



CHRIST CHURCH, JERUSALEM,

With the English Consulate adjoining, and the ancient Tower of Heppicus in the foreground.

Barrackpore from 1868 to 1874. In 1879, after having been at Naini Tal and Fort St. William, he was appointed Archdeacon in the Diocese of Rangoon, a position which he held till he accepted the bishopric of Jerusalem in 1887.

The London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, or at least many of its friends, did not seem very well pleased at this appointment, as they were not consulted in it, but we understand Dr. Blyth has made so far a good and earnest bishop in the Mount Zion, the "city of the great King."

At all events the bishopric of Jerusalem has now become altogether Anglican, and the curious and in itself unnatural arrangement made between the English and German Governments is completely at an end. There has been some idea, however, in Germany of establishing at Jerusalem a "German Evangelical Bishopric," which we find thus naively spoken of in a paper dated July, 26th, 1889:—

"According to the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which is the organ of the orthodox evangelical party—the establishment of a German Evangelical Bishopric of Jerusalem will shortly receive official sanction, the endowment has already been provided from various sources, chiefly from the capital sum of £15,000, which King Frederick William allotted in 1841, to the ill-starred German-English Bishopric of Jerusalem.

"The new Lutheran foundation will be immediately subject to the Prussian Ministry of Public Worship. It is not stated from what sources the new dignitary hopes to receive episcopal ordination, or whether he proposes to dispense with the rite of consecration altogether. It is considered an

open question whether he will take the title of Bishop or some other designation."

This being probably the German idea of episcopal consecration, it would seem appropriate that the alliance made in 1841 should at length terminate.

The Bishop of Jerusalem uses as his Cathedral, or ecclesiastical headquarters, Christ Church, Mount Zion, a few notes re-

garding which, chiefly furnished by Rev. T. S. Ellerby, of Toronto, may not be found uninteresting:

The first step towards the foundation of the Jerusalem Mission was taken in 1823 by the Rev. Lewis Way, then one of the Society's missionaries. Land was purchased for the site of Christ Church in 1838. Mr. Hillier, the first architect, died suddenly of fever. Mr. J. W. Johns, the second architect, arrived in Jerusalem in 1841, and had great difficulty in finding a suitable foundation. The first stone was laid by Bishop Alexander, on the Rock of Mount Zion, on the 28th of February, 1842, at a depth of 38 feet from the surface. The first stone above ground was placed by Mrs. Alexander on All Saints' Day, Nov. 1st, 1842, after 70,000 cubic feet of masonry had been built to make it level with the soil. Then difficulties of another sort came. Mr. J. W. Johns was superseded and another architect was appointed who altered the original design. After this the work was stopped by the Turkish authorities, and was suspended for a considerable time. Strenuous efforts were made for authority to remove the suspension and resume the process of building. A memorial on the subject was presented at the Foreign Office to Lord Aberdeen signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and other prelates, many of the nobility, 1,400 parochial clergy and 15,000 laity. The movement, through Government influence, was successful, and in September, 1845, the requisite firman was obtained from the Ottoman Porte. The work then proceeded; other hindrances, one after another were overcome, and in the year 1848 it was announced that Christ Church, the first Pro-