

that he felt at losing from the parish two such regular and consistent parishioners as Mr. and Mrs. Younger, the more especially as he feared that they would find but a scanty provision of the means of grace where they were going. It was gratifying to him to feel that they could look back upon a diligent and constant attendance upon them while here, and he expressed his ardent desire, with which all sympathized, that God would bless and prosper them and their children in their new home, and speedily give to them the services of the church there. The chairman, as superintendent of the school, presented each of the two children with a book, accompanying the gift with suitable remarks. Mr. Edwards, who labours hard in the Sunday School, as well as organist, then gave a very appropriate address, closing with presenting William Younger, a scholar in his class, with a book. Mr. Younger with considerable feeling made some touching statements, expressive of his appreciation of the kindness that he had received, and his thought and purposes in connection with the proposed removal. During the meeting several hymns were sung, and, before parting, special prayer was offered for those who were thus closing their connection with the parish. The whole was a very pleasant illustration of Christian love and sympathy.

#### NIAGARA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CLIFTON.—On Friday 10th. Vice Chancellor Blake, gave his lecture "The manly youth" to a highly appreciative audience (in the Town Hall Clifton); and though our little town has been surfeited with entertainments of one kind and another, during the past few weeks, the goodly number assembled to hear Mr. Blake, spoke well for the intellectual tastes of our people. Rev. E. S. Fessenden on introducing the Vice Chancellor mentioned the facts that three of England's Chancellors had been S. S. Teachers, and it was worthy of note that our Canadian Vice Chancellor should also be a S. S. Teacher.

Mr. Blake on rising was heartily welcomed, and in the address which followed held the breathless attention of the people for over an hour and we cannot but hope that the words of counsel and warning may bring forth much fruit. At the close of the lecture Mr. Leggett moved, seconded by Col. McPath, a vote of thanks to Mr. Blake for his kindness in delivering his address which was very heartily carried. After the meeting the Vice Chancellor and a few friends were entertained at the house of Mr. Leggett, in his usual happy manner. We must not forget to notice a beautiful bouquet of hot house flowers placed on the reading stand in the Hall by some kind and appreciative hand before the lecture.

#### HURON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCAN.—The Rev. W. Logan has resigned his connection with the parish of Trinity Church, and left for London. His entire time and energies are now devoted to furthering the proposed Western University in this city. The Diocese at large and the city especially takes a great interest in the undertaking.

WOODSTOCK.—Mission services have been held in this Church by the Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church of England Evangelist, every evening in the week ending on the 17th inst. Mrs. Bonham has held Bible classes in the afternoon. The services and classes have been well attended and very successful. The general attendance at Divine Service, especially on week days, is much greater than before the Evangelistic services; and in regard to the marked earnestness of all classes, we perceive that much good has been done.

BRANTFORD.—The Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church of England Evangelist, has been holding "mission services" for the last week in St. Jude's Church. They began on the 20th inst. at 7.30 p. m., with an address on "The Great Revival in the Church of England." The services each evening have been held at the same hour, and on Sunday morning, the 25th, at 11. In the evening the services

commenced in Grace Church and are to continue during the present week at 7.30 p. m. Mrs. Bonham has held a Ladies' Bible Class. The Rev. Canon Nelles and the Rev. Messrs. Martin, Chance and Starr have assisted in the services, which have excited much interest and have been well attended.

### British News.

#### ENGLAND.

LONDON.—The result of the London Hospital Sunday Collections, of last year, was a total of £25,668 8s. 6d. of which the Church of England contributed £19,170 0s. 11d., being in the proportion of more than four to one, as compared with all the Protestant Dissenters put together.

LONDON.—The Bishop of London's Church Building Fund realized, during the year, a total of £23,055 12s. 10d. As regards new churches, St. Stephen's, at Hounslow; Christ's Church, Stepney; St. Andrew's, Newington; St. Luke's Kilburn, and St. Agnes', Walworth, have all been erected partly by money from this fund, and will afford church accommodation to large numbers of the population.

CANON LIDDON.—Canon Liddon in a letter to the Hon. C. A. Wood, the President of the Church Union, advises an agitation for the repeal of the *Public Worship Regulation Act*, which he characterizes as a party measure, and one "which threatens very serious disaster in the future." On the Court of Final Appeal he advocates an effort for the procuring of "a court which would be in accordance with the original principle of the English Reformation, as stated in the 24th of Henry VIII. In other words, the Court of Final Appeal should be the collective English Episcopate, or so many of its members as might be freely elected by the rest to serve as the accredited representatives." He argues that ecclesiastical justice, like all justice, should be cheap and of easy attainment, rather than as formerly, ruinous and endless. As far as the protection of our ecclesiastical trials are concerned we do not seem to have much reason to complain, when we compare ourselves with our neighbours. We see an account of an ecclesiastical trial begun in Germany in 1815, about which hopes are expressed that it will be brought to a termination, (it does not say satisfactorily) during the present year.

RINDERPEST.—This dreadful cattle plague is again threatening to spread on the continent of Europe. It seems to be like cholera in its periodical visits; nor is it a new visitant, we find it stated in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for 1745, that "a great mortality rages among the black cattle of *Argylshire, Scotland*, of which above 6,000 have already died." Sanitary measures which are being taken, greatly mitigate the effects of the calamity.

BOYNE HILL.—The will of the late Rev. W. Gresley has been proved at £20,000. He gives the next presentation to the living, All Saints, Boyne Hill, to the Rev. Arthur Hislop Drummond, and \$2000 in trust, for the building of a new additional Church in the parish. The rest of the property he leaves to his relatives.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The late Miss Mackenzie, sister to the late Bishop Mackenzie, has been for several years in the habit of raising about £2,000 per annum for foreign missions. Now that she has gone, steps are being taken by the friends of the cause that the result of her labours may not be lost.

BURIALS.—The burial question which has given so much trouble of late, is about to be satisfactorily set at rest by the purchase of land for new cemeteries.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.—The school management committee have determined by resolution: "That no corporal punishment shall be inflicted during School hours, but at a time set apart for the purpose; that teachers are to exercise the greatest caution never to strike a child on

any part of the head with the hand or any instrument whatever. The father of a child six years of age, who lost an eye by an accident at School, and which has so affected the other as to render him almost blind, has received from the School Board \$50 for the payment of doctor's bills and other expenses, and the Board has generously set apart £200 for the child's benefit, not to revert to the Board on the death of the child.

INCREASE OF CHURCHES.—An English paper says: "In the first third of the present century, the Evangelical revival was at its very best, and the need at its sorest, yet the number of Churches, even with the aid of large public grants, did not exceed fifteen a year; whereas between 1830 and 1860 the number consecrated, without Parliamentary aid, was seventy-eight a year; and between 1861 and 1875, when "Ritualism" had appeared on the scene, it rose to 108 Churches a year."

THE CHURCH REVENUE.—In a correspondence lately carried on, an Anti-Church Establishment writer hazarded the statement that the annual value of the revenue of the Established Church is *ten millions of pounds*, the *National Church* gives the following estimate, which it says is founded on minute and careful calculation. 1. The whole revenue is a little over four millions. 2. Of this sum, tithes and rents voluntarily given to the Church of England before the Reformation, bring in £1,949,204 14; tithes, rent and interest on money given to the Church of England since the Reformation bring in £2,251,051, making a total of endowments of £4,200,225 14. Of this sum is paid in taxes to the State £714,043, leaving as net total endowment, to be divided among 20,000 Bishops, Priests and Deacons of the Church, £3,486,212. Of this sum the 28 Bishops and 70 Archdeacons receive \$138,566; the 30 Deans, 127 Canons, 120 minor Canons, and 600 singers, receive £201,605; the 13,041 Rectors and Vicars, and the 5706 Curates, receive £3,486,212, which gives an average of £182 per annum to each of the working clergy.

1662 AND 1877.—History constantly repeats itself. The Church difficulty of 1662, which led to the passing of the Act of Uniformity, was one of ritual and not of doctrine. That Act drove the Puritans out of the Church and arrayed them in a hostile body without her borders; without it they might have been gradually absorbed in her wide and generous system. A century later a revival begun in the Church of England by the Wesleys was allowed to drift outside. The Church not only lost the zeal of the Wesleyan body, but has it arrayed against her ever since. The Church difficulty of 1877 is one of ritual and not of doctrine, but it shakes the Church to her centre. Are we then the second time, with the experience of 1662 before us, to narrow our borders on a question of ritual? The Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, speaks thus sensibly on this subject: "I am no ritualist, and I think that they are in confounding essentials with non-essentials, but I am convinced that we cannot afford to lose their love and zeal. They have done more in the last ten years to win the middle classes to the Church than others have done in fifty. The events of the last month have given a strangely seductive sound to the title 'The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State control.' A few more blunders such as sent Mr. Tooth to Horsemonger gaol will give to the Liberation movement an irresistible force. If we persist in exclusion, and disestablishment comes, the historian of the next century will record the irony of the event when he writes that the most liberal churchman that ever sat in the chair of St. Augustine could not tolerate the symbolism of a doctrine the legality of which was affirmed by the court of final appeal, and that a conservative Premier passed an Act of Parliament so arbitrary and revolutionary that it destroyed the establishment he wished to preserve."

LITCHFIELD.—At the midnight service held in Litchfield cathedral, simultaneous with the consecration of his second son as Bishop of Melanesia as successor to the lamented Bishop Patteson, the Bishop of Litchfield made a touching address, which will not soon be forgotten by those who

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