

maintain the duty and privilege of prayer for kings and all that are in authority, and are always ready to unite with their brethren in special seasons of prayer for the national welfare; but they respectfully entreat the Government not to continue in Royal Proclamations the use of phraseology which is merely a lingering remnant of times of religious intolerance long and happily gone by, and which has, at the present period, no proper meaning or applicability.

III. That the Union see with regret that Parliament is still busying itself with the question of Education; not because they are insensible either of the value of popular education or its deficiencies, but because they are convinced it is rather impeded than promoted by legislative action. That the wide and tenacious diversities of opinion prevailing in Parliament on this subject—no less than six education bills, to a great extent incompatible with one another, being on the table of the House of Commons at the present moment—afford a demonstrative proof of the unsuitness of that body to deal with so delicate and complex a question. That the Bills for the most part, before Parliament have one most unsatisfactory feature in common: they propose a school-rate, thus aiming a fatal blow at all educational efforts on the voluntary system, most injuriously ignoring the educational duty and privilege of parents, and introducing an element of social discord, scarcely less irritating and intolerable than Church-rates.

In regard to the second Resolution, the Chairman said that no Proclamation such as that referred to in the resolution had any force, or should be obeyed. If their Sovereign, feeling the state of the nation to be perilous and requiring the Divine help, asked her subjects to implore the Divine assistance, they would do it; but, if she issued a proclamation, commanding them to do it under penalty of incurring the "Divine displeasure"—for that was the wording of the proclamation—then they said no person, not even the Queen, had any right to do so. Therefore, if they could induce the Government to see that it was not desirable for the Queen to command any one, and especially Nonconformists, they would have a grievance removed.

The Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., urged that the objection to Royal proclamations did not rest on the phraseology, but on the principle of being commanded to pray.
—*Christian Times*.

UPPER CANADA BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting took place in Knox's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 2nd. The Report states:—

"In our own Province the progress of the cause has been most decided. During the preceding year, the year of jubilee, a more than ordinary interest was manifested by the friends of the Society, and the various branch Societies throughout the country.—Not unfrequently such increased vigour is followed by reaction and a corresponding depression, but in this case, the interest has not proved to be of a spasmodic and ephemeral character. There has been with us no reaction, but rather a still growing interest and a still increasing vigour. This will appear when we state that both the issues of the Scriptures and the money receipts during the past year have been considerably larger than those of the preceding year. A recent communication from the Foreign Secretary of the parent institution states that the last order which we have sent home for books is the largest which has ever been received from any auxiliary. To God let us ascribe the praise for the success which has attended our operations.

From the Treasurer's balance sheet it appears that there has been received during the year in the various ways by which the funds of this society are sustained, a gross amount of..... £3,568 16 0
Payments..... 3,576 16 10

ISSUES DURING THE YEAR.

	Bibles.	Testaments.	Total.
To Societies.....	10,440	13,479	23,919
Sales at Depository.....	1,371	2,172	3,543
By Colporteurs.....	310	602	912
Gratuitous distribution.....	162	224	386
Do. do. Indian,		24	24