

The charter was signed on October 22nd, 1746 and was the first academic document in America guaranteeing religious liberty in academic matters and even then, at the inception of the college, the greater university powers now assumed were contemplated. The college owed an incalculable debt to the services of the late President McCosh, during whose presidency it made rapid strides forward and wiped out the reproach of a century of lethargy and obscurity.

Princeton Theological Seminary, as it is the largest and oldest Presbyterian seminary in the country, has often been confused with the college, or has at least been considered a part of the same institution. As a matter of fact, the two are distinct organisms, ruled by independent corporations, with different presidents and faculties, and situated on different grounds, with several streets and considerable real estate dividing them. But they hold much of history and ancestry and many graduates in common, and each has worked to help the other; and both are proud that they are sister institutions.

#### The New Primate.

The vacancy in the Archbishopric of Canterbury, caused by the sudden and dramatic end of Dr. Benson has been filled by Dr. Temple, Bishop of London. The position as head of the Church of England is one of great responsibility and trust, and the appointment is one that interests Christendom irrespective of denomination. Dr. Temple has had many illustrious predecessors, of whom the last two, Dr. Tait, and Dr. Benson, left a record of able administration and of a wisely moderate policy in the ecclesiastical arena. It is believed that Dr. Temple will prove a worthy successor to these prelates. His appointment has caused not a little surprise in that he has had his promotions hitherto from the liberals or Gladstonians. He was the son of an officer in the army, born November 30, 1821, was educated at the Grammar school at Tiverton, and proceeding to Oxford, became scholar of Balliol College, and took his degree of B. A. in 1842. He was elected fellow and mathematical tutor of his college, and, having been ordained in 1846, was appointed principal of the training college at Neller Hall, near Twickenham, in 1848. This post he resigned in 1855, and having held an inspectorship of schools during the interval, was appointed on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn in 1858, head master of Rugby school. Dr. Temple, who was a chaplain to the Queen, gained some notoriety in 1860 as the author of the first of seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance. At the general election of 1868 Dr. Temple took an active part in Warwickshire in support of Mr. Gladstone's measure for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and the Premier nominated him to the Bishopric of Exeter, in succession to the late Dr. Philpotts—an appointment which caused considerable commotion in clerical circles. The confirmation of Dr. Temple's election took place in December, 1860, at the Church of St. Mary Le Bow, Cheapside, when Bishop Trower, as the representative of a portion of the clergy who were opposed to Dr. Temple because he was the author of one of the "Essays and Reviews," instructed counsel to oppose the election. Counsel was accordingly heard on both sides, and Dr. Temple's election was confirmed by the Vicar-General. Dr. Temple received episcopal consecration at Westminster on December 21st, 1869, together with the bishops-elect of Bath and Wells and of the Falkland Island. Dr. Temple published "Sermons Preached at Rugby Chapel in 1858-60" in 1861. In April 1883, he was elected Bampton lecturer at Oxford

for the ensuing year. On the death of Dr. Jackson, in January, 1885, Dr. Temple was appointed Bishop of London, and was succeeded at Exeter by Dr. Bickersteth.

**Interesting M.S. Found.** According to the reports in the British press a papyrus M.S., found in Cairo and now preserved in Berlin, is proved to contain a Coptic translation of several Gnostic writings of the second century, a Gospel according to Mary, an Acts of Peter, and a Wisdom of Jesus Christ. The first of these was used by Irenaeus as one of his sources of information on Gnosticism, and its discovery will enable us to check and correct his not too impartial picture; while if Harnack's guess should prove to be well grounded, we shall have in the Wisdom the long-lost work of Valentinus himself. The publication of the texts is awaited with great eagerness and hope.

**The Scotch Secessionists.** The Free Church secessionists are confronted with the difficult problem of providing for the theological training of its students. Hitherto the orthodoxy of Rev. Prof. Watts attracted the students to Belfast, but since his decease, no seminary, conveniently situated, meets the approbation of the Free Presbyterian Church. One of the ministers, Mr. F. MacKay, Gairloch, offered to take one student home with him and put him through a course himself, but the offer was not accepted. It is thought likely, however, that Mr. MacKay's plan of billeting the students on the minister's of the church, is the only practicable one at present.

**Theory reduced to practice.** While we are still theorizing on many sociological questions the small principality of Waldeck, a German state, has taken a stride forward which will be watched with interest. A decree has been proclaimed that a license to marry will not be granted to any individual who has the habit of getting drunk, and if one who has been a drunkard apply for such license he must produce sufficient proof of reformation to warrant his receiving it.

**Old Time Terms and Phrases.** "Some old-time terms and phrases," says the *Central Presbyterian* "there are for which we have a great liking." "Covenant privileges," "Sealing ordinances" and such like were familiar terms to our fathers and are still heard in Canada, and Ulster and Scotland. To us they have the attraction of the sentiment that they belong to a time and a people when truth was very precious, and the Church was honored and trusted in very high degree. Then they plainly declare facts of God's grace and of Christian experience of the utmost value.

**A Dominion Christian Endeavor Organization.** In the last number of the "Golden Rule," Secretary John Willis Baer gives some glimpses of the late Ottawa Convention. Amongst other things he says: "A forward step was taken in organizing, after careful and prayerful consideration, a Canadian Council of Christian Endeavor. This will bind Provinces, through representatives, into a more united work and purpose." The desire of many prominent Endeavorers has now found fulfillment in this organization which has for its aim, not the lessening of that International fellowship which has been so helpful in the past, but the binding more closely together all Canadian Christian Endeavorers in one representative organization. To prepare Dominion Statistics, to disseminate a Canadian literature, and arrange for Canadian Rallies of a National Character at International Conventions, will be among the objects aimed at. A Dominion Convention will be held every four years the first to take place in the city of Montreal in 1899. The officers chosen by the Ottawa Convention were,—G. Tower Ferguson, Toronto, Chairman; Rev. A. M. Phillips, M.A., Montreal, Vice Chairman; C. J. Atkinson, Toronto, Secretary.