

ed help from a distance, for this purpose, most necessary and urgent. He stated it as his conviction that the best way to do the work amongst the freedmen was to give them clergymen of their own class and color.

The whole matter of the working of the Mission of the American Church at Athens—of which, some years since, I had seen a little—was gone into; its usefulness was thoroughly vindicated, and its furtherance and reinforcement declared for. Interesting reports of the state and progress of Missionary work in Africa, in China, in Japan, and in the Sandwich Islands, were also read to the Board.

The accounts given by the Bishops of those immense Dioceses in the West of this Continent, were, perhaps, the most striking and interesting parts of the proceedings. One was made to realize the necessity of sending young and active men to do the work of Chief Pastors in such fields. Yet is the work full of hope and glorious promise. The record, so simply but so earnestly given of the first few months of his Episcopate by the Bishop of Colorado, cannot easily be forgotten by me, nor, I think, by any who heard it. May that Bishop's appeal for faithful laborers be answered. Hearing how readily his Lordship had been met, not only by Churchmen in his vast jurisdiction but by others, and of the many offers to sustain and provide for the Church's Ministry, it was impossible not to feel the importance, for the weal of that great territory, of present and hearty action.

Men more than means seemed the great want of the Church. What manner of spirit these men should be of, and what the nature of the service required of them, Bishop Randall told them very plainly.

At Calvary Church, on the Sunday following the meetings of the Board of Missions, I heard Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, urge the needs, yet the cheering prospects, of his vast Diocese. His fervor and devotion, and the simple touches he gave of work amongst the Indians, his portraiture of the mighty issues for good or ill dependent on the Church's measure of faithfulness in her mission in their midst—and especially where the white and red man met—where, I doubt not, as faithful as they were powerfully attractive and heart-moving.

Bishop Whipple stated he had travelled in course, I think, of last year, 15,000 miles in the performance of Missionary duties through his Diocese, and this chiefly in wagon or canoe. His indefatigable exertions in the cause were spoken of by many to me, and his name was said to be a tower of strength among the Indians, by whom he was known as their "*Father*."

With such an apostle the work must prosper, and with men so in earnest in their great work, and so unsparing of themselves, as are these Bishops, the Church which sends them forth must prosper too. That she is prospering in a marvellous way, all that I saw and heard fully testify.

The remark in the Episcopal Address of this year to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New Jersey, might, I think, be fairly made of many others throughout the States. Bishop Odenheimer said:—"With all that yet remains to be accomplished, our Diocese is growing in unity, peace and charity, as its statistics prove that it is in numbers and financial efficiency."

I was present at a meeting of the Christian Unity Society, at which interesting matter, concerning the desire manifested by many of and in the different sects towards a return to our communion, was given, and at which the Reform movement in the Church in Italy was a leading topic.

Dr. A. Cleveland Cox, the learned and large-hearted Bishop of Western New York, [whose kind attentions during my visit were unceasing,] spoke at length, and with great force, on these subjects. His address, and that of the Rev. Dr.