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tance. It is indeed the principle which uniformly distinguishes all the ancient churches of the east, which all their corruptions have not induced them to cast aside, and is still adhered to by a very large proportion also of Protestant Christendom. Add to this, the recorded fact that the chief reformers of the Lutheran and Calvinistic churches lamented that they were compelled to dispense with Episcopacy, and we have the almost universal testimony of Christendom borne to the doctrine, that Episcopacy was the ancient, the apostolic regimen of the church, and the best adapted to it.—*Church Register.*

MEDITERRANEAN.—At the press of the Church Missionary Society, established at Malta, 54,500 copies of different works, designed to convey religious instruction principally, have been printed:—22,500 in Italian, 19,000 Greek, and 2,000 in Arabic. Of these, 33,934 copies have been distributed.—*Report of the Church Missionary Society.*

DEATH OF BISHOP JAMES.—In our paper of the 31st of January, we announced, on the authority of a private letter from India, the severe indisposition of Bishop James. The Bengal Chronicle, received by a late arrival from Calcutta, contains an account of the death of this devoted Prelate.—*Episcopal Watchman.*

SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—There is ground for stating that in England and Wales, there are about 8,400 Sunday schools, containing 550,000 children, by far the greater part of whom are instructed only in the books of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and all, with little exception, uniformly taken to church.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—*From the pen of a Missionary.*—“Thirty years ago, there was scarcely a Christian, or any sign of Christianity, in Calcutta, whether among Europeans or natives. Now, besides six Episcopal Churches, there are five Dissenting Chapels. The Sabbath is also beginning to be revered among the major part of the Europeans, although it is a lamentable fact, that Europeans seem to feel themselves under much less restraint in this country than in Europe. Yet, in consequence of the labours of Missionaries, many are brought to a sense of their duty, and I trust there is an impulse given to the whole of the English population. The churches are well attended, Missionary efforts are in much better repute than formerly; and wickedness that would formerly stalk the streets with the utmost effrontery, is now, in a manner, obliged to hide its head. The number of heathen converts are so many, and of that kind, as greatly to encourage the hearts of Missionaries. The wonder, I conceive, ought not to be that so few are converted, as that so many become Christians. The difficulties are immense in the way against heathen converts.—My Pundit is a Christian; in consequence of which, his wife has been taken from him by his friends, and kept a close prisoner; he has been separated from her now, I suppose, several years. There is another individual, who has just come into the Missionaries for protection. Some few months ago he signified to his relations, that he intended to become a Christian; in consequence of this he was seized by them, and has been kept in close confinement, till a few days ago, he contrived to make his escape.

“There is now in Calcutta a great spirit for hearing the Gospel among the natives; in different parts of the city there are no less than six Bengalee chapels in our own connexion, and many others belonging to other denominations. The places are frequently well attended, and the congregations listen with much more attention than formerly. I have been out with Paunchoo (who is a most excellent native preacher,) when he has collected a large congregation in the open air, who have listened with great apparent attention and interest. It gives me the greatest pleasure to state, that so far as I have been able to observe, the Missionaries of all denominations here seem to be zealously devoting themselves to the advancement of the Redeemer's kingdom.”