

of spiritual wisdom, only strives to confirm the Divine truth of the Word with a deeper conviction, and to develop them more and more widely in the mind and in the heart."—In Sweden alone in the year 1854 there were put in circulation more than 50,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures in the Swedish and Finnish languages.—In Lapland schools and missions are maintained.

I need not speak at any length of the spiritual revival which has taken place in the British Islands. The ancient historical Churches there, and the numerous Christian communities which have issued from its side, are instinct with life. From all these Bodies, missionaries, earnest and highly-gifted men, every year go forth to heathen lands, bearing with them the Word of God. Vigorous efforts are making on all hands to supply the crying spiritual necessities of the multitudinous home-population. More churches have been built during the last thirty years than in the preceding three hundred and a laudable desire manifested that they shall be as far as possible free to all worshippers. The practice of preaching in the streets and lanes of the populous cities has been restored. Schools for the instruction of vagrant and otherwise uncared-for children are in successful operation.

The widely-extended dominions of the British Empire are being rapidly organized into Dioceses; and these again into Provinces. In Calcutta was recently seen the remarkable spectacle of the consecration of a bishop for the new diocese of Labuan in the island of Borneo, by Indian and Australian bishops. A mother of nations England is destined also to be the parent of great national Churches.

Life is returning into the ancient but long-disused apparatus of Convocation. This essential institution, modified and brought into working order, will consolidate and increase the efficiency of the English Church; and the day may come when it will seem as unnatural to govern any extensive Ecclesiastical organisation without a General Assembly as it would be deemed unconstitutional to manage the affairs of a great nation without a Parliament. In the meantime until the Church shall be enabled to resume fully the exercise of its corporate powers, its various Societies—especially the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Sustainer in time past of most of the missions existing in the British American Provinces,—and the Church Missionary Society, whose field is especially India, the Islands of the Southern Seas, and Rupert's Land on this Continent,—act, so far as they may, in its behalf, and exhibit the utmost energy. In Canterbury, the mother-city of our Communion, a celebrated Abbey, bearing the name of Augustine, the first Christianizer of our Saxon forefathers, but long since desecrated and ruinous, has been, by the munificence of a layman, restored to religious uses, and converted into an effective College for the training of Missionaries.

The Anglo-Roman separatists, who a few years ago were as lethargic as most of the other separate communities and the Church itself, have partaken of the life which is permeating all classes of Christians. Their system displays itself in England at this moment