

where finds a limit to the exertions and the lives of the most energetic and the most enduring. In the space of the nine years of Bishop Milman's Episcopate at Calcutta, his labours have been almost unparalleled, and his plans for future enterprise almost unequalled. At the time of his death he had been to Peshawur, the extreme northern point of his diocese, about 1500 miles from Calcutta. From this post he was returning when illness seized him at Rawul Pindee. It was his intention, if life had been granted him on his return to Calcutta, to visit Burmah, 700 or 800 miles from his metropolitan city, and while in that country, to travel upwards nearly 800 miles on the river Sittong to Tounghoo, where his presence was urgently demanded to arrange and consolidate new missions. When this visit with its attendant labours were completed, he had arranged to consecrate Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Sargent, in Calcutta Cathedral, for the work of the missionary Episcopate in Southern India, and then by the first of May, he contemplated leaving India for a time, (about six months or a little more), in order to discuss at home, the present position and future management of the Indian Church, and especially to obtain if possible, an increase in the number of the Bishops who preside over the work of the Church in that vast country.

Before his consecration, the Vicar of Great Marlow was fully appreciated by the late Bishop Wilberforce, who valued him highly, and often declared that his was the most original mind in the diocese. He left England a fortnight after his consecration, promptly obeying the call of duty coming from Christ and His Church. And he proved a worthy successor to Bishop Cotton, showing that the Church at home might suffer loss from his departure, but that the Church in India had received an unspeakable gain, and that the fitting man had been providentially chosen.

Bishop Milman's intellectual gifts were as remarkable as his extraordinary power of physical endurance. He was well versed in the principal modern languages of Europe, and had intimate acquaintance with the best examples of their literature. It is often said that no Oriental language can be acquired after the age of thirty, but Bishop Milman was fifty-one when he reached Calcutta, and he acquired Bengali and Hindustani after his arrival there. He was able not only to preach fluently and easily in both those languages, but, having imbibed an intimate acquaintance with their idioms, he could discriminate the nicer shades and peculiarities of them both, which a native only is expected to accomplish. Such a mind and such attainments as his were extremely valuable among learned Brahmins, who had become sceptical about their own creed, and were timidly investigating the claims of Christianity. Intellectual character and acquirements like his are becoming more and more requisite every day, in the increasing activity shown by educated Hindoos, and the desire everywhere manifested to become

acquainted with the civilization and literature of the western world.

The late Bishop found no learned leisure, no *otium cum dignitate* in his Indian Diocese. Attached as he was to literary pursuits, and great as was the success he achieved in scholastic attainments, he was even more solicitous for the advancement of the work appointed him to do. It was never in vain that any call for assistance was made to him. Far more than is usually found to be the case, he identified himself thoroughly with his clergy, in their work and in their difficulties, with which he heartily sympathized. If a chaplain needed the countenance and aid of his Bishop, he would soon be on the spot to furnish all the assistance in his power. Or if a missionary found himself likely to meet some unusual attack of heathen subtlety, if inquirers presented themselves in unwonted numbers, or if a great accession of converts took place, Bishop Milman would be found ready immediately to take one of those tremendous journeys which in so vast a diocese as his, must occupy so much of a Bishop's time, and expend so large an amount of his energy. Indeed the *Guardian* remarks that he was ever prodigal of all that he possessed: "his strength, his learning, his time, his means, not merely his official stipend, but his private fortune likewise, have all been freely spent on the work of the Church."

The news of the Bishop's death was communicated to the members of the society for the propagation of the Gospel at their last monthly meeting; and the chairman, the Bishop of Ely, being an old friend of the late Bishop, bore his testimony to the character of this eminent man, in words which should not be forgotten: His Lordship said:—"When we recal the profound scholarship of Middleton—the poetry of Heber—the comprehensive intellect of Cotton—the patristic learning of Milman—we see what varied gifts the See of Calcutta has attracted to itself during the past sixty years, and the members of this society cannot better employ the hush that follows on Bishop Milman's death than in praying that our rulers may be led to find a successor who shall be worthy of his spiritual ancestry."

The remarkable arrangements made in his will by the late Lord Amberley, for the education and training of his children were referred to by us in a recent issue. It appears that Lord and Lady Amberley chose a Mr. Spalding to assume the charge of their children, he being understood to be a free thinker, and acknowledging the claim of no religion whatever. The opinion of counsel has been obtained, and it appears to be understood that English law does not recognize the right to claim the office of guardian on such terms as that. Earl Russell has therefore obtained the custody of Lord Amberley's two sons. It appears that in 1861, a Plymouth brother was declared incompetent to act as the guardian of certain children en-

trusted to his care, on the ground that Plymouth Brotherhood is not a form of religion recognized by the law; and that view of the subject has determined the opinion of the counsel consulted in the case of Earl Russell's grandchildren.

The Spelling Bee appears to have become quite an institution in the mother country as well as in America. From the English papers, we learn that not long ago, Lady Combermere has had a Spelling Bee, and that the first prize was won by the Lord Mayor. Lord Hampton, however, the recently appointed chief of the civil service commission, was ruled out for inserting a superfluous *r* in "harass;" and Mr. Lowe was also ruled out for spelling "brase," a word used in Soyer's cooking book, with an *i*. The first impression of these exercises, after their manifest utility in promoting a uniform orthography, is that they only answer the purpose of amusement. But this is a great mistake. We have found them to exercise an exceedingly valuable influence in promoting general education, and in teaching young people especially to think. They search out the meaning and use of words, and are led to consult standard writers of the language as well as good dictionaries, where the meaning, the etymology, the logical and grammatical connection of words and phrases can be found.

We did imagine, because we have seen it so stated, that, in the United States, it has at last been found out that "it costs more to be plundered and cheated than to be honestly served at any rate however high, and that sufficient salaries are the best economy which can be used." The principle however does not appear to be generally recognized there as yet, or the Congress would never have passed a bill reducing the salary of future presidents to one half its present amount. They appear delighted to furnish a fair number of examples of the wisdom of the author of *Hudibras* when he said:—

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat."

If it is desired to keep the president and other officials from either the temptation or the suspicion of corruption, one would have imagined this end would be best served by removing from them the motives which are often found either to make men corrupt or to afford an excuse for being so. One of the main causes of corruption in the United States is the general sweep of all the officials throughout the country every four years. Another very extensive cause is the smallness of the salaries of the judiciary and of government officials. The present decrease will only add to the motives and the chances of corruption; and that in a country where living in style certainly costs as much as in any part of the world. Men in office finding their salaries not sufficient to enable them to live as other men live, knowing too that even their moderate incomes will most likely terminate at the end of four years, are strongly

tempted
the perqu
thing, in
money o
in which
It is p
dent be
unless he
the Whi
being in
Centenn
greater
ever bee
as no ch
yet in th
we may
worst he

The
second l
The sub
tion of
Nature.

He sa
have in
that pra
rather t
fore ex
is not t
human
loves th
be indi
The hea
able thi
which v
intellect
new id
unfoldin

Now,
gives th
in the p
delight
all the
ing na
forms.
ted in a
in all
or nava
But son
the pul

The
isters o
ing of
of Com
the air
suited
necessi

Pers
their
positio
labour
the bal
and th
what
quires.

The
"The
mation
in the
which
furnac
the wo

"Or
the in
Once,
der the
Bonne