

such "abominations," as it hath whilome accounted them. The works have cost about £15,000, of which the city of Glasgow has given £3,000.

The new Bishop of London appears to pursue his course of duty with remarkable energy. He has consecrated two more new churches,—St. Peter's, Nottinghill, to which a district has been assigned out of the parish of Kensington; and Christ Church, Poplar,—the district assigned to which latter includes the entire Isle of Dogs, which now contains a population of 7,000 souls, chiefly of the labouring classes. The new church, to which a parsonage is attached, was erected at the expense of Alderman Cubitt, and is a handsome stone structure of a cruciform shape, surmounted by a tower and steeple.

The final issue of the Denison case is looked for with great anxiety; and there can be no doubt that it will exercise an important influence on the future condition of the Church of England. It is believed that the signatures of more than a thousand clergymen have been affixed to the protest against the Bath judgment; but the publication of the names is for the present withheld. A firm opposition to the judgment is by no means confined to those who approve of the particular views of Archdeacon Denison.

The great lion of the day, in London, is Dr. Livingston, whose discoveries in South Africa are by this time world-famous, and seem destined to prove of incalculable service to commerce, science, and civilization, as well as to the introduction of Christianity into that hitherto unknown and mysterious region. For sixteen years has this persevering and intrepid man been engaged in a course of almost unremitting and perilous adventure; and he has only returned to England to prepare for another expedition, in order to complete his discoveries, and carry out a system by which the interior of the African continent may be opened to general intercourse with the civilized world. On his arrival in London, a few weeks ago, he made his first public appearance at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, and gave a comprehensive account of his long exploration, claiming, not unreasonably, the indulgence of his distinguished auditory, on the ground of his having so long been unaccustomed either to hear or speak his native language. In the course of his travels, he had gone over ten thousand miles of ground,

from one side of Africa to the other, all of which territory is, practically speaking, a wholly fresh acquisition to geography; and, as being capable of producing cotton and other raw materials of which England stands in need for her manufactures, it may ultimately rival the Southern States, and prove a new cotton country without the bane of slave labor. At a meeting at the Mansion House, called by the Lord Mayor for the purpose of setting on foot a testimonial to Dr. Livingston, that gentleman went into some further details of his discoveries; and, pointing out the Zambese river as the available highway into Southern Africa, he gave a sketch of its stream and banks to some distance above Senna, where the river was from one to two miles broad, while further up it narrowed into a gorge, which, however, presented a deep and navigable passage, leading to a beautiful mountainous country with fertile valleys, where the sugar cane was already cultivated, and where cotton and indigo grew wild; where, also, there were evident signs of a coal-field, and, round this, a gold-field, traces of gold, in minute diffusion, being found in the streams. Though Dr. Livingston first set out as a missionary, his religious labours seem now in a great degree lost sight of in the cause of commerce and science. He is, unfortunately, not a Churchman, but was first sent out by the London Missionary Society, which is a dissenting institution. This does not, of course, detract from his personal merits, but it accounts, in some measure, for the want of system in carrying out the religious part of his mission; while it gives little hope that any sound views of Christianity will be of simultaneous introduction with commercial cupidity and enterprise. And thus, as America was so long left without a sacred ministry under due episcopal guidance, so may this new territory be neglected; and when at last the Church sends thither her ministers, they may, as has been too often the case, find

"The sordor of civilization mix'd  
With all the savage which man's fall hath fix'd."

For too often, alas! in a first intercourse with such primitive tribes, not only has

"Europe taught them better than before—  
Bestow'd her customs, and amended theirs  
But left her vices also to their heirs."

The Bishop of London moved the first resolution at the meeting alluded to, and the Bishop