

state, and which like all other virtues is capable of being cultivated, developed and perfected. We should therefore be unwearied in our efforts to accomplish this possible and most desirable consummation. Ingratitude, wherever it exists, may be attributed to ignorance as its main cause, and instead of being discouraged thereby in the exercise of Christian benevolence, that very fact should rather stimulate our efforts to banish

that ignorance by wise instruction, sound education, the faithful propagation of the Gospel of Christ, and by earnest prayer, that the Indians may be enlightened by the Holy Spirit to see and feel their need of its great blessings, and to receive them in all their plentitude and power to the salvation of their souls. Then they will feel and manifest that love to God and man which is the sublimest gratitude. So long as there are ignorant, selfish, unconverted and imperfect people in the world, there will be ingratitude to contend with. But as Mrs. Hannah More once said "It is well for us sometimes to meet with instances of ingratitude, to let us into a discovery

of our motives in giving, and to remind us of our own faultiness in this respect in the sight of God."

It is a principle of the Divine economy of man's redemption to overcome evil with good, and if we adopt and carry out this principle with our fellow creatures, then sooner or later our efforts will be crowned with success, and we shall not fail to receive their love and gratitude and that which we value above all other things—the love and approbation of our God and Saviour Jesus Christ.

THE JERUSALEM BISHOPRIC.

(Continued from the April No.)



FTER the untimely death of Bishop Barclay in 1881, it became, by the original agreement made between England and Prussia, the turn of the German Government to nominate his successor. But much delay took place in the matter, and there seemed an



RT. REV. DR. BLYTH, BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

unwillingness on the part of Prussia to exercise its privilege in it. The trouble seemed to be chiefly with regard to the stipend, the German half having been paid so far out of the Emperor's private purse. The English half came from a regular fund properly invested in London. Thus came the interregnum and thus it continued for seven years, during which the Prussian Government simply abandoned their right and withdrew their money, so that it now has no interest whatever in the existing bishopric. The portion of stipend thus withdrawn was made up by London societies having an interest in Palestine. The income of a new bishop having

been thus made up, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is patron of the London Society, offered the position to the Ven. G. F. P. Blyth, Archdeacon of Rangoon. Mr. Blyth was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, and ordained deacon in 1855, and priest the following year. After serving in several curacies in England, he went out as a missionary to India in 1866, his first field of labor being Allahabad. In 1869 he held the the chaplaincy of Calcutta Cathedral, and was chaplain at