darbut I didnt like to fret and teaze you about the mat- by, I fear there's too much of this upon our heads

get better unknownst to you; for I took the penny, ter used to say? You're always bringing up the ould which you know we were keeping to take to the cha- master. But sure his word is neither here nor there, pel next Sunday for the rint, and bought him a ha'- for he's dead and buried this many a long day. And, porth of tea and a ha'porth of sugar, at the shop, and besides, he was nothing but an ould heretic, as poor the poor child drank it; but, somehow, it did him Tim Doolin declared. What does father James say? that's the thing."

"Well, Darby, what does father James say? I'm-"He's not such a fool as to say anything half so nonsensical."

(To be continued.)

ABDALLAH AND SABAT. (From Buchanan's " Christian Researches in India,")

Abdallah and Sabat were intimate friends, and being young men of family in Arabia, they agreed to travel together, and visit foreign countries. They were both zealous Mahommedans. Sabat was son of Ibraham Sabat, a noble family of the line of Beni Sabat, who trace their pedigree to Mahomed. The two friends left Arabia, after paying their adorations at the tomb of their prophet, and travelled through Persia, and thence to Cabul. Abdallah was appointed to an office of state under Zeman Shah, King of Cabul; and Sabat left him there, and proceeded on a tour

through Tartary. While Abdallah remained at Cabul, he was converted to the Christian faith, by the perusal of a Bible, (as is supposed) belonging to a Christian from Armenia, then residing at Cabul. In the Mahommedan states, it is death for a man of rank to become a Christian. Abdallah endeavoured for a time to conceal his conversion; but finding it no longer possible, he determined to flee to some of the Christian churches near the Caspian sea. He accordingly left Cabul in lisguise, and had gained the great city of Bochara, in Tartary, when he was met in the streets of that city by his friend Sabat, who immediately recognised him. Sabat had heard of his conversion and flight, and was filled with indignation at his conduct. Abdallah knew his danger, and threw himself at the feet of Sabat. He confessed he was a Christian, and implored him, by the sacred tie of their former friendship, to let him escape with his life. "But, sir," said Sabat, when relating the story himself, "I had no pity. I caused my servants to seize him, and I delivered him up to Marad Shah, King of Bochara. He was sentenced to die, and a herald went through the city of Bochara, announcing the time of execution. An immense multitude attended, and the chief men of the I also went, and stood near Abdallah. He was offered his life if he would abjure Christ, the execuioner standing by him with his sword in his hand .-No,' said he, (as if the proposition were impossible to be complied with), 'I cannot abjure Christ.' Then one of his hands was cut off at the wrist. He stood firm, his arm hanging by his side, but with little motion. A physician by desire of the king offered to heal the wound if he would recant. He made no answer, but looked up steadfastly towards heaven, like Stephen, the first martyr, his eyes streaming with tears. He did not look with anger towards me. He looked He did not look with anger towards me. He looked at me, but it was benignly, and with the countenance dents with opportunities of acting as district visitors, under the direction of the parochial clergy; and also for of forgiveness. His other hand was then cut off .-But, sir," said Sabat, in his imperfect English, "he never changed, he never changed! And when he bowed his head to receive the blow of death, all Bochara seemed to say, 'What new thing is this?' "

Sahat had indulged the hope that Abdallah would have recanted when he was offered his life; but when he saw that his friend was dead, he resigned himself to grief and remorse. He travelled from place to place, seeking rest and finding none At last he thought he would visit India. He accordingly came thought he would visit India. He accordingly came to Madras about five years ago. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed by the English government a mufti, or expounder of the Mahommedan law,—his

gers came down from Dublin. And, not to speak of And now the period of his conversion drew near. of its earliest friends and most steady supporters, was althe many good stone of potatoes, and the milk, and While he was at Visagapatam, in the northern circars the knitting for the long winter's nights, and the canexercising his professional duties, Providence brought dle to work by, and the turf-bank, when I was brought in his way a New Testament, in the Arabic language. to bed of Patsey there, wouldn't I have been lost en- He read it with deep thought, the Koran lying before tirely if the mistress hadn't sent for the doctor, and him, He compared them together with patience and solicitude, and at length the truth of the gospel fell have followed me to my grave then, and Patsey too, if of 300 miles, to seek Christian baptism, and, having made a public confession of his faith he was baptized "Peggy, I'll put Patsey into the bed, while he in the English church at that place, by the name of the example of Abdallah, and become a Christian, they despatched his brother to India, (a voyage of two months) to assassinate him. While Sabat was sitting in his house at Visigapatam his brother presented himself in the disguise of a faquir, or beggar, having a dagger concealed under his mantle. rushed upon Sabat, and wounded him. But Sabat seized his arm, and his servants came to his assistance. He then recognised his brother! The assassin would have become the victim of public justice; but Sabat interceded for him, and sent him home in peace, with letters and presents, to his mother's house in Arabia.

When Sabat forgave and interceded for his brother, he was no longer the fanatic and pitiless Mahomedan,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

A BISHOPRIC IN CHINA .- At the monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on Tuesday, the Standing Committee gave notice of their intention to propose, at the meeting on the 5th of May, that the sum of £2000, be then voted by the society towards a bishopric is our Chinese possessions. This see will be that of Victoria, in Hong Kong. The Bishop of London, we understand, has already received, from one individual £5000 for the purposes of the bishopric, and £5000, from another individual, for a college; and other sums, amounting to £8000, have been received. So that when the vote of the Christian Knowledge Society is carried, there will be £15,000, for the bishopric, besides £5000, for the college. Two other sees are to be erected in Australia.

STIPENDS OF THE CLERGY IN THE COLONIES.—The Launceston Examiner (Van Diemen's Land) of the 19th of November, reports that the British government has determined to reduce the salaries of the clergy in all the colonies twenty per cent. Perhaps the Australasian colonies alone are meant. Certain it is that Sir Eardley Wilmot had laid a minute before the Legislative Council Van Diemen's Land, in which, among other savings, e recommends the reduction of the allowance of forage in the ecclesiastical department: and he reminded the council of a dispatch from the Home Government, dated December 31, 1839, in which the clergy were warned that the continuance of their stipends could not be absolutely guaranteed to them by her Majesty's government. Sir Eardley's minute stated that he thought the ment. Sir Eardley's minute stated that he thought the time was rapidly approaching when they must follow out that notification; and he was confident that rendering the clergy pecuniarily independent of the colony, would not only relieve the local treasury, but raise the clergy to a higher level, and give them greater influence in their

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield has acknowledged the The Lord Bishop of Lienneld has acknowledged the receipt of £100, as a thank-offering from an unknown donor, who has "been relieved from much anxiety on account of a dear relative engaged in the late campaign in India." The bishop has intimated that he will dispose of the money according to the desire expressed in an anonymous letter received by him at the same time.—

KING'S COLLEGE.-The 15th annual meeting of the Sovernors of King's College was held yesterday after-toon in the theatre of the institution. His Grace the

Archbishop of Canterbury, visitor, presided.
Amongst those present were the Bishops of London and Lichfield, Earl Howe, Lord Bloomfield, Admiral Lord Radstock, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., Alderman Thompson, M.P., the Dean of Chichester, Rev. Dr. M'Caul, Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Mr. W. Eatton, Mr. H. Pownall, Rev. Dr. Left

His Grace, the Chairman having opened the proceed-The Rev. Mr. Nicolay read the report of the council, which congratulated the friends of the College upon its general efficiency, and upon the progress made during the past year by the pupils. During the last term there had been an increase of 100 students in the various departments. The numbers now on the books were as follow:

MATRICULATED STUDENTS. In the department of General Literature and Science 122 In the applied sciences..... In the medical department 192 OCCASIONAL STUDENTS.

In various classes, exclusive of the medical class ... 63 In the medical class..... 22

The proficiency of the pupils was best indicated by the onours they had obtained at the Universities. At Cambridge Mr. Hensley was senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, and four others were wranglers, two had been placed in the first class in classics, and six others obtained fellowships. At Oxford two were selected and one noinated for election as students of Christ's Church. The report then adverted to the success which had attended he establishment of King' sCollege Hospital, an institu-ion which, whilst it conferred inestimable benefit on the poor of the district, had proved eminently advantageous to the students in the medical department. To meet the creasing demands upon the hospital, it had been found ecessary to enlarge the present premises, and this would accomplished by the purchase of a large piece of ground adjacent to the hospital, the medical officers of that insti-tution having kindly undertaken to do so on their own responsibility; but the council trusted that the friends of the institution would co-operate with them in furtherance of that very desirable object. The report they adverted to a new feature in the college course, namely, the estab-lishment of a Professorship of Theology with the founda-tion of scholarships, to which students will be admitted

ons of the Council :-"That a Theolgical Department, under the immediate perintendance of the principal, be established in this

upon the following conditions as agreed upon by resolu-

"That (1) all such students of King's College, London, as shall have passed three years (or, in the case of those who have spent the two years immediately preceding in the school, or in one of the schools in union, two years) the Department of General Literature and Science, and shall thereupon, in consideration of good conduct and industry, have received the diploma of an associate; and (2) all persons being graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, and bearing sufficient testimonials of good character, and being also approved by the principal; and (3) all persons being also approved by the principal; and (3) an persons who, after having been examined and reported as fit by the principal, shall be recommended by a bishop;—may be admitted as students in theology.

"That no person shall be admitted as student in theo-

logy until he have, in the presence of the principal, or one of the theological professors hereinafter mentioned subscribed the 39 Articles of Religion.

"That the course of study in this department shall be

continued during six academical terms (two years,) and shall comprehend the following subjects:—The Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; the Holy Scriptures in the original languages; the 39 Articles of Religion; the book of Common Prayer; Ecclesiatical History, both ancient and modern; the Theory and Practice of the Pastoral Office, including the reading of the Liturgy, and

the composition and delivery of sermons.

"That theological professors, (and, as need may require, tutors,) shall be appointed by the council, with the consent of the Lord Bishop of London as liceesan; such appointments being subject to the approval of his Grace the visitor.

That measures shall be taken for providing the stuenabling them to become practically acquainted with the best methods of conducting schools.

"That the students shall have opportunities within the college of learning the theory and practice of congregational singing; and also for acquiring some knowledge of medicine. "That the fees for attending the classes in this department, and for enjoying the privileges of the college, shall be 12 guineas a term, exclusive of the matriculation fees upon entrance, amounting to 4l. 13s.

"That these regulations having been complied with, the principal shall be empowered to grant to any student, after due examination a carriffect of his attack.

after due examination, a certificate of his attainments and

of its earliest friends and most steady supporters, was alluded to in graceful terms, the council proposing that a tablet to his memory be placed in the hall of the institution. The report concluded by complimenting the principal and the professors on the general efficiency of the college, and on the good conduct of the pupils.

The general balance-sheet was next read. The total receipts of the year were 24,147%. 8s. 4d., and the expenditure within 233% 8s. 10d. of that amount.

CONSECRATION OF ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH BEARwood, Berks.—To all who love their country, and who love still more the chiefest of their country's institutions, and the noblest inheritance of the people (however of the people of th and the noblest inheritance of the people (however occasionally perverted and abused), the apostolic and truly Catholic Church of England, it is most gratifying to observe how frequently the press is called on to record the foundation or the consecration of some new and beautiful temple, called into existence to extend and perpetuate the spiritual blessings of her worship. And whether, as in the instance now before us, the church be erected by the pious and munificent liberality of one individual, or by the joint contributions of the faithful, it is cheering to witness the undoubting confidence with which the work is commenced. No thin, unsubstantial, cheaply-built temporary edifice, to be renewed 50 years hence by antemporary edifice, to be renewed 50 years hence by another generation, but a solid, enduring, handsome, and often a truly magnificent building arises, fitted to endure the storms of a thousand years, and showing, by its durable materials and showing the stories of the stories of the stories are the stories and showing the stories and showing the stories are the stories and showing the stories are the stories and showing the stories are the stories the storms of a thousand years, and showing, by his dom-ble materials and elaborate workmanship, the firm belief of its founder alike in the perpetuity of the faith and the indestructibility of the Church of England, its visible ex-

The Church of St. Catherine, Bearwood, is one of these. Conspicuous from its position, St. Catherine's rises from the highest and most commanding point on the elevated range occupied by the mansion and demesne of Bearwood. Lying on the borders of the two extensive parishes of Hurst and Wokingham, and at a considerable distance from either parish charge, the distance side parishes of Hurst and Wokingham, and at a considerable distance from either parish church, the district around had long been subjected to great spiritual privations. True it is that the population is neither large, and what the world calls important; but we have yet to learn that the few are to be uncared for because they are few, or that it is not as much a sacred duty to provide a fitting place of worship, where even but "two or three ting place of worship, where even but "two or three meet together," as for the populous town or crowded city. Truly the one ought to be done, but the other should not be left undone.

For some years past it had been the desire of John Walter, Esq., the possessor of the Bearwood estate, to provide for his neighbourhood more convenient means for the due worship of God than had hitherto been afforded. for the due worship of God than had hitherto been afforded. He commenced the building in 1845, and on Thursday last he had the enviable satisfaction of seeing it dedicated for ever to the worship of Almighty God, at once a devout offering to his glory, a lasting record of the founder's munificence, and, as we may hopefully expect, the means of inestimable spiritual blessings to future generations.

Among the clergy present we observed the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, the Provost of Oriel College, the Rev. R. C. Trench, examining chaplain to the Bishop; the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley, &c. There was also a large attendance of the cityles.

and Rev. G. Wellesley, &c. There was also a large attendance of the neighbouring gentry.

The church itself is a pure and exquisitely finished specimen of the decorated style of Gothic architecture. The plan was designed by Mr. W. Good, jun., and executed by Mr. G. Baker. It consists of a nave and chancel; the former measuring 60 feet by 28½ feet, and the latter 20 feet by 18 feet. The west end is adorned by a tower of three stories, rising to the height of nearly 90 feet. The window in the organ gallery, which forms the lowest story of the tower, and both the windows in the chancel, are filled with stained glass, by Mr. Wales, of Newcastle. The floor both of the nave and the chancel is paved with encaustic-tiles. The height of the nave to the apex of the roof, which is open, is 48 feet. The sittings are entirely free, and will accommodate about 340 persons; but on Thursday the seats and even the aisless were filled, while numbers, unable to avail themisles were filled, while numbers, unable to avail themelves of standing room, remained outside.

The cost of the erection, the endowment, &c., has been

ittle short of £9000, towards which Mr. John Walter, jun., contributed the rent-charge on his own property, and a pecuniary gift, amounting to about £2500.—Berks

Oxford, April 22.—The senior retiring Procter (the Rev. T. Harris, of Magdalene) discharged the last duty of his office by taking a retrospect of the principal events of the past year in a Latin oration, remarkable for the elegance and purity of its style. He began by observing on the paucity of matter which his year of office had afforded for discussion, being one of much tranquility;—that this was a cause for congratulation, on account of the theological disturbances of the former year, noticing the theological disturbances of the former year, noticing the ill effect that these must have on the junior members of the university, promoting party feeling rather than reli-gious learning. He then alluded to several eminent pergious learning. He then alluded to several eminent persons who had received honorary degrees at the last commemoration; also to the Bishop of Ceylon, who had been admitted ad eundem from the University of Cambrid and was about to repair to his diocese. Then follows well-merited compliment to the late highly respected Bi shop of Oxford; next an eloquent panegyric on the Bi-shop of Calcutta, who had presented the University during the year with a valuable and elegant model in alabaste of the cathedral at Calcutta. Here was introduced a hap py allusion to the recent successes in India, with a hope, that as our power advanced, the Christian religion would be extended. He then turned to matters more nearly concerning the University, the establishment of a superannuation fund for the night police, which had been efannuation fund for the night police, which had been effected during his year; the promotion of the attendance of the junior members of the University on the public lectures; and the new editions of books printed at the University press during the year. He then concluded with a very favourable view of the state of discipline in the University complimenting the years members on the University, complimenting the younger members on their respect for authority, and their regularity of conduct, there being but few exceptions to the contrary with grateful thanks to the Vice Chancellor and other for advice and assistance during his year of office, and good wishes for the welfare of the University.

Consecration of Cowesby Church.—The parish thurch of Cowesby, near Thurst, the manor of the late George Lloyd, Esq., of Crowsby Hall, has since his death, been taken down and rebuilt, under the direction death, been taken down and rebuilt, under the direction of A. Salvin, Esq., architect. The new church was consecrated by the Lord Bisbop of Ripon, acting for his Grace the Archbishop of York, on Tuesday, the 14th instant. The prayers were read by the Rev. George Wray, rector of Leven, and rural dean; and an admirable and impressive sermon, was proceed by the Venezable and impressive sermon, was proceed by the Venezable and impressive sermon, was proceeded by the Venezable and impressive sermon, was presented by the Venezable and impressive sermon, was presented by the Venezable and impressive sermon was presented by the Venezable and ble and impressive sermon was preached by the Venera-ble Archdeacon Churton, rector of Crayke, from 2 Kings iv., 13—"I dwell among mine own people." The church is a Norman edifice of stone with a tower and spire, and calculated to accommodate one hundred persons,e design is exceedingly chaste, and the elevation very king. It has open benches of oak; the altar floor is The design is exceedingly chaste, and the electric striking. It has open benches of oak; the altar floor is laid with black and red tiles; the reading-desk and pulpit are both white stone from the Huddleston quarry; and the roof, which has a pitch of 60 degrees, is covered with strong iron-coloured slate from the Brignal quarries. In the north wall of the chancel is a brass plate, with the following inscription:—"George Lloyd, Esq., having made a bequest towards the rebuilding of Crowesby Church, his widow and children, in compliance with his intentions, and out of regard to his memory, erected his intentions, and out of regard to his memory, erected this fabric, A.D., 1846." The clergy were habited in surplices, and the collection at the offertory, amounting to £16 6s., was appropriated to the Incorporated Society for Building and Enlarging Churches.—Leeds Intelli-

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