

blood, naturally created intense excitement throughout the little community. Searching inquiry was instituted, but no clue was obtained to the guilty party. Resort was then had to the *ordal of touch*, the theory being that, if the guilty party touched the corpse, blood would flow from it. The body of the murdered man, with head and breast uncovered, was publicly exposed in the market place, and proclamation made, that under penalty of imprisonment, all the males of the town, above a certain age, should then and there be present. At the same time, the whole of the military in garrison, by order of Captain Dickinson, R. A., the commandant, were similarly mustered, and then marched round the body, each man in passing being made to touch the murdered man, 'but,' records an eye witness, whose manuscript, kindly loaned to me by one of the old families of Sorel, I have seen, 'but, there was no sign given by blood'; 'this, however,' he adds, 'clears the town of the innocent blood shed in it!'"

The present church was built in 1843, and on the 30th day of May of that year, in the presence of the Commander of the Forces, and of a large congregation, was solemnly consecrated to the service of Almighty God, by Bishop G. J. Mountain, then coadjutor Bishop of Quebec.* The rectory was completed the same year, and with these completed buildings, as they now stand, with all their subsequent additions, improvements, presents of varied nature, silver communion service, font, organ, together with the endowment, and poor funds, and cemetery lots, the parish has been enriched as time flowed on with continuous proofs of loving kindness that in money value alone would probably exceed some thirty thousand dollars, without this day, one dollar of indebtedness upon them.

The church is rich in monumental marbles, perhaps, beyond that of any other country church in Canada, and among them some of the noblest names of continental history. From impaired health, Canon Anderson retired and was followed by a succession of loved and honored brethren—Fortin, Tucker, Bareham, Machin, Lariviere—men who have not ceased to teach and to preach faithfully in the old, historic church at Sorel the truth as it is in Jesus.

NO. 12.—ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH GUELPH, DIOCESE OF NIAGARA.

 HIS beautiful structure is considered by competent authorities to be one of the best proportioned and striking of the large churches of the Dominion. It is a monument for all time of the refined taste and energy of the late Archdeacon Palmer, as well as the liberality and zeal of the laity of the parish. In the year 1832 a party of Irish gentlemen and their families arrived as immigrants in Upper Canada. Among them was Mr. Blake, afterwards

chancellor, his brother, the Rev. Dominie Blake, the Rev. Mr. Brough, the Rev. Arthur Palmer, and others who afterwards attained distinction in their new home. The Rev. Arthur Palmer was appointed to Guelph, then a very small village, the first tree on its site having been cut down only three or four years previous. Mr. Palmer held services in a small school room, until a substantial frame church was completed in 1833. In 1851 it was determined to build a larger church of stone, and the Rev. M. Boomer and Rev. J. G. Geddes took part in the laying of the corner stone, the former gentleman preaching a sermon. Only a part of the plan, however, was carried out, forming an addition to the wooden structure. This building stood in the midst of St. George's square, and from the increase of business traffic around, it soon became apparent that it would be necessary to remove to some better locality. Accordingly, ten thousand dollars having been offered for the site and building, the offer was accepted, and the present site on Woolwich street was purchased. On May 23rd, 1871, the corner stone of the present church was laid with much rejoicing. The architects were Messrs. Gundry & Longley, of Toronto, whose plans were based on those of a cathedral in Scotland much admired by Archdeacon Palmer. On the 23rd April, 1873, the building was completed and opened for divine service. The Rev. J. G. Geddes was present, and also the provost of Trinity College, with other clergymen. Bishop Bethune, of Toronto, preached in the morning, and Provost Whitaker in the evening.

The site of the church extends along the brow of a hill sloping to the River Speed, and from the formation a large school house was built under the church, facing towards the river, and which is capable of affording accommodation to 500 people. The church is 136 feet in length and 63 feet wide, with seating for 800. The chancel is very beautifully arranged, and is lighted by 36 jets of gas. It has been very richly adorned of late in crimson and gold, and the large chancel window is now filled with stained glass figures of the evangelists, and our Saviour in the centre panel. The organ is a remarkably fine instrument. The tower and spire are very attractive, from the harmony of their proportions, the tower being 100 feet in height and the spire 86. Within the sanctuary, above the choir seats, there is on the north side a Bishop's *Cathedra*, and on the south, *Sedilia* for the clergy.

In September, 1875, Archdeacon Palmer, who had been absent for some months on account of ill health, resigned, and the Rev. Alexander Dixon, B. A., Rector of Louth and Canon of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, and afterwards of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, was appointed his successor, and duly inducted, by the Venerable Archdeacon McMurray, on 17th Nov., 1875.

At this time there was no parsonage, the former rector's residence being his own property, and the necessity of having a rectory in harmony with the church became deeply impressed on the congrega-

* A picture of this church is given in our last issue.