Huron Signal.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME VI. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY JANUARY 5th, 1853. NUMBER 48.

THE HURON SIGNAL

Printed & Published every Thursday

BY GEO. COX.

Office, Market Square, Goderich.

The Proprietor of the **SIGNAL** having enlarged his establishment by the purchase of a large additional variety of *Plain* and *Fancy Job Type*, he is now prepared, upon the most reasonable terms, and with greater despatch than heretofore, to execute all orders with which he may be favored; such as Books, Pamphlets, Bank Checks, Handbills, of every size, Circulars, Cards, Notes of Hand, Bill Heads, Check Books, Bills of Lading, Order Books Division Court Blanks and every other description of Letter Press Printing! *Also—Printing in Colours.*

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Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly; and no advertisement discontinued unpaid for at the time of withdrawal, unles by the consent of the publisher.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at *the residence formerly occupied by Robert Moderwell, Esq., East Street, Market Square, Goderich.*
Goderich, April 29th, 1852. v5

IRA LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich.
June 1848. 2vn25

DANIEL GORDON,
CABINET MAKER, Three doors East of the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich.
August 27th, 1849. 2vn30

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford.
Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850. 2vn49

J. DENISON,
CIVIL ENGINEER, &c.
GODERICH, C. W.
Aug. 25th, 1852. v5n31

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

STRACHAN AND BROTHER.
Barrister and Attornies at Law, &c.,
GODERICH C. W.
JOHN STRACHAN Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.
ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer.
Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

WILLIAM HODGINS,
ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER
Office 27, Dundas Street,
LONDON, C. W.
August 16th, 1852. v5n30

A. J. MOORE,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
OFFICE in the Post Office Buildings, Goderich.
June 7th, 1853. v6n19

HORACE HORTON,
[Market-square, Goderich,]
AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office, Toronto,—Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York. Local Agent for Samuel Moulson's Old Rochester Nursery. July 1850. 22

A. NASMYTH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. E. Grace's Store, West Street Goderich.
Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n4

THOMAS NICHOLLS,
BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT.
Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.
NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.
COMMISSIONER IN Q. B. &c.
INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods.
All kinds of Deeds correctly drawn, and Books and Accounts adjusted.
Office over the Treasury, Goderich.
July 22, 1852. v5n26

E. H. MARLTON,
FORWARDER and Commission Merchant, Storehouse Keeper, general Agent, for the sale of Wild Lands, Cleared Farms, Household Furniture and Produce levery description.
Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Aarms, Goderich,
March 24th 1852. v5–n9

WASHINGTON
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.,
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.
August 27, 1850. 3v15

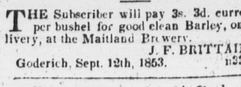
MR. JOHN MACARA.
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office: Ontario Buildings, King-St. opposite the Gore Bank, and the Bank of British North America. HAMILTON. 4 10

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH,
CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich.
April 30, 1851. v4n11

CASH FOR BARLEY.

THE Subscriber will pay 3s. 3d. currency per bushel for good clean Barley, on delivery, at the Maitland Brewery.
J. F. BRITTAIN.
Goderich, Sept. 12th, 1853. 1v38f

Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich



RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, payment of the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES of the increased Capital Stock of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway Company is required to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Bank of British North America, Brantford, in five equal Instalments, as follows:
20 per cent, on or before the 1st day of May next.
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of July next.
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of September next.
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of November next.
20 per cent on or before the 1st day of January, 1854.
By order,
ARCH'D GILKINSON,
Secretary.
Office of B. B. & G. Railway Co.,
Brantford, March 15, 1853. v6 n9

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY!!

CALL at the NEW BOOT AND SHOE Store, Market Square Goderich, where you will find every description of Ladies', Gentlemens' and Childrens' *BOOTS & SHOES*, India Rubbers, &c., &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and surrounding country, that he has purchased from Mr. R. HILL his Stock and Business; and also leased the building occupied by R. H, with the intention of commencing the Boot and Shoe Business in all its branches. He has on hand at present a very large assortment of Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes of different sizes and quality, too numerous to mention.

He has also a large assortment of Coarse Boots, of different sizes—uncually cheap.

Also a variety of Childrens' Boots and Shoes, plain and fancy. Ladies' Ware of every description. Bronze of different shades, Silk and Satin, Enamelled, Patent Morrocco, Seal-skin of various sizes and styles, imported from New York. The above stock was selected by the subscriber himself, the long experience he has had in the business enabled him to select a superior article, and by paying the *cash*, he has purchased cheap, which will enable him to sell cheap. Small profit sand quick returns is his way of doing business. Please call and see the stock before buying elsewhere.

N. B.—D. M. has brought from the East an assortment of superior Leather, French and English Calf-skins, enamelled Leather, Patent Leather, Spanish Sole Leather, &c., &c.

He is prepared to make to order every description of Work in his line of business; all orders will be punctually attended to, and by strict attention to business, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Terms reasonable and to suit the times.

DAVID MORROW.
Goderich, Sept. 8th, 1853. n32-3m

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. JAMES GENTLES, either by Note or Book account, are requested to call and settle the same forthwith: and those having claims against the said Estate are desired to present them for adjustment

☞ With reference to the above, parties indebted to the said estate will please take notice immediately and prevent further trouble and costs.

At the Office of
GEO. M. TRUEMAN,
Market Square.
Goderich, Aug. 22nd, 1853. n29tf

JAMES CAMPBELL,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
West Street, Goderich,
HAS just received a Large Assortment of Ladies' Fancy Dress and Walking Boots and Shoes, superior to any of the kind ever offered for sale in Goderich.—Also, a large assortment of Lasts, Boot Trees, Crimping Blocks, Lining Skins, &c. &c., the above articles will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased in the London market.
Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1853. n31tf

WILLIAM SHARMAN,
BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER,
WEST STREET, GODERICH,
IS prepared to furnish DESIGNS and PLANS, on the most reasonable term.
Goderich, Nov. 18th, 1852. v5n43

W. & R. SIMPSON,
(LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.,)
GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Oilmen, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W.
February 25th, 1853 v5–n5

ALEXANDER LEYS,
GENERAL DEALER IN
DRY Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Stationery, &c., &c., &c.—Corner of Hamilton Street, Market Square, Goderich,
June 25th, 1853. n22

MRS. POLLOCK,
Milliner and Straw Bonnet Maker.
BEGS leave to inform her friends and customers that she has removed to West Street, two doors east of the Canada Company's office, where she will continually keep on hand a good assortment or Tuscan, Straw and fancy Bonnets to suit the seasons. Also ribbons caps and fancy trimmings, &c., &c.
Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and altered.
Goderich, 6th October, 1953. v6-n35

C. R. BARKER,
Commission Agent, Kincardine,
FOR the Sale of Wild Lands, &c., a Registry kept of Town Lots, partially cleared Farms, &c., free of charge. All communications, post paid, answered immediately.
Deeds and Transfers drawn; Books and Accounts adjusted.
Agent for Moulson's Old Rochester Nursery. Cooking Stoves of first rate quality and superior fixing; and stove Piping for sale on easy terms. Office No. 2, North Durham Street, Penetangore, Township of Kincardine.
October 16th, 1853. v6n37

CARDS, &c.

DR. BURNHAM.
CLINTON,
Huron Road.
(West of Mr. Thwaits' Store.)
Dec. 15th, 1852. v6n4

ROBERT REID,
BOOK-SELLER & STATIONER, (opposite Balkwill's Hotel,) Corner of Dundas and Talbot-streets, London, C. W.—School Books, Common and Classical Book-Binding and Ruling of every description Executed on the Premises.
☞ Orders for Account Books, from the Trade or Country Merchants, punctually attended too and a liberal discount allowed.
London, March 1851. 4n4

ROBERT SNODGRASS.
FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.
(One door East of C. Crabb's Store.)
WOULD inform the inhabitants of Goderich and neighborhood that he is prepared to make to order or otherwise, any kind of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Fine or Fancy work, in the neatest and most fashionable style. And will also furnish heavy Boots and Shoes, to suit the necessities of those that may favor him with their custom. His prices will be moderate.
Goderich, July 29th, 1852. v5n26

JOHN RALPH,
TIN AND COPPER SMITH, next door to the Victoria Hotel, West Street, Goderich, has constantly on hand, a choice stock of Tinware, Cooking and Box Stoves, &c., which he will sell at considerably reduced prices.
The highest price paid in trade for copper, brass, pewter, sheepskins, calf and heel hides, feathers and rags. All kinds of Merchantable produce taken in exchange at cash prices.
Goderich Feb. 19, 1852. v5–n

R. W. CANA, MITCHELL.
AUCTIONEER, Accountant and General Agent. Books and accounts adjusted, and all kinds of Deeds drawn.—Sales attended in any part of the country.
Letters addressed to Mitchell or Harpurhey, will be attended to.
April 5th, 1853. v6 n1-1y

ROWLAND WILLIAMS,
AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms. Apply at the First Division Court office, or at his house, East Street, Goderich.
N. B.—Goods and other property will be received to sell either by private or public sale.
January 6, 1852. v4n47.

FANNING MILLS AND PUMPS.
THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand at the GODERICH FANNING MILL AND PUMP FACTORY, on Arthur Street, near the Market Square, and adjoining Mr. SoegMiller's Tannery, a Stock of substantial, serviceable and very superior articles of the above description, which he will sell cheap for cash, merchantable Produce, or on approved credit. He wishes those parties in search of a good article at a reasonable price, to give him a call, and he flatters himself that his long experience in the business will ensure the satisfaction of all purchasers.
HENRY DODD.
Goderich, March 15th, 1853. v6 7y1

Hurrah for Goderich!!

CLEAR THE TRACK!!

OLIVER & CO.
HAVE on hand an immense Stock of the very best Description of BOOTS and SHOES, on sale at the New Brick building, adjoining Mr. Hale's Watch maker, which will be sold at the *Lowest Prices for Cash* or approved trade, call and see.
☞ The highest price paid in Cash for Hides and Sheepskins, &c. A general Stock of findings always on hand.
OLIVER & CO.
Goderich, June 11, 1853. v6n20-1y

GEO. M. TRUEMAN,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Market Square, Goderich.
A Register kept of Town Lots, Wild Lands, Cleared Farms, &c., for sale.
v6n16

TO THE SETTLERS OF THE HURON TRACT.

THE Canada Company, let it be remembered, have provided the best possible facility to the said Settlers for the transaction of Business with their office in Toronto through the Agents of the Bank of Upper Canada, both at Goderich and Stratford, without charges to the said settlers.
Goderich, Feb. 6th, 1852. v6n2tf

STRAYED
FROM the Subscriber in the month of April last four Calves (then year olds) one brindled Steer, one Heifer, yellow mixed with white, one lightred Heifer, with a star in her face, one dark-brown Heifer, with a strip down her back. Any person giving such information as may lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.
PATRICK PATTON.
7th Conces., Township of Goderich.
November 26th, 1853. n13-7t*

NOTICE.
ALL parties indebted to the Estate of the late firm of Marwood and Keays are hereby notified that unless their Notes and Accounts are settled between now and the fifteenth day of January next, the same will be placed in the hands of their Solicitors for immediate prosecution.
W. J. KEAYS.
Surviving partner of Geo. L. Marwood.
Goderich, Oct. 11, 1853. v6n36

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber lost (or mis-laid) a Note of Hand, some time last March, signed by Mr. Pat. Flanagan of McGillivray, Inn-keeper, for the sum of £10 0 0 cy., in my favour, made payable on or about the 15th of the present month, dated September, 1852, any person finding the said Note will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to me.
I hereby caution Mr. Pat. Flanagan not to pay the face of the said Note to any person but myself.
JOHN O'NEILE,
Lot 24, 3 Concession.
Biddulph, 2nd Nov., 1853. n10-4*

Poetry.

SONG OF THE OLD YEAR.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Oh! I have been running a gallant career
On a courser that needeth no bridle nor goad;
But he'll soon change his rider and leave the Old Year.
Lying low in the dust on Eternity's road.
Wide has my track been and rapid my haste,
But whoever takes heed of my journey will find,
That in marble built city and camel trod waste
I have left a fair set of bold waymarks behind
I have choked up the earth with the sturdy elm board,
I have chequered the air with the banners of strife,
Fresh are the tombstones I've scattered abroad,
Bright are the young eyes I've opened to life.—
My race is nigh o'er on Time's iron-grey steed,
Yet he'll gallop on as he gallops with me,
And you'll see that his mane will be flying again
Ere you're buried me under the green holly tree.

If ye tell of the sadness and evil I've wrought
Yet remember the share of "good works" I have done;
Ye should balance the clouds and the canker I've brought,
With the grapes I have sent to be crushed in the sun.
If I've added grey threads to the worldly wise heads,
I've deepened the chesnut of infancy's curl,
I've cherished the germ of the shipwrecking worm,
I have quickened the growth of the crown-studding pearl.
If I've lengthened the yew till it brushes the pall,
I have bid the sweet shoots of the orange bloom swell.
If I've thickened the moss on the ruins rank wall,
I have strengthened the love bower tendrils as well.
Then speak of me fairly, and give the Old Year
A light hearted parting in kindness and glee.
Chaunt a roundelay over my laurel-decked bier,
And bury me under the green holly-tree.

Ye have murmured of late at my gloom laden hours,
And look on my pale wrinkled face with a frown,
But ye laughed when I spangled your pathway with flowers
And drank the red clover and yellow corn down
Ye shrink from my greeting, and say that I bore—
So I do—but forget not how friendly we were
When I fan'd your warm cheez in the soft summer night,
And just toyed with the rose in the merry girl's hair.
Fill the goblet and drink as my wailing tones sink,
Let the wessail-bowl dip and the revel shout rise—
But a word in your ear, from the passing Old Year,
'Tis the last time ye'll teach ye—be merry and wise!"
Then sing, while I am sighing my latest farewell,
The log-lighted ingle my death bye shall be,
Dance, dance, while I'm dying, blend gaud and be l,
And bury me under the green holly-tree.

LITERATURE.

THE SILVER SIXPENCE.

'Do you see here,' said a ragged little boy, to a group of young gaily dressed urchins, as he came up from Market Street Wharf in Philadelphia, do you see here, I've a silver sixpence.

They all set up a hearty laugh 'Why,' said Jeremiah Bud, whose father was a wealthy shipper, I have got six silver dollars to spend on Christmas: and that fellow is proud of sixpence.

Theodore heard it and looked thoughtfully on the ground for a moment, then, recollecting himself, 'six dollars to spend,' muttered he, 'but sixpence to keep is better than that.'

Theodore kept his sixpence in his docket carefully wrapped up, for several weeks, when one day his uncle, who kept a fruit shop on the corner of the alley where he lived, said to him, 'Theodore, your sixpence don't grow in your pocket, you should plant it.'

The little boy understood him better when he told him, if he pleased he might buy some fruit in the market with it, stand in his shop and sell it out again. He embraced the offer, doubled his money the first day, and went on till he had room for it in his little corner.

His uncle observing the thrifty, and withal, honest turn of the boy, finally took him into his store, as an assistant, and allowed him the privilege to trade in sundry specified articles on his own account. The closest attention to business, the most careful management of his small funds, and the run of good luck, as it is called, which generally runs to those who are saving, industrious and prudent, in the course of three or four years, enabled him to get into partnership with his uncle, and to extend his business to double his former amount.

Having trimmed his sails right at first, it became a kind of sport instead to Theodore, to keep, what sailors would call close to the land, and he made headway astonishing how. Soon after he was twenty one, he was enabled to buy out the whole stock of a dry goods merchant, and go into business on his account entirely. Still he prospered, became an importer, changed finally his business for a wholesale concern embarked in the India trade; and at last married a fine girl, whose fortune was but a little inferior to his own, and it was said, after that occurrence, he was not worth less than half a million.

Theodore now lived in an elegant house in Arch Street, kept his carriage, and had everything in pretty style, yet attended to his business. That he might never lose sight of his good fortune, the silver sixpence was blended with the arms on his carriage, it formed the seal with which he stamped his letters, and he had one of the coin, (he used to say the identical one he first owned,) fastened upon his desk in his counting room. Remembering thus constantly, that by small means he had risen, he still, amid much well bestowed charity, and in the constant practice of true benevolence, looked well to small things, and never forgot to reckon pence as well as pounds.

Thus smoothly were Theodores affairs going forward, when one sultry day just as he had entered his counting-room, a thin squalid figure presented himself at the counter, and asked for employment. He wore a thread-bare suit of black, and his shoes were almost ready to drop from his feet.

"In what capacity," asked Theodore, "do you wish for employment?"

"In any capacity," was the reply—"but sir," continued the stranger, wiping a tear from his eye with his coat sleeve, "my father was a merchant, and he brought me up to his profession. I should, therefore, be glad of employment as a clerk."

Theodore looked at the man closely.—He though he saw some lineament he remembered.

"What is your name?" he added.

The stranger hesitated a moment, hung down his head, and replied in a low voice, "Jeremiah Budd."

"Ah!" said Theodore, recollecting him instantly, "and you have gotten over your six dollars long ago, I fancy, Jeremiah."

"Yes," said Jeremiah with a sigh, "but I have not forgotten the ragged little boy with a silver sixpence. Had I been half as careful of my thousands, as he was of his penne, I should not have been here friendless and penniless this day."

There was half triumphant smile on on Theodore's face, as he took the hand of his visitor, which seemed to spring from a self complacent feeling, which was excusable, because it arose partly from the consciousness of his ability to aid one whose imprudence had caused his misfortune, but who now seemed to confess his error. He took the applicant into his employ, and in process of time restored him to the business world, an active, prudent, and valuable man.

The lesson taught in this history is too plain to need a word in addition. I will simply ask—where is the needy man who has not spent more money foolishly in his life than would be necessary to make him comfortable now.

RUSSIA AS IT IS.

THE CLERGY.

In treating of the Eastern or Greek Church, we shall discuss no theological, dogmatical, or liturgical questions. This church, at the present day, may be said, to be exclusively Slavic, since the Slavi constitute by far the greater and most powerful portion—two thirds at least—of the orthodox or true believers. Thus, the Slavic dialect is heard more than any other in the sacred services of the Eastern church; and among the Slavic race, and principally on Russian soil, has the independance of this church; from all foreign, hostile, or heathen influence, been secured and maintained.

We now proceed to state the social position of the church and the clergy, their relation to the State and to the people, and the influence they have exerted and still exert on the latter.

Christianity was introduced into Russia from Byzantium, and principally by the action of the Byzantine Emperors and their daughters, who, by marrying the savage Rois, (as the Russians were called by the Byzantine historians,) tried to soften their dangerous neighbors. Generally it was through the women that Christianity was introduced and spread among the northern nations. Being a daughter of Byzantium, the Russian Church naturally held under the Patriarch of Constantinople, and was at that early period, wholly independent of the civil power, any action or interference of the civil power of Russia, or the power of the Grand Dukes. After the fall of Constantinople into the Turkish hands one of the Patriarchs fled to Moscow, in the sixteenth century, and thus a Patriarchate was established there. From this epoch, the Russian Church, sheltered by the national independence, has to hold on herself as being at the head of the Eastern religious family. The Patriarch of Moscow long contrived to preserve the independence of the church from the encroachments of the civil power, but, however, without serious collisions with some of the Czar's, and especially with Ivan the Terrible, (*Grozni*), who imprisoned and nearly put to death a Patriarch.

After the death of a Patriarch, Peter the Great entirely abolished the whole institution, allowing no new election to be made; and thus assumed part of the power for himself and his successors. He instituted a board, under the name of the Sacred Synod, formed out of Metropolitans, Archbishops, Bishops, and some lower members of the hierarchy, and appointed this Synod to attend to ecclesiastical affairs of every kind. The decisions of this body in spiritual matters, are understood to be wholly independent of the influence of the Czars. As to the administration, the power of the sovereign is supreme. In the Synod it is represented by the Procuror or Imperial Attorney, directing the deliberations and the administrative labors of the Synod. The Czars nominate the hierarchy, and the Synod gives them consecration. Peter the Great and finally Catherine, took away from the clergy and monasteries all their property, which was very large. The whole hierarchy is now supported by the Government.

There are three classes of the clergy—the white, and the black, or secular (so called from the colour of the dress they wear) and monks. Of the last, the Eastern Church has only one order, instituted by St. Bassil the Great, one of the primitive fathers of the Œcumenic Church.—From among the white clergy, who must be married, the curates are taken, as are the other ranks of the hierchy below the rank of bishop. All bishops must be unmarried and monks. The members of the white clergy must be married, or at least engaged, before receiving the final consecration. But they cannot marry twice and on becoming widowery, they are obliged to enter a monastery, or as the phrase is:—*postrajou w monarchoy*, be shorn into a monk—as the white clergy wear their hair and beard long. Thus a priest takes most devoted care of his wife to the utmost of his means and power. It is therefore proverbial among the people, to be as happy as a *popadwa*, or the wife of a Pope, which is the title of a priest, and is derived from the word *papa*.

The white or married clergy form, in reality, a distinct caste: the male children following, generally, the condition of the father. This is, however, the result of usage rather than of law Nay, they even intermarry among themselves Thus the clergy form a class somewhere between the nobility, the bourgeoise and the people—less than the first, and superior to the two others. As a class, the clergy cannot enter the nobility on an equal footing and that very few marriages between them take place is, perhaps, principally on account of the poverty of the priests. For the children of the clergy to enter the body and share the occupation of the burghers would be looked on as a loss of caste. Few therefore, of this class enter the public service civil or military, and on the other hand no nobleman ever takes orders," with the exception of now and then, an old military veteran retiring to a monastic life.

The code of law, the *Sush Zakoneff* gives the following definitions of the position of the clergy.—The monasteries and convents are divided into three classes, and the dignity and precedency of their respective Abbesses accords with this arrangement. The higher clerical hierarchy, formed from the monks, consists of the Metropolitan the Archbishop the Bishop, the Igumen, or Abbe etc. The titles of the white hierarchy are—Protopresbyter, Superdeans, Deans, Presbyters, Protodeacons, Deacons, Subdeacons, and Common Priest.

Any one who takes monastic orders must receive the permission of the Synod. The men must be thirty years of age—women, forty. If the candidates belong to the taxed class, that is, if they are burghers, peasants or serfs, they must produce permission from their special superior.

Married persons, or those not divorced, can not take orders unless both parties do it, and there are no children under age.

One can leave the orders by permission of the superiors, and return to the social class to which he belonged before. For seven years, however, he cannot live in the county where he was a monk, nor in either of the two capitals.

Monks are exempted from military service, from the capitation tax, and from corporeal punishment. They cannot own villages of serfs, or carry on trade.

The order of the white clergy can be entered by any one, with the exception of serfs. The wives and children of the clergy enjoy the privileges of this class, though they may personally belong to a lower order. Thus the sons of priests will few exceptions, are not obliged to look for another social position. They are exempt from military service.

A priest can change his vocation and return to worldly life by the permission of the Synod. (A Russian Catholic priest never can.) Such a one returns to the social class to which he previously belonged, but he cannot enter the public service until ten years after his resumption.

In all religious and disciplinary affairs the clergy are subject to and judged by their own hierarchy. In civil matters the case comes before the civil court, assisted by a deputy clergyman. Teachers and common priests are not liable to corporeal punishment. Clergymen cannot own estates or serfs except when they are born nobles or are decorated with a distinction bestowing nobility. They can own houses in cities, farms in villages, but they cannot carry on

The Roman Catholic and Armenian clergy enjoy the same privileges as the orthodox. Each possesses its own special hierarchy, whose nomination must be confirmed by the Sovereign. The Protestant clergy, which consists, principally of Lutherans and Calvinists, have a hierarchy according to their own special organization. Those wishing to be ordained are obliged to go through a whole course of Protestant theological studies, in one of the Russian Universities, and then to pass an examination before their own superiors. No one can be a preacher under twenty-five years of age. Exceptions are allowed by the special permission of the Minister of the Interior. It is under the control of this administrative department that all the denominations, not orthodox, or Greco-Russian are placed. Individuals subject to the tax must be furnished with an exemption from it before their ordination. Foreigners must have the permission of the ministry to preach, or to be settled over parishes.

The affairs of the Lutheran Church are administered by consistories, all of whose members take the oath of fidelity to the sovereign. Though a Protestant clergyman be not noble born, yet as long as he remains in this vocation, he enjoys the rights of personal nobility, and this is exempted from the capitation tax. Houses in cities, owned and inhabited by them, are free from military quartering and from taxes. The Protestant clergy have the right to organize a fund for their widows and orphans, with the permission of their respective consistories and of the minister.

They cannot carry on trade or be artizans or mechanics. They cannot be attorneys in lawsuits not their own, or those of their wife and children; neither can they be guardians of orphan without a special permission of the consistory. In matters concerning the clerical condition, they are subject to the discipline of their hierarchy; in all others they are under the action of the general laws. When in a criminal affair an arrest of a clergyman is to be made, the consistory is to be instantly made acquainted with it. They cannot be subjected to corporal punishment. The widows and children enjoy all the privileges of personal nobles, with the exception of those born after the father has renounced the order. Widows and children enjoy for one year the income of the departed clergyman. One adandoning the order, and not being either a hereditary or personal noble, is obliged to select a new mode of life, and become inscribed in a corporation according to his choice. A clergyman can be dismissed and degraded by a crimal verdict, as well as for the transgressions of his duties, and by the judgement of his special hierarchy. A clergyman condemned to death, or to an infamous punishment; as for example the *ptetnia*, (a kind of whip which now generally replaces the *knout*,) or to be branded—even if afterwards he should be pardoned, cannot recover his clerical standing, or the privilege connected with it.

The Clergy of the Greek or Russian Church are educated in ecclesiastical schools, kept by Monks, and in monasteries, to which schools children of all other classes have likewise access. The regular theological instruction is given there in separate classes. Children of priests can frequent other public schools—the Gymnasia and Universities, and generally, next to the class of the nobles, they have the easiest access to the means of instruction and education.

The number of dioceses of the orthodox church amounts to nearly seventy, and that is also about the number of Archbishops, Bishops, Suffragans.

The orthodox clergy, both the white and the monks exert a powerful influence on the minds of the people, and principally on those of the burghers and peasants. This influence has its principal source in history and in the nationality of the church and of the clergy. The Church has more than once raised the spirit of the people in national distress, and has preserved and nursed the feeling of nationality during the centuries of foreign supremacy. During the Tartar domination of nearly three centuries the Church rendered to the nation not only the spiritual service of comfort and consolation, but to a great degree preserved the national tongue from the impure admixture of the foreign dialect. Whatever may have been, at that time, the mental activity of Russia, it was limited, and exclusively concentrated in the Church. In these labors the Russian Church, quite differantly from that of the whole of remaining Europe did not use a foreign tongue, but that of the people. Thus it not only preserved the national language from deterioration, but the Church alone, contributed to give to it a higher developement and life. All the writings of the father of the primitive Church were, at an early epoch, translated into the Ilivo-Russian, and thus its inborn elasticity was developed. From the time of the introduction of Christianity, the churchmen and monks wrote their records and chronicled events, in general, in the vernacular. Thus Russia, *alone*, has ancient chronicles in her own tongue, a fact which no other nation can boast. To-day even the purest, the most vigorous language is that used by the church, and no one can well know well its power and flexibility who has not studied it at the above mentioned source.

In the great struggle to overthrow the Tartar supremacy, the Church powerfully inflamed the national feelings, amalgamating them with those of the religion. In the wars with the Poles, the clergy, the Monks, often contributed to stir up the people and to repulse the invaders, as in the siege of Wielki Luki, Smolensk, etc.—During the pretenders in the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Moscow nearly the whole of Russia were [illegible] for some time, they used the country clergy stimulated the people to oppose [illegible] introduce Roman Catholicism [illegible] Minin, the Butcher, and the Prince [illegible] raised the cry of independence in Moscow, and in Nijnoi Novgorod, the clergy were foremost to echo it, and [illegible] tributed mightily to the [illegible] of the national independence. [illegible] events, and in the exciting [illegible] Church are the roots of [illegible] over the people.

The nobility at large, though [illegible] respectful towards the clergy, yet keep them at distance, and their exists no intimate intercourse between the two classes. The contrary is the case with the [illegible]