

out criminality in the sight of God, and cruelty to his fellow men. Some valuable extracts may be expected in our next.

TO CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.—The attention of our friends is invited to the first of a series of papers in another page designed to afford a history of all our Churches both for the purpose of illustrating our principles, as those found in the New Testament, and to place on record those memorials which are so important in the compilation of history. Our clerical brethren will confer a special favour if they will transmit to us as early as practicable, details respecting the past history and present state of the churches under their care.

CHRISTIAN INSTRUMENTALITY.—When a great experiment is to be tried in natural philosophy, the preparation of the apparatus to be employed will often occupy a longer time than the experiment itself. The uninitiated spectator is surprised at the patient and laborious anxiety evinced by the experimenter, to bring his instruments into a state of working perfection. But, well he knows, from many a previous failure, that the presence of a single particle of matter, foreign to the experiment, is often sufficient to vitiate the whole process. Christ proposes the great moral process of drawing the world to himself; the Christian church is the apparatus to be employed; and worldly selfishness, or sin, the object to be operated on. Do we not see the vital importance, that not a particle of the thing to be destroyed, should adhere to the instrument employed to destroy it? Do we not see the nature of the fitness we need—perfect contrast to the world? and that this fitness is indispensable to success? Oh! for such an instrumentality! We ask not that it should consist, at first, of many Christians—their success would not depend on their number—but of men, penetrated, possessed with the conviction, that Christian consistency, and entire devotedness to the world's recovery, are one and the same thing; that without such intense devotedness to that one object, nothing morally great has ever been achieved; men who feel that they are not their own as intensely as if their persons were marked and sprinkled with the blood of Christ; and who, in the spirit of that self-consecration, should resolve, that by God's help, the world should feel their influence before they die. Oh! for such an instrumentality! the church should be converted, and the world too.—*Dr. Harris.*

AN EPISCOPAL THRONE IN NIAGARA.—The Church of the 28th ult. contains the following notable announcement:

NIAGARA.—A very handsome Chair, (or, to speak in scriptural and ecclesiastical language, *throne*;) for the use of the Lord Bishop, whenever his Episcopal duties may call him to the town of Niagara, has been presented to St. Mark's Church, (which, we believe has been recently much enlarged) by the Hon. William Dickson. The throne is of black-walnut, and is in the style, as it obtained in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, called Perpendicular or English Gothic. The back pannel and the seat, and arms are covered with rich crimson velvet, and ornamented with gold fringe. On the top is a mitre richly carved. The plate on the back, has the following inscription: "Presented to St. Mark's Church, Niagara, by the Hon. William Dickson. John Strachan, D.D. Lord Bishop of the Diocese, 1842." This costly and appropriate offering to the service of God, is the workmanship of Mr. Joseph Wilson cabinet-maker of Toronto, and is exceedingly creditable to him, both in design and execution. Few things are more gratifying than to behold the wealthy members of a congregation, after more material wants are supplied, expending some of their substance in decorating the sanctuary of the Lord.

That the *word* Throne occurs in Scripture, there can be no doubt, but it would puzzle even John Bishop of Toronto to discover a scriptural precedent for the regal seat thus manufactured for his Lordship. Ecclesiastical precedents however, there are in abundance, and there is no good reason why Niagara should not, as well as other places less known to fame, be occasionally honoured by the shadows of a king in the person of one claiming to be a "legitimate successor of the Apostles."

THE FOWLER CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TOILS.—A poor woman in Montreal received a Bible from the British agent in that city. A Romish priest, hearing of the circumstance, made a visit, intending to deprive her of the precious gift. He offered five dollars for the Bible. She declined taking it. He offered her ten, and afterwards fifteen dollars. She still declining, he left her. The next day he returned, and offered her twenty-five dollars. She accepted the offer, and with the money purchased twenty-five Bibles, which she distributed among her destitute neighbors, under such conditions that the priest could not obtain them.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

EDITORIAL LABOURS.—The conductor of an able and influential paper (the *Spectator*), gives the following estimate of the labours of an Editor:—"Many people estimate the ability of a newspaper, and the industry and talents of its Editor, by the variety and quantity of editorial matter it contains. Nothing can be more fallacious. It is, comparatively, an easy task to pour out, daily, columns of