

as it was the most generous and humane. We congratulate you on having secured, without violence, what would have been dearly purchased at the cost of human life. Standing as we do on the threshold of a new era in this land, we cannot but avail ourselves of this occasion to express the hope, that as our country is eminently fitted for, and apparently destined to the work of extending the Christian religion throughout the heathen world, so our Government will, without doing violence to the strictest principle of toleration by which it is bound, yet give countenance and support to the missionary labours of its citizens in heathen lands. We see France, with but a limited commerce to foster or protect, lavish of her national resources in support of one section of the church. While we neither hope for, nor wish a similar support, we cannot but desire that our Government may in the future plainly declare, that as the labours of missionaries are in the path of humanity and truth, they are to be sustained by all the moral influence of our land, and the persons of her sons guarded with jealous care. This we desire, not so much for our personal security, as for a testimony that where Christianity has gained its merited supremacy, it is a living power, and that we may not seem to be disowned by the government to which we owe and pay allegiance.

It were no praise to say that a criminal charge has never been brought against any missionary from our country; it were no credit to us to say that we love our native land as well as any who are here voluntary exiles from her shores. We may claim that we have shown an unequalled readiness to contribute to whatever would promote the interests of our country among this people. Besides the private efforts of each individual, we may call attention to the facts that from our ranks have been drawn, almost without exception, the interpreters, both paid and unpaid, of the Legation, and of the Consulates, in two cases the highest diplomatic power has been intrusted, *ad interim*, to a member of our body, and at least three of the ports some of our number have yielded to urgent calls to assume consular duties, duties uncongenial to our calling, and undertaken only in accordance with a sense of duty to the land of our birth. All of our number will doubtless be found ready at all times to discharge, as loyal and loving children, the duties which may hereafter be required of us. In return we wish not simply to be protected, but in a proper degree to be recognized in our office, and countenanced in our work, by the Government whose allegiance we own, and in whose prosperity we shall always rejoice.

Finally, Sir, hearing that you are purposing soon to return to your home, we beg to tender to you our best wishes for your preservation during your journey, and for a happy restoration to your family. May you, during a long life of usefulness, often have occasion to recur with pleasure to your work in China, as you hear of good resulting to this people from influences now set in operation. You will carry with you our sincere esteem, and hold in our memories a permanent place, as we recall your many truly republican virtues, which have won our regards, not unattended as they are by a dignity and urbanity which have ensured you the respect of all. We remain, sir, your sincere friends and obedient servants.

Here follow the signatures of seven Missionaries.
SHANGHAI, Nov. 4, 1858.

MR. REED'S ANSWER.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
ON BOARD THE MINNESOTA, OFF WOUSONG,
November 6th, 1858.
GENTLEMEN,—I thank you cordially for your

words of approval and farewell. There are those in my distant home who will be prouder of kind words and wishes, and prayers from you, the Ministers of Religion, than of any political honours I can carry back. For them and for myself I thank you.

It is not always that a policy which restless people think so ungrateful as neutrality, commands approval—and when I think of the feverish condition of the public mind in China this time last year, it is matter of wonder that health and equanimity should be so soon restored—and my countrymen, I believe without exception, should admit that the course pursued was the right one.

For this credit is mainly due to the instructions of the Government at home, and to the wide discretion and thorough support which, from first to last, the President has given me.

In my dispatches homeward I have spoken of my high obligations to the American Missionaries in China, without whose practical aid I could have done little, and to whose good example, making a deep and favorable impression on the Chinese mind, what is called Diplomacy owes much.

The Missionary is never by his own act in trouble here. He is never importunate for assistance, or clamorous for redress. He is never querulous; and your kind address shows that he is ready to do a public servant more than justice, and to give him, unsolicited words of generous approval when his work is done.

When the American negotiations were in progress at Tein-Tsin, the Imperial Commissioners of their own accord offered to concede to *Missionaries* the privilege of free access to all parts of the country of China. Honourable as was this testimonial, I could not accept it for various reasons—the controlling one being that it involved the recognition of classes among my countrymen, which I could not admit. The Missionary, the merchant, the scientific explorer, should share the same privilege. They do so now, and I look forward to the early day when, under the providence of God, with an improved state of feeling, invigorated loyalty, and sense of obedience to law which creates as many duties as privileges—Americans shall pass the opened gates of this mysterious Empire, alike doing good, obeying law, and giving no evil example.

Every Missionary to whom I have mentioned the offer which was made to me, and my reasons for declining it, approves what I did.

Permit me, Gentlemen, with renewed thanks to you and all my missionary friends—and I extend them to those devoted and accomplished women whom I have seen here labouring in the great cause of Christian education—to express my earnest wish for your welfare and success in China, and for what to me just now seems the greatest happiness this world can give, a return to your friends at home, and to that distant land of whose institutions one becomes prouder every day he lives, and which he loves better and better every hour of his life, at home or abroad.

Very faithful, your friend,

WILLIAM B. REED.

TO THE REV. MESSRS. NELSON MILLS, BARTON,
LAMBALLO, CARPENTER, GALEY, AND MACY,
SHANGHAI.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE SERVICES FOR
5TH NOV., 30TH JAN., AND 29TH MAY.

(From the "London Gazette.")

Whitehall, Jan. 17, 1859.

THE following warrant has been issued by the Queen, under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual:—
VICTORIA R.

Whereas by our Royal Warrant of the 21st day

of June, 1837, in the first year of our reign, we commanded that certain forms of prayer and service made for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May, should be forthwith printed and published and annexed to the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be used yearly on the said days in all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches and Chapels, in all Chapels of Colleges and Halls within our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of our Colleges of Eton and Winchester, and in all parish churches and chapel within those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland:

And whereas in the last session of Parliament, addresses were presented to us by both houses of Parliament, praying us to take into our consideration our Proclamation in relation to the said Forms of Prayer and service made for the fifth day of November, the thirtieth day of January, and the twenty-ninth day of May, with a view to their discontinuance:

And whereas we have taken into our consideration the subject of the said addresses, and, after due deliberation, we have resolved that the use of the said Forms of Prayer and Service shall be discontinued:

Now, therefore, our will and pleasure is, that so much of our said Royal Warrant of the twenty-first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in the first year of our reign, as hereinbefore recited is revoked, and that the use of the said Forms of Prayer and Service made for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May, be henceforth discontinued in all Cathedral and Collegiate Churches and Chapels, and in all Chapels of Colleges and Halls within our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of our Colleges of Eton and Winchester, and all parish churches and chapels within the parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, and that the said forms of prayer and service be not henceforth printed and published with, or annexed to, the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.

Given at our court, at St. James's, the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, in the twenty-second year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command,

S. H. WALPOLE.

Birth.

A. Woodbridge, on the 28th March, the Wife of the Rev. John Carry, B.D., of a son.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO APRIL 1.

TO END OF VOL. 6.—Rev. R. L. S., Perth, (3 copies); T. S., Huntley, Rev. J. K., Barry, (to No. 12, vol. 7); Rev. F. A. S., (to No. 12, vol. 7).
TO END OF VOL. 5.—R. J., Hamilton.

THE Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette

IS PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH,
BY HENRY ROWSELL, TORONTO.
TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

7 cents per line for first insertion.
2 " " each subsequent insertion.
Business Cards 2.50c. per annum not exceeding 3 or 4 lines.

ROWSALL & ELLIS, PRINTERS, TORONTO.