



MOOSE FORT, WITH MOOSONEE CATHEDRAL, ETC.

of reaching the proposed field of labor for the next twelve months. He replied that he would be ready, and hastened the few preliminaries necessary. He was engaged to be married, but no definite time had been set for the wedding. A note was sent off to the place in the midland counties, where the future Mrs. Horden lived, asking her to consent to an immediate union. This was at once given, and in about ten days from the first intimation, Mr. Horden was married, ordained deacon and priest, and sailed down the Thames in the Hudson's Bay ship for his distant and isolated mission. The energy and promptitude exhibited at the commencement of his work has been shewn during the whole of his ministry.

After laboring vigorously for twenty-one years, under the nominal supervision of the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Mr. Horden returned to England, and was made D.D. by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and in December, 1872, was consecrated the first bishop of the new diocese, named Moosonee. The following June he returned to his sphere of duty.

His idea of relaxation may be gathered from the following extract from a private letter: "Albany lies 100 miles north of Moose, and is under the charge of the Rev. (now Archdeacon) Thos. Vincent. There also resides my second daughter—Mrs. Broughton. I went here for Christmas, and enjoyed myself as I only could do among my own kindred; but I paid dearly for my pleasure, having been no less than six days in returning, in consequence of the depth of snow and the severity of the weather: the whole way I neither saw a house nor met a human being."

The seat of the see is on Moose Island, at the mouth of Moose River, which a few miles below

runs into James' Bay. Here are the Cathedral and the See House,—by no means large or pretentious buildings, but built with an eye to comfort and convenience, during the long winter. In summer the place is full of Indians, all baptized Christians, with every adult confirmed and a very large number communicants, leading as consistent and Christian lives as if their faces were white, and they the inhabitants of some quiet English village. "Our Church on a Sunday," the bishop says, "is a great sight, crowded with Indians to its utmost extent, and there are few individuals there who cannot take an intelligent part in the service. For them I hold a day school, and a daily church service, which is very well attended. I have also the burden of the English speaking congregation, composed of the employees of the Hudson Bay Company, and for all this I have no clergyman to assist me. All my clergy are on their travels through the diocese, the results of which will be that not a single tribe of any nation in Moosonee will be left unvisited by a priest."

In another letter the bishop says: "Moosonee is the most exclusively Church diocese in the world; there is no priest or minister of any other denomination except that of the English Church resident within its borders."

There are six clergy in the diocese, whose labors may be judged from the following extract from the bishop's report in August, 1883:—

"Archdeacon Vincent is on a journey to Martin's Falls and Osnaburgh, having already visited Henley; he will have travelled 2,000 miles. Mr. Nevitt is on his way through the Rupert's River district, having already been to Long Portage House; he will have travelled 1500 miles. The Rev. John Saunders is going through the Matawakumma