

amount of work can be done at much less expense. As orphans are not now so easily procurable as formerly, it is desired to make an arrangement whereby three or more schools may unite in supporting a girl from this Orphanage as a Zenana teacher. The sum of £18 stg. per annum,—nearly \$90.00 is sufficient for this, and quarterly reports will be sent to each school that unites in supporting a Zenana teacher, so that the interest will be kept up, not in a child, but in families, where the pupils will be mothers and children. One such school is already kept up by a Juvenile Association in Montreal, and is described in a very interesting letter from Miss Pigot to the secretary, Miss Machar, and which we hope to insert next month. Meanwhile, schools that are willing to take up this work are requested to communicate with Miss Machar as soon as convenient.

INDIA.

The three Bishops of India—Dr. Milman of Calcutta, Dr. Gill of Madras, and Dr. Douglas of Bombay—have sent quite an important letter back to their brother bishops in England, in which they point out the critical state of affairs in their field, and the special opportunity it presents for missionary exertions at this time. They claim that the Indian Empire is passing

through a process of disintegration, and that its habits and forms of life are subjected to influences which are affecting it seriously and fundamentally. The people's hold on native ways and tradition is loosened; education, railways, commerce and other like influences are working in society as dissolvents of old customs, and have actually had their result in a condition of things analagous perhaps to that produced by the literature of Greece and the order of Rome, which, in a former age, prepared the way for the first great triumphs of the Lord's Kingdom. After stating the great good missions have already done, these Bishops make the practical suggestion that, in addition to men and to money, some of the home preachers of power and distinction should go out to India for a shorter or longer time and work in the field themselves. On this point, the words of their letter are: "Lend to us as well as give. Lend to us, in that season of the year, when the climate of India is as temperate as that of Europe, men of matured minds and ripened knowledge. Lend us men like the Bishops of Peterborough and Derry, and Canon Liddon, who may travel throughout India and visit the chief centres of population and thought. Such men will find audiences of Indians to whom English speech is familiar, and, by their sanctified oratory, will exercise an influence upon the whole continent of Asia which words cannot describe or figures estimate.

Our Sanctum.

The announcement made a short time ago that Mr. Gladstone was about to publish an article on Ritualism in the *Contemporary Review*, created quite a "sensation" in literary circles. Mr. Gladstone's theological opinions had long been regarded with uncertainty. His orthodoxy had been subjected to suspicion. If he was not a Roman Catholic in disguise, it had been alleged he was at all events to be ranked among the most advanced of the "High Church" party. Hence the curiosity to know how he would treat of ritual. These unworthy suspicions have happily been set at rest, and, contrary to all expectations, the great statesman has entered the lists as a champion of Protestantism and at a time when such a champion was most needed. Some of his remarks, however, respecting the assumptions of the Roman Catholic Church have not been allowed to pass unchallenged, and it is now reported that the authorities of that Church at the instigation of Archbishop Manning have in consequence taken steps for holding a great international Catholic Congress in London for the purposes of maintaining in the heart of Protestantism the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, reasserting the Pope's right to temporal as well to spiritual power, and proclaiming the duty of all Christians to return to allegiance to Rome. This announcement has called forth a pamphlet from Mr. Gladstone reiterating his

sentiments and warning the people of England against Papal aggression. Dr. Manning has replied to this by a counter pamphlet, and so a great controversy has arisen, the issue of which involves considerations of the gravest moment to the religious world.

Our American neighbours have begun in earnest to "ventilate" the mammoth project that has for some years been quietly canvassed—the holding of a great international exhibition to be held in 1876 in commemoration of the hundredth year of their national existence. Baltimore has been decided upon as the favoured city, where buildings to cost millions of dollars are already in course of erection in which the manufactures and the natural resources of America will challenge competition with those of every other county on the Globe, and where Americans in the most peaceable way possible shall measure their strength with the strength of other nations of the world in the advances which they have made in every branch of industry during the present century.

In what way the Churches of America will sympathize with this Centennial celebration is still a moot question. It may be in the form of a national thank-offering laid on the altar of Christianity. Or the opportunity may be seized of obtaining what has been long a matter of desire, such an amendment to the Constitution of the Republic as will embody at least a recog-