

er to their worship, because it is presented to God without a precomposed form : and with regard to ourselves, we grieve that an attempt is made to shackle and bind our consciences in all common supplication, in all joint worship, where 'two or three are met together.' It is on this part of your Grace's letter that we feel ourselves called upon most respectfully, but firmly, to express our sentiments : and we cannot enter upon the subject, without declaring the very high veneration which we entertain for the Liturgy of our Church. We esteem it as better calculated than the very best extemporaneous prayers for the general and ordinary use of the Church in public worship ; we place it only second to the Scriptures of truth, and we love it, as having come down to us encircled with the glory of the Reformation ; but as it contains formularies for the public worship of a congregation, and, therefore, necessarily omits what is particular, and refers only to general feelings and duties, it is not calculated, and, as we conceive, not intended for the more private meetings of Christians."

Scottish Guardian.

PROVISION FOR RELIGION IN N. S. WALES.—A very important bill has been recently passed, entitled, "A Bill to promote the building of Churches and Chapels, and to provide for the maintenance of Ministers of Religion in New South Wales." This bill contains several important and beneficent provisions. When any sum from £300 to £1000 has been raised by private contribution for the erection of a church, a sum equal in amount to what has been contributed is to be granted from the public funds. When a resident population of 100 adults intimate a desire to attend the church thus erected, an endowment of £100 per annum is to be given. If 200 adults subscribe such a declaration, the endowment is to be £150. If 500 adults, £200. In special circumstances, to be judged of by the Governor and Executive Council, a stipend of £100 may be granted, even when fewer than 100 adults subscribe a declaration of their willingness to attend church. Free sittings, to the extent of a fourth of the whole, to be reserved for the poor in each church.

Such are the more important provisions of this bill. It proceeds upon the vicious principle that the endowment is to be given to all sects. This opening has already set the Roman Catholics a-working. The R. C. Vicar of Van Dieman's Land, has been sent home for a supply of priests from England and Ireland. This activity and zeal is

worthy of imitation. It will be lamentable indeed if Presbyterians do not exert themselves, to the utmost, to spread the knowledge of the Gospel, and to maintain that knowledge in this interesting colony. We understand that Dr. Lang is at present in this country, from New South Wales, with the view of procuring the services of some of the Probationers of our Church, and of the Synod of Ulster. This is an opportunity, which ought not to be let slip, of extending our Church among the inhabitants of this colony. Our limits do not permit us at present to enter upon the question with that fulness with which it ought to be considered. We shall resume it in our next. Meanwhile, we request the attention of the Probationers of the Church to this interesting field of labour, and urge them to consider seriously whether there be not here, a call from Providence upon them to devote their energies to this great work.—*Ibid.*

AN APPEAL FOR CHINA.—The Rev. William H. Medhurst, who has long laboured for China, and whose judgment in respect to all that pertains to her interests, probably may claim precedence to that of any other individual since the death of the lamented Morrison, has just issued an appeal in behalf of the ultra Gangetic missions. After stating that Morrison commenced his labours in 1807, and Milne in 1813, the former having prepared a translation of the Bible and a Dictionary of the Chinese language ; that about 2,000 pages of other religious matter have been composed, and above 500,000 Tracts and books put into circulation ; thousands of Chinese youth instructed in the schools ; myriads of Chinese converted and reasoned with on the subject of religion ; some dozen individuals baptized ; that one native convert is preaching to his countrymen ; the Anglo-Chinese College established at Malacca for the instruction of more advanced youths in the sciences of Europe, and the literature of China ; a vocabulary of the Canton and Fokien dialects prepared ; and the tones and idioms of the language well understood, so that great difficulties have been removed, and a foundation laid, broad and deep, for the future usefulness of every labourer—he thus writes :

"The stations in the Malayan Archipelago, where the Chinese emigrate in great numbers, afford a quiet and a safe retreat for those missionaries who are disposed to sit down in the midst of the people committed to their charge, and instil into their minds the doctrines of the everlasting Gospel. About a million of the inhabitants of