

posed to be made; but we hope that the day is not far distant when we shall see the whole edifice carried out, as from what has been done it leads us to infer that it will be altogether a grand and imposing structure.

The building has been erected from the designs, and under the superintendance of Mr. Wm. Thomas, Architect, of this city. The style of architecture is of the Early Decorated English Gothic of the fourteenth century, with a nave and clerestory 36ft in width, and 56ft high; side aisles 18ft wide, and 35ft high; the whole being 72ft clear width, the portion of the new building now erected being 70ft in length.

The interior of the building throughout has been finished in a very careful manner, and with due and proper regard to details, which are elaborately beautiful. The nave ceiling is arched, groined and pannelled, with moulded ribs and rich and varied bosses at the intersections; the groins spring from enriched corbels, and with column shafts continued from the floor through the nave piers. The chancel roof has the principals exposed, the roof being open to the interior of the apex, being 5ft in height, and pannelled with arched and moulded ribs on the flat, and flowers at the intersections; the pannels being further divided into small lozenges, with subordinate ribs. The principals are an arched trefoil, with pierced tracery springing from moulded and enriched corbels, terminating at the wall with crowned angels. On the small transverse beams near the top are inscribed with letters in gold, "GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST." The chancel has an enriched cornice in open work, and the pannels and arches of the chancel and large end window, are studded with enrichments characteristic of the style throughout. The chancel window of seven lights is now being glazed with stained glass of a beautiful design, executed by Messrs. Ballantine & Allen, of Edinburgh, Scotland. The clerestory windows are emblematical of the Trinity, or three in one, being three quarterfoils in an equilateral arch, and the whole being glazed of stained glass in figures of a varied character; it imparts to the interior a rich, subdued, and mellowed tone in effect. Some figured portions of the aisle windows are of stained glass, and the windows being otherwise glazed with ground glass in diamond quarries, the appearance of the whole is exceedingly rich.

A particular feature in the completion of the interior, and we believe the first introduction of this kind of Church decoration in this Province, is that the pannels of the nave and chancel ceilings and grounds of the wall enrichments are in positive colors; the ceiling pannels being of a beautiful light ultra marine blue, and the grounds to the wall enrichments vermilion red, the moulded ribs and foliage being white. The roof principals of the chancel are picked in with vermilion, gold bronze, and white. The walls are tinted of a red sandstone color, and jointed.

The interior of the side aisle roofs are openly timbered, having principals with pierced tracery on moulded corbels, with ribbed boarding of grained oak.

The new part gives an accommodation of 65 additional pews; in the whole, 370 sittings.

The Church has been erected of stone, with bold projecting buttresses on the exterior, having pinnacles on the angles of the Church and chancel, the gable of which is surmounted by a decorated cross. The end of the chancel is conspicuous for its large seven light richly traceried stone window, which contains a marigold compartment 10ft 6in in diameter.

We cannot close this notice without paying a

well deserved tribute to the really excellent performances of the choir on Easter Sunday. We should be pleased were we allowed to point more particularly to the singers; but we must be content with expressing the great satisfaction and delight with which we, in common with the whole congregation, listened on that occasion. To say that the choir has very greatly improved, is not enough; for their exertions were worthy of a Metropolitan Church. We only hope that the noble zeal which has prompted them to the attainment of such high excellence may not be permitted to cool, but that they may continue their labors, and win for their Church the enviable fame of possessing the most artistic choir in the Province—that they are not unable to achieve this, was shown on Easter Sunday. — *Hamilton Spectator.*

DIOCESE OF JAMAICA.

JAMAICA.

[From the Gospel Missionary for March]

It is seldom that we are enabled to lay before our English readers any account of what is being done by our brethren in the old colony of Jamaica. That small island—not much larger than Yorkshire—is peopled by about 400,000 inhabitants, and has a Bishop of its own with about 100 clergymen, whose maintenance is provided by the people of the island. A few of the Clergymen who minister among the poorest of the population are partly maintained by the Society. One of these writes thus to the Society:—

"On Sundays I generally have an early service consisting of the morning prayers and a sermon at half-past six; between 60 and 100 persons attend this service. There is another service at eleven o'clock. But in the evening at six o'clock I have a congregation of about 400 people. Many of my evening congregation are very poor persons who come out at night, but who shrink from appearing at service in the day time, being ashamed of their clothing.

I have felt the difficulty in such a climate as Jamaica, of visiting from house to house among a population of several thousands. Accordingly for some months I have tried open air preaching; and have succeeded in collecting in different parts of my district meetings of the people varying from 100 to 300. I have preached the Gospel to them, and have invited them to attend the regular services. The attention and order of the people is most remarkable. A few Jews and Jewesses have attended.—I have thus been enabled by God's blessing to entreat many to be reconciled to Him who never enter His House."

MILITARY BURIAL-GROUND.

We are now going to introduce our readers to another spot—the consecration of a military burial-ground at Newcastle in Jamaica. A lady who was present gives the following description of the ceremony:—

"The consecration of the burial-ground at Newcastle, on the 2d of June, was one of the prettiest sights I have ever seen. At ten o'clock there was service in the hospital, which is used as a chapel; Archdeacon Courtenay preached, His text was taken from the 20th Revelations, 12th and 13th verses.

'And I saw the dead, small and great, stand before God; and the books were opened: and another book was opened, which is the book of life: and the dead were judged out of those things which were written in the books, according to their works. And the sea gave up the dead which were in it; and death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works.'

After the sermon we went to the burial-ground.

It was quite lined with soldiers. In the centre, under a spreading tree, was erected a canopy for the Bishop. He was very unwell that morning, and looked so ill that every-body had made up their minds that he would not be able to do more than perform the service. However, he made them an address: not a sound, but his voice, was heard,—not a creature moved. The beautiful mountains round us; the robed priests, surrounding the Bishop; the attentive soldiers, still and motionless as the white head-stones that marked the resting-places of their comrades; the people grouped under the shady trees; that solemn stillness peculiar to the mountains; all combined to enhance the effect of the scene, and to render it one of singular and striking interest. The Bishop's address was listened to with rapt attention, and all seemed touched and impressed. The Colonel had given orders that all Roman Catholics who did not wish to be present should absent themselves; but it appears not a man stayed away. When the service was over, we stood on the hill to see the soldiers firing a salute for the Bishop, and to listen to the 'rebounding echo of the hollow mountains,' which was truly magnificent. We had a lovely day, and I enjoyed it all extremely."

The Bishop's address was so very appropriate to the spot where it was delivered that it is a great pleasure to read it with this scene before our eyes.

"My Christian Friends, Fellow-soldiers, and servants of our Lord and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST,—After the full and eloquent discourse which you have just heard, it would seem to be almost superfluous to detain you with any prolonged observations on the subject of the business which has convened us here. If, however, the few words which I am able to speak may serve to deepen the impression already made by that discourse, or to heighten the interest which you have so obviously manifested in these proceedings, I think that I ought not, as the Bishop and principal pastor of this portion of the Church of Christ, to omit the opportunity of ministering so far to your spiritual weal and comfort.

"The scene that I look upon is indeed one of surprising interest and sublimity. These magnificent mountains and resounding streams—that rich and varied plain—that glorious ocean—hearing the produce of many lands to the spark, ling city beneath our feet—these waving banners, the bright insignia of our country's military prowess—the liberal honours with which your authorities have been pleased to welcome me this morning—all fade into insignificance before the more deep and solemn, the more wise, and yet more melancholy thoughts connected with the act which I am here to perform, and in which you, my friends, in prayer and faith must participate.

"If on one side are conspicuous the beauties and wonders of the time, on the other loom the emblems of eternity. From the flash of arms and blazoning of this brilliant and imposing array, I turn to the dark mists and clouds which roll below, and which seem at this instant emerging from the vale to remind us of the deeper shadows of the valley of death. The ground on which we stand is holy. We tread upon the ashes of the dead; we are surrounded by the mouldering relics of many of your brave companions who have gone to their final account, while the very nature of the climate which you breathe would admonish you that you may be summoned to follow them with a celerity so sudden and appalling as if you were in the presence of an invading army, or were insulting with your line of battle the territory of a hostile neighbour."

The Bishop then proceeded at some length to describe the ravages of death until its ultimate overthrow by the triumphant SAVIOUR, the natura