any of our youths to give themselves to

the Holy Ghost.

December 28th, 1853.

aighest calling, and impress their souls with that

straining love of Christ, through the power of

Our Review.

AN ATTEMPT TO EXHIBIT THE TRUE TREORY

OF CHRISTIANITY AS A CONSISTENT AND

PRACTICAL SYSTEM: by William S. Grayson,

New York, D. Appleton & Co. Toronto, Henry Rowsell; A. Armour.

It has never yet occurred with us not to

pprove completely of the contents of any

of Appleton's publications; but from the

whole plan of the treatise before us, and

from much that it contains, we are con-

strained to say that we entirely dissent.

We confess that, in the perusal of it, we

started with a prejudice arising from the

author's assurance in the preface,-" I

have been led to present some original

views of the grave questions of human

depravity and human redemption." "Quod

prius id rerum," we remembered. What

scope for "original views" is afforded by

the fundamental doctrines of Revelation?

What can be said or taught, with truth,

which hath not been said or taught before?

We proceeded, however, to examine in

what the originality consisted; and the

result, we must say, was far from being

satisfactory. Paradox startled us at the

beginning; paradox confounded us at the

close. The first bold effort at originality

is made on the very first page, where

" moral evil " is fearlessly designated,

not only a wise but a benevolent institu-

tion of Almighty God;" which is followed

tinction between causing and permitting

evil is founded in the most ignoble concep-

tion of the character of God." There is

originality here, beyond dispute; but has

Does sound theology stand indebted to this

erratic excursion into the regions of reli-

gious novelties? So much for the imagi-

nary Divine institution of moral evil which

we have been in the habit of inferring from

Scripture is one and the same thing

with sin, and hath Satan for its author.

Let us see how Mr. Grayson treats the

real Divine institution for good, - the

Church of the living God: that, with our

author, is eminently comprehensive, and

equally original. "It (his church system)

consistently saves the thief on the Cross,

Roman Catholics, all the Episcopalians,

all the Methodists, all the Baptists, all the

Arians, all the Unitarians, all kinds and

Jesus Christ, and thereby procured the

grace of God; since it makes the grace of

God the cause of safety, and obedience

the cause of grace." That last profession

of "grace of congruity" would certainly

stamp Mr. G. a Romanist, had not the

previous portion most conclusively vin-

licated his claim to the easy position of a

consistent " Anythingarian." Such is the

new and original theory of Christianity:

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW: New York, Leo-

assuredly it will not supersede the old.

Vol. XVII.]

Poetry.

WILLIAM CROSWELL.

POET, PASTOR, PRIEST. Entered into life, Sunday, 9th November, (21st after Trinity,) 1851. I did not think to number thee, my Croswell, But counted on thy loving lips to soothe my dy-

To watch the fluttering flood of life ebb languidly And point my spirit to the gate that opens into

My "more than brother" thou hast been for five and twenty years, In storm and shine, in grief and joy, alike in Our twin-born hearts so perfectly incorporate

That not the shadow of a thought e'er marred

Beside me, in life's highest noon, to hear the bridegroom's voice Thy loving nature fondly stood, contented to Nor boon, that ever bounteous Heaven bestowed

on me or mine, But bore for thee a keener joy than if it had

Thy fingers, at the sacred font, when God my nearth had blessed Upon my first-born's brow the dear baptismal rite impressed;

My second-born, thine own in Christ, our loving names to blend. And knit for life his father's son in with his fa-

And when our patriarchial WHITE, with apostolic Committed to my trembling trust, the Saviour's Thy manly form † and saintly face were at my

Thy voice a trumpet to my heart, in it's sincere

Beside thee once again be mine, accepted priest, Heaven and Earth? And take with thee the pastoral palm from that dear Shepherd's hand, As thou hast followed Him, be mine in love to

follow thee, Nor care how soon my course be run, so thine my rest may be.

O beautiful and glorious death! with all thine armour on; †
While, Stephen like, thy placid face out, like an angel's shone, & The words of blessing | on thy lips had scarcely ceased to sound

Before thy gentle soul with them its resting place had found. O pastoral and priestly death! poetic as thy

A little child to shelter in Christ's fold from sin and strife : 1 Then, by the gate that opens through the cross

To enter in thyself, with Christ forever more G. W. D. (Bishop Doane.) Riverside, 10th Nov., 1851.

*The Friday before was his forty-seventh birth-day t "In person, br. Croswell was a very pattern of manly beauty." — Boston Evening Traveller.

The epistle for the day contained St. Paul's graphic lescription of "the whole armor of God." His last words

addressed to children.
**" Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid
them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

WHAT IS STARVING OUT CHRIST'S MINISTRY? [From the New York Church Journal.]

Earth knows no lovelier labor than that and care on his brow, and often an aching lowliest. heart, man labors: but the angel knows no istrations. In other respects the labors, in their essence, are the same. The min- to effect the object. istering to the heirs of salvation, is like the office of the angels of the heavens, and

other than angelic are the labors of which orn babe and consecrate him unto God; to unfold to this baptized child the duties of his Christian calling, and the blessed mysteries, to be the agent by whose intrumentality Christ vouchsafes the indwelling of His Holy Spirit, and the partaking of His flesh and blood, day by day, or at least Lord's day after Lord's day, to call men to Worship, and lead their devotions, sounding the key-note of confession and prayer, promise and thanksgiving; to read God's Word to the people, to explain its hard sayings, and enforce its teaching; to be earnest with men, impressing upon them their danger and unfolding to them the way of salvation, telling them of Heaven, warn ng them of Hell, urging them to conflict against self and sin, reminding them of heir best Friend, and entreating them to lurn to Him; following them to their homes, speaking to their conscience, ap-Pealing to their truest self-interest, knocking again and again at the door of their hearts, yea almost going down on bended knees before them; and all this, not for gain, not for self-with but one aim, one holy motive

to whom he speaks. Surely these are offices of love akin to angelic ministrations; and what minister of Christ is there, who has not wrought and abounded in labors like these?

The minister of Christ forsakes home and nation, family and friends, to carry the Gospel to the heathen. He follows the emigrant to new countries, and the few sheep in their thin settlement, to keep alive in their remembrance the memory of Christ. In crowded cities, over and above all pastoral duties, he ministers to the poor; though others speak roughly or coldly, he rives them a kind and willing ear; he viss their houses, relieves their wants, comorts their hearts, and prays by their side. The widow, the orphan, the destitute, the suffering, know him and his love. The asylum, and the hospital, and the prison, tell of his labors. The bedside of the sick, and the house of the mourner, acknowledge the comfort of his presence. Yea the very grave is made bright by the words he utters, of victory over death.

To him the poor resort, to him the aflicted send, to him the sinner turns. It is the unconscious homage of mankind, the acknowledgment that in him they expect an angel's heart and angelic offices or And what would the world become without these monuments of Christ, speaking for Him, and living for Him? How would His memory grow dim, and His worship languish, and consciences deaden, and hearts grow cold; how would the poor mourn, and the sick lament, and the afflicted drink the dregs of sorrow? All suffering nature would wail; all human interests suffer. No churches, no sacraments, no funeral rites, no embassador from God in our midst! But, as it were, war between

And yet fearful as would be such a state of things, we have, in this country, during the last few years, advanced one step towards it. It is a startling, a terrible fact, that soldiers of Christ are falling at their osts, -and their places cannot be filled. Worldliness is increasing day by day, and ne Christian ministry daily diminishing. Our population is enlarging in a wonderful ratio; our clergy, not even holding their own in numbers.

What is to be the end of this, no one can tell. Sufficient to the day is the evil hereof. But it is an evil which it is our resent duty to face. It is our duty to ascertain its orign, and, if it may be, nip it n the bud. We have to deal with a new act in the history of Christendom. There have been, before, days of lukewarmness, days of corruption, yea, and days of persecution, when to be a minister of Christ was to be a mark to the enemy. But never, ince Carist called the Twelve, hath He acked Ministers to preach His word. What days, then, are these? What circumstances are ours?

Now two facts are to be noticed :- that And put your armour on.

"He never looked so heavenly. His smile upon the infant was ineffable in sweetness."—Mrs. Setter.

"Unable to rise after the closing collect, he said the boned ction on his knees. He died in two hours. A blood vessel was rupiured in his brain.

"He had just baptized an infant; and his sermon was addressed to children."

These two facts may help us to understand this matter. may help us to understand this matter. The failure is not to be ascribed to any particular doctrinal phase, but to our na. ional characteristics. Now our land is said to be a land for

the poor :- and blessed be God that it is such. There is work abundant and money of Christ's ministers. The ministrations in plenty. All that are industrious can of angels are noble and precious,—but are gain enough and to spare. Few there are they more constant, more arduous, more who cannot advance their fortunes and self-denying, than the labors of those upon better their position in life. And there whom the Spirit of Christ has passed, and are no artificial barriers to keep men His mantle fallen? The angel, moreover, down; no aristocracy whose position canmoves in strength, in peace, in holiness; not be attained. No, the highest place in but man in weakness, in suffering, and the world's esteem, the highest place in amid temptation. With sin in his nature, the nation's gift, is within the reach of the

But these advantages entail correspondlet or hindrance; the wings of peace and ing evils. With wealth and prosperity, Purity hear him onward in his heavenly luxury has come in like a flood ;-a luxury mission. It is the difference, then, between compared to which the extravagance of the widow's mite and the rich man's abun- twenty years ago is poverty. Again, with dance. Man gives of his poverty, And an ambitious people, the opportunity "to it is this fact which ennobles his work, and | rise in the world," as it is called, often exraises it to a rank even above angelic min- cites a desire to do so: and every nerve is stretched-every extravagance indulged,

Now it would be unjust to charge any such ambition upon the mass of our people. of the angels of the Churches. Let us But it may with truth be said that the tenthink, then, of Christ's ministers as of those dency of the increased wealth, luxury, and who, though encompassed by human infir- extravagance of the last few years, is to mily, are yet striving to fulfil an angel's make men unwilling to live as plainly as their fathers before them.

We say an angel's work: for what Again; many will not go so far as formerly, and those who would merely hold every day is witness? To bless the new- their own, are at increased charges. The consequence is, that most persons live closely up to their incomes. They have no money to spare, a d little to lay by. After truths of Christ's religion; to follow him, paying their debts, they have not much to In years of discretion, with entreaties and give away. And hence it follows that with exhortations, devotedly, unweariedly, till at the exception of those who make it a conlength the heir of immortality is persuaded science to lay aside an edequate portion of o claim his birthright; as a steward of their receipts for the purpose, there are few who can, without considerable effort, contribute as they ought to do to religious obiects; and the clergy, whose support has always been inadequate, and is now specially so, are the sufferers. They must struggle on, in poverty and privation, in order that those to whom they minister may keep up

Now the effect of this upon religious young men is obvious. They are influenced by the prevailing tone of society. They are naturally led to seek, in preference to the ministry, some business or profession by which they can allowably dvance their worldly interests, or at least maintain their families in comfort. No man, without stronger faith than most men have, can look forward with complacency. o the pecuniary struggles and anxieties which are almost sure to attend his ministerial career. And hence, while there are clerks in abundance, and young lawvers and physicians in superabundance, there is to do good, to win souls, to save those dearth of candidates for Holy Orders.

TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 19, 1854.

extravagance of the age which is sweeping away the supports of religion. It is the extra finery, the expensive dress, the costly urniture, and such like, which are stary. ing Christ's ministry out of this land. There is no lack of generosity. There are no people more generous than our own. But, in the struggle to make both ends race, and the other further westward of Notmeet, religion goes to the wall. There is no remedy for this but for Christians to live so far within their means, that, under any probable contingency, they will always have enough to give to Christ :- so to live, as if God, instead of giving them ten tenths, were to give nine tenths only; the other tenth serving, as of old, for His Levites. Then would the clergy be supported, and pew rents paid, and charitable offerings be adequate. At present the case is notoriously otherwise, and the manifold evils thus resulting are most

Christian men must consider these ble to give to Christ all that He has a right to expect. They must look to it whether they are in any way responsible -in any degree accountable for the present dearth and distress. On the point of duty, the Word of God speaks very plainy-" Even so hath the Lord also ordained that they which preach the Gospel should aught in the Word minister unto him that eacheth."-Have the congregations seen o this? Wardens and vestrymen, have elergyman a living from the Gospel?eth, that shall he reap." It is easy to put having put them aside, to think the question settled. But hear the Apostle-" Be not deceived," he says, "God is not mocked." God sees, - God sees the suffering, and God sees the extravagance. Nor is He mocked. Both the sufferer and the extravagant shall stand one day before His hrone, and "whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he reap.

Christian reader! When yet unconcious of thought or sin, a minister of Christ took you in his arms, and, lifting up his eyes, invoked God's blessing upon you. Through life the minister of Christ has accompanied your steps with blessings. He has called you to God's house and knelt with you there. He has aroused your concience; urged on your feeble desires; taught you God's truth: fed you with heavenly brend; visited you in sickness: comforted you in affliction :- yea, and when at the last, others shall mourn for you, and your soul shall have taken its and flight to await the great Judgment, over your coffin shall stand the minister of ashes to ashes, dust to dust." Oh, in that day when earth returns to earth, how awful will it seem, if, through the pride of life, if, through vain expenses, you have stinted the bread of his children, and denied his due to that minister of Christ, who are administered: so faithfully renders you the last offices of Christian love!

Ecclesiastical Entelligence.

[For the following items we must acknow edge our indebtedness to the "London Guar-

Dr. Grey, Bishop of Capetown, and Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, sailed from South-hampton on Wednesday last, for their distant dioceses. Dr. Armstrong, Bishop of Graham's Town is expected to leave England early in the Town, is expected to leave England early in the

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. Henry Tuckwell, late Principal of the Theological College, St. John's, Newfoundland.

We are told that the Bishop of London, assisted by Dr. Lushington and Sir James Patteson, sitting as assessors, will commence an inquiry into certain alleged abuses connected with St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 9th of January. The following letter, as coming from a missionary Bishop long resident in the East, will be read with great interest:

"Boston, Nov. 22, 1853.

"I have sent to the Editor of the Register my name as a subscriber to the memorials address-ed to the patriarchs and synods of the Oriental Church, because I heartily concur in the object of the memorial, and not as approving every expression in it. The passage beginning, For although you ignore,' and ending, 'return good for evil,' is not in my opinion just. The effect of almost complete ignorance of us. I found, I believe without exception, that the Catholic character of the American Church was recognised, and also my own status as Bishop, henever I had the opportunity to set forth our

I should therefore like the memorial better if the passage alluded to were struck out. But its object is of too great importance—the memorial itself, I am sorry to say, is too much needed-for me to withhold my name on that account. I earnestly hope that it may attain its end, in rescuing our Church even from the imputation of sanctioning such proceedings as those of the Anglican Bishop of Jerusalem.

I am, Reverend Sir, Very sincerely yours, "HORATO SOUTHGATE.

"The Rev. J. M. Neale."

The Rev. Henry Caswall, the fourth member of the deputation from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, arrived from America in Liverpool, by the Royal mail steamer Canada, on Sunday last, after a voyage of eleven days

At a recent meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the following

solution was adopted :"That the suggestion made by the joint comee, consisting of a committee, appointed by the American Board of Missions, and the deputation sent out by the Society for the Propaga-

to the standing committee for consideration." The restoration of Carlisle Cathedral is pro-

eeding rapidly. Two new churches are in course of erection at Bayswater, and are fast advancing towards completion. One of these is situated on the south side of Craven-hill and Westbourne-ter-

Considerable agitation is going on in the parish of Paddington, owing to a proposition from the church committee to the vestry, proing a sum of £2,000 to be paid out of the hurch-rates of the parish towards the cost of building three churches, provided that not fewer than 500 free sittings be appropriated in each church for the use of the poor for ever, in positions to be approved by the vestry.

The Duke of Newcastle has subscribed £200 (and site) to a fund for the erection of a chapel of ease at Cinderhills, Besford, Notts. The Bishop of Lincoln has subscribed £50, the Bishop of Peterborough, £5, and Earl Manvers,

(Sir George Bower), whose right to the presenhings. They must examine whether their tation was at first questioned on the ground that expenses are so regulated, that they are he is an outlaw, has exercised his right by signing the green to Christ all that He has a for the privations of any of His ministers, may receive his sanction, and that the Rev. gentleman may be inducted into the living. The University, a short time ago, entered a caveat incompetent to pass the title to the living to his live of the Gospel." "Let him that is eldest son, who is a papist. It was however, contended on the part of Sir George Bower, that his outlawry had ceased, in consequence of his to this? Wardens and vestrymen, have commencement of a new reign. This fact has you seen to this? Do you provide your not been controverted, and it is presumed that the University will take no further steps in the not a mere pittance, but a living, a decent, reasonably living. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man sow."

matter, for up to the present time they have not signed any presentation, nor do they contemplate doing so, so far as we can understand. Oxford Journal.

eth, that shall he reap." It is easy to put such thoughts aside as troublesome; and, having put them aside, to think the question of Mr. Godfry's intention to deliver a lecture on the "Theology of Table-turning," &c., in Hanover-square Rooms, his Lordship wrote to from his purpose, and also told him that he could not allow him to officiate inany church or the great evil which must result from these pro-

> On the 28th ult., a great number of the congregation attending St. George's Church, Camerwell, assembled in the national schools, for the purpose of presenting an epergne, and various Samuel Smith, M.A., in testimony of their regard and esteem on his completing the 21st year of his zealous and faithful ministration in

On Friday week avery gratifying event to all concerned took place in one of the school-rooms of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, when an address on the part of the converts from Romanism, in that localiy was presented to the Rev. Dr. Armstrong, egging his acceptance of a handsome gown cassock, in token of their affectionate egard and appreciation of his zealous and in the ignorance and darkness of Popery, the Christ, loveingly and tenderly committing your body to the ground, "earth to earth, adults were signed to the subscription-list, and one penny was not received from any one who had not been born and educated in the Church of Rome.—Record.

In a letter to the "Morning Chronicle," an incumbent of the diocese of Manchester draws a doleful picture of the mode in which its affairs administered:
Like other ambitious ones mentioned in

history, who prayed for a king, we once prayed for a Bishop to be sent amongst us; and we had every confidence that as soon as the old Chester Diocese should be divided, it would chester Diocese should be divided, it would be a happy day for the Church in these parts. But I solemnly assure you, Sir, and it is the almost unanimous feeling of the clergy here—that the work went on much more systematically and prosperously under the old régime than it does ow; and that any progress which may have seen made under the present system has consisted chiefly in a more careful looking after the ees. When the present Archbishop of Canteroury ruled over us, we never made a reasonable equest in vain, and we were never disappointed once we had a promise. If he were written o, he scarcely ever lost a post in his reply .-Now, excepting in extraordinary cases, we either get no answer at all, or it comes so late as to be of no service, or else greatly interferes with our other arrangements. I am told, indeed, that influential laymen, and one or two popular preachers, of whom the Bishop has a salutary fear, can get anything done they may wish for at any time. But an ordinary incumbent seems to be quite beneath all consideration. There is evidently no occasion to treat him as a gentleman, by even answering his letters. What we want is simply the performance of those duties without which our cures can never prosper .-We want the clergy to have a fair share of respect from their own Bishop, and not that it should be lavished on dissenting preachers.— We want churches to be attended to as well as nechanics' institutes. At present only one day in every week is professedly set apart for this purpose, when the episcopal palace is, for a few ours exchanged for an office in town, attached which is a small, dirty, and disagreeable oom, occupied by the clerks, where all ordinary visitors must wait till they are summoned. And happy that poor incumbent or curate who can obtain an early interview before the wealthy or the officious, or the querulous layman shall arrive: otherwise he may dance a long attendance, and perhaps have to repeat his visit a second, or it may be, even a third, Tuesday, to the neglect of important duties at home, ere his humble application can be listened to. Now is this as it should be? Is one day in a week sufficient for listening to the appeals, and consulting for the necessities of a diocese like this? And yet even this is not what we get. Parliamentary duties and visits to distant friends take off too frequently from this small allowance, and we cannot get work done, and consequently we cannot prosper as we ought. And so things go on, many self-denying and hard-working pastors sorrowing at the state of affairs amongst us, and

The chapel of Rossall School has been further embellished by two windows of stained glass, the details of which are taken from the A'Becket windows in Canterbury Cathedral. are "the Raising of Lazarus," and "Elisha restoring the son of the Shunamite widow."-They are from the hand of Mr. Warrington of London, who designed the east window

some, even if they have the opportunity, dread

ng to have an interview with one who should

be looked upon as a friend and spiritual father, but who receives them with a scourge in the right hand. We do, indeed, want a change in the state of things, and sympathy in

The sum of the matter is, that it is the acting towards them, on the part of the of the Rural Dean, on Thursday Dec. 15, for the treeva games of the age which is sweening purpose of considering the subject of the Anglo-Jerusalem Bishopric, and the following address to the Bishop of the diocese was unanimously agreed on :-

"To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter.
We, the undersigned elergy of the deanery of Tavistock, regarding with deep regret the disputes now existing in the Church of England with respect to the Jerusalem bishopric, desire o express our deliberate conviction, that so ng as the Church of England is not constitutionally consulted, and allowed to express her voice on matters relating to herself, no sound foundation can be laid either for missions to the Jews in the East, or any future union between separate branches of the Universal Church."

[Here follow the signatures.]

THE BISHOP OF NATAL.—The Rev. Dr. Colenso, the newly appointed Bishop of Natal, intends making an extensive visitation of his diocese, and will return to England in the course of next summer, to inform the church at home have the episcopal supervision. He intends paying a visit to all the Zulu chiefs, in order to certain from them what are the probabilities The patron of the rectory of Sunningwall of his being enabled to civilise and Christianise them. They have made repeated overtures to the Bishop of Cape Town to send missionaries amongst them, assuring him that they would be well received, and aided, to the best of their Sawyer, of Merton College, one of the Curates of Wantage, and the document has been forwarded to the Bishop of Oxford, in order that it request, except to a very limited extent. Dr. Armstrong, the new Bishop of Graham's Town, intends, after making due provision for the church already planted in the colony, to direct his attenwith the registrar of the diocese, with respect | tion to the religious instruction of the Kaffirs, to this rectory, on the ground that Sir George who have long been a most lawless and rebellious Bower being an outlaw, was defunct, and race, and who were recently subjugated by the force of British arms. Both the new Bishops are men of great learning and energy. Dr. Colenso was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the senior wrangler of his year : creditors having omitted to renew it upon the and Dr. Armstrong was a distinguished member of Lincoln College, Oxford. Both have also had great experience as parish priests, Dr. Colenso having been rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk, and Dr. Armstrong vicar of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, prior to their nomination to the respective dioceses of Natal and Graham's Town, which they are now about to

fill.—D. Warder. SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE published their annual report. The document has proved highly interesting and encouraging him in very strong terms, urging him to desist to all zealous Protestants in these days of opish persecution and ministerial indifference. ot only in the colonies and dependencies of the chapel of his diocese. Every true friend of British Crown have the exertions of our indefati-religion will be thankful to find that some effort gable society been crowned with results, both in religion will be thankful to find that some effort has been made by those in authority to check the extension of the episcopate and in the increase of the number of clergymen, both in Borneo, Pitcairn, and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, missions have been despatched with an unexpected amount of success. At Delhi, too, the society have not been idle. Missionaries well acquainted with the language, abits and prepossessions of the Hindoos and society, with the two-fold object of preaching to the native inhabitants, and of offering to the ipils of the government schools that rei struction which, as we remarked on a former of education. In Southern Africa grants have been made for bishoprics at Graham's Town and Natal, and, indeed, in every quarter of the rlobe, the funds of the society have been emoyed in the extension of the episcopate, and the support of additional clergymen. As the amifications of the society spread in every for the additional work. Their receipts for the past year amounted to something like £132,000. but unless they are supported in their zealous undertaking by still greater subscriptions from their patrons and friends, they will be unable to renew the grants they have made to the new bishoprics, which owe their existence in a great measure to the support of the society. Never was there a time in the annals of their history n which so great an amount of good was likely be effected, or in which so large a field for future exertions was opened to the missionaries of the society. Never was there a time in which the liberal contributions of the Protestant community were more urgently required for the success of the Protestant cause. There is no limit to the good which may be at this present time effected by the exertions of the missionaries, if properly supported. The conversion of the Chinese nation to Protestantism trembles in the balance of events, and a little extra liberality on the part of the friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts may materially promote that unexpected consumma-

CURATES AND VALETS .- My father mentioned the following anecdote, which had been related to him by Mr. Child, the banker, who desired to hire a valet. One of these gentlemen presented aimself and inquired what wine Mr. Child alowed at the second table. "Port and sherry," plied Mr. Child. "I like a glass of Madeira, "there is the Curate of the parish here annot afford himself a glass of wine of any sort." "Ah," replied the valet, shrugging his shoulders, "I always pitied that sort of gentle-

COLONIAL.

From the Examiner, October 15th. OPENING OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, GALLE FACE,

The promoters of the erection of the new lission Church on Galle Face had the gratificaion of witnessing the completion of their undertaking on Thursday afternoon, when the first the building was set apart for the worship of Almighty God. On the present occasion there was an entire absence of all ceremony beyond a selection of psalms and lessons proper to the At half-past four the Bishop took his place at the communion table, and the Rev. Mr. Pettitt of the Church Mission entered the readollowing anthem-"The Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence before nim."—Hab. ii. 20. The anthem was well performed by the choristers and band of the 15th Regt. The Rev. Mr. Pettitt then read the evening service, which was followed by the nymn appointed. The Bishop took hi rom the 11th verse of the 1st chapter of Malachi, and in the course of his able and eloquent ser-mon he reminded his hearers that though Great tions by the possession of greater power and resources; this pre-eminence only increased the obligation to render a good account of the trust reposed in them, by carrying the great scheme of the gospel of Christ to the remotest corners of the earth. The Bishop emphatically quoted the recorded opinion of Bishop Butler that he could hardly consider that man worthy to be called a Christian who did not exert himself to the extent of his means to further the spread of the Gospel," and warmly pressed its application on his hearers. The service concluded with Bishop Heber's beautiful Missionary Hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains."

The Church was full to overflowing, nearly

every seat was occupied before the service com-The Governor and lady Anderson tion sent out by the Society for the Propaga-tion of the Gospel, with respect to the state of the Oriental Churches, and the best manner of the Oriental Churches, and the o

In addition to the clergy connected with the ministry of our church the services of one who, Church Mission, we noticed amongst the attendants Dr. Simons and the Revs. J. Kats, Dias, he longed to preach Christ Jesus the Lord, and dants Dr. Simons and the Revs. J. Kats, Dias, Muttukistna. The congregation consisted of all the principal inhabitants of Colombo, with a sprinkling of persons of all creeds.

The congregation consisted of the make known his "great salvation."

Is it then too much to say that the dispensation claims our sympathy, while it no less invites our prayers that the Lord of the vineyard may

THE LECTURE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF

supply his place, may put it into the hearts of MONTREAL. On Monday evening, His Lordship delivered the first Lecture of the Winter Course, at the National Schoolroom, to a crowded audience: his subject was-"Some recollections of a recent visit to England."

His Lordship began by a brief reference to the recent military encampment at Chobham and the naval review at Spithead, which led him to remark, that while all other countries in Europe had been more or less desolated by war, for the last 300 years no foe had invaded Britain's shores, and that consequently, but few had before that encampment witnessed an army in all the pomp and circumstance of war. It was to her wooden walls England owed her pre eminence, and to her glory it was to be said, that while her fleets carried destruction to her foes, they carried also the means of spiritual enightenment to every quarter of the globe. Intead, however, of dilating upon events which every one had read and heard of before, he would rather lay before his hearers his own observations with respect to the growth and progress of the Church, and a few particu-

ars of his own personal proceedings while in He arrived in Liverpool on the 1st of May, nd forthwith proceeded to London, where he mmediately received an invitation to dine with the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth Palace. There were present on that occasion, three Archbishops, and twenty-four Bishops, six or seven of the English Bishops being unavoidably bsent. Notwithstanding the broad differences of opinion on some important subjects that the greatest harmony and christian fellowship always seemed to prevail at meetings of tha to see that it was thus possible firmly to maintain their own individual opinions without losing their charity. Having attended several of these Episcopal meetings, his Lordship, anxious to visit his family, proceeded to Devonshire, and, while there, was present at the cere-mony of laying the foundation stone of a new colege for the training of schoolmasters of the Thurch of England, originated by the Bishop of by the intrepid declaration that "the dis-Exeter. Here he was happy again to observe the mproved Christian feeling prevailingin society. Sir John Kennaway, who had been one of the Bishop of Exeter's firmest opponents with regard to the proceedings at Miss Sellon's academy at Plymouth, and on other subjects, accepted the invitation to lay the foundation stone,

Does sound theology stand indebted to this and taking the trowel from His Lordship's hand, uttered sentiments which the Bishop of Exeter eclared at the banquet in the evening were the entiments of his own heart. From this place His Lordship proceeded to Cudstone, the residence of the Bishop of Oxford. The latter had been his cotemporary at Oxford, and was in ge his junior by a few years. They studied in different Colleges, the Bishop of Oxford at Oriel and be at Exeter. This reminiscence led his Lordship to give a glowing description of the talents of Wilberforce when at College-as a eaker he was indeed eloquent, and was considered, perhaps, the second best debater in the House of Lords, Lord Derby being the first. But he particularly dwelt upon the unwearied attention the Bishop of Oxford paid to the duties of his high office. He was continually Roman Cathelies all the Price and the Points of th active: in fact, work seemed to be a necessary part of his existence. Early and late he was always to be found engaged in the various pursuits of his calling. Apart from the attention classes of creeds of men who have obeyed to the Church and the State, his Lordship was also philosopher, and takes an active part in scienific associations. The time when he visited him was a busy one—it was the day preceding Trinity Sunday, and His Lordship was engaged examining candidates for Holy Orders, this he did, assisted by his chaplains; and after that came the more trying part of pronouncing his opinion upon the different exercises of the andidates. In the evening, after a supper, which was quite plain and simple, at His Lordhip's request, he addressed a few words to the ung men. He was quite unprepared when the request was made-but it required no tudied eloquence to give expression to the feelings of the heart. The next day the Bishop of Oxford, at the afternoon service, ed the annual sermon on the Missions f the Church of England before the University with that force and eloquence which so peculiar y belongs to him. It was during the service hat he (the lecturer) had the opportunity of seeing the Rev. Dr. Pusey, who occupied the stall next to him. He was informed, upon making enquiry, that as the representative of a party Oxford, Dr. Pusey's position was much les nfluential than formerly. Still when it came to his turn to preach he enunciated the same views 24th May (the Queen's Birth Day) the Lecturer lined at the Duke of Newcastle's (the Secretary for the Colonies) with many of the principal Ministers of State, Lord Hardinge, Lord Rag-land, Mr. Sydney Herbert, and many others, but there was one whose presence was missed who since the last anniversary of that day, had inished his earthly career, the Duke of Wellington. He had never been personally acquainted with his Grace, though he had seen im frequently, but there were others at the table, some of his companions in arms, who felt his absence deeply. His Lordship then gave some interesting details of the exertions now being made throughout England, in constructng new and repairing old churches, -of the formation of Parish Schools—his visit to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—the number of Sermons he preached during his stay, and the places he visited, bringing the audien at last to the Paddington Railway Station, ing, he allowed them to remain in the splendid new hotel, recently erected, until some fitting opportunity presented itself again, when he whould resume the journey.

At the end of the lecture, which was much

applauded during its delivery, the next lecture by the Bishop of Vermont was announced.

JOSHUA FRANKLIN.

Rev. and Dear Sir:

I have just read in the obituary of your paper of the 22nd inst. the few observations there-

in contained relative to the disposition and character of Joshua, eldest son of Joseph

Franklin Esq., of London, C. W. The testi-mony borne to the worth of the deceased is

orrect. He was indeed "unanimously esteem-

ed as a most worthy, pious, and kind hearted individual." These terms, received in their full

acceptation, are sufficiently expressive; but one

who had knowledge of him may be permitted

who had knowledge of him may be permitted to add that the dispositions by which he was characterized were not the blandishments of

mere demeanour, but the precious traits of

genuine Christian life-the influence of the

ospel, the truth as it is in Jesus, receiv-

page, and first column of your last number,

exhibit not only the christian dispo-

To the Editor of the Echo.

nard Scott & Co.: Toronto, H. Rowsell. We have received the October number

of this valuable periodical, and find its contents of more than usual interest. I. THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

II. THE MURDER OF THOMAS A BECKET. -A graphic and minute account of the ast terrible scene in the eventful career of the great Archbishop.

III. Louis XVII .-- The sympathy which the wretched fate of the "Little Capet" has ever excited, renders any attempt to pierce the obscurity with which the last eighteen months of his life were shrouded peculiarly grateful to readers of history; and particularly so in relation to the dis cussion at present going on, in the neighbouring republic, respecting the claims of the Rev. Mr. Williams to identity with the son of Louis XVI.

IV. THE HOLY PLACES .- The war in the East, the engrossing topic of the day, has given rise to an able article on the "casus belli," the holy places of the eastern

V. DIARY OF CASAUBON.

VI. ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND MESMER-ISM .- A calm and dispassionate review of all the explanations given of the, to say the least of them, strange phenomena of electro-biology, table turning, &c., well worthy of attentive perusal.

VII. LIFE OF HAYDON.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN-For January 1854. This, as far as we can judge from what we have read, is a remarkably good number of the magazine. The "New Church at Brampton 35 is one of the best illustrations which have yet appeared in it; and the article accompanying it, on " Ecclesiastical Architecture-Village Churches." is very much to the point. The credit of the design is due to that architect of established repute, and, we trust, increasing popularity in this Province,-Mr. Hay. As this contribution to the magazine is so closely connected with the objects of this

"In no class of edifices do we find the simple ed by faith. Reference to the lines on the first page, and first column of your last number, is a beauty about those venerable fabrics, not sition of the deceased, but his promise as a theological student; and herein a wider and well by the untutored as by the most by the untutored as by deeper sympathy is claimed than that which the learned in architectural science. Local associloss of a youth, under ordinary circumstances, would induce. God has seen fit to deny to the

journal, we feel warranted in making a

a liberal quotation from it:-