

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

(Continued from third page.)  
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The Rev. Rural Dean Geddes brought in the report of the Committee on the Widows' and Orphan's Fund, recommending that sub-sec. b, sec. 25, Rules of Synod, be amended by striking all after the words "approval of the," in the 5th line, to the end of the sentence, and substituting therefor the following: "Bishop and Mission Board, and that the Bishop, and Mission Board shall have authority to manage and dispose of said fund in accordance with the draft of by-law submitted to Synod with this report, and that the Mission Board report at the next meeting of this Synod a by-law for the management of said fund."

This Synod shall pay to the widow of every clergyman who, at the time of his decease, shall have been duly appointed to the care of souls in this Diocese, or licensed as a curate or assistant minister therein, or who shall have been placed on any supernumerated list with the consent of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese (provided that the state of the fund will admit of it, and that the conditions of the by-law for the administration of this fund at present in force in the Diocese of Toronto, so far as they do not conflict with anything in this by-law, be complied with), or to the children of such clergyman, if there be no widow, an annuity to an amount not exceeding in any case two hundred dollars. Said annuity to be paid to every clergyman's widow whose private income does not exceed the sum of four hundred dollars, or, when there is no widow, to the lawful guardians of a deceased clergyman's children, whose private income does not exceed four hundred dollars, in the following amounts and proportions, that is to say:—For one child, eighty dollars per annum; for two children, one hundred and forty dollars; for three children, one hundred and eighty dollars; and for four or more children, two hundred dollars; such annuities to cease in the case of boys on their attaining the age of sixteen years, and in the case of girls on their attaining the age of eighteen years.

Mr. J. J. Mason was elected Secretary. Treasurer of the Diocese. The salary fixed upon was \$400 per annum.

## DELEGATES TO PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

After recess, the election of delegates to the Provincial Synod, was proceeded with. The following was the result:—

Clerical.—Rural Dean Geddes, Rural Dean McMurray, Canon Read, Canon Dixon, J. Hebdon, J. B. Worrell, D. J. F. McLeod, G. A. Bull, Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Rural Dean Osler, T. T. Roberts, and C. E. Thomson. Substitutes.—H. Holland, J. B. Richardson, S. Houston, W. Bull, E. J. Fessenden, and H. B. Owens.

Lay.—Messrs. J. B. Plumb, M.P., Miles O'Reilly, Q.C., W. Y. Pettitt, E. W. Gates, G. Elliott, F. E. Kilvert, C. Brown, Jas. Aldridge, W. S. La Penotiere, Jas. Knowles, James F. Macklen, and T. R. Merritt. Substitutes.—W. W. White, J. J. Mason, H. McLaren, Adam Brown, A. H. Pettitt, and Col. Farrell.

## COMMITTEES.

The Bishop nominated as officers:—  
Executive Committee.—Revs. D. Read, R. Arnold, George A. Bull, M.A., John Gribble, E. J. Fessenden, T. T. Roberts, M.A., and Messrs. Wm. Leggett, J. F. Macklen, Charles Donaldson, F. E. Kilvert, Thomas Rixon, and Frederick Lampman.

Mission Fund.—Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Revs. J. G. Geddes, F. L. Osler, Dr. McMurray, C. E. Thomson, and Wm. Belt, and Messrs. John W. Bull, John Sibbald, George Lewis, J. J. Mason, Wm. S. Pettitt, and Dr. Rixley.

Special Trust.—Revs. H. Holland, S. Houston, John Hebdon, D. J. F. McLeod, J. B. Worrell, A. Boulton, and Messrs. J. B. Plumb, M.P., W. Elliott, Colonel Farrell, Calvin Brown, L. W. H. La Penotiere, and Henry McLaren.

## NEW BOOK FOR THE DIOCESE.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson recommended the hymn book prepared by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as the standard hymn book of the Diocese.

After discussion it was decided that no action be taken until the Provincial Synod has fixed upon a hymn book.

On motion of the Rev. F. L. Osler, it was recommended by the Synod that the offertories in the afternoon and evening services be taken up after the sermon.

## MISSIONS.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Thomson, it was resolved that the arrangement of times and places of missionary meetings and services, as well as the appointment of deputations, shall be in the hands of the Bishop.

The Rev. Mr. Hebdon moved, and it was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, that the collections taken up at the missionary meetings shall be devoted to the Church Mission Society, and also the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Jews.

In amendment, the Rev. Rural Dean Geddes moved, seconded by Rural Dean McMurray, that the missionary collections should be devoted to the missions amongst the Aborigines in the Diocese of Algoma.

The Bishop thought charity should begin at home, and until the Home

Missionary organization was placed on a good footing, it was a question whether efforts should be extended beyond the diocese.

The amendment was carried.

## INCORPORATION OF THE SYNOD.

It was moved by Mr. Plumb, and seconded by the Rev. Mr. McLeod, that a Committee of six be appointed by his Lordship the Bishop for the drafting and procuring of the passage through the Provincial Legislature at its coming session, an Act of Incorporation of this Synod, taking as its basis the Acts of Incorporation granted to the dioceses of this Province.

The motion was adopted, and the Bishop appointed Revs. Geddes, McMurray, Holland, and Messrs. Plumb, O'Reilly, Frederick Biscoe, Calvin Brown, F. E. Kilvert.

It was moved by the Rev. Canon Read, seconded by Rural Dean Geddes, and it was carried:—

That the Lord Bishop be requested to communicate with the Lord Bishop of the Synod of Toronto, desiring the appointment of a committee to act with a committee of this Diocese to determine the just position of the funds of the Church, and to carry out the arrangement of the same in proper time; and that the said Joint Committee be instructed to enquire as to what claims, if any, the Diocese of Algoma has to this fund; and that the members of the Committee of this Diocese be the Rev. Dr. McMurray and Mr. Martin.

## THE CLOSE OF THE SYNOD.

In closing the Synod, the Bishop said he was glad that the utmost kindness and good feeling had prevailed, and he trusted that nobody had transgressed any rules of order, although he did not know that anybody had attempted to do so. He thanked the members of the Synod very much for the manner in which they had sustained him. He trusted that they would all go on from year to year in the same salutary spirit in which they had begun their work. He did not expect that he would hold visitations of the clergy in the Diocese, as he hoped to visit each of the clergy in his own home. (Applause.) He proposed, if God enabled him, to visit not only every mission and parish, but also every congregation in the Diocese. (Renewed applause.) He would be glad to see the clergy and laity at these visits, to talk freely over all matters connected with the Church. He trusted that the members of the Diocese would work together in the utmost harmony. There could be no partizanship—they could not afford it. Let them work together as brethren in Christ Jesus.

The Bishop then closed the Synod by pronouncing the benediction.

**Moose Factory.**—To reach this diocese from Toronto the route is via Collingwood, Lake Superior, Lake St. Michipicou; then 500 miles by canals up rivers, through a series of lakes to Moose Factory. The Bishop of this diocese, writing to the T. P. C. K. from Moose Factory, via Temiscamingue, Ottawa River, Canada, applied for two grants of money for church-building.

First, he applied for a grant to assist in building a chancel to the church at Moose Factory. This church, though a wooden structure, is on a stone foundation, and of a most substantial character, the walls being composed of solid log nine or ten inches thick, strongly spiked together, all the interstices being caulked with oakum; the interior is ceiled and painted, the exterior is covered with weather-boards, while the spire is covered with tin. The church is sixty feet long and twenty four feet wide. One 2 ft. 6 in. Canadian stove heats it sufficiently, even when the thermometer outside stands at 40° or 50° below zero. The total estimated cost is between 2000 and 3000. The Bishop has a plan by an English architect, and a stained glass in accordance with the plan. It was agreed, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to grant 250 for the addition of a chancel to this church; the Society's grant to be paid when the receipt of it will lead to the immediate completion of the building, and to its being free from any liability for debt, and secured as the property of the church for ever.

Secondly, the Bishop applied for a grant towards the re-erection of the church at Albany, a station 100 miles north of Moose Factory. This church, built many years ago, is to be removed from its present site and built in a much more solid manner than that in which it was first put up, and in a much more convenient spot. Much of the work will be done by the Rev. T. Vincent himself, the clergyman stationed at Albany. Two other churches are being built in the diocese, but for these the Bishop does not ask help. It was agreed, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to make a grant of 250. In this case, on the usual conditions.

**LETTERS OF THANKS, &c.**—The Bishop wrote as follows from Moose Factory, on 22nd January, 1876: "I have first to thank the Committee for their kindness in printing the new Moose Factory Hymn book" (250 copies of this book were produced by the Society, and granted December, 1875). "It is a beautifully-executed little volume, and I trust it will be a great blessing to my people."

The Bishop, after finding it an application for a grant for the production of a large portion of the Bible in the same language, added:—"I know that this will entail great expense upon the Society, but I hope to refund a large portion of it, for it is a principle with me never to give a book to any one who can afford to buy it, and at least nine-tenths of the Indian books and all the English ones used in the Mission are purchased either by our Indians or I. If castles; the sum realized I can send to you. Where the case of books sent me more than two years ago is I do not know: eighteen months ago I heard of its being at Deluk, last summer it was at the Red River Settlement, then it was to have been sent to York Factory, thence to be shipped to Moose in a vessel coming here; the vessel came, but no cargo, and as another vessel left York for England, perhaps the unfortunate wanderer was put on board, and is now lying in one of the stores of the H. B. C. to be sent to me next summer by our annual ship. This of course, is only conjecture."

"During last summer I took a missionary tour of 700 miles, visiting Rupert's House, East Main, and Fort George, all on the eastern shore of St. James's Bay. Seven hundred miles is a short journey where steam can be employed, but it is a very different thing in a birch-bark canoe on a stormy and much ice-bound sea. "At Rupert's House I confirmed 71 persons, baptized 26, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to 57." At East Main baptized 13, confirmed 16, and administered the Lord's Supper to 8. "At Fort George baptized 20, confirmed 29, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to 4. We are progressing favourably, considering the small number of workers in the diocese, and for some time to come my cry must be for more help; in the long missionary journey of last summer I saw not one clergyman. We are doing what we can to supply ourselves. My half-caste schoolmaster is now at Red River training for the ministry, and I have one Indian, a pure Ojibway, in training here, but we still want a few European labourers to occupy the principal posts in the diocese, to act as superintendents over the native ministry which I am endeavouring to raise."

**Ontario.**—The Bishop of Ontario will administer the solemn rite of confirmation at St. George's Cathedral, on the 4th Sunday after Trinity (20th June), and in the afternoon of the same day at Christ Church, Cataract. At the latter place a class of 15 or 20 has been formed by the Rev. Mr. Wilson. This will probably be the first confirmation ever held in the township apart from the village of Portmouth, and as many are expected is regarded with considerable interest.

**Quebec.**—The Lord Bishop of Quebec has of late been making a confirmation tour throughout the Eastern Townships.

**Toronto.**—APPOINTMENTS.—The Lord Bishop has been pleased, as the public will be happy to learn, to make the following appointments:—The Rev. Dr. Scadding to be Canon of the Cathedral of the Diocese, and the Rev. W. Stennett, Rector of Colborne, to be Examining Chaplain, vice the Rev. J. Gambly Geddes, M.A., who is now of the new Diocese of Niagara.

**Niagara.**—The Bishop of Niagara visited Watford on the 11th inst., and addressed the congregation of Grace Church, after which a reception was held at the Parsonage, and an address presented.

## EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Canon Gregory, in the lower House of Convocation, a few days since, presented some statistics in regard to the recent growth of the Church of England, which clearly show the wonderful work that has been accomplished within the past generation.

Within the first thirty-five years of this century, only 739 new churches were consecrated, although Parliament granted what was nearly a million and three quarters towards the relief of spiritual destitution; whereas, in the next thirty-five years without one sixpence of Parliamentary aid, 3,257 new churches were consecrated, and as much money was spent in the restoration of the churches and ancient cathedrals as would have supplied an almost equal amount of accommodation. In the former period, too, dissent was advancing with rapid strides towards supremacy, whereas in the latter a most remarkable check has been interposed in its progress.

When we take into consideration the fact, that the most of these new churches are free; and that the gospel, by the Church of England, within this latter period of thirty-five years, has been carried to the masses as never before, in the history of the English Church, since the days of the reformation, we are enabled to form some idea

of the recent extraordinary awakening of Church life.

That there have been some evils connected with this wonderful spiritual awakening, is nothing more than might have been expected, this always being a result of a sudden change from a state of deadness to life, in the history of the church. But, who can dare say that the great movement has not accomplished more good than evil? Who would have the church of England, and our own church in this land, go back to what they were forty years ago?

There is scarcely a parish in England or America that has not derived benefit from the great awakening; and that benefit is being more and more felt. The church services are more and more full of life, and more and more reverential; there is everywhere a growing conformity to the incomparable system of teaching, provided in the arrangements of the Church year; the preaching is more and more evangelical and more and more simple; while there is a growing conformity to apostolic rule, there is everywhere increasing attention given to the fundamental doctrines of the gospel.

Many, who have earnestly opposed this new movement, and have feared that it would lead the Church back to Rome, now see what little ground there is for fear, and bless God for what has been accomplished.

The excesses which have sprung from the earnest life awakened, are now subsiding, and what is good in them will remain. The earnest spirit which is pervading the Church will be increasingly felt as a power in the Church, until it is difficult for any intelligent man or woman in the church to refrain from taking some part in the blessed work of ministering to the wants of the needy, and leading sinful men into the Kingdom of the Redeemer.

## PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S REMARKS.

Recently, in the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury, the Archbishop of that province, in answer to a question, announced that another Lambeth Conference would probably be held in 1877. Dr. Tait said he had received the following resolution, passed by the Convention of York:—

"That this Synod, in reply to a communication from the Province of Canterbury, asking for an expression of opinion upon three resolutions respecting certain memorials received from the ecclesiastical Province of Canada, and from the bishops of the West Indian Dioceses, prays that His Grace the President will convey to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the wish of this Synod that all necessary steps may be taken for the assembling of a second Conference at Lambeth, but would desire to leave all other questions involved in these resolutions to be decided as may seem best to the Archbishops and the Bench of Bishops."

The Archbishop of Canterbury also said that he had received communications from the United States, in which a wish is expressed on the part of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that they should have the opportunity of gathering again at Lambeth, as they did in the time of his predecessor.

"I am sure," he said, "your Lordships will feel the greatest desire to maintain the unity of sentiment which has long existed between those more distant churches and our Church at home. It seemed to my correspondents that it would be convenient, if such a gathering is to take place, that it should be in the year 1876, and toward the close of that year. Your Lordships will remember that the year 1867 was the year when, under Archbishop Longley, there was a gathering at Lambeth of the Bishops from all parts of the world. I have consulted several of my brethren on the subject, and they are of opinion on the whole that the tenth year is the most natural time for any such gathering. That would occur in the year 1877. With regard to our brethren in America," said the Archbishop, "what we enjoyed so much during the late conference was the friendly intercourse and interchange of sentiment between us and them. We have no desire to interfere with their affairs, and I am sure that they have no desire to interfere with ours. I think, as far as they are concerned, it would be a work of love in which we should be engaged—namely, the extension of Christ's kingdom according to the system of our Anglican Church, and that perhaps we may be able by friendly intercourse to strengthen each other's hands. Of course there is also this point, that in various parts of our extensive colonies there are branches of the American Church extending themselves; and the sort of relation that ought to exist between the clergy of our Church and the clergy of that Church, which has its branches even in China, might form a subject for consideration."

ENGLAND has again become a gold-producing country. The Cloghan gold mine, near Dolgelly, produced in the week ending April 17th, 87 oz. 3 dwts. of gold; and in the week ending April 24th, 861 oz.

## Miscellaneous.

The average length of a farmer's life is sixty-five years—of a printer's thirty-three years.

The public debt of France now stands at \$1,500,000,000, and the interest is \$105,000,000, being considerably the largest which is paid on any debt in the world.

A story is told of the late Dr. Bethune, in the U. S., who when a committee of a vacant church ventured to ask about the qualifications of Mrs. Bethune as a pastor's wife, instantly replied with his peculiar emphasis, "Do you expect, gentlemen, to pay my wife a salary?" That ended the interview.

A French savant proposes to form the valley of the Jordan into an inland sea, by conducting into it the waters of the Mediterranean, by a canal from the Bay of Acre, at the foot of Mount Carmel, across the plain of Esdraelon, and would join this to the Red Sea by another canal through Wady-el-Araba.

The Peilen Musical Establishment at St. John, New Brunswick, has recently had its course of prosperity invaded by a report of insolvency. It was only a report, put in motion by some mischievous person. There is no such thing as failure for this firm. They are too well known, and are of too much advantage to the Province, to be affected by an insect sting.

The varieties of wood produced in different parts of the world are far more numerous than most people are aware of. At the Paris Exposition of 1867, there were from forty-five different countries, no less than 3,769 different kinds of wood exhibited; 895 coming from Europe, 262 from Africa, 558 from Asia, 966 from Oceania, and 1,298 from America.

A REMARKABLE religious awakening is reported in North China. Two years ago Chefoo, a Buddhist, happening to enter a Christian church, became a convert to Christianity, and immediately went to labor among the people of his native town, to induce them to embrace the same religion. The place of the revival is 200 miles away from the residence of any Missionary, and outside the ordinary lines of travel.

**SUN'S DISTANCE.**—Dr. Galle's observations of the Planet Flora, in 1873, indicated 8.873 sec. for the solar parallax. The French observations of the late Transit of Venus, at Peking, and St. Paul's Island, gave 8.870 sec. M. Cornu, from a long series of very accurate observations of the velocity of light, made last year at the Observatory of Paris, obtained 8.878, which would make the distance of the Sun from the earth 91,887,495 miles.

**PRAYING FOR ENEMIES.**—A little girl in an Italian Sunday School complained that some of the children hissed at her. "Why did you not do your best to defend yourself, or complain to the master?" inquired the mother. The child hung down her head and was silent. "What did you do," asked the mother, "when they were seeking their pleasure in tormenting you?" "I remembered what Jesus did for His enemies," replied the child, "I prayed for them."

**PORT JERVIS, N. Y.**—Great fires are still raging in the isolated parts of the Pennsylvania counties. In the northern part of Monroe county several lives were lost. The inhabitants of Locust Ridge, Evergreen, Stoddartville, Gouldsboro, and of many lumbering settlements, were all driven from their homes, scores of which were laid in ashes. Hundreds of people saved only what clothing they wore. Families were driven for miles before the advancing conflagration, through the forests, before they reached places of safety.

**THE Church Times** says:—Several correspondents have addressed us in defence of the cultus of the Sacred Heart, and have cited various popular Anglican and Non-conformist hymns in its favor. If any of them had been learned enough, a very famous sermon by St. Bernard might have been pressed into the controversy also, on the same side. But what they, one and all, fail to see is, the radical difference between a poetical figure, by which the heart of Christ is used as a synonym for His human affections, and the material worship of a physical organ of His sacred body, a worship carnalized to the last degree, and grossly heretical.

**COREA** is of immense importance to Russia, whose Pacific front now reaches from the Arctic to the latitude of 42, but with Corea would reach 85. It would then have the best mainland frontage on the Arctic shore of our ocean. Corea is 6,000 miles long by 100 wide, peninsular in form, with 1,200 miles of water front, favourably situated for commerce, half way between Japan and China, rich in soil and timber, weak as a military power, and without allies or friends. Its conquest would be of immense importance to Russia in the future, and might tempt the Czars to think of moving their capital to the Pacific, as they once hoped to take it to Constantinople.