

expressed by more than one speaker that this celebration would 'entirely do away with subscription,' and 'mitigate the bondage of the clergy.'

"It will scarcely be possible for any man—he be Churchman or Dissenter—to read these remarkable addresses without having his heart and conscience touched at many points by the arguments, deductions, and appeals made and enforced in a hundred different ways, by hundreds of the ablest ministers of Christ's holy Gospel. Never since Christianity was established has such an opportunity been afforded for seeing how, in a single Sabbath-day, the word of Christ is put before the people of England. The *Nonconformist* to-day opens to the eye of the reader the doors of hundreds of churches. Should it not be with profound gratitude that the sight is witnessed? Thankful for ancestry, and thankful for our privileges—thankful that to us has been committed the charge of our principles—thankful that we have had an opportunity of expressing our sense of the worth of these principles—and thankful if we feel more willing to live a life of self-sacrifice, so that they may be advanced though we be left behind—thankful at the inspiring assurance that we do not stand alone in our testimony and work;—are not these the feelings with which you have read the proceedings of this great commemoration? St. Bartholomew's Day, 1862, should mark an epoch in the history of every man who has been privileged to aid in its right and grateful celebration."

BICENTENARY MEMENTOES.—A ribbon manufacturer in Coventry—Mr. Stevens, of Queen Street—whose name is already favorably known to the public, he having woven several ribbon book-marks, has brought out a Bicentenary ribbon, which is sold for half-a-crown; the workmanship is said to be excellent, and the design very pretty and tasteful. The profits realized from its sale are to be applied in helping to remove a debt on a place of worship in that city, which is in some difficulty through the failure of the ribbon trade. It has been suggested by a Sunday school secretary, that if a Bicentenary MEDAL is not yet on the programme of the Bicentenary Committee they should prepare one forthwith for distribution among the Sunday schools. The wonder is that so fitting a memorial was not determined on from the first. It would be talked over and preserved, when a book, among children, might soon be laid aside, if not wholly unread.

AN INTERNATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION commenced its sittings at the Hanover-square rooms, under the able presidency of Sir Walter C. Trevelyan. The plan of the convention is very much like that of the Social Science Congress. General meetings are held of the members, and papers are read in different sections on various subjects connected with temperance principles and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The proceedings were commenced by a breakfast, followed by a public meeting, at which Sir Walter Trevelyan delivered a very interesting inaugural address, setting forth the evils of intemperance as the nurse of poverty and crime, detailing the progress of the total abstinence movement, and appealing to the experience of Maine in favor of a Prohibitory Act to restrain, or rather to abolish, the sale of intoxicating drinks. The convention having thus been duly opened, the members resolved themselves into three subordinate meetings; the first, or the historical and biographical section, was presided over by Mr. J. Thorpe, of Halifax; the second or the educational or religious section, was under the presidency of the Rev. L. Noel, the third section was devoted to the Band of Hope operations, and was presided over by Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin. In these several sections a variety of