

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The Greek Archbishop of Patras recently laid the corner stone of a Protestant Church in England.

The income of the English Wesleyan Missionary Society for the year 1871-2 is reported at £150,000 sterling.

The number of "Friends" or Quakers in the United States and Canada is reported at 58,000—a gain of about 800 over last year.

A world's convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is to be held in Amsterdam, Holland, in August.

The Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Temple, has refused to license a curate who believes in systematic voluntary confession.

The Protestant missionaries at Peking have at length translated the English edition of the Bible into the Chinese language, and are printing it in that country.

The Lord Chancellor has presented the Rt. Rev. T. N. Staley, D. D., formerly Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and late Bishop of Honolulu, to the Vicarage of Croxall, near Tamworth.

There is a strong Spanish parish of the Anglican Commission at New York, under Mr. Dr. Palma, once a Romanist priest. In March he presented to Bishop Potter thirty-eight candidates for confirmation.

John Howell, Esq., of Chelsea, England, has willed to "ten poor clergymen of the Church of England, not being High Church, or holding Puseyite doctrines, £200 each." Rev. J. B. Owen, his executor, makes the selection.

The Archbishop of Cologne has launched the major excommunication against four professors of the University of Bonn, Hilyers, Knood, Langen and Reusch, who have declined to accept the doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

The Bishop of Manchester, presiding at the annual meeting of the Manchester Diocesan Church Building Society, made a speech in which he declared that the Church of England is to be saved by the 20,000,000 of poor rather than by the 10,000 rich; that Church accommodations for the poor ought to be increased; and that pew rents were an "abomination," and he only accepted them as a necessity.

Dr. Thomas Vowler Short, who retired from the bishopric of St. Asaph, North Wales, in 1870, died recently in his eighty-third year. He was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, in 1841, and translated to the See of Asaph in 1846. Two years later his wife died, and during his long residence of twenty-four years in St. Asaph, after her decease, the venerable bishop every day, storm or sunshine, regularly placed flowers and plants upon her tomb, near the west door of the cathedral, in affectionate remembrance of the wife he loved so well, and beside whom it was his wish to be buried after death.

In the Methodist Conference, New York, on the 14th inst., Rev. Dr. Wild, delegate from Canada, addressed the Conference, saying that the Canadian Methodist Episcopal Church would prefer a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States rather than with other Methodist bodies in Canada, under their present relations with England. He said that the Methodist Church in Canada is growing more and more favourable to the independence of Church and State, to the non-interference of Europe with this continent; and was politically and religiously growing tired of the interference of England. The address of Dr. Wild and that of his colleague, Dr. Benson, were, on motion of Dr. Haven, referred to a committee.

The *Schwabischer Merkur* reports from Berlin: "As the Bishop of Ermeland has not yet felt disposed to answer the questions addressed to him by the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs concerning the excommunication incident, the Minister has found it necessary to repeat them with a notification that the Government cannot permit the matter to remain as it is, and that further silence on the part of the Bishop may lead to unpleasant consequences. In reply to the answer of the Archbishop of Cologne, the Minister has desired to be informed by the prelate what the precise consequences of the excommunication pronounced on the Bonn professors will be. The ulterior steps which the Ministry may take will of course entirely depend on the reply given by the Archbishop on the question."

The Bishop of Exeter continues to manifest an enthusiastic desire for the reformation of the English Church. A fortnight since he made a speech at Launceston against the sale of advowsons, which he said were "most shocking to the religious sentiment, not only of Churchmen, but of Nonconformists." Such sales, he said, "lowered the patrons' idea of their own responsibility." The Bishop would compel the patron, if he sold at all, to sell to the Ecclesiastical Commission, who should exercise the patronage on the advice of a Committee of the Patrons in each Archdeaconry, half of whom would be elected by the clergy and the others by the churchwardens. But *The Spectator* thinks that this plan would only result in a few permitting the parishioners to elect their own clergyman.

Mail news from Vienna informs us that Bishop Strossmeyer has been once more required by the Papal Curia to subscribe to the infallibility dogma which he still repudiates. It is stated that six weeks have been allowed him for compliance. His friends believe that he will continue firm in opposition, and the Old Catholics hope especially now, when government is hostile to their independence that Bishop Strossmeyer's leadership will add seriously to their prospect of success. At the same time, it is said Bishop Strossmeyer was asked to redeliver his celebrated speech which he delivered in the council against the Infallibility, and which has been distributed in thousands of copies throughout South Germany, and declared to be apocryphal. General Von Koller, the Governor of Bohemia, has issued a circular letter to the clergy of his province, calling their attention to the abuse which is made of the pulpit for political agitation, and warned them that such conduct is opposed to the principles of the constitution and will be vigorously punished.

The Bishop of Auckland sends a copy of a resolution which he has received from the Wesleyan body in that part of New Zealand respecting the death of Bishop Patteson, which shows the esteem in which that great and good man was held by all. "Resolved, That the Wesleyan Ministers of the Northern District of New Zealand (embracing the Auckland and the New Plymouth Provinces) cannot close their annual assembly in Auckland without an affectionate expression of their sincere condolence with their brethren of the Church of England in this colony (and with the members of the Melanesian Mission especially), on the mournful occasion of the death of the late Bishop Patteson and the Rev. J. Atkin by the hand of violence while engaged in their missionary duties at the Island of Santa Cruz. They deplore this calamity as a common loss; they honor the memory of our martyred brethren; they pray that others, gifted and holy, may be 'baptized for the dead,' to carry on the work so well begun in the Melanesian Mission, and trust that this painful event may be overruled for the suppression of the so-called 'labor traffic' in the South Sea Islands. The Secretary is directed to convey this expression of their deep sympathy to the Right Rev. Dr. Cowie, the Bishop of the Auckland Diocese."

Literary and Scientific Notes.

Edmund About, has become editor of the new *Le Dix Neuvieme Siecle*.

Messrs. Houlston and sons of London, Eng., are advertising the "People's Edition" of Mr. Samuel Thomas's "Albion Church." The original edition had a considerable sale.

The *Athenaeum* says the Duke of Wellington has announced his intention of presenting to the Chicago Library, Crystal Palace, a complete set of the Wellington Despatches, consisting of twenty-three volumes.

James Redpath, the well-known journalist, and chief of the Boston Lyceum Bureau, is said to be negotiating with Chas. Reade, Wilkie Collins, and other prominent Englishmen, for their appearance in America as lecturers.

M. Gustave Dore is about to challenge the opinion of the world of art on a grand scale. He has just finished a picture 30ft. long by 20 ft. wide, at which he has been working pretty constantly for about four years. The subject of this large composition is "Christ Leaving the Temple," and it contains about 400 figures. This picture is to be shown for a few days in the painters' studio in Paris, and to be sent to London for public exhibition early in May.

A Glasgow professor has just discovered that a mass of ice placed upon a wire gauze, will, upon the application of slight pressure, pass through the gauze, retaining its shape and nearly all its weight, and re-appear a solid mass on the other side.

A cable telegram announces the death, at his residence in London, of the well-known litterateur Horace Mayhew, who for many years was attached to the staff of *Punch*, being associated in this connection with the late Mark Lemon. As a writer he enjoyed a decided popularity, his contributions being marked by a run of humor and clever satire.

It is said that a relief of the early Oxford press has been lately discovered at Bramshill Park; used as "waste" to make up a binding. It is a portion of the "Oratoria pro T. A. Milone," thus furnishing us with another issue from Rood's press to add to those few already known. Sir William Cope, Bart., has presented these leaves to the Bodleian.

A self-illuminating ophthalmoscope, so constructed that it can be used in full daylight, has received the warm commendation of the Royal Society of England. This principal of construction is important, as it obviates the necessity for examining a patient in a dark room, and allows of his taking any convenient posture. The Society has also had a sphygmograph and a stethograph brought to its attention, the one to show the beatings of the pulse, the other those of the heart. The principle is practical; tubes convey the impulses from the chest or the visit to a drum, in which a delicate indicator makes every movement visible.

THAT'S MY BOY,

I remember, says Dr. Fowler, standing by the surging billows, all one weary day, and watching for hours a father struggling beyond in the breakers for the life of his son. They came slowly towards the breakers on a piece of wreck, and as they came the waves turned over the piece of float, and they were lost to view. Presently we saw the father come to the surface and clamber alone to the wreck, and then saw him plunge off into the waves, and thought he was gone; but in a moment he came back again, bringing his boy. Presently they struck another wave, and over they went and again they repeated the process. Again they went over, and again the father rescued his son. By-and-by, as they swung nearer the shore, they caught on a snag just out beyond where we could reach them, and for a little time the waves went over them there till we saw the boy in the father's arms, hanging down in helplessness, and knew they must be saved soon or be lost.

I shall never forget the gaze of that father. As we drew him from the devouring waves, still clinging to his son, he said, "That's my boy! that's my boy!" And so I have thought, in hours of darkness when the billows roll over me, the Great Father is reaching over down to me, and taking hold of me, crying, "That's my son!" and I know I am safe.

The Carlist rising in Spain has assumed serious proportions. We learn through Paris, May 17th, and through — it should be mentioned — Carlist channels, that the Government troops have been defeated near Bilboa, with the loss of many prisoners. On the other hand, a government despatch from Berlin, bearing date of the 20th, announces officially, that desertions from the Carlist bands in the Province of Biscay have commenced; many of the insurrectionists present themselves to the Government troops and give up their arms. More than 4,000 have already submitted. Urriberri, the Carlist leader, is dead. The insurgent bands in the other provinces are dispersing. It is stated, too that the attitude of the Government of France towards the Carlists, and the facility with which retreating insurrectionists escaped into France, have caused a deep feeling of irritation on the part of the Spanish Government. Senor Garcia Gutierrez, Spanish Consul at Bayonne, has arrived in Madrid. He comes for the purpose of formally complaining of the course pursued by the French authorities towards fleeing Carlists. One effect of the rising has been the passing in the Cortes of a Bill providing for bringing the effective force of the regular army in Spain up to 80,000 men.