

currency was issued, and crippled trade languished almost to extinction. Society was returning to a state of savagery. Christian men, despising the vast heritage of virgin soil with which the great All-Father had dowered His children, red or white, in their mutual jealousy, and hatred, and unhallowed greed for gain, hounded their savage allies at each others' throats, and, a tariff of prizes was offered for human scalps—from ten to fifty louis by the English, from ten to twenty by the French. Amid such horrors were the foundations of the Canadian nationality laid.

The treaty of Ryswick, signed September twentieth, 1697, put an end to the war in the Old World and the New, and restored to France and

England the respective possessions held at its outbreak. The bloodshed and pillage, the wretchedness and ruin of eight long years counted for nothing; and the irrepressible conflict for the possession of a continent had to be fought over again and again. Frontenac soon after died at Quebec in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was respected or admired by his friends for his energy and daring of character, and feared or hated by his enemies—and he had many—for his stern and haughty manners and cruel temper in war. His lot was cast in troublous times, and he had at least the merit of preserving to France the colony which he found on the very verge of ruin.

Religious and Missionary Intelligence.

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The May meetings were numerous and well attended, some travelling hundreds of miles to be present. On behalf of foreign missions, there was the usual Chinese breakfast meeting, the annual missionary meeting in Exeter Hall, at which the opening prayer was offered by the Rev. E. R. Young, and an adjourned meeting was held in City Road Chapel. Preparatory sermons were preached and the claims of missions presented.

It was a matter of universal regret that the income was deficient. Several returned missionaries took part in the various meetings, and related in a graphic manner what was being done in the "regions beyond."

Probably the most enthusiastic May meetings were those held in connection with the "Forward Movement." From some of the speeches made there is evidently great need for the work to be extended. Rev. Peter Thompson said, "that in the whole of England every

ninth person who dies is a pauper," in the whole of London every seventh person who dies is a pauper, but in St. Georges-in-the-East, every second person who dies is a pauper, and why, because there is a public-house to every 360 persons."

The Metropolitan Chapel Building Fund is doing a good work. Two chapels have been opened, three re-opened, and three others nearly ready for occupancy, with twelve sites on which to build. In 1861 there were only sixteen commodious metropolitan chapels, now there are ninety-six.

From the returns published respecting the membership of the Church, there is a net increase of 2,573 members. There have been 5,368 deaths; eighty-five young men were recommended as candidates for the ministry.

Rev. Owen Watkins hopes soon to have fifty native students preparing for the work of the ministry in the Transvaal, Africa.