

Eccelesiastical Intelligence.

From a statement compiled by Mr. Charles Mackeson, F.S.S., from his *Guide to the Churches of London* for 1872 (now in the press), we learn that the New Lectionary will be adopted at the majority of the 700 churches within twelve miles of the General Post-office. The old Lectionary will be used exclusively in five cases only.

A former Prince-Bishop of Breslau, Count Leopold von Sedlnitzky, who resigned his office a long time since, and turned Protestant, has died and left large sums of money by will to Protestant purposes in the diocese in which he formerly reigned as Roman Catholic Bishop. He has bequeathed £6,000 for an institution in aid of the Protestant pastors in Silesia; also £12,000 to establish a hall for students of Protestant theology in Breslau University; and £300 to purchase theological works for ministers in the poorly-endowed parishes of the province.

At a meeting of the clergy, churchwardens and other laymen at Spilsby, Eng., the following resolutions on lay co-operation were adopted: 1. That the Rural Deans be desired to receive the names of any laymen who, being habitual communicants, are willing to assist in the public services of the Church, and to recommend them, if they think fit, to the Bishop of the diocese, to be licensed as Lay Readers, with authority to act in any parish within the four Deaneries to which they may be invited by the clergyman in charge of the parish. 2. That in the opinion of this meeting the ordination of Churchmen as Deacons, without requiring them to abandon their worldly business, is a measure urgently called for in the present condition of the Church.

The Alt-Catholics of Kaiserslautern held their first service on Christmas Day in the Protestant Church. The similar body in Weisbaden have also followed the lead of the Cologne reformers, and petitioned against the payment of Church tax to the Roman Catholics. The Ministry has replied that they need not pay it. Talking of Cologne, our readers who know that starting-point for the Rhine tour may be interested in knowing that a new high altar is to be built for the cathedral; at a cost of 100,000 thalers, towards which some who read this have perhaps contributed, when they put a donation in the plate of the insinuating and majestic verger, who knows instinctively the genus "tourist" and his long purse.

The annual report of the Synod of the Greek Church in Russia for 1870 states that the dogma of Papal Infallibility has led to a large number of conversions to the Orthodox (i. e., Greek) faith, especially in America. The report of the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary in the United States asserts that a large number of American Catholics have been so effected by this new dogma that they have manifested the desire of entering into the bosom of the Orthodox Church, which they say has preserved the spirit of primitive Christianity in its purity. The leader of the movement is said to be Dr. Bjeoring, an American theologian of Danish descent, who was formerly an ardent preacher of Roman Catholicism, and who filled the chair of Philosophy and history in a Roman Catholic seminary in Boston.

The *Christian Weekly* states that on the 7th ult. a meeting was held at the study of Dr. Schaff, No. 40 Bible House, for the purpose of forming an organization to co-operate with the British Committee in the revision of the Scriptures. The Dean of Chester was present by special invitation, and took part in the deliberations. After prayer, Dr. Schaff introduced the subject of the meeting, by stating that he had been requested by the British Committee for the authorized English Version of the Scriptures, through the Dean of Westminster, to invite American scholars to co-operate with them in this work. He had accordingly extended such an invitation to a number of scholars, most of them Professors of Biblical Literature in Theological seminaries of the leading Protestant denominations. In the delicate task of selection he had reference, first of all, to the reputation and occupation of the gentlemen as Biblical scholars, next, to their denominational connection and standing, so as to have a fair representation of the American Churches; and last, to local convenience, in order to secure regular attendance on the meetings. He would have gladly invited others, but thought it best to leave the responsibility of enlargement to the Committee itself when properly constituted. He had

which is proposed to sail through the Suez Canal; and thus to save months of voyage, and make the present winter available. Two months later the season will be too far advanced for the purpose. At a recent meeting the chair was taken by Sir Bartle Frere, in the absence of Sir Henry Rawlinson. Before the ordinary business of the meeting was commenced, the President spoke of the action taken by the Council since the last meeting, with regard to the search for Dr. Livingstone. He said the Council had resolved to appoint a sub-committee to consider the applications from forty volunteers who had already come forward to take charge of the expedition. With regard to the pecuniary question, they were aware that the Council proposed to grant £500. Sir Fowell Buxton offered £200. Mr. Webb, a tried friend of Dr. Livingstone, had sent £50; Murray had sent £50; Mr. Young (a merchant prince of Glasgow) had sent a laconic note that £100 or £500—whichever might be necessary, was at their service; and many others who had sent necessary subscriptions, including Lady Franklin, had stated their willingness, if necessary, to double their subscriptions. In answer to questions, Sir Bartle Frere stated that an application had been made for aid to Her Majesty's Government, but that sufficient time had not elapsed to receive an answer. There was every reason to hope—knowing the disposition of the Ministers towards Dr. Livingstone—they would do everything their duty would permit. No better proof of that could be given than that the Prime Minister submitted to Her Majesty the names of Mr. Livingstone's daughters as proper recipients for £300 of the Royal Bounty, which was at once granted. The action of the Council was cordially approved by the meeting.

A SAD PICTURE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Guardian* gives the following postscript to his letter:

"If I have not before spoken of the distressing circumstances which have recently occurred in the family of our much esteemed clergyman, the Rev. Edward Forbes, of the English Church in the Rue d'Aguascan, it is only that I feared to add to the sorrow of the survivors by doing so publicly. I see, however, that notices of the event have appeared elsewhere, and an unwilling that further silence on my part should look even like indifference. A short time ago Mrs. Forbes, being in England with a daughter of the age of twenty-one, in delicate health, learnt only too surely, on medical authority, that no hope of ultimate recovery could be entertained. While in this position, intelligence reached her from Malaga that a son, aged twenty-three, who had been passing a portion of the winter at Tangiers, had returned to the former place in a dying state, and begged once more to see his mother. Without a moment's delay, in the very midst of the late severe weather, Mrs. Forbes started for Spain, via Paris, and although, to add to her distress and difficulty, the engine broke down on the road to Malaga, completed her journey just in time to see her son breathe his last. While still away, a telegram to Paris informed Mr. Forbes that his daughter in England was dying. He started in his turn, compelled to leave his church just before Christmas Day. Less fortunate, however, if such a term be used, hardly had he left before a second telegram arrived to say that it was too late, and that all was over. But the picture, I think, of the unhappy parents flying, alternately and separately, to their dying children, under such trying circumstances, is very heartrending, and one which has commanded for them a very deep and universal sympathy. To those acquainted with the family, it is needless to say that only deep piety and entire submission have enabled them to bear up as they have done under such unusual affliction. But on such feelings I do not further intrude than to record my own sincere regret, which I feel sure will be shared by all the readers of the *Guardian*.

A man who cheats in small measure, is a measureless rogue. If he gives short measure in wheat, is a rogue in grain. If in whiskey, then he is a rogue in spirit. If he gives a bad title to land, then he is a rogue in deed. And if he cheats whenever he can, he is in deed, in spirit, in grain, a measureless scoundrel.

personally conferred during last summer with Bishop Ellicott, Dean Stanley, Professor Lightfoot, Professor Westcott, Dr. Angell, and other British revisers, about the details of the proposed plan of co-operation, and was happy to state that it met their cordial approval. Dr. Schaff then read the following list of scholars who had been invited to engage in this work, and who had accepted the invitation:—I. On the Old Testament.—Professors T. J. Conant, D.D., Brooklyn, N.Y.; George E. Day, D.D., New Haven, Ct.; John De Witt, D.D., New Brunswick, N.J.; Wm. H. Green, D.D., Princeton, N.J.; George E. Hare, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Chas. P. Krauth, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. Packard, D.D., Fairfax, Va.; Calvin Stowe, D.D., Cambridge, Mass.; James Strong, D.D., Madison, N.J.; C. V. A. Van Dyck, M.D., Beyrout, Syria; and Taylor Lewis, LL.D., Schenectady, N. Y. II. On the New Testament.—Professors Philip Schaff, D.D., New York; H. B. Hackett, D.D., Rochester, N. Y.; Charles Hodge, D.D., Princeton, N.J.; M. B. Riddle, D.D., Hartford, Ct.; Henry B. Smith, D.D., New York; J. H. Thayer, D.D., Andover, Mass.; Rev. E. A. Washburn, D.D., New York; Rev. T. D. Wooley, D.D., LL.D., New Haven, Ct.; Ezra Abbot, LL.D., Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Jas. Hadley, LL.D., New Haven, Ct.; and Charles Shortt, LL.D., New York.

Literary and Scientific Notes.

Messrs. Adam & Charles Black have purchased the copyright of the late Lord Brougham's works, and propose publishing a reissue of them in monthly volumes.

We understand that the Rev. Harry Jones retires at the end of the present volume from the editorship of the *People's Magazine*, published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

Mr. F. Wemyss, the present editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, will shortly publish a volume of personal and political sketches of prominent members of both Houses of Parliament, under the title of "Cabinet Portraits."

One of the most eccentric publications of the day is the new *Foreign Times*, a tri-lingual newspaper, published in London. Each language—English, Spanish, and French—is to be written by different journalists in their respective countries.

"Lenten Discipline" is the title of a little tract by Professor Yardley, of the Berkeley Divinity School, which was brought out last year by E. P. Dutton & Co., though too near the close of Lent to acquire the notice which such a useful composition deserves.

A painstaking member of the fraternity of Correctors of the Press is preparing a new blessing for the British public (at least for those who read old English) in the shape of a concordance to the poems of Edmund Spenser. The work has been progressing steadily during the leisure of three years, and in about twelve months it will be ready for publication.

The French Academy has awarded the biennial prizes of 20,000 francs for historical productions, to M. Guizot's "Memoirs" and "History of France," written for his grandchildren. In his letter of acknowledgment to the Academy, M. Guizot begs permission to devote the above sum to the foundation of a triennial prize of 3,000fr. for historical compositions—to which the Academy assents.

Strasburg is to open on May 1st its new University, or rather its old University re-established, for exactly 200 years ago Goethe took his degree as Doctor there. Professors and teachers are being gathered from out of all the German Universities—Bonn, Heidelberg, and Tubingen furnishing most of them. Professor Windscheid, of Heidelberg, one of the Alt-Catholic leaders, was invited to take the chair of Roman Law, but refused; Max Müller, of Oxford, is also credited with a similar refusal. Forty-two ordinary and twenty extraordinary Professors are required, and the University is expected to start with 1,500 students.

Aniline was first discovered in 1826, by Unverdorben, who obtained the body while experimenting upon the destructive distillation of indigo. But if this were the only source of aniline, we should still be without the beautiful colours that are now so extensively used. If coal-tar is distilled by steam heat, and the products that pass over below the temperature of 90° C., are collected, we obtain a colourless mobile liquid, having the odor of coal