



HENSLEY MEMORIAL CHAPEL, KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

lege, to ask assistance to enlarge its usefulness from the Church in the mother country.

Bishop Bethune, in his life of Bishop Strachan, says with reference to this, "That a happier choice for this mission could not have been made, than the worthy Rector of Niagara, who from the unaffected zeal with which he pursued his work, combined with a frankness and geniality of manners, which amounts to a charm, won the regard, and we may say love, of the highest and lowest in the United Kingdom. His mission was attended with very satisfactory results, though these might not correspond with the cordiality and warmth with which he was universally received. Dr. McMurray has left such an impression upon the minds and affections of all classes in England, that we must hope he will not hesitate to render such services again, if for some great Diocesan object, it should be felt desirable, and perhaps necessary, to solicit them."

Soon after his arrival in London, a very distinguished honor was conferred upon him. The Bishop of London, who had the appointment of the special preachers, at that time, under the Dome of St. Paul's, appointed him to preach on the 24th of April, 1864, on which occasion over 7,000 persons were present. This honor was never before conferred upon any Colonial Bishop or Presbyter. He had also the distinguished honor of being elected as an honorary member of the Athenæum Club.

To Mr. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, he was indebted in no small degree for his success in his mission. He was not only the first to give his contribution, but also invited him to his own house, and gave him letters of introduction to persons of the highest distinction in the kingdom. Mrs. Gladstone was equally interested in his mission, and of her kindness and attention, both in London and at Hawarden, Dr. McMurray speaks to this day, with gratitude, which he can never forget.

At the late jubilee celebration of the Diocese of Toronto the Venerable Dr. McMurray was a con-

spicuous figure, and his addresses upon the work of the past were listened to with profound attention.

GEORGE MULLER, the man who prevails by prayer, is still at eighty years of age travelling and preaching the Gospel. When heard from last he was at Darjeeling, on the Himalayan Mountains. From this point he has sent forth the fiftieth report of his orphanage at Bristol, England, which tells the same tale that was told in past years. Summing up the sums by which the work has been sustained, he reports that the total receipts since March, 1883, have been very nearly \$6,000,000. Nearly 8,000 orphans have been cared

for, and five large houses have been built in Ashley Downs, Bristol, at an expense of \$575,000, which can accommodate 2,800 orphans at a time. During the year 1888 89 one legacy has been received of \$25,000, another of \$10,000, and later another of \$25,000. The old principles on which the institution was founded still prevail. The managers make no debts; they buy nothing on credit; they ask God for the supply for every need. The institution, unless some great deception has been practiced by Mr. Muller and his associates, is a marvel of faith—a standing demonstration of the mighty power of prayer in the midst of a skeptical and scoffing generation.—*Selected.*

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TO the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," says Duncan Campbell in his History of Nova Scotia, "connected with the Church of England, belongs the honor of making the first effort to educate the people of the Province. Shortly after the settlement of Halifax, schools were established in various sections of the province, under the auspices of the Society. As early as the year 1768 the Governor and Council submitted a plan for a collegiate school to the Board of Trade and Plantations, with the view of procuring aid, and this was promised, should such an institution be set on foot."

The result of the deliberations consequent upon this was the establishment of an academy in 1778 at Windsor, that town, about forty miles from Halifax, having been selected as being a place exposed to fewer temptations than Halifax. In the following year, 1779, a proposition for the erection of a college was submitted to the Assembly of Nova Scotia, who voted £400 sterling a year for its support and £500 for the purchase of a site for the college. Material aid was also obtained from the British House of Commons and from private persons in England. John Inglis, son of the first Bishop of Nova Scotia, went to England in 1800 when a young man, and advocated the interests of