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Eurrent Events.

THE WEEK.

THE WEEK.

TOLITICAL TELEORAPHINO.

The Official TELEORAPHINO.

The Official of telegrams to the reveral conflicting of the ferrams to the reveral conflicting of the form on unity signification in the first arrange of telegrams to the reversity of the first arrange of the first none of it tells the traff of olden occurrences, nor truly describes the personalities and characteristics of historic men. In symmatizing the debate on the question of expelling Riel from the flows of Commons the Hon. Promier was as shaunclessly misrepresented as to spoken thoughts, alleged thoughts not spoken, and in his personal bearing and espect, as formerly was his Right Hon predecessor. It was wont to be telegraphed from Offawa, to a pournal in Toronto, that Sis John was "thinking" of doing this thing, or that. The same day it was felegraphed to Montreal newspapers, on the nuthority of the Toronto journal that Sis John was doing, or had done the net which the Memistepholian in Offawa slieged he had read within the cogniting state-tanks and many arms the Telegraphe Cable the American Press has a man with a distempered republican squart in the mind's eye. In the course of two or three weeks the mails arrive with British newspapers then the truth, as it was, comes in view, but by that time the thing is old, and the man with lightning at command to flash out exact facts is giving a twest to something class.

giving a twist to something else. BUDSON'S BAT COMPANT.

In the debate on Ried Dr. Schultz boldly charged the Hudson Bay Company with being the Instigator, of the North-west troubles, and declared that if an annesty were granted the effect on the Ludians of the North-west would be bad, as they looked for the punishment of Ried Fryvince, and there were not any hour during his rule that they were not any hour during his rule that they were not any hour during his rule that they were not any hour during his rule that they were not any hour during his rule that they were not any hour during his rule that they were not any hour during his rule. ing his tule that there were not parts of the country guartical by armed men, into which he dared not venture. Mr. Donald A. Smith of the H. B. Company, fellowed, and hold the floor until long after madnight, detailing a history of the North west troubles, during which he lauled himself, abused Dr. Schultz, and tried to impress upon his heners that the Hadson Bay Company were entirely guittless of any connection with the North-west rebellion. Mr. Cunningham, a Manitoba Member, having spoken, Mr. Blake rore about one o'clock and spoke for three-quarters of an hour in favor of the original motion, dealing with the question in a more moderate way than any had reason to expect from previous utterances. Mr. Dorion Minister of Justice, pointed out that theseffect of the motion would be nil, as Loude the peace of the country would be best secured by not adopting the motion for expulsion. ing his tule that there were not parts of the BURION AND ONTABIO CANAL.

Mr. Caprool has a vigor of mental constitution which nover wearies, though ho be working at his great project in all seasons, and at all hours. If is again on foot here, there, and yonder; at editors one hour, at corporation councillors the next, at the lord hishop and the derry; at the merchants, the electors, the members of partiament, and at passengers on the street. Walking, running, flying and allghting where and when not expected, the Huron and Ontario Canal is ever his theme. To infuse into the public mind new resolves, and fresh enthusiasm in favor of that gigantic work of inquestionate unity, Mr. Capreol's perseverance, and laborious carnestness, amount to gonius. That canal will yet be an accomplished fact. The transit of Wes orn American harvests, and North-western Pominion produce, seeking the occan ships at Montreal, and Quebec, or seeking chaunels from Luke Ontario to American seaports, all demand the early construction of the ship canal from Huron lake to the harbor of Teronto. Its construction would draw ablo-bedied laborers to the country, who would in time become propristors, on the free grant lands. The expenditure on construction would diffuse money at every section for some years, along all the territory of its location. Its outflowing waters at the locks would be a motory power for manufactories. Its operations would enhance the value of every acro of land in all the adjoining counties. It will nourish the Queen city of the lakes, Ontarian Metropolis, Toron'o. This canal is a thing destined to be. Capital is forthconing. Genius is present, and when the Homer of Canada enumerates his heroes of the industrial conquests he will adorn a glowing page with the name and Mr. Capreol has a vigor of mental constituhe will adorn a glowing page with the name and fame of Capreol.

THE ELECTION BILL.

Mr. Dorion, the Minister of Justice introduced the Government Election Bill on Tucsday eroning. It provides for vote by Ballot, simultaneous elections, purity of elections, Provincial voters' lists for Dominion elections, and the abolition of public nominations, and the property qualification of numbers. The only objectionable feature we discover in the measure is that relating to the qualification of voters his Prince Edward Irland. In that Province manhood suffrage applies in the election of members of the Assembly; but the Government propose to adopt instead the franchies required in other provinces. We think this is a mistabe. It certainly la not much in consonance with the principles of the great Liberal party, whether in officer out of it.—Mail.

LIBEL AND LAW.

Mr. Bickford, lately a candidate in Toronto West for the House of Commons, brought on action last week against the Globe newspaper company to recover damages for libels published duting that election. Verdlet for the plaintiff; damages nominal, The main incident in this case was the speech of M. C. Cameron for plaintiff, directed at the conductors of the Globe.

LIVINGSTOND; WÄSTMINSTER ÄBDRY.

Sournamerox, April 16.—The remains of Dr. Livingstone were disembarked this morning at eleven o'clock, and formally received by the Mayor and essorted to the reliway station, whence they will be conveyed to London. Durwhence they will be conveyed to Loudon. During: the passage of procession minute guns were fired and the belts of the city tolled. The multitude of spectators who lined the route of the procession was immente, and the scene was very impressive.

London, April 15:—The train bearing the remains of Dr. Livingstone arrived in London at

8 p. m. There were few spectators at the sta-tion. The body was transferred to a heave, and followed by a line of carrieges to the Rey-al Geographical Society's rooms, where the colin was deposited to await the funeral obse-

Sir Wm. Forguson has examined and identi-

quies.

Sir Wm. Ferguson has examined and identificat the remains of Dr. Lavingstone.

Loydon, April 19th.—The funeral of Dr. Liringstone this mortaining in Westiamster Abbey was attended by an immense throng, including a full representation from the Royal Geographical Society. The Queen and Prince of Wales sent their carriages as marks of respect for the decoased. The Baroness Birdott Courts sent some beautiful flowers. There was a special funeral service early to-day; another will be held by Dean Stanley to-morrow.

London, April 18.—Dr. Livingstone's grove is in the centre of the west part of the move of Westminster Abboy, ment that of George Stephenson, the celebrated engineer.

Glasgow, April 18. In this city to-day the public buildings were closed and draped, and hags at half-mast, in recognition of the funeral of Dr. Lavingstone in London.

SOCIO—THEOLOGICAL TEXT OF A TREATY OF MAR-

of Dr. Lavingstoin in London.

Socio-Theological text of a treaty of manname.

By mails received in Canada from England
lest week, papers lately laid before the Imperial Parliament cannote hand.

The treaty between the Queen-and the Emperor of Russia for the marriage of the Duke of
Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Marie Al
oxandrovna, had been presented to Parliament
and printed, consisting of twenty-one articles,
signed at St. Potersbing on the 22nd of January, 1874, the ratifications exchanged on the 29. Is
4 January. The third article provides that
ther Imperial Highners, having become by her
marriage a Princess of England, shall not be in
any way hindored in the full, free, and unrestrained excrease of the religious profession and
wording of the Orthodox Church in which she
has been brought up:

"Her Imperial Highness shall be at liberty to
have, for that purpose, chapels of the Orthodox
rite in the behinders where the above the other

Ins been brought up:

"Her Imperial Highness shall be at liberty to have, for that purpose, chapels of the Orthodox rite in the Imbitations where she shall redict, and in her apartments. Novertheless her Imperial Highness shall, of her own free will, accompany her august consort to the churches and chapels set apart for divine worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Churches established by law in Eugland and Scotland respectively, as well as to other Protestant churches and chapels at all times when it shall be fitting that she should assist at ceremones and other public acts which may take place therein."

"Article IV. If, by the blessing of heaven, there be a child or children born of this mairing, the _rents belonging to different communions, her Majesty the Queen of the United Majesty the Emperor of all the Russins agree that such child or children should be brought up as a Protestant or Protestants, and shall be chicated, maintained, and provided for, as is awand with respect to the Princess and Princesses of the same rank belonging to the Royal Family of the United Kingdom, as as tecknopper her Imperial Highness from all the charges of such maintenance and education, except so far as her Imperial Highness from all is Royal Highness, during their joint lives, or her Imperial Highness from the rovenue of her Imperial Highness."

DISASTERS AT SEA.

The storms which have prevailed on the

DISASTERS AT BEA.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

The storms which have prevailed on the ocean the last four months have been fearfully prolifie of disasters. The latest great catastrophe is the loss of the third ship of the Havro and New York tine, L'Amerique. First the Ville du Havre, with its herror and romance; next the Europe, with less of tragedy but hardly less of dramatic sequences; and now this. The accusation of irresponsible gossip that all iron ship work done at Newcastle on Tyne is defective, and that therefore this great leviation, which was lengthened at that port, was only inferior in construction as night have been expected, is an unfounded calumny. Newcastle ships are equal to any in the world. Women't the result of scientific investigation. tle ships are equal to any in the world, await the result of scientific investigation.

CANADIAN IRON. The iron orce of the Dominion crop out over thousands of miles of territory. The Car Wheel Company of Toronto supply childed Canadian charcoal iron wheels to South America, to the East Indies, and to several American and Canadian railway companies; so durable is the natine iron smelted with charcoal. Of the tartid duty proposed to be placed on imported rigiron the Hamilton correspondent of the Stati writes:

writes:
Information of a perfectly reliable character has been received here from Ottawa from gentlemen largely interested in the development of our rore mining in Canada, that the side percent, duty on pig iron is deemed satisfactory by the owners of from mines, and that a large investment of English capital in consequence is looked for immediately. Mr. Fitzgerald who has been in Ottawa for some time back, as the representative of English capitalists desirous of going largely into the business of iron-smelting in this country, has left for home to complete arrangements.

In respect of that duty proposed on pig

In respect of that duty proposed on pig iron this temporary complication arises. Iron ore is shipped from Causda to be smelted in the States; and in return pig iron, the product of that ore, is imported into Canada. Such is the roundabout course of pig iron used by the Car roundabout course ... Wheel Company.

Since the 23rd of March seventeen vessels Since the 23rd of March seventeen ressels, carrying 3,040 tons of pleater, have cleared at Windsor for United States ports. During March seven vessels carrying 1,400 tons, left Cherodio for the States.

The steamer Chase, which sailed for Portland last night, was obliged to put back on account of the threatening state of the weather. She proceeded this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia sailed for St. John this ovening.

There seems to be no doubt now that the fishing schooner Minnis foundered during the gale on the 10th instant off this harbour. All hands lost.

NEW Glascow, N. S., April 20.—Shortly after the fre- was discovered yesterday morning in France's clothing store, the flames communicated to the buildings on Provest and Archimedes streets, spreading with frightful rapidity, and soon reduced to smouldering

ruins between lifty and sixty buildings. The burnt space occupies about five acres. Owing to the early lour, it was empossible to con-municate with the orderle for assistance, but burnt space occapies about two acres. Owing to the early hour, it was empossible to communicate with the ordiscle for assatunce, but seem to a possible prompt and came from Preton, with a fire engine, a train having been placed on the Picton Railway for that purpose. The assistance, however did not reach the town in time to save many of the buildings. The railroad passing through the town saved buildings between it and the East River, including the shipparis where several vessels were on the stocks in all stages of completion. The morning was calm, and the wind verring towards the west saved the town from total destruction. Among the buildings burned were the Primitive Methodist Church, the Masonio Itall, and the Now Glasgow Hotel. About there merchants, grocers, and general dealers are included in the int of those burned out. It will be impossible for some days to arrive at the actual less, but it is thought it will exceed \$10,000. Twenty-soven families have been completely burned cut. Most of these saved part of their farmture. It of found that the goods and household effects saved from the flames have in several cases been stolen after having been removed. Some of those whose buildings were burned will not be able to rebuild at present. Most of these factories, and a number will commence immediately. Every vacant slop and building in the town has already been engaged, and before the end of the week a number of increhants whose places of business were burned will be ready to begin again. The amount of insurance on buildings and etock is about \$35,000, distributed among the Etna, North British, Royal and Provincial companies.

Ecclesiastical.

— The Bishop of Nancy has had a heavy fluo imposed on him for contumacious conduct. — Dr. Abner Jackson, President of Trinity College, Hartford, Coun., dued on the 19th. — The sentence of the Bishop of Per-manuhuce has been commuted to simple im-prisonment.

prisonment.

— A Service was held on Sunday the 19th at St. Thomas Church, Remilton, in celebration of St. George's Day.

at St. Thomas Church, tomitton, in celebration of St. George's Day.

— Workmen are again engaged on the beaut' ful fabric of the Lady Chapel of Chishester Cathedral. It is intended to use it as the chapel of the Theológical College.

— Bishop Lewis on Sunday continued his sormons on the dectrines of the Church of Eng.

". '-iche Presence, Confession and Absolution. It cach case he tharoughly condemned the Koman Catholic doctaire.

— The Supreme Court of Spain upholds Architechep Libernte against the Pope and ox-Capt. General Jovellar of Calca, and the Pope's acturg Architechep in Cuba has been condemned to imprisonment and banishment.

— Mr. 'O'Connell has been elected by the Home Rule party a member of Parliament for Galway, amidst much popular excitement. Priests stood at the enterance and led voters as they arrived to the polls. The English Churchman may well ask "what would be said if the elergy had done the same kind of services for the Conservative candidates in England"

— The 25th anniversary of the Italian King's

the Conservative candidates in England?"

— The 25th anniversary of the Italian King's accession was celebrated on Monday, March 23d, by a national holiday. The Diplomatic Body officially presented their congratulations. His Majeaty had already received congratulatory letters from the Empeores of Russia, Germany, and Austria, and the Kings of Denmark, Bavaria, and Sweden.

.—Dr. Haynen, who was removed from Rugby appealed to the Court of Chancer, The Vice-Chancellor in giving a decision while he expressed sympathy for the appellant, and a condemnation of the treatment he had received, allowed the demurrer of the Trustees, which denied the jurisdiction of the court in the case.

which denied the jurisdiction of the court in the case.

The "proposed legislation" which has caused so much anxisty, alarm and auspicion, appears to have dwind ed down at the last to this: Legislation is failed for to supply an easy and inexpensive process, by which disputes of any kind on the subject of the public services of the Church, causing at present much irritation in many parishes, and therefore dangerous, may be speedly and authoritatively as well as impartially soitled.

—On Thursday, March, 12th, the English church at Hyeres, in the department of the Var, south of France, was consecuted by the Bislop of Gibratter (Dr. Sandford), under the dedication of Christ Church. The clergy present, besides the Bishop, were the Rev. Paulus Æ. Singer, incumbent, and the Rev. G. Phillmore, a victor, some others being prevented by illness from attending. As it was Lent, the church was most tastefully decorated with purple and white flowers by Mrs. Singer and members of the congregation.

—Some restorations have just been completed at Lambeth Palace. The brick and stonework at Lollards Tower has been externally renewed, and some of the rooms subdivided in order to fit it up as the town residence of the Bishop of Lichheld and his brother, Canon Solwyn, The rooms which formed the prison of the "Lollards" and other "heretics" have been allowed to remain in status que. The

of the "Lollards" and other "herotics" have been allowed to remain in statu quo. The "Morcon Tower," or, as it is called, "The Great Gate," is completed. It was built by Cardinal Morton, in 1490. The roof and outer walls of the great hall in the centre, which now serves as the library, have also undergone many improvements.

A correspondent of the Archives Israelites

which now serves as the library, have also undergone many improvements.

— A correspondent of the Archives Israelites speaks of the complete dissolution of the Jawrish congregation at Rome. Since the members can no longer be compelled by law to discharge their contributions toward the support of the congregational institution, they refuse to pay their taxes, so that the Secretary even has to resign his position, because he can no longer obtain his salary. The synagogues are but little visited, the school-house is deserted, parents send their children to Christian schools, and do not even take the trouble to see that they are dispensed from attendance when religious instruction is given. There are still a few devoted men left, but tip apathy of their coreligionists frustrate all their efforts to effect any reorganization, and they will finally have to abandon it. The whole Jawish copulation (nearly 5,000 couls is strictly orthodox.

— At Bracebridge, Muskoka, the 22ev, Mr.

—At Bracebridge, Muskoka, the Nev. Mr. Ball on April 12th, presched his farowell ser-

mon in St. Tho.125' Church, to a large congregation. The Rev. gentleman took for instead approach of the 19th verse of the 2nd chapter of Tina, "That they ader the doctrine of God our Baviour in all things," from which he delivered an admirable discourse, full of good practical thought. It is just four years since Mr. Ball came to reside in this District, dinning which he has laboured with marked success. The St. Thomas Church is a magin front proof of his successful and unwearied exertions. He leaves belind him a large circle of friends; amongst all Christian denominations, as was witnessed during the farewell service, when numbers were moved to tears. The whole service was most affecting, and will not soon be forgotion by those who were prosent on the occasion.

Mr. P. Bughes has presented the Church with a very bandsome pulpit, for which he deserves the Canks of the Congregation.—Advecte.

CINTON.—The Rev. S. B. Kelleg has accepted the appointment to the parish of St. Thomas, town of St. Thomas. On Sunday, the 19 hinst, he preached his farewell sermon in the Church at Clinton, of which he has been sometime licensheat. The appointment of Rev. Mr. Besbanes to take charge of the vacant curo. Mr. Desbanes is at present performing missionary work in New Brunawick, and had been for some time officiating at Dorchester in this diovese.

EDIMOGRAM.—The Church Congress to be held in Edinburgh in May will have under its consideration the following subjects: Past and Frescut Position of the Episcopal Church in Scotland; Evangelizing Work of the Church; Church Finance; Principles of Diocesan, Parchial, and Congregational Organization; Christianity in Relation to Modern Unbelief, Training and Supply of Clergy; On Quickening and Strengtheng Sprittal Life in the Church; Relation of the Church is decided of the Church is received by the Congression of the Church of Section.

Genece to Scotland.

Gramany.—Two batches of Lothringian pricets, 37 in all, have been tried by the Court at Metz for reading from the pulpit the parteral of the Bishop of Nancy. This Episcopal deliverance commanded, as is well known, the faithful to pray to the Blessed Virgin, that she would intereed for the speedy reunion of the annexed provinces to France. Of the batch annexed provinces to France. Of the batch to twenty, eleven ecclesiastics were condemned to a fortinght's imprisonment, and three to a week's confinement, the remainder being acquitted. The sentences of the second batch are not yet determined.

Miscellaneous.

- From Ottawa we learn that Mrs. Burper entertained a number of Indies at a lunched at the Russell House on Wednesday.

The Hor. Mr. Mackenzie entertained a number of intertained a

number of friends at a dinner at the Rideau Club on Saturday evening.

- The investigating Committee of the treet Western Raileny started east yesterday. They are reported to be well satisfied.

The subject of a matrimonial notice in the newspapers writes to contradict it, and proves an alibi.

-Copper ore has been discovered in the county of Beauce, on the Levis and Kennebee railway,

-The Wacketa Valley in Ohio is inundated, and the losses estimated at a million dollars.

- An immense number of persons attended the funeral of Col. Chisholm, of Oakville, yosterday.

— The Royal mail steamers between King-ston and Prescott commence to run on Satur-day next.

— Six persons have been arrested, charged with the murder of D. Corkendale whose body was found in the river at Strathrey lutely.

Ten thousand persons attended the fun-eral of the men who were killed in the colliery accident at Dukinfield. — A large seizure of smuggled silks, &c., has been made on board the Canard steamship

—The mail-bag from Utica to New York was stolen out of the deput at the former place on Saturday night.

— A majority of a hundred thousand votes has pronounced in favour of a revision of the Swiss Constitution.

Swiss Constitution.

Ten pieces of ordnance will be given to the people of Concord, N. H.,, to be placed at the menument commemorating the first repulse of the British troops in 1776.

Dospatches from Ashton-under-Lyne England, report that fifty-three persons were killed by the colliery explosion at Dukinfield, and fifty bodies have been recovered.

—Ex-Postmaster Duquette, of Lachine, was found guity this morning. The verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to

On Monday evening a farmer driving home from St. Thomas was robbid of *800 and a silver watch, by two young men, whose request for a ride in his buggy he ineautiously granted.

-At a meeting of the Bytown Sons of Temperance last week a memorial was drawn up to be presented to the Speaker of the Senate, asking for the abelition of the Ser Me

— Much damage has been done on the Tha-mes in England, by a remarkable tide, four feet higher than usual, and exceeding any that has occurred for more than twenty

—It is atated that a physician, of Phila-delphia, whose son died on Sunday, spected a furnace in his cellar and reduced the body to ashes—thus commencing to earry oremation in-to practical effect.

The rescued passengers of the steamship Europe have presented a valuable chronometer and thain to Capt. Thomas, of the steamship Greece, to mark their appreciation of the timely succour he afforded, and his personal kindness.

- Objections are made by importers to the difference in the new duties between silk and unsernes in the new duties between silk and coston and fancy goods, which they say will cause endiess trouble and confusion. It is suggested that all be put under one rate as the only way to avoid difficulties which have been heretofore found impracticable.

A festival of bair-dressers was held re-—A fostival of hair-dressers was hold re-cently in London, to afford sixteen members of the profession on opportunity to exhibit their shill. Sixteen Indian enhantited to the operation of paving orecard upon their liosals won-derful appearameters, and, at the conclu-sion, there was a prometade round the

sion, there was a promessade round the room.

— On the opening of navigation the Government scenare Napoleon will be put upon the lower traverse by this high station until rapided by another vessel. The Red Island lightship, with fog whistle wrecked last fall, is to be replaced by a substitute sont up from Halifax for the purpose. The Manicorgan lightship with fog whistle, which was wintered at Goose Island, will come up as soon as possible to Indian Cove for coals and outfit and then proceed to her station.

— John Howey, employed on the Grand Trunk liadway between St. John and Molitreal as a conductor, was arrested on 16th April by the High Constable on two charges of embezzlust the money obtained for fares. Pleading guilty, he was sentenced on one charge to three months, and on the second to one month's impresoment at hard labour. Howey is married, and it so happened thathis wife was confined that morning. An accusation of a similar character has been lodged against another employee.

another employee.

Quenne.—The thaw is going on rapidly, and the streets are in a deplorable condition. The ice bridge is still firm.

QUEENSTOWN.—The Cunard ship Atlas, from Boston, experienced a hurricane. She was hore to for sixteen hours. One officer and a sca-man were washed overboard.

CLIPTON, April 20.—On Saturday last a man about thirty years of ago, apparently a stone-mason, was found dead below the precipics of the bank of Niagara River, on the Canada side, fifty yards above the old Suspensian bridge. The authorities have retained a portion of his clothing in order to identify him.

Search of the Canada April 20.—Texing and

ing in order to identify him.

STONESOYON, Conn., April 20.—Irving and Courthaud Langworthy, sons of Henry D. Langworthy, of this place, were attending church. Irving was killed and Courthaud's wounds are supposed to be mortal, Strong suspicion attaches to a man in the employ of Langworthy, and who is now under arrost. The tragody causes intense excitement here.

The Appearance of Bret.—Riel still control of the country of

causes intense excitement here.

The Appearance of Right.—Rich still occupies a large share of public attention. A mistaken impression provails as to his personal appearance, which helps his concealment. It is generally thought not so of dark complexion, with black hair and beard; on the contrary, he is of light complexion, fair hair, blue eyes, and according to the Clerk of the Commons. now works a full, sandy-colored beard.

Sevent — See the contract the contract of the commons.

now woars a full, sandy-colored beard.

SEVERE.—See the article on "Babies and Nurses in Now York," and read this in connection with its concluding paragraph.—At the Worship-atrect, London, Police-court, Herber Hrooks, about twenty years of age, the son of a gentleman residing at 75, St. Mark's-square, South Hackney, had been summoned by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty te Aniunda for cruelty to a cat. Being annoyed because the cat "attacked his pigeons," he had because the cat "attacked his pigeons," he had beaten it awagely with an iron rod, intending, he said, to kill it. The magistrate (Mr. Bush by) souteneed him to fourteen days' imprisonment, without the option of a fine. (This was crowded out last-week. By later mails information comes that the Home Secretary of State pardoned and liberated Herbert Brooks.)

The North Canolara Velezano.—Bald Mount-

State pardened and liberated Herbert Brooks.]

THE NORTH CAROLINA VELCENC.—Bald Mountain, in North Carolina, gives signs of volcanic cruption. Rumbling noises, like thunder, have been heard; the great heat from within the mountain has melted the snow, and great boulders have cracked and split in a most irregular manner. The neighbours are terrified, and are moving away. Many of them think the day of judgment has come. Especially among the colored people, there is great excitement. One of the oldest citizens says that these volcanic indications are not more severe than in 1812. No reliable information of eruption at that time is on record. Bald Mountain is in McDowell county, and is nearly as high as the celebrated Mount Mitchell.

Graveniumst Muskoka:—Considerable

GRAVENHURET MUSKOKA :—Considerable activity prevails in getting the little fleet of steamers ready for the opening of navigation. The Nipissing is being put in first class condition, communded this year by Capt. James Kirkland, for many years employed on the old Royal mail loats, between Hamilton and Montreal.

Montreal.

Mr. George Keats, is Chief Engineer of the Nipissing, and of the whole line.

Mr. George Balley takes position as mate. George knows how to guide steamers in these waters as skillfully as anyene who has yet piloted our take and rivers.—Advocate.

pifoted our tax a and rivers.—Advocate.

Gederich. April 20—On Saturday night last, while a man named James Ross was going through his yard he fell into a cistern which was uncovered. His long absence arousing through first and the passence arousing tho fears of his family, they made search for him and found him in the cistern, drowned. It is supposed that the fall had stunned him and prevented him calling for assistance. He will be buried to-morrow (Tuesday).

Salt was struck to-day at the International Salt Cos works at the depth of 1,054 feet; they

Salt Co's works at the depth of 1,054 feet; they are now drilling through rock salt. This company propose doing an extensive business, and expect to commence the manufacture of salt as au early date.

The lake in this vicinity is clear of ice at pre-

sent, the easterly wind of last night having driven it out. The weather is wet and disagrecable.

driven it out. The weather is not and disagreeable.

Libellino A Cleroyman.—In an action tried at the Manchester Assince—Betton v. Purkes—the Rev. Thomas Betton, quaste of St. Simon's, Salford, has recovered 281, damages, with cests, from the proprietor of the Illustrated Police News, published in London, for a libel perpetrated by an illustration in the defendent's paper of the 237-6 August, 1873, styled. Disgraceful Scene in a Salford Church," and professing to depict what took place at a marriage ceremony, where the plaintiff had occasion to remonstrate with two of the perion is present for levity of conduct. The detendant's counsel pleaded that he had no intention of reflecting upon the character of the plaintiff. He had acted bons fee, believing the story (which was taken from a Manchester paper) to be true, and he how expressed his regret, and agreed to the verdict already stated.

CCLESIASTICAL ANTEILISENCE

EGCLESIASTIGAL ENTERLIMENCY.

BYTHEM AND FOREIGN.

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that, is to there of this Bart of Mahamshury; ran how in 1813, and grantened flat Urain vicaling, Oxford, in 1838.

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second batch are not yet determined.

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M. ALBAN'S CHUMCH.

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and distinguished their illustration. * * *

Convey to Mrs. Forest assurances of our respect and regard for those virtues and undertrained qualities which, especially in the hour of adherition endeared her, and made her welcome at many a sick bed in Morrickville."

Both addresses were accompanied with a

Both addresses were accompanied with a

Both addresses ware accompanied with a fandcome money testimonal.

Miss Forest and Miss Baker were also the recipients of very flattering addresses and purses of money from the choir and ladder of the congregation of Trinity Church, Massistralita.

Morrickvillo.

The Rev. Mr. Finlay adds a postscript re-lating to what he had witnessed in Ottawa,

The Rev. Mr. Finlay adds a postscript relating to what he had witnessed in Ottawa, when attending the Quarterly Meeting of the Ottawa Valley Church Union.

"As an evidence of the harm (1) done the Church in Ottawa by the advent of Dr. Gallagher, there was a larger number of communicants at all three of the churches in that city, on Sunday last than on any preceding Easter. And I was told by many friends lay and clerical that never before in the history of Ottawa has no much zeal for church-work been manifested as during the past few weeks. The opening service of the O. V. O. U. was held in St. Alban's Church of Tuesday evening Rev. Dr Jones, Roctor, read prayers. Rev. J. K. McMorino, M.A., of Almonto, the lessons The preacuer was Caron Johnston of Hull, Dicesse of Montreal. On Wednesday morning there was a celebration of Holy Communion at 7.30. Rev. T. B. Jones, L.L.D., ealebrant, Rev. J. W. Burke, M.A., of Prescott, acting as Deacon. The health of Blahop Lewis has so far improved as to permit of his resuming his duties."

W. J. W. F.

TRINITY COLLEGE ECHOOL-PORT HOPE.

The new school chapel was opened for divine service on Palm Sunday, March 19th. The account of the structure and the fundshings sont to the Church Herald ta furnishing soft to the obliging that extracts would be unfair to the obliging writer. It is laid carefully aside for an early day when some lengthy correspondence from elsewhere may be postponed in its favour.

NOVA SCOTIA.
[For the Chunch Herald NEW CHURCH AT AGADIA MINES.

New CHURCH AT ACADIA MINES.

The very protty church at Acadia Mines, Londorsterry, N.S., is situate in a most picturesque spot. Being built upon a slightly rising ground, and nostled amongst the surrounding trees, it prosents a very pleasing appearance. It is comparatively new, and seats about 250. In October last, the Londonderry portion of the exterior parish of Truro, was placed under my charge. The church at that time, although very nicely finished both inside and out, and well seated, was devoid of any furniture, excepting a reading dosk and pulpit and small communion table. There is also a good harmonium. I at once consulted my churchwarden, Mr. Geo. Romans, manager of the Iron Works herd, as to possibility of obtaining the necessary furniture. He communicated with his friends in Halifax, and through the prompt and ent getif service of his sider, Miss Sarah Romans, the subjoined list of subscribers were readily obtained.

wite of the siver, aniss, sargh fromans, the subjoined list of subscribers were readily obtained.

Him. A. C. Archibald, \$4.00; Mrs. Bliss, \$5.00; Mrs. H. Binney, \$5.00; Mrs. Clerke, \$1.00; J. W. Fraser, \$1.00; C. Vose, \$1.00; Henry Romans, \$20.00; Frank Romans, \$20.00; Mrs. E. W. Wallete, \$3.00. Total, \$31.00.

I desire to state that from these means were obtained a very beautiful altar cloth and pulpit bauper—and i neat though plain communion service. In addition to which, have been presented to us, through the Vicar, the Rev. J. A. Kaulbach of Trure, by Mr. Thes. Webster of Pugwash, a handsome credence bracket. All of which were used on Easter Day. So that our little church thus furnished, and with an illuminated text running the length of the chancel wall, filling up the space between the Holy Table and the east window, "My Flesh if Nicat indeed, My Blood is Drink indeed," appeared much more in harmony with a sure scalings at this Hely called. Flesh if. Ment indeed, My Blood is Drink indeed,"appeared much more in harmony with our joyous feelings at this Holy and featily season of Eastertide. Our services also, through the good help of the choir. Here an accident destroyed the M.S. from which the compositor was setting. If the lost portion be deemed important, perhaps our correspondent will rewrite, and send it. His P.S. came to hand.—Ec. C. II.]

His P.S. came to hand.—Ec. C. II.]

"Postscatter.—In a letter received aimes
the forgoing, we are requested to add that
the cloth was forwarded from Halifax to
Londonderry Station, by F. W. Fishwish's
Express free of any charge, and from the
Station to the Acadia Mines, by the mailman, Mr. Gough, also free of charge. For
which services our acknowledgments are
due.

FREDERICTON. DEDICATION OF THE CRAFEL OF PAINTILLE CHURCH MISSION.

As anticipated and hoped for, the new building to boused as a Sunday School house and temperary church for this mission, was opened for service on Easter Day, at 3 p.m. The building was crowded to its utmost limits, and many were unable to obtain admis

ats, and many were unable to obtain admission.

The Lav. T. E. Dowling, under whose charge the mission has been established, by license from the Bishop, opened the service by residing the Bishop, opened the service of the special prayers for the dedication and acceptance of the building for the worship and service of Almighty God, in accordance with the rites, coremonies and discipline of the Church of England. Then followed the order for evening prayer, the Rov. Stanley Boyd assisting, after which Mr. Dowling preached from Psalm 118, verses 23, 24, 25. A collection was then taken up, amounting to 315.73.

The energy and heal devoted to the work

The energy and heal devoted to the work The energy and scal devoted to the work of this mission have been, by God's blessing, allowed to bear abundant fruit. A few months ago there was apparently nothing to indicate the harvest that lay ungathered; now there is a Sunday School, with a staff of efficient teachers, and one hundred children, provided with all necessary books and other requirements. A singing class is held one evening in each week, and a Bible class is about being established. As to the emgregation who will worship in the new shurch, it is till soon to say much; but, as indication of their corrections, it may be

were provided by the chorts of the lathes' sowing circle.

The contributions of many kind friends, added to the offers of the pect of themselves, have enabled the north on the bulleting of a carried on to completion, but have not been middent to meet all liabilities incurred. These amount to some \$1,350, of which about \$500 haveyet to be paid. About hat thus regard amount in sub-orlibed, but not, as yet, collected, and for the remain's, it is confidently hoped that there will at the wanting those who will come forwar and lend a helping hand to a people who have proved so willing to help themselve.

Standard Telegraph

ALGOMA

John Daily Telegraph.

ALGOMA

Extract from a letter written by the Bishop of Algoma to the Rev. E. F. Wilson:

"I must thank you for the course you have adopted for carrying on our hirdion. Work. It is exactly what I would another see adopted, and I should hope that the several Bishops have ere this sent you their approval, and that your scheme will be adopted and acted on by the clorgy and laity generally. I am quite satisfied that if the work is to be done it must mainly be done by the members of the Church in Canada. As I told you in my last (I think) Canada is looked upon as a country teaming with wealth and plonty, and consequently well able to carry on her own church work as well as her secular matters. This is clearly the feeling which provails with the Societies as the several Secretaries have plainly told me.

Not.—The Rev. E. F. Wilson's plan is to put out collecting books in the various proches on the control that the second search to the food in the carroom search work and the carroom to the control of the collecting books in the various proches of the collecting books in the various proches.

Note.—The Rev. E. F. Wilson's plan is to put out collecting books in the various parishes, each parish that takes a he k undertaking to raise \$20 per annum (pud in quarterly) toward she support of Missions in Algonia. He proposes to distribute 50 of these books in the Toronto Diocese, 60 in Huron, 45 in Ontario, 40 in Montreal, and 25 in Quebec. Total 250. The Huron Diocese has already adopted the scheme, and a secretary-treasurer has been appointed to correspond with collectors, and forward their collections to the Bishop of Algonia.

goma.

At a meeting held in Woodstock on the 14 inst., Rov. afr. Craig in the chair. It was moved by Mr. Win. Grey, seconded by Mr. Campbell, That, having listened to the address of the Rev. E. F. Wilson, the Cambissary of the Bishop of Algoma, this congregation promise the aum of not less than \$40 per annum to the support of missions in the Diocess of Algoma, and that the amount be raised through the offertory. Carried.

Bishop Cronyn Mail on Mondow the 13th

amount be raised through the effectory. Carried.

Bishop Cronyn Hail on Monelay the 13th inst, the Very Roy, the Dea. In chair, proposals for the Roy. E. F. Wilson, Commusary of the Bishop of Algoma, were received for the formation of Missionary Association in the Diocese for the support of Mission Work in Algoma. The sum of \$100 per annium was gluranteed from the Church members in London toward the Algoma Mission. And foresolution was moved by the Roy. Ganon Innes, seconded by the Roy. Mr. Tilley.—That Mr. John Beard of Woodstock be requested to act as secretary-treasurer for this Diocese. The number of collectiong books to be circulated in the Diocese was understood to be 60, each book representing the sum of \$20.

Copy of a letter addressed by the Bishop of Algoma's Commissary to the several clergy of the Algoma Diocese.

Roy, and Dear Sir.—When I wrote to you hast towards the end of February, conveying to you the information that the Mission Board in Toronto had cut off all further grants to Algoma Missions after the let of April.—I added that I would use my endeavours to organize some new plan for the support of our missions, and I felt assured that Toronto would be the first Diocese to make a move in the matter.

I regret very much to have to inform you

ceso to make a move in the matter.

ceso to make a move in the matter.

I regret vety much to have to inferre you that nothing has as yet been done by the Totonto Dioceso towards meeting your salaries at the close of the present Quarter. The other Diocese appear willing to send as aid for our general work in proportion to their ability, but there seems to be a general disinclination among the bishops are cargy to have the missions which Teronio has abandoned at so short a notice thrust upon them to support. All circumstances therefore considered, and taking into account that the Bishop of Algoma has received in clip from the Old Country which will enable him to meet your just demands at the close of the present quarter,—I feel will onable in the most your just centains at the close of the present quarter,—I feel that my only course is to advise you to regard yourself as still working under the Bishop of Townto, and to apply to his Lordship either to guarantee you your support where you now are, or else to provide you with work elsewhere in his own diocese.

I remain, Rov. and dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Edward F. Wilson. Collespecoal, April 18th, 1874.

How to Make the DAY LONGER .- The London Builder recommends a plan for lighting a dark room in which the darkness is caused by its being situated on a narrow street or lane. The Builder says, if the glass of a window in such a room is placed several inches within the outer face of the wall, as is the general custom in building houses, it will admit very little light, that which it gets being only the reflection from the wells of the opposite houses. If, however, for the window be substituted another in which all the panes of glass are roughly ground on the outside, and are flush with the outer wall, the light from the whole of the visible sky and from the remotest parts of the opposite wall is introduced into the apartment, reflected from the innumerable faces or facets which the rough grinding of glass has The whole window will approduced. Inc whole wigdow will ap-pear as if the sky was beyond it; and from every point of this luminous sur-face light will radiate into all parts of

Invegile Column.

Try Him Ones More. His case looks bad, I own, sir, very bad; In I castry out raws, not crash the hal, He is this guilt son to the heart's deep core Try Limones more?

Deal with him, sie, this tender creins one, As ye would have go their serve gour sor Youth is impation; 'tis his first offetice Soul blu not hence !

If you forgice him now, and hade his share. Twill fire his heart, perhaps to earn a none. And show his gratified as noter before. L'y hist once more

Hossems a likely lad, ht over to bright, the manis limits are pie and to the sight; Let have to ea, or, still in your employ.

L'arden the loy!

Giv him good council in a centic way: Tell him the story of your boyhood's day, Recount your victories and temptations or's Try him once more !

A prison cell would not or botter things, For soft respect and hopomight then take You say yourself it is his first offence: Send him not hence!

As years pass by and he becomes a man, Guided, it may be, by your own wise plan, these words may great you at life's common goal :

You have sared a soul.'

(For the CRURCH HERALD. PASSOVER CAKE.

BY DERYY FACIL.

Easter Sunday will have passed before you can have this letter to read; but I am not willing that such a happy but I am not willing that but, a general should go by without having a general should go by without it. It talk with my little friends about it. is indeed a joyful time after the fort days of mourning for our sins while Lent insts, when the glorious Easter Sunday, the Day of Days, bursts upon us, telling the world how the Saviour, who had been cracified and buried, had burst the gates of hell; and rison the conqueror of sin and death,—our Paschal Lamb, without blomish and without spot.

How differently the poor Jows must feel about this time, to what we do! They have just kept their Great Feast, the Passover; but they do not believe that the Lamb has been offered up for sin, and that the Saviour who rose from sid, and that the Saviour who rose from the grave as on the morn of Eastertide is the real Messiah. They, poor things, are still praying that He may be sent into the world; isn't it sad to think of

I am going to tell you something about the way in which the Jows keep why it in called the Passover; though I remember once asking some children in a Sunday-school in Canada about it, and aithough some of them were rather big girls, they could not tell me the reason. If you don't know any better than they did, I would advise you to find out as soon as ever you can. Your Sunday-school teacher will tell you where you may read all about it in the Biblo.

The Jews are not living now in their own land; they have no beautiful templo to w rship in as they had in the time of Solomon; and they are scattered all over the world. Their Feast they begin to keep in their month Nisan, that is about the middle of this month, March. They do not kill a lamb new as they used, but Passover cakes are made; those are a sort of bisenit, made of fine flour mixed with water, and sometimes a little sugar. No yeast, that is, barm, must be put into these cakes, and they are them, they are as thin as pancakes, but not line for install them, they are as thin as pancakes, but not line for nice; because with pancakes we cat lots of sugar and lemon, but Passover cakes are dry, and have hardly

any tasto.
You can't think how particular the Jows are about making these cakes, they keep a certain set of pans and dishes for them from one year to the other. Per-haps it is only the very particular Jews who do this; some of them have a regular house cleaning before the Passover, when their houses are washed all over with hot water, and everything in thom

made pure and clean.

Before the sun sets on the 14th of
March, the Jows meet in their places of worship, called synagogues: and pray to God and praise him. In days gone by whon they had a beautiful temple to go to, they used t kill the lamb in one was sprinkled about, and the fat of it was burnt on an altar. But now they have no temple to meet in, and they have given up the custom of killing a lamb; but when the evening of the Great Day comes, 15th March, families gather to-gether with their friends, and sit round a table to cat the Passover. Many years ago they used to stand when they are it, but after God gave them the Land of Caman for their own, they always sat, to show that they had found rest

The table round which they sit is covered with a clean white cloth. Three plates are put upon it; on one of them is put what is called the shank of a lamb or sid, and a roasted egg. On another of the plates is put three cakes wrapped up in a napkiu, and on the third colory, lettuce, hore - radish, and a bottle of vinegar. Besides these, there is dish with a sort of paste on it, made up into the shape of bricks. This pasts is made of apples, figs, almonds and honey, and it is made to look like bricks, to remind the Jews of the hard work they

Linknon was ornel to them.

friends are scated round the table the master of the feast mixes wine with, Lord for having made the vine, so that , wooks take good with from it. Thanks be to Thee for Thy great goodness to us, and for this mappy Day. When every one has drunk of it, ha

dips some of the herbs in vinegar, and gives every one some. He then break one of the thire enless haves one of the halves in the dish, and helps the other till after supper. Afterwards he teaches the other cakes, and the batier harb. and all the people say, "This is the bread of sorrow that our Fathers did eat when they were slaves in Egypt, let everybody who is hungry come and cat of it. We are here to-day, next year we hope to be in the Land of Israel.

The youngest child who is in the room then asks, "Why do you do all this, and why is

this night different to every other?"

Then the grow up people go over the sad tale of the Fathers having been slaves in Egypt for so many years; and tell how the Lord stretched out His strong arm to save them from their cruel taskmasters; and that God hunself had told his people to keep the Passover Feast

After this they take another cup wine, and ropent the 118th and 11th Psalms, which you can read for your-selves. Then they eat some more of the cakes, the herbs, and the sweet mixture, and praise God again. Some one comes and pours water over the hands of each porson: and a real supports brought in. When that is over, they wash again, and a cup of wine is put before the master of the house, who says a prayer over it Although you may not be able to understand it quite, I daresay clever papa or mamma will explain all the hard words. I will tell it to you in the very words the Jews use.

O most Merciful! make us to inherit the day when all shall be Fabbath; and we shall rest in life for over!

"O most Merciful! make us worthy to soo the days of the Messiah, and life in the world to come.

"May He who exalted the salvation of His King, and showeth mercy to His anointed, to David, and to his seed for evermore, cause His peace to be on all Israel. Amen."

He then passes the cup of wine to all the people who are sitting round the table, and brings out the piece of cake that was hidden, and gives a piece to each. Another cup of wine is put bo-fore him; this is called "Elijah's cup," and the Jews think it very holy, indeed.

The door is opened by one of them, and all sit and look towards it without speaking a word—waiting. Oh, how anxiously, to see if the Mossiah will come through that open door.

After waiting a while, they sing,

"O Lord come speedily;
Build Thy temple speedily;
Thou art mighty to build Thy temple speedily;
In baste—in haste—oven in our day.
In baste—in haste,
Build Thy temple speedily."

Then the visitors go away; and the master of the house says to each one as he leaves, "This year we are here, may we be next year at Jerusalem.'

Does it not make you sad to think that the Jews go on from year to year keeping this feast, without believing that the Saviour has really come, and having no share in our Easter joy, that the Pas-chal Lamb, who was slain and offered up for us, is rison indeed, and is now waiting in our home above to receive Jews as well as Gentiles into his feld.

A TRUE STORY OF A REAL HERO.

Three weeks ago an accident did not occur near Scranton, Penn., the newspapers missed a sensational horror: dozen men instead of being hurlad into eternity without time to breathe a prayer, walked quietly home to their dinners, quite unconscious that death had had them by the throats. The facts are briefly these:
In the largest anthracite coal mine in

the State, the care of the engine by which the cars for passengers are lowered and hoisted is placed in the hands of a Scotch Irishman, an ordinary fellow enough. The cable, necessarily of great weight and thickness, passes through the roof of a slightly-built shed under which he stands. One morning, as the man stood smoking his pipe, his hand upon the lever, his mind very probably busy with his dinner, and assuredly not wrought up to any heroic rapture of resolve, the ascending car (leaded with coal) at one end of the cable, broke, and fell crushing into the dark shuft, to be shattered into a thousand fragments. He knew that in the next minute the cable, released from the strain, would fly back and fall with crushing weight ny back and tall win crushing weight on the rickety, beams and boards of the roof. Death was absolutely certain if he did not escape from the shed. But if he took his hand from the lever, the descending sar, fall of men must fall one or two hundred feet. He had but one instant to face his death and theirs, and to shoose between them. There and to shoose between them. There was a boy in the back of the shed; the man metioned to him with his head to go out. Then he tightened his hold on the lever. The loosened cable struck 1 p. m. Suppers were injurious.

had to do in Egypt, whom maighty King and caught somewhere below again & intrion was cruel to thom. the code of the shaft. Surely God mount When the low and his family and wish aid so strike! It was the delay of but a breath of time ; but it was oned The car grated with a jar against the water, and bic ses it, and says rome round for bolon, its accupantisatopped thing that means, "No thank Theo O posuroly out, while the man who had saved them above threw himself from under the show, mut no is a rel bound pulley and all crashed down on the spot where he had been standing.

Vie do not know the roan's name, and should scarcely need to publish it if we did. Famo or reward jar somehow against the deed itself. There is a wholeans tonic for all of us in the cortainty, which is forced upon as now and then, of the unknown americanired reources of courage and taroism and unilinening integrity to duty which we possess among what we choose to call the mass of the people. It is, after all, only whom a man reaches the certainties of the middle age that he is not surprised every new day by the knowledge of how admirable a crow has been put into the world for its long voyage; how many of the women are gracious and finely natured; how many men respond promptly to the call of honesty or duty or even self sacrifice, because it is the simple and natural thing for them to do

We will congratulate ourselver, then, not that his class can boast one such brave fellow as this Scotch-Irish en gineer, but that, like King Harry over Percy's grave, we believe that it "hasa thousand such as ho."-N. Y. Tribune

SELECTIONS.

-The editor of a Kentucky paper was thrown into a pond by a prize-fighter, and is said to have swallowed ome water for the first time since his boyhood.

- A new style of hors' trousers has been invented in Boston, with a copper scat, sheet-iron knees, riveted down the seams, and water-proof pockets to hold broken eggs.

A Good Idea .- A very efficient and serviceable arrangement for removing organic and other impurities from drinking water is that devised by Prof. G. Bischof of Glasgow, which consists essentially in filtering the water through spongy iron and pounded limestone. The iron is placed in the upper chamber of an earthonware filter, and powdered limestone is arranged in a soparate layer below. The iron is procured in a powdery, spongy state by the reduction of an ore without fusion, after the extraction of sulphur and copper by heat. It removes all albuminoid and nitrogonised compounds, and also all bad conod compounds, and also all bad contaminations from the water; and a trace of iron taken up by the water is separated by its subsequent passage through the limestone. It is stated that one charge of the material, costing one shilling, is sufficient for the filtering of ten gallons per day a period of two hundred days.

Russian Police.—The police in Russia form a real part of the executive admin-istration of the country: they have almost the exclusive control of the passport and licensing systems, and are mixed up in some mysterious way with almost all the pursuits of public and private life. At every turn in Russis one is brought up, or otherwise annoyed, by police regulations. In entering or leaving the country, in sending or losing "ters or parcels, in buying and selling, walking, riding, driving, or stopping at home, and on every possible pretext and occasion one is liable to police interference of some sorter other. In changing from one town to another, one must visit the police : in changing lodging in the town; one must have permission from the police to hire one's permission from the police to here one's self as a servant in any capacity, or as a tutor, or to give lessons. The Russians are nearly as badly off in this respect as foreigners. The English "Foreign Office" passport is of very little use, except in entering the country; but it is as well always to carry it about with one.—" Behind the Secres in Russian Country.

HEALTH HISTS.—This appplies to Conadians as well as to folk on the other side:—Dr. Die Lewis occupied most of the time of a recent session of the Bos-ton Pre. chers' Meeting with an address on various topics connected with health.
He spoke of the injurious effects of the
use of tobacco on the tunnan constitutich. He said, "Narcotics lower the tone of the nervous system. Americans, with a large endowment of the humorous faculty, are not a social, happy people. I ceho the voice of many w men when I say that the smoke which is constantly rising from the pipe and eight contributes not a little to the cloud which shades the national temper." He recommended the use of baths, but spoke decidedly against "zine coffina" now in vogue, and recommended the hand-bath, " in which the skin should be merely moistened, to be followed with a rough towel, and that such moistening would take scarcely more than four spoonfuls of water." His remarks were listened to with great interest, and many questions were asked him for fuller information. He recommended to professional men but two meals a day breakfast, at 6 a. m. and dinner at

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

"THE CHURCH HERALD"

is the only journal of the kind in British America Its circulation extends between the Atlantic and Pacific occause a distance of 5,30 miles! Parties wishing to advertue can readily see the advantage of adopting this medium

AGENTS WANTED

to canyons in colors, towns, Valages, and rural dis-tricts. PAYMENTS MADE IN CASH, LAND-we hold the Thousand Acres situated between the Canada Southern Bailway and Lake Eric, to be divided into lots, adapted for the purpose-AND OTHER VALUABLE PRIZES.

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The Church Printing and Publishing Co. Box 2483, Toronto.

Culendar for April 26th. 3rd. Sunday after Easter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Acknowledgments of remittances received during the last few days, will be made in due time.

"Rov. T. L. Hanson: "-A letter came to this office lately which had been written for a Toronto daily journal, but not sent to it. The letter was occasioned, the writer said, by the "late pastoral of the Bishop of Toronto," and in critical roply to a controversialist signing himself "Viator." This letter is by the Rev. T. L. Hanson, M.A., T.C.D., Incumbent of Tubbeccurry, County of Sligo, Ireland. It is no doubt well intended, and ecclesiustically exact. But we want peace and unity; more of Christian life and less of controversy. The letter is declined with thanks.

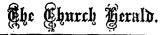
"Trinity Church, Simcoe: "-The printed report is received but the Diocesan news was previously in the printer's hand. The document may appear next week. Brevity is one of the essentials of reporting for speedy and wide publication.

"Canons of the church" received from B. A.

"Saved by His Life" received.

Nova Scotia and Huron copy both came in too late for insertion in this

-Subscribers are requested to communicate in every instance with our office by postal card or letter. Papers "returned" or postal slips sent, afford no reliable information.



TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1874. SERMON IN ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, OTTAWA.

EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION.

A letter from a friendly Rev. correspondent, received during the week preceding that of making up the matter for the present issue of the Church Herald. directed attention to the sermon of the Rev. Canon Johnston of Hull, preached in St. Alban's, Ottawa, of which the Rev. Dr. Jones is incumbent. In other correspondence printed to day that sermon is referred to. We had no report of it until too late to place it among other Diocesan contributions. Therefore, by pressure upon space, and by its intrinsic interest as well as extrinsic importance the sermon is placed before the Church of the Dominion thus prominently.

Hull, in which the Rov. Canon ministers, was founded by Philemon Wright, pioneer of the Ottawa lumber trade. The father of Philomen Wright emigrated from Hull, Eugland, about 1762, when George the Third was young. He settled in Massachusetts. Philemon, born there, visited Canada in 1800, exploring up the Ottawa valley from Montreal. He returned home, and next year came again to Canada with axomen and teams of oxen. The writer hereof obtained from a member of the Wright family a minute, and historically valuable series of memoranda, most of them unpublished hitherto in Canada, but recently contributed to English journals. and widely read in the old land, of which family notes suffice it to say in this place that, Philemon Wright and

his indomitable spouse, who was descended from the County of Kent, England, when they had built a homestead, and called it Hull, ercoted also the English Church. The question of a canal from Ottawa river to Kingston had been opposed in the Imperial Parhament, but was at last undertaken by the Board of Ordnance, determined on through the force of the Duke of Wellington's decisive opinion, that it was necessary as a strategic military work to connect Lower Canadian transit with Lake Ontario. Major By of the Royal Engineers had command of the construction, completed at a cost of £750,000 sterling, for which no vote had been taken in the House of Commons. This matter, complained of by Mr. Huskisson in Lord Goderich's administration, 1828, led to Huskisson's exclusion from the Wellington Ministry in 1829; and indirectly to a catastrophe at the opening of the first British railway, Manches chester and Liverpool, in 1830. Eager to be reconciled to Wellington, Mr. Huskisson ascended a side step to speak at the open railway carriage window, where the Premier sat when halted at Broad Green. The train moved on; the unnoticed projection in a narrow excavation was reached, when the great financial statesman, Huskisson, overjoyed that Wellington had held forth his hand with a kindly salutation—the two hands however not meeting, stepped back and was crushed to death.

Major By's name was given to the embryo village and town which arose besute the locks of the canal at its junction with the Ottawa. Bytown grew and overshadowed Hull. In the progressive development of the Provinces it became the city of Ottawa, and political metropolis of the Dominion. Its position is unrivalled in bold grandeur and beauty. At what time the fracture and upheaval of the cliffs occurred conjecture fails to calculate. But the rocks are this day the lofty and bold foundational bulwark of the precocious mfant city, whose fortunes loom up in visions of the probable more grandly than a restrained enthusiasm dares write. An Imperial Governmental system, ancient in age, venerab in forms, yet young as spring and summer; conservative but democratically elastic has been imprinted on the face and engrained into the rocio-political substance of this magnificent Dominion. In similated with that enduring political system, Christianity the common law of the land, founded on the will of the people, the voice of God, the halls of legislation and or the executive powers, rest upon the solid lofty rock; and soon from the Hull side of the river, and from all the approaches south, east, west, they seem with uplifted towers in the sky, appealing to the heavens to give heed to the assembled representative men.

A delicious purity of atmosphere etherializes Ottawa. In conflict with what is sorded and sinful and clien to Christian purity, among the sons and daughters of humanity, learned servants of God are ministering continually. Ours is not the vocation to report the work of other than the clergy of the Anglican Episcopal Church. Nor is the faculty permissable to journalism as it would not be serviceable to Christian life and its charities, to see, or seek to see and comment upon lines of difference between sections of the Church. If the Church Synods cannot define or obliterate such lines of difference a journal of Church intelligence and general information should not be called upon to do so, nor consured for declining to attempt what Synods hesitate to touch. It is the vocation of the Church HERALD to give a literary voice to all Clergy and Laity within the several Dioceses so far as limited space permits.

THE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Clerical Associa-tion, held in St. Alban's Church, on Tuesday evening, April 14th, the ser-men was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Canon Johnston, Minister of St. James' Church, Hull. The text, taken from the 14th Chap, of 1st Corinthians, 15th verse, was as follows:—

"I will pray with the Spirit, and I will pray with the understanding also; I will sing with the Spirit, and I will sing with the understanding also.

The highest and noblest of all man's duties, and that which affords him the most exalted happiness in this world and shall be the source of his greatest happiness in Eternity, is the

of Almighty God.

This worship is the act of the human spirit in its intercourse with the Divine Spirit. "For Godie a Spirit, and those

Spirit and in truth."

The first well defined institution of public worship offered to God, we have in the divinely appointed Ritual of the Israelites. This was largely composed of multiplied coromonics and sacrifices. Everything was clearly defined by divine authority; even the vestments of the Priests, and especially of the High Priest.

Their ceremomes and sacrifices, and Tabornacle and Temple worship, as well as the Tabernacle and Temple themselves were typical of what was after-ward to take place under a higher dispensation.

In ductime Christeame. The sacrifices received their fulfilment in Him, and the Aarome Priesthood was abolished, and gave place to the eternal Priesthood of Him who was ordained 14 a Priest for over after the order of Mel-chisedec." He the divine great High Priest called to him his Apostles, and gave them their commission and au-thority to "Go and make Disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." To teach them to observe all things whatsoever He had commanded them. He, moreover, gave them the promise: "So I am with you always even to the end of the world." Thus the Christian Ministry was

founded, and these inspired men appointed others to the sacred work of the Ministry. They ordained Elders in every city, and set apart Deacons to do

the work assigned to them. As the work of the Gospel Ministry extended, others were added to the n uber of the sacred twelve. We find Paul and Barnabas called to the Apostleship. These in their turn appointed others to take the superintendence of the Churches in assigned districts, Timothy in Ephesia: Titus in Crete.

These were to ordain Elders, superintend the whole working of the Church, "To lay hands suddenly on no man."
"To commit the charge of the Ministry
to faithful men who should be able to teach others also.

In God's good time this venerable College of primitive apostolic men dica, and we find from the earliest records of the Church that the Gospel Ministry still continued its glorious work. Clemens in Rome, Ignatius in Antioch, Polycarp in Smyrna, presided over the charches in their respective districts, and Presbyters and Deacons did the blessed work assigned them. .

No doubt the ceremonial observances during the first and second centuries were in general low and simple, but neverthelessat a very early period of the existence of the Christian Church there was a ritual, which if not universally observed yet in all probability served as a guide or model in public worship.

This Ritual, at first simple and no aoubt highly devotional, gradually came more and more claborate, until at last it reached a point so multiplied and gorgeous in its ceremonials, that the equiful simplicity of the primitive ritual disappeared beneath the thick covering of Jewish and other rites.

This accumulation of gorgeous rites, with the corrupt doctrines attached to them, our noble Reformers were careful to lay aside, and as the result of their labours we have the beautiful, the devo tional, the Scriptural, the Catholic, and truly Protestant Prayer-Book—our venerated Book of Common Prayer. Its devotional character is very marked. As a man approaches the House of God. if he is in carnest and feels the importance the solemnity, and blossedness of worshiping the Holy, Holy, Liely God, one of the most natural thoughts that will occur to him will be to ask himself— Whither am I going? For what pur-pose do I enter this house of prayer? Then comes the solemn thought,—I am going to worship God,—To hold communion with my Creator and my Saviour. He bus said, "Where two or Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in the midst of them." O how unworthy am I to hold converse with the Deity! I am a sinner, I am ungrateful, I have offended God. Can it be possible that He will meet me there to bless me?

The service of public worship begins, and what is the first thing ho hears? "When the wicked man turneth away from his wickedness, and doeth that which is lawful and right he shall save his soul alive." "To the Lord our God belongs mercies and forgiveness." O then indeed "I will arise and go to my Father, and I will say unto Him,ther,-I have sinued against Heaven, and before Thee.

Then bowed down before his Holy Maker he repe 's the confession., "Almighty and most merciful Father we have erred and strayed from thy ways

He then hears the sweet words of comfort, "He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly believe his Holy Gospel?"

If with a heart filled with true reni-tence and a faith resting upon the merits of a crucified Saviour, he feels that he is maded before a merciful and sin-pardoning God, he is prepared to join his fellow-worshippers and sing, "O come let us sing unto the Lord, let us heartily rejeice in the strength of our salvation?"

Thus lad an additional and a single si is indeed before a merciful and sin-

who worship him must worship him in from earth to Hoaven he is now ready be expected, but meanwhile the coat to unite in that glorious authem of praise: "We praise thee, O God, we acknowledge thee to be the Lord." From his own and that of his immediate circle of fellow-worshippers, he then remembers is the God of the whole that his God earth, and that from the East and West, and North and South the true worshippers adore his God. "All the earth doth worship thee, the Father everlasting," and not only in all the earth the spirits of good men praise God, but the mountains, the hills and valleys, the rivers and mighty oceans, the verdure and richness and beauty of the earth, the songs of the birds, and the endless variety of beauties distributed with such a bountoous hand ov rywhere, praise Him.

Hothouseconds from earth to heavon. and mingles in this glorious lymn of prayso with the angele hosts: "To Theo all Angels cry aloud, the heavens and all the powers therein. To Theo Cheruban and Scraphan continually do ery Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God of Hosts." But time would fail me to enter more at large upon the truly devotional character of this noble service. Not only, however, is this form of public worship truly devotional, but it is fall of Scripturo teaching. The Psalms, the Epistles, the Gospels, the prescrib-ed lessons from the Bible, comprise a large portion of the Spiritual food, supplied both for the intellect and the

O if we only sought more the influence and teaching of the Divine Spirit to quicken and enlighten our souls in all those holy offices provided for us in our public worship, with what pleasure would we hall the blessed hour that called us to go up to the House of God, and with what exquisite enjoyment we should then enter into those devotions which are so well calculated to train us under the teaching of the Holy Spirit for the higher devotions of Heave-

THE TARIFF.

Nobody scems satisfied with the proposed changes in the tariff. When or where was an augmentation of taxes satisfactory? Until the new scale of duties is legislatively settled no remarks need be made from 'he neutral political platform we occupy.

Why is the variable list of fiscal duties called a tariff? And why are the duties fiscal? They are "fiscal" because in olden times the harbour dues at the port of Tariffa in Spain, were collected in kind, and deposited in a public basket or fisc. Taxes were placed in a fisc, however, long antecedent to the rise of the town of Tariffa and the word tariff.

That name of a Spanish town, and the English word came this way : Gibraltar, traditionary history tells, obtained's part of its name from Gibel, an Arab merchant of Morocco, who traded across the Straits with Spain. Northmen from Scandinavia, the fathers of navigation and of the ship nomenclature of to-day, who visited the American continent in the tenth century, wintering some years at Martha's Vineyard, and other years at Rhode is and; who named almost every part of a ship as they are still designated-hull, keel, deck, helm, mast, and the "dag-watch," from whence morning star became "dag star,- those ancient marmers penetrated early in the historic ages through the the British seas and Bay of Biscay to the Pillars of Hercules, and into the Mediterranean. They carried with them a gloomy fear of the ferocious demon Thor, and worshipped that Norse deity on Thorsdag. the modern Thursday,. Wherever an elevated and isolated hill or rock seemed sufficiently awful and solemn, they repaired thither to worship. The rock of Heroples ' amo the rock of Thor; pro-Arab, and the Norsemon met and traded with the Spaniards, all mutually contributing the name Gibel-Tor to the prominent headland which is now Gibraltar.

Gibel, and the Norsemen, however, p oferred a safer harbour some miles distant, where also was a rock of prominence. There they built a fort on Tor, the eminence. There Gibel made a residence for his harem, which gave to the place the feminine terminal Tor-iffa; Tariffa. There the English in later times treded and paid harbour dues into the fisc, or public basket. At home ports in England the Custom dues were termed by those foreigngoing merchant-adventurers, their "Tariffa"; a jocular slang name at first, which became anglicized as tariff.

The extension of the Duminion of Canada under confederation, and rapid development of the internal industries, demand wider and deeper canals, har-Thus led on, step by step, in thin bours, railways, and other costly works. lawyer the beautiful ladder of devotion that reaches An early return of public bonefits may Assires.

of construction, and interest on the cost of previous beneficial works of public necessity, consume the ordinary fiscal revenue, and something more. To meet the deficiency and the expense of new constructions demanded by traders, it is proposed in Parliament to enlarge the limits of the tariff of Dominion atios, whereat the traders who demanded now and larger canals, harbours, and roads, are flying hither and thither on deputations; each class urging in Ottawa that the increase of duties may be attached to something elso than the commodities which that class specially trades in. The " ignorant impatience of taxatica ' was a phrase applied to the people of England by Pitt, the "pilot who weathered the storm," when Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer. We do not. call the present activity of deputations to Ottawa en ignorant impatience of taxation, far from it. The keen-witted merchants of the Dominion know very well what they are doing and seeking to avoid. They are so widely and well educated in the philosophy, and incidence, and politics of taxation, that no possible financial scheme of any ministry can clude or delude, or instruct

DELAYED MAILS.

The ocean storms which have lately wrocked so many of the larger and the lesser ships, and shaken for a time the seagoing enthusiasm of passengers, have also disarranged the regularity of the British mails. Some of the most amiable and friendly of Church Herald correspondents, wrote to us consuring the publication of a Christmas juvenile tale in Lent. Let the stormy seas reply; the manuscript of the story did not reach this office from England regularly, being interrupted by causes out of human control. Our English letter, also, has failed to arrive until some of the topics touched by the vriter are old, But his pen is light and graceful and imparts freshness oven to known incidents.

THE OTHER SIDE OF A THING.

From various sources we have given in the Church Herald, reports of the Lenten Mission in London, England. A news correspondent in that great metropolis of the British Empire, and emporium of all things good, bad, or equivocal under the sun, writes equivocally and jeeringly of the Mission to the Cincinnati Commercial. He calls it a Ritualistic Revival :-Thus: "London has been agog for a

week with an attempt at revivalism, which combines the fauntar features of Ritualism with the fervour and noises of Primitive Methodism-those noises which made John Wesley exclaim: Do not scream! On pain of your souls do not scream! On pain of your souls do not scream! Our Ritualists are screaming. We have had surpliced praying bands marching the streets with brass bands. Out in the brickfields, near the place where I write, a clergyman is ranting to the brick-layers at their work in the open air. About the most notorious purhous of Drury Lane and Haymarket young ladies of the upper classes stroll 'I alone at midnight, offering tracts to tipsy youth, and enduring insults for the love of Jesus. Near the door of the famous Argyll Rooms, where the fine and fast nssemble every evening to dance, they have opened a midnight prayer meeting to alluro the gay parties as they leave their revels; and a number of those Hercules' and the rock of Thor; pro- pray. Sermons are preached there nounced by Spaniards Tor. Gibel, the which outrige the common of decencies which outrige the common that decencies of language. This 'mission' has been the means of causing the flames of re-Both the High Church and the Low Church rushed to make capital out of The Low Church wished to make it a kind of Methodistical revival, the High to make it the occasion for the in troduction of auricular confession into the church. In some churches they have set screens along the walls with notices printed c.i them of the times when confessions will be received. In the midst of excitement men and women rush into these places and unfold to the priests the scerets of their lives, thenceforth probably to be the slaves for life to the priests who know those secrets.

DRATH OF S. D. FARRMAN, ESQ.—Mr. S. B. Fréeman, Clerk of the Peace, and County Attorney for Wentworth, died on 14th April at his residence in Hamilton, aged 60. Deceased represented South Wentworth in the Parliament of Canada anumber of years, and once contested the representation of Hamiltor unsuccessfully with Sir Allan Macinab. Of late he county attorney, which offices he filled to the satisfaction of all. As an examining lawyer he had few equals, and generally conducted the Grown basiness for the Wentworth Assizes.

BOOK REVIEWS. FAMILY DEVOTIONS FOR EACH MORNING AND EVENING IN THE WEER. - Compiled by a Clergyman of the Dio-coso of Toronto. Published by Rowsell and Hutchinson. [Soo thoir advortisement.]

This small, handy and cheap companion for the humble in spirit, or poor purso, is essentially a procious and werful book. It may be to some an odnotion to God. Who can tell, or iniate the blossoms and fruit which to spring from an earnest use of As thirty-five pages, and the reading they may lead to? Go forth little book upon the busy outward world. Mayhap the bedside of the infirm, or fireside of the weary will be irradiated through God's grace and the faithful, imploring returning of those forms of sound ntterance of those forms of sound words contained in thy modest pages! Says the compiler in a Note: "These

devotions were originally compiled for the publisher's own domestic use, and wore found sorviceable in manuscript before publication. Of the many works of the kind to be found at the book-sellors', those which are desirable are often too large and expensive for very general use, while others are askally objectionable on account of the extremely vague character of the doctrines therein contained," We do not know at what this remark points; but may infer from its being made that nothing alien to the letter and spirit of the Church has been admitted.

OFFICIAL RAILROAD GUIDE. Great West orn of Canada, and Michigan Central Routes. Joseph Taylor, compiler. Published by W. T.Tunis, Detroit, Mich. Sold at Railroad offices, and book-stalls in Canada. Price ten cents; by mail one dollar, or year.

Mr. Taylor, compiler of the Official Railroad Guido, is Assistant-Superintendent of the Great Western, and is located in Hamilton. An exact, diligent, vigilant officer of the company, and to look upon at his official table, as philosophic, or keenly scrutinizing, or gravely solumn, as your mind is in a condition to imagine, he is also a humorist. Or he may seem a boy modestly shy, though sharply penetrating, knowing what you, a stranger, think of things in general before much is said by either. The only mistake your own penetration may be nearly making is to estimate that this mild, arithmetical young gentleman is only a com-piler of mileages, dollars, and foreign exchanges. Read the *Quide*, and all stemmines and times, and rates of the several American and Canadian Rail-roads, stemmboats, omnibuses and coach roads you require to be told of, are likely to appear on one page or other. And more:

How to take care of yourself and what to do with nothing to do is told. Some months the Guide is only humorous. Other times the humour approaches wit. Other times, the wit is a corruscation of innoxion summer lightning, for Joseph Taylor launches no thunderbolts. The number for March lies on the C. II. table, the April issue not having come to hand.

First, are maps of American, Eastern, Western and Canadian routes, with names of managing agents; then the usual distance tables. A description is given of the new air brake used

tion is given of the new air brake used on the Michigan Central, and Great Western of Canada lines.

Extract.—"A plank which had sprung up at a road-crossing was encountered by the rod; the brake was applied, and the train brought to rost in a few hundred feet while the locomotive was working with full steam." Experiments on the Chicago and Alton were as follows, the train being composed of six cars, including Pullman sleepers. I. Running 30 miles per hour, engineer applied brake, stopping train in 475 feet. 2. Running 30 miles an hont, applied automatic brake from car, while engine was working full steam; train brought to rest in 500 feet. 3. To demonstrate the efficiency of the brake in case of the train breaking in two: At 30 miles per hour the ceweling-pin of the engine was pulled out; the hose was broken ap.", applying the brake to all the cars and stopping the train in 350 feet." How many kinds of axes are there?"

any kinds of axes are there?" Little Boy: "Broad ax, narro Broad ax, narrow ax, iron ax. steel ax, ax of the Apostles, and ax my

father.' Schoolmaster: "Good, go to the top ef:

Schoolmaster: "Good, go to the top. of. the class."

Third Extract:—"On a Central Railroad train two old ladies sat in adjoining seats in one of the cars. One declared that if the conductor opened the window she would die; and the other protested against it being closed, for she would certainly smother to death. The conductor was in doubt, when a venerable gentleman exclaimed: Open the window and kill one of them; then close it and kill the other, we shall have peace."

Fourth Extract: "A girl says her lover is like a telescope, because she can draw

is like a telescope, because she can draw him out, see through him, and shut him

up. After some half-score of longer smiling items, and an interesting description of the Blue Line Express for conveyance of game, poultry, eggs, and butter in the Davis Refrigerator Cars

Fifth Extract: "Said a Scotchman to physician who was weighing two grains of caloniel for a child: 'Dinna be so mean wi'is; it is for a poor fatheriess bairn.'"

RECORDS OF A FRONTIER CHURCH.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARE'S AT NIAGARA AND ITS PARISH REGISTER BIBLIS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS OF THE OLD TIME.

From the Rugue, U S Courier

It would be a good service to Canada, and pleasing duty in the vocation of the Chuncu HERALD, to publish memorials of the founders of Churches, of townships and towns, and of the heroes who in days of trouble guarded the frontier, were local friends so kind as to furnish them. Such men live though in the tomb. The opening paragraphs of this sketch deriet truly the halo of historic veneration which illumines the olden graveyards of Eugland. But none of the heroic dead in England's olden ages served their Country and King, their fellowequals and their God more loyally and worthily than the V. E. Loyalists of the Canadian frontier, some of whom are misrepresented in this Buffalo sketch, and others, the central figures of Niagara town and of Upper Canada are not named, nor alluded to General Sim coe, commander of the "Queen's Rangers," Loyalist Virginians, in the American War of Rebellion beginning 1775, afterwards Lieutenaut-Governor of Upper Canada with his seat of Government in the Niagara town that called him father, be is not named. But from the War of the Revolution 1775-80, to the said of Filibustors, which the United States let loose upon us in 1866, and in 1869, which Buffalo 1 mrnats, the Courier with the rest giggled Canada has had heroes to meet the invaders in battle, whose reputation will survive the distemper of contemporary times. The name of Sincoe attaches to a county, to a town, and to a street or square in nearly every town of lvestern Canada. The penman writing these remarks protested in pamphlets and in newspapors- Canadian and British-overy week and almost every day, from the first shot on Sum-ter to the surrender of Lee, against the impolicy and wickedness of the sympathy which some journalists in England, and a few in Canada, manifested for the slave owning rebellion against the legitimate National Government of the United States. With this disclaimer of sympathy for the American rebels of ninety-nine years ago referred to in the Buffalo paper, who throw tea in Boston Harbor and rose in arms against a legitimate paternal Government, rather than pay any part of the military and naval expenses in-curred by Imperial Great Britain, in defending their Fisheries at Capo Breton against hostile Franco, and in aiding Massachusetts with British forces in the frequent aggressive raids upon French Canadians and French fur-trading agencies and Indians,-with this disclaimer we gladly give the interesting extracts from St. Mark's Church Register a place in the Church Hen-

AGLINER OF UNGLAND.

There are few church edifices on this continent within are enteristed to awaken monitorins at all abundance of England.

In the mother country many of those scered churches of England.

In the mother country many of those scered structures are manuscleaus of ancient and noble families. They hear the rears of struggles which rocked the intion. Their names are linked to legends of a romantic peat, and they affect the financial country in the secretary of the

upon it in the benigh espect of a mother to whose side, when the overling shadows came, they gathered like tired whildren and salk into their long and dromnless shumber, we four churches are wonerable. The roots of the primoval trees which shadowed the innd are still noticed firmly about their foundations, and the clink of the trowel and hammer of their builders still ring in the ears of our aged men. Occasionally, however, the eye meets in this country a church or chapel which hee a history—whose walls were reared in colonial times, and hear elegant mountry her passed, placed the country her passed, and the country her passed the country her passed within two hours ride of huffalo. The church itself and its romantle situation are familiar to nearly all the readers of The Confert; its listory, however, is no, popularly known, nor is the fact that there are posecially alcoping under its valls trusted around the country her almost word household words, and, to which the dark days of the readers of the Confert; its listory, however, its listory of the trusted of the Confert, its listory, however, its control of the confert of the part of the readers of the Confert, its listory, however, its control of the confert of the part of the readers of the confert of the part of the readers of the foundation of the two walls and to the confert of her walls trusted and the confert of the part of the p

frontier town in the new world the seat of considerable weakh and refinement.

Passes azelement.

The parish rejeter of \$8. Mark's has been conscientiously kept from the beginning. A copy of this book has through the thoughtful kindness of George B. Kotchum, Red., been recently made and presented by him to the Buffalo Historical Society, which will cherich it among the choicest treasures.

The names in the cartier pages represent the different mationalities which inade up the motiey population of a stirring frontier town near the different mationalities which inade up the motiey population of a stirring frontier town near the and indians, with a liberal anglesh limit, Scotch, and Indians, with a liberal anglesh limit, Scotch, and Indians, with a liberal anglesh limit, scotch, and followed in the rear of Butler's ranger from the hitison and Molawk, and a toy of these who followed in the rear of Butler's ranger from the hitison and historic, and some of the dates and facts coupled with them are not cleswhere readily accessible to the historian and biographer. A glance at this old parish record may not be without interest or profit.

The first entry reads:

Weddings at Ningara, 1702—Henry Warren, bach elor, and catharino agior, splaster.

August 23—Michael Bhowers and Riener Thorn.

August 23—Carpion's Grawford and wider Farewell.

Well.

The parishes and read of the read of the

well.

The baptisms the same year numbered thirty.
The buriate only five, including "a soldier on the other side of yo'riser."

Baptisms: 1793, April 12. Abraham Wintermute,
son of Benjamiu and Hannah.

saptisms: 1703, April 12. Abraham Wintermute, son of Henjaniu and Hannah.

THE WINERRUITES.

The Wintermutes (spelled Winterm ot in history), were a muserous and opulent family, with loyalist sympathes, who a shert time before the massacre migrated from Minishik to Wouling. They creded in stockade in the valley estembly for defence against the Indians, but the work wears port, Fort Jankins, as to arouse the suspicions of the inhabitants of the valley. This stockade, known as Fort Wintermeet, was Butler's head-quarters during his stay at Wyoning. The Wintermutes, after the slaughber and devastation were complete, followed in the bloody footsyrints of Butler's savages and ranger of Hiagara.

The above is a brief and mild summary of what history has to say of the Wintermutes. The family is allight to one of the oldest and mest respected in Butland, and is is "yet just to add that family tradition gives a classymbol different version to the painful harrowive.

As a rule the entrie is in this register are dry had nechanical but occasionally a few words are interjected whose offect is to incurate the skeleton lacts and suffuse them with the has of life and passion.

The northers are a suffused them when the has of life and passion.

The northers are a suffused them when the has of life and passion.

THE BUTLERS, AND THE ERRAS.

lacts and suffuso them with the has of life and passion,

THE BUTLERS, AND THE ERRAS.

May 31, 1793 diel "Mrr. Catharine lugifer, wife of Col Butler," On the 11th of July following was bursed "a sergeant of the Fifth replanet, who for desertion. He was attended a good while colored to be suffered. He behaved well, January 23, 1794, where the suffered He was attended a good while colored to the suffered He was a laughter of Sir William Johanon, by the colorated Molly Brant, sitter of Thayen daugea. Mr Kerr was a near relative to the Buke of Ruxburgh. One of nis sons, William J. Kerr, married Filzabeth, the joungest daughter of Captain Brant.

Their the kest of burials for the same year. "Sept. 20th, a soldier surfeited by drinking cold water." Teototalers take warning Oct 21, James Chambers, and unfortunet strainer. "Oct. 26, Immournful tragedy was this?" Surfeed What mournful tragedy was this?

Budget the same caption, 1796, "May 15. Col. John Butler of the Rangers, (my Patron.).

Col. John Butler appears, to lave been the most conspicuous or leading citizen of Niagara, the time this register begins and up to the time of his death, although the Johnson, Claus, Clench, Kerr and Whitermite families that representatives living there. The humber of parents who padd him is supprishing. One gentleman who bere the Cellic patronymic of Shechan, with Waltr Butler, of afrectous memory prefaced, had one son christened John Butler, and another, July 181, 1799, baptised Daseph lizah, after the great Mohawk chiofiam.

Ward and Butler! What as ominous conjunction of inners bajout banes, redocated the bodo of the blood of the blood

baptisod Jeseph Brant, after the great Mohawk chieftian.

WAR AS IT WAS, IS, AND EVER WILL BK.
Brant and Butler! What as ominous conjunction of maines- baloful names, redoient of the blood of Wyorning and Cherry reliloy—of the 'dering revelutionary horrors'.

Not a mother along the frontier settlements but turned pale and gathered her babe clear to her bosom at the sound of those hated names, for they called up visious of savage massacres, infanight skies foundations and the same settlements but turned pale and gathered her babe clear to her bosom at the sound of those hated names, for they called up visious of savage massacres, infanight skies foundations and the same settlements that death. The Tories, Rangers, and Royal Greens were deemed more crucia said monor-crible than death. The Tories, Rangers, and Royal Greens were deemed more crucia said monor-crible than death. The Tories, Rangers, and Royal Greens were deemed more crucia said removed the monor of the said of history, it is difficult to say it is certain, however, that the overlag rend traditional, estimate of the history, it is difficult to say it is certain, however, that the vilour and trade of history, it is difficult to say it is certain, however, that the vilour and trade of the content of the said state of the head been inspired by history and trade of the said the head been inspired by history and trade of the land to the said that the batternial forcity of an Isadian warrior was tempered by a rare humanity and forbearings chimis that the batternial forcity of an Isadian warrior was tempered by a rare humanity and forbearings chimis that the batternial forcity of an Isadian warrior was tempered by a rare humanity and forbearings chimis that the batternial forcity of an Isadian warrior was tempered by a rare humanity and forbearings chimis that the batternial forcity of an Isadian warrior was tempered by a rare humanity and forbearings the contensance of the sainty rector of St. Marks, would have fusiced with indignation and the following con

surrounding St. Mark's, is incontemplation the presents and so.

Turning to the attractive caption of wordings in 1917 we find the following entry: "Fibrary 5, More and Phele, were there of Mr. Steretary Jaren." Bayes and Phele, were there of Mr. Steretary Jaren." Bayes and State of Captan William and Cathariae." Captain Claus was a grand son of Sir William Johnson, and was for a long term of years prominently identified with the administration of Indian affairs under the British Government. He was a loyalist and held the commission of Colonel during the revolution. His father was the colchrated Daniel Claus whose name frequently occurs in our later colonial annals. A son of Colonel William Claus is a prominent effect of the Captary and the Mr. The Captary and the secondants of Col. Butter residing nonr Hamilton, Ontario.

PRESENT CENTURY.

Coming down to the beginning of the present century we pick out the following entries almost at Yandon?

"Baptiams. Oct. 4, 1800—Alexander McDonald son of Col. John and Helen.
July 31, 1801—David, son of Isaac, a Mohawk Indian.

July 31, 1801—David, son of Isaac, a Monawk indian.
Burlals. Oct. 28, 1801—Poor old Trumpfr, Capt.
Pikingtonia gardenor.
April 20, 1802—Cut-Ince Johnson, a Mohawk chief.
Baptism: Nov. 1802—United Caroline Claus, d.
Capt. White S. Cattartine.
Intrid. 1 20, 1804—An Indian chief.
Intrid. 1 20, 1804—An Indian chief.
Intrid. 1 20, 1804—An Indian chief.
Intrid. 1 20, 1804, May 13—Eliza Anna Maria Vigourcust, d. of Captian, Henry, royal engineers, and
Eliza. Gol-Intider, Roy. Louis Vigourcux, Golmothers. Downger Lady Spaceer and Ansa Maria
Vigourcux.

mothers. Downger Lady Spencer and Anan Meria Vigoureus.
Vigoureus.
On the process of the Instance recorded in the register of this presence of spencerath the bank thank situation that should be supposed to the process above that this aristocratic example proved infectious.
1009, Bept. 3—Burial: Capt. D. Cowan. commander of the Camden, Lake Eric.
Baptisms: Nov. 20, 1908—Augusta Mangaret Firth Process, do, of Col. Hearty, commendant of the 41st regiment, and Elizaboth.

PROBALLE CALDENTY.

This Colonel (atterwards general) Proctor figured conspicuously in the war of fairl-18. He was in command and it was under his pressive gars that the massacres all by his Indian allies. The last name tragged was cut short by the operation arrival of Techneso, who burrying to the cene at the first intelligence threw binness lower on the aveges and their trembling victimes. After securing the safety of the latter the noble chief demanded to be shown into the presence of Gen. Proctor, and being confronted by that officer of the massacre. "Your laddens cannot be restricted, replied Proctor, who chief. "Begone," retorded the Indian in distain. "You are unit to command. On any portioned in the presence of the oursiged chief. "Hegone," retorded the Indian in distain. "You are unit to command. On any put in postituous and put on petitions." (Who was the reporter in the wilderness." Who was the reporter in the wilderness."

Tou our time of the second war of the wilder near?

We new approach the period of the second war for independence: [Independence of wint?]
1813, October 16. Bertials: Georgal Bir Jamos 1813, Gotober 16. Bertials: Georgal Bir Jamos 1814, Control of the Second Strategy of the Second Strategy of the Second Strategy of the Second Strategy of the Second S

It thinkon the 27th of July, when she was baptised and Jacob Johnson, snother Johnson chief, was married to his wife Mary on the list of August, this year.

Norton was an educated half-breed, with a grand presence and polished manners. He visited England on at least one occasion and recorded market attention from the nobility and government. Contain the property of the property o

families and often as many dely families and often as many dely families: 1819, Dec. 21—James Rogers, markesper. "A bad profession for any but very solver or."

October way.

October way.

And thus fitly closes the first volume of the parish she like it was a large way.

And thus fitly closes the first volume of the parish records of fit. Mark's of Niagara.

There are mare living who porsenally know and loved and vessel with the herotomary.

The writer only sequenticated with him is through they chose medical records which, meager though they

Let, afford us a glimpes of a noble and sanctified nature. May his memory long be grees.

LATEN HISTORY OF ST. MARK'S.

A Jew words concerning the later history of the churck will close this imperfect sketch. After its partial, destruction by fire as above related, the but libra, was race naturated and on Sinday, Aumst 3 1894, was consecrated by the honorable and Rt. Rev. Charles James, brother of the earl of Galieway and ourst bishoped quebec, in the presence of lits excellency fir Peregrino Sistiand, R. C. B., lits staff and other dispitations. Morning prayer may be a control of the control of the

pose by the Rt. Rev. John burgers, 1994 is 1994.
Toronto.
May that dread though divinely enacted law which imponde over all earthy size, be long and mericfully suspended in the Instance of St. Mark's of Nisgara and its cininest and beloved roctor.
W. C. B.

Gorrespondence.

NOTE—All our readers will please distinctly understand that the opinions expressed in our Correspondence Columns are to be taken as the opinions of our Correspondents, and not as those of no liditor of the Guircer Herald, unless special mention be n.a to of departure from this rule.

Lotters to be inserted must be accompanied by the full name and address of the sender. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

ENGLAND

(Correspondence Church Herald.) ECCLESIASTICAL COURT.

With regard to the proposed Bill for the creation of an Leclesiastical Court from which there shall be no appeal, it is said that several of our bishops are decidedly opposed to it, and that some who are high in office, declare that "it will never work." The Church Herald (Eng.) declares it impossible of realization, and says it is condemned absolutely by the whole church

RETURN OF ASHANTEE TROOPS

The arrival of our troops from Ashantee has been a pleasant excitement. Triumphal arches have been erected in their honous addresses presented, speeches made, dinners given, a goat bestowed on the 23rd Welsh Fusileers, (to recompense them for the loss of their four-legged voteran, who had succumbed to the climate abroad), and had succumbed to the climate abroad,) and a right Royal welcome sent by Hor Majesty to the brave fellows. A special review will be held in their honour at the Home Park, Windson, on Monday next, when the Queen will review the troops.

THE BOAT RACE.

will review the troops.

THE BOAT RACE.

The beat race of temerrow is expected to be a more brilliant affair even than usual. The Prince and Princess of Wales, as well as the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will, it is said, attend it. A week age the Light Blue seemed to be having it all their own way, and public prophecy declared that Cambridge would surely win the day; but during the last few days, the Dark Blue have done wenders, and now popular opinion is divided. The Daily Telegraph says, "It may be some astisfaction to the gentlemen of both Universities, however, to learn that river-side opinion of a certain class is strong on the subject of their integrity. "They're born gentlemen, d'ye see," remarked one man, "and I'd sooner trust one of them Universities, than the most 'spectable body of horse racing or running fellows you like to mention. In looking at them, you've got the comfort of knowing that cight real gentlemen, bred and born, have been pulling their hearts out of their bodies a'meet over a four-mile course for you, which is somethin' to think of, if they win or lose." Favoura of Light and Dark Blue abound everywhere; shopwindows are full of them; on walking-canes, on coachumen's whips, on horses heads, not to mention the heads of the higher animals, flutter the distinctive shades of colour that belongs to our National Boat Race.

REFUSAL TO ADMIT LADIES TO WORKHOUSES. tional Boat Race.

REFUSAL TO ADMIT LADIES TO WORKHOUSES.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the City of London Union last week, a question was mooted as to the advisability of ladies being allowed to visit the inmates of workhouses. The Bishop of London interested himself in the movement, but in spite of his lordship's countenance, of their angel visits, the hard hearted guardians respectfully declined the offer, declaring that the chaplain was all-sufficient for the wants of the mind, while the doctor was at hand to attend to the body; so that instead of "ministering angels" the poor people must be content with "guardian angels" to superintend their bo' ly and spiritual necessities. REFUSAL TO ADMIT LADIES TO WORKHOUSES.

ceasities.
REVISION OF THE SCRIPTURES The New Testament Company of Revisors assembled on the 24th for their 38th session. The Company proceeded with the revision of the third chapter of the second

Epiatle of St. Peter. CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.

In the Easter Season just concluded there were 180 candidates for Holy Orders -94 for the Diaconate, and 84 for the Priesthood. Of these, more than two-thirds were graduates of the Universities; 45 from Oxford, 65 from Cambridge, 11 from Dublin, 6 from Durham, and 1 from London. London.

DUCHESS OF BDINBURGH-TEXT OF MAR-RIAGE TREATY.

The text of the treaty between Her Ma-The text of the treaty between Her Ma-josty and the Emperor of Russia for the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Ducless Maria Alexandria, has been presented to Parliament and printed. One of the Articles provides that the Ducless, is not to be in any way hindered in the full, free, and unrestrained exercise of the religious profession of the Orthodox Church, but shall nevertheless. of her own free will, accompany the Duke to charals the Grand Ducless Maria Alexandria, has been presented to Parliament and printed. One of the Articles provides that the Ducless is not to be in any way hindered in the full, free, and unrestrained exercise of the religious profession of the Orthodox Church, but shall nevertheless of her own free will, accompany the Duke to chapels and churches of the Established Churches of England and Scotland and other Protestant churches and chapels, when it shall be fitting that she should assist at coremonise, and other public acts, which may be held therein. Children born of the marriage and other public acts, which may be held therein. Children born of the marriage are to be brought up in our Catholic faith. By another article the Emperor assigns to his daughter the marriage portion always granted to the daughters of Russian Emperors—1,000,600 rubbs, equivalent to

about £150,000 in round numbers. This sum is to remain for ever in Russis, and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Another I,000,000 roubles is also assigned to the Duchess as a mark of her father's "particular affection." The same amount is given as a special marriage portion; and Her Royal Highness retains possession of her private capital, which amounts to something over £90,000. Should the Duchess become a widow, she is to receive £0,000 a year from the English revenues. A rouble is three shiflings and two ponce English money. At the rate of five per cent, the income of the Duchess will be about £20,000, besides "pin-money" which is nearly £12,000. about £150,000 in round numbers.

DISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON CREMATION.

E12,000.

Bission of Manchester on Cremation.

On Sunday last, when consecrating some additional land appropriated for a burial-ground in connection with a church in Lancashire, the Bishop of Manchester referred to the subject of cremation. After having apoken of the present practice of disposing of human bodies, his Lordship mentioned Sir Henry Thomson's proposition, that instead of burying our dead in the ground, a practice which is said to entail sanitary mischief, and great loss of valuable land—we should burn dead bodies, and it was now a question of the cremation of bodies, instead of their interment. Bishop Fraser said he could not help shuddering at the idea of burning the doad, and yet the time might come when the practice would be familiar to the minds of people. The ancient Romans believed in immortality, and yet they believed in burning the bodies of their dead. Cremation was certainly quite as decent as the practice of interment, and irrus containing the sales of the dead were more picturesque than coffins. The omnipotence of God is not limited, and He would raise the dead, whether He has to raise our bodies out of churchyards, or whether He has to call four remains, like the remains of some ancient Roman out of an urn in which they were deposited two thousand years ago. thousand years ago.

NEW INVENTIONS.

thousand years ago.

NEW INVENTIONS.

It may not be generally known that a Dr. Broen has invented an instrument for measuring the inside of the skull, "taking the measure" of an individual's mental capacity. But, the world in general, and sentimental young ladies in particular, who are given to warding songs about "the beating of my own heart" will be eternally grateful to a Dr. Ozanan of Paris who has originated a device by means of which the palpitations of the heart may be photographed. The apparatus consists of a bag of india-rubber to which a glass tube is fastened; this being filled with quick silver, is placed on the heart of the subject of the experiment, the movement of which are communicated to the quickeilver, and indicated on the glass tube; while the results thus obtained are recorded by photographic appliances attached to the apparatus. Actions of breach of promise ought to gain much by this wonderful discovery, for from henceforth ladies may have it in their power to produce in court photographs of the passing states of heart of fickle suitors and add this most convincing proof to the general exhibition of love letters, withered flowers, and locks of hair.

Lowlon, March 27th, 1574,

Of the mentaken out clivetwenty are bally

withered flowers, and locks of hair.

Lowlon, March 27th, 1874,

—Of the men taken out clive twenty are bally injured. Many of the bodies recovered are so badly mutilated as to be unrecognizable.

Five Millions or Money Unverse,—No question of the day excites more interest in Ireland than the luture destination of the surplus fund, to arise from the achieved confiscation of the property of the Irish Church. The capitalised value is correctly estimated at over five millions sterling; yet this sun is not realised, inasmuch as the lithe rent-charges have not been purchased up by the tithe payers. Liberal terms have indeed been offered; but the landowners have not yet responded, and the rent-charge is for the most part padd to the Commissioners, as, herotofore. Many boards of poor-law guardians and other public bodies have lately debated this question; and very wild and untenable projects have been thrown out for applying the anticipated surplus. From religious and educational objects it is regarded as concluvively discrted; and even the most ardent Conservatives are found to propose all manner of secular applications of the fund. From a royal residence down to the purchase of fishing-nets and trawlers for abject finhermen, every kind of scheme has been suggested; but none mere popular than the reduction of poor-rates, as is shown by a recent resolve of the South Dublin guardians. It seems that Captain Brinkley, after due exordium, proposed:—

"That as the increase burden of local taxation is seriously affecting this country, depressing the agricultural interests, affecting most heavily the small farmers, and thereby tending to increase papperism, your petitioners humbly pray that the tithe rent-charge paid to the late Established Church not being fully dispesed of by the Irish Church Aot, your honourable house may direct that the said rent-charge, when available, may be applied to the readcution of the poor-rate throughout Ireland.

"That as too of a royal residence, the establishment of an Irish packet station, a

"That those surplus funds be devoted to the purchase of a royal residence, the establish-ment of an Irish packet station, and the dement or an iran packet station, and the development of the Irish fisheries, and that the Lord-Licutemant be requested"—

The Chairman—" To leave the country."

(Laughter.)
Mr. Eason—No, but to receive a deputation

on the subject.

After a discussion, in which Captain Lindsay,
Mr. Reilly, the chairman, and other gentlemen

After a discussion, in which Cappani Linusey, Mr. Reilly, the chairman, and other gentlemen took part.

Captain Brinkley's motion was adopted, a copy of the resolution to be sent to the Local tiorsymment Board, and every poor-law union in Ireland.

Died.

POETRY.

Gather and Give. BY GRORGIANA KLINGIA

BY GEOMBIANA KLINGIA.
A butterfly poised on a chalice of dew,
Waving his wings of changeable hue,
Happened to think how odd it would be
To wave in the sic yet never be free,
As cups of the flowers—frail, beautiful things
Stifred by the breath of hisswaying wings.
He said, as he sipped of the honey and dew:
"Wonderfully fair is the tint of your blue?
Wonderfully fair is your challes; but easy,
How do you live in this marvelous way?
What is your life if you cannot be free!—
A secret you keep—pray toll it to me."
"It is nothing but this a my neals of bine

"It is nothing but this; my petals of blue Were simply intended to gather the dew; Were simply intended a shelter to be For the honey which Nature is making for thes. We think not of wings; contented to stay, Waving our cups in the golden day. Free? We would ask no more freedom, thou

Free? We would ask no more accom-fair.
Than to gather dow from the freighted air.
Life is worth living if butterflies come,
Waving their wings in the glow of the sunif butterflies come, and honey bees too.
To drink from our boooms the boney and dow.
Wave through the sunshine, bright, beautiful
things!

things!

We envy you not your changeable wings.
Nothing's soawest to the heart of a flower
As gathering and giving, hour after hour."

Why is the wrong so strong,
And the right so weak and poor?
Why goes black bread to the patient man,
And gold to the evil doer.

Why dice the noble cause
We periled life to save,
While the baleful growth of an upstartein
O'er shadows a nation's grave?

Why died that widow's son?
He was all she had to bless,
The children crowd round the selfish hears
And gain but a cold caress.

Who reads the riddlo right ? And who can answer why
These clouds sweep over our merial life?
Not you brave priest, nor I.

Why came a throbbing pain
To the heart so firm and fair,
White the crown of wealth audof blitheeomehealth
Some lesser angels wear?

Why went that young life out
On honor's perilous road?
The carning tongue and the jealous mind
Stay here to wound and goad.

A picture once I saw—
Three crosses against the sky;
And the leaviest cross was the highest one;
P'crhaps that answers why.

To wave the banner and wreath Was the privilege of the Jew But the boon to carry the heavy But the boon to carry the heavy cro Was reserved, dear lord for you.

LITERATURE.

FANNY'S FORTUNE.

BY ISA CRAIG-KNOX,

CHAPTER XXV. LOVE AND DEATH.

a new hold upon life, Geraldine rallied daily after having been made aware of the worst. Those about her were not deceived—at least those who were wise enough—into thinking that the would ever he wall grain, but were she would ever be well again, but were thankful for the temporary respite. But she herself would indulge in hope she would say. "When I am well," I will do this or that; as she had done when she had first fallen ill. like to go out on Easter Sunday;" and when Easter Sunday came and went, and the improvement had not much advanced, she said. "The warm weather will be in by Whit-Monday, I am sure I shall be well by that time." was sad to see her oling to life as she did, and tenderly those about her strove to loosen her hold on it. They feared to see her clinging to its last ledge as it were, and torn unwillingly from

Mr. Huntingdon came to see her every day, learning more than he taught perhaps, but earnestly seeking to awaken in her the blessed hope of immortality. Many a searching question he had to answor, as the girl's eyos began to seek his, with more and more of trust-ful confidence; for what she wanted was a true human experience, the hold of a real hand to walk among the sha-

Geraldine became the centre of the little circle, and her presence gave a new sense of reality to all their lives. Coming near her was like coming to a touchstone, where all that was unreal suffered detection, all that was worthless collapsed; and this not through any searching quality of intellect which she possessed. Geraldine was not clever as Ada was. Her mind not dexterous, but slow. She did not receive impressions swiftly; but those which she did receive were indelible. The influence came out of her simplicity and directness—out of her ignor-ance itself, and also out of the position in which she stood. As a great black cloud in the background of a landscape will give a strange vividness to every object, a quite new distinctness of colour and outline, so did the darkness of death behind her give a new significance to the hertal things in the midst of which the word, with light and radical with and beauty still upon bet.

radiation with and beauty still upon het. Huntingdon coming home to his sister Clara remarked this. 'I never knew before what the simplicity of the Gospel was," he said.

or two trosper was, ne saud.
"God in Christ reconciling the world
unto Himself," said Clars, looking up

her shrinking from strangers, though it had lost much of the pain it inflicted on her once. But the day after her conversation with her brother, she went to see Geraldine. She had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Aust'n as the same time—a pleasure which she had longed for, but did not like to ask her

brother to give her.

Mrs. Austin, on her part, felt a great attraction to Clara—an attraction which she felt, indeed, for all who were suffering and sorrowful, and which was heightened in this case by the charm of intellect and refinement which predom-inated in Clara. Ellon begged her to come and see her, and Clara promised to do so.

The improvement in Geraldine's health had been short-lived. April had passed away. The daffodils had come out under the lilacbushes at the botout ander the line busines at the bot-tom of the garden each like a mimic sun shining its little day. The last were fading under cold inclement skies when May came in; and Geraldine was visibly fading too.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MUSIC CARRIES THE DAY.

ARTHUR WILDISH delighted to draw out Ada after a good-humoured fashion, but he was forced to confess that in the playful encounter he had not always the best of it. Ada, who had got to believe in him as a sort of depositary of universal knowledge, very often puzzled him with her minute and curious questions, and did not spare him when he was at a loss for an answer.

One Saturday afternoon, when he came to inquire for Geraldine and to find Lucy—as, of course, everybody know perfectly well—he missed the latter and came upon Ada alone. Ada was in one of her moods of excessive concentration, moods in which she appeared deaf and blind to everything but the purpose before her. She was pale, but so she always was, only the small mouth was closer and more colouriess, and the grey eyes had a faroff look in them. On this occasion the eyes looked up into Arthur's face, and the mouth said promptly and plainly, "I wanted to see you alone." She showed no excit-ment and no confusion. She was utterly ignorant of any outrage on propriety, and shutting her rage on propriety, and snutting in-prisoner into the drawing-room, she went away and left him in smiling wonderment. Presently she returned with a small portfolio. "I want to show you what I have been doing," she have with a business-like air. "I show you what I have been doing," she began, with a business-like air. "I have been working steadly, you know; and I acy thinks my drawings very good considering."

d considering.
She has been giving you lessons, think." said Arthur. "She herself I think," said Arthur. "She herself draws exquisitely. She has had overy advantage, you know," he added, for fear of giving discouragement. Ada spread her work before him while be was speaking; some of the things on mere scraps of drawing-paper, and he began to look over them. "But these are not all yours," he said quickly. "Yes, they are," she answered. "Then they are astonishingly elever.

And has Lucy been your only teacher?"

"My father used to give me lessons long ago," she said. "It was my favourite amusement when a child, but

I never had any regular teaching."
"Lucy must be a very good teacher then," he said—she had his first thought, you see-" and you are an admirable scholar.''

Well," said Ada, rather impatiently, "I want to know if such drawing is of

any value."
"Money value do you mean?" "There isn't any other," said Ada,

with a smile. "No, I don't think they have," he answered. "You see so many can do things as well as that; and if not so well, still well concept to please themselves; so that the people who would care for them don't want them. Then the people who buy pictures wouldn't care for

"Now will you hear me sing?" said Ada, to the still greater astonishment of the unlawfully detained Arthur.

that song Lucy sang the other evening? You played it for her."

That was something very different still he sat down to the piano. "The

Brook, you mean," he said.
"Yes, I have heard it several times,

and tried it," said Ada.
He could not think what she was driving at, but he played, and Ada sung. She sung, as she did everythsung. She sung, as sue are crossing, without sen ing, without trepidation, without sen sciousness; and went through the song unfalteringly, triumphantly. It was the triumph of a perfect voice and of a perfect car.

Arthur Wildish was enthusiastic now. "Why, Ada, you would make a great singer," he said, attracted to the girl as singer lan land never before, seeing a great gilt possessed in such perfect humi-lity.

"Then I will be a great singer," she answered instantly. "I want to

with a keen, sweet smile.

Clara as yet had not gone to see any one. She could not altogether conquer

she answered instantly. "I want to make money, and to make it fast. If you had thought I could paint pictures

that would sell, I would have been a painter; but the singing seems the easiest."

Arthur laughed. 'You have high aims, but a low metive, Ada," he said. "What makes you love money so?"
"Tell me what I must do?" she ask-

ed, quito unheeding alike his praise and dispraise, and passing over his quos-

"You must study nard, and under the best masters you can get," said Arthur; "and you have talents well worth cultivation. You might be either a painter or singer if you chose.

"Which takes the longest time to learn, singing or painting?" said Ada, hositating a little.

"I would recommend you to study both," replied Arthur. "I am suro your cousin will be happy to give you the means of doing so. The music, will help you in painting and the painting in music, and there is nothing good under the sun that will not help you in

Oh, but there is not time for all that!" said Ada, quickly, perceiving the vagueness of his advice; "I want to be paid for what I do at once.

both.

"In music, I suppose, you might do little in that way," he answered. You might teach and work at once;

but I don't know much about that."

'It was you who told me how much the great singers could make, hundreds of pounds in a single night," said Ada.

"I heard you say you had been at a private concert at the house of a Gorman merchant where Mdlle. Titions got fifty guineas for singing a couple of

songs."
"Well, but you are not Titiens. You may expect to get the same when you have become as accomplished and famous as she," returned Arthur, amused. "But what a morcenary little thing you are, Ada. This, then, is your reason for asking so many questions about art and music, taking such an interest in the fortunes of their followers, and all, the rest of it, which puzzled us so."

"Yes, I have thought of it before, but now I must do it," said Ada, quite gravely. "I must make money somehow. Cousin Fanny has lost hers. She has been very kind to us, and I must make it up to her."

"I am very sorry to hear of your cousin's loss," said Authur; "I hope it

is not runious."
Ada did not answer, but when Ar-Ada did not answer, but when Arthur rose to take his leave she thanked him very heartily, opened the door fot him, and he went straight into Mr. Tabor's, and found Lucy also alone. "What a strange girl that Ada Lovejoy is," he id to Lucy. "One can hardly tell when. "to like or dislike her; at one time she is so matter of fact and drill and at aller times." and dull, and at other times all fire and impulse."

"I am begining to like her better than I did," said Lucy. "Do you know what she puts me in mind of?" "No."
"A glass of cold water."

"Well, I think she does throw cold

water on most things."

"No, it is not that—that was what I disliked her for-only dislike is much too strong. After you have been cating sweets, the first sip of cold water
is distasteful; but when you are really
thirsty it is more delightful than anything clse."

"She is cortainly refreshing."

"Yes; and when I have found my self inclined to be angry with her way of putting things, I have found afterwards that it was only that she was putting them in a perfect direct point of view, while I wanted to look at them in relation to something elso more in relation. But agreeable to my own notions. But what has Ada been saying now?"

Arthur gave an account of his so re cent encounter, ending with the loss of Fanny's fortune.

"She must be mistaken—she is surely mistaken," said Lucy, in a tone of such extreme agitation as amazed Ar-thur Wildish. Lucy was getting furher and further out of reach of under-standing, it seemed to him. Here she was, with the colour flying from her cheeks at the bare mention of the prowas, with the colour flying from her oheeks at the bare mention of the proper that Ada was so grave about it.

"I am going to try," said Ada.
"Will you play for me the music of that angular are the other are the service in his single person. She was evident. ly very much moved by what he had told her, and till he took his leave kept the restless and unhappy look which had come into her face, and the distraction of manner which showed that she was barely listening to his talk, that her mind was, indeed, wandering. She felt that it had, for her look at parting was like a plea for forgiveness; and when he left her she sat down like one who is suddenly set free from some hard taskst playing a part, and allow-ed her face to become a perfect picture of tearless anguish.

She was startled almost immediately by the entrance of Ada. She had rushed in without her hat—her bright hair, child fashion, flying loose behind her to give Lucy her view with Arthur. Lucy her version of the inter-

"You will help me? she said, when she had onded, and mentioned nothing whatever concerning her cousin.
"Yes, I will help you, Ada; but you have not told me about the loss of your

"No, I am not mistaken?"
"No, I am not mistaken, said Ada, indignantly. "Mr. Tenterdon told her himself that he had lost it and ruined her. He says he will try and reake it up to her, but I don't believe he ever will "

will."
"You mest not say this, Ada," said Lucy, quartly but firmly, noting a part once more. I do not believe it, and if it were "no you ought not to say it, Do you know it may seriously injure Mr. Tenterden, and perhaps others also -my father, for instance?

Ada looked rebuked. "Fanny said I was not to tell," she exclaimed; "at least, that I was not to tell Geraldino and the rest."

Then why did you tel mo?" "I did not promise to keep it a secret." said Ada.

" Promise now, then," said Lucy. "Very well, I promise," said Ada lightly, and she sat down before Lucy's siano and ran her fingers over the key's blindly scarching for their music

The room awam round with Lucy, but she sat patiently till her father and mother came ing and it was close on dinner-time, giving Ada her first lesson in music.

(To be Continued.)

CHRONOLOGY OF ANCIENT COINS BY C. P. LORD, D.D.

The subject of ancient coins deserves special consideration from the light thrown by it on chronology. Not only do these coms give us a picture of early art and civilization, but they define great historic events, and form a sort of monumental history of the past. Especially are they worthy of notice in giving to us sharply defined periods of the great characters and events of past ages of the world, at 'indirectly confirm-ing some of the most interesting facts of the Bible. Money, in lieu of simple barter, has been used in the earliest ages of the world; and far beyond authentic history there may be traced, outside of all books or manuscripts, the history of gold, silver, and bronze used as a medium of exchange by the ruling authorities of nations.

COINS KNOWN IN ABRAHAM'S TIME.

In Scripture history, as early as the time of Susu, this was the case; and we read that Abraham returned from Egypt
"very rich in cattle, silver, and gold."
This, according to the commonly received computation, was 1918 years before Christ That much of this gold was actual money, is seen by the painted sculptures of Egypt, showing that silver and gold vero known to the Egyptians, and used as a circulating media. This money was ovidently in the form of rings, and passing by Weight and not by tale, and thus vory distinct from that of coins. A positive notice of this kind of money is given us, where Abraham is stated to have given to Abimelecu, King of Gerar, one thousand pieces of silver, and to have weighed to Crunain the silver which he had named " four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant," Thus the shekel was established as a national Jowish weight, though as yet it was

unknown as a coin. We must then make a wide distinct tion between money used in the form of coins and money used by scight. The latter preceded by long conturies the former, and cannot be traced to an carlier period than 850 B. C. Being favored with ample facility of studying one of the best private collections of coins and medals perhaps in the world, through the kindness of a friend whose taste and wealth has enabled him to socure treasures invaluable to the student of history, we propose simply to give the dates of a few of his coins that were the earliest known in past ages of the world, and which synchronized with great historic periods of human civiliza-

We were shown the primitive coin of Miletus in Ionia, which undoutledly belongs to

THE FIRST PERIOD OF COINAGE.

This had a very rude impression on one side, and on the other, merely the indent formed by the punch used to drive the metal into the die or mould containing the engraved design. This ooin was nearly globular, had the ho head and the punch mark at the back, executed with great rudeness. This coin may have been struck 800 B. C. the earliest, certainly not more than 850 or 900 B. C. The gold coins of the Lydians and others in this gentleman's collection date back as early as 700 or 795 B. C. Some of the coins found in the ruins of Sardis, the ancient capitol of Syria, are supposed to be the coius of or symi, are supposed to be the constant of Crossus, which are of later date. We noticed also the dories or Persian staters of Darius Hysraspes, who finally subdued the Greek colonies about 520 B. C. The coins of the island of Algina show the most speient period of coinage in Greece. They are recognized by the tortoise. which is their invariable type, and supposed to belong to the eighth century before the Christian era. The Parian marble gives a date which accords with 895 B. C., but Chock, CLIN ron, Bocu, and MULLIR give the dates between 788 or 770, and 744 and 790 B.

Our general inference then, from a study of the chronology of coins, is this;

consin's money," said Lucy. "What | Money by weight, existed in the most distant ages of the world's history. There is no doubt that gold, silver, brouze, and all precious motals was given in exchange for morehandise.

LONG BEFORE ABRAHAM'S TIME. The meanments of Egypt, Carthage, Babylon, and Ninevah, all show this, and we have transmitted to us gold and silver ornaments as the result antiquarian researches that go far boyond the age of Adramam. It is presible that the precise date when coince or money by take, commonced, me never be known, Wo have only date approximate to the dates of the very approximate to the dates of the very year. We have seen the silver coins Zegina, incuse and obverse, with the impression of the turtle, said to be 850 B. C. As the third period of coinage comes on, the obverse side has the turtle more developed. We have seen also the Roman As of the oarliest coinage, said to be as carly as 687 B. C. and said to be as early as 587 B. C., and Egyptian coins 400 B. C. The general history of these coins and others show a progress in art and general execution, as there is a coming nearer to the Christian era; while the gold and silver coins of the Emperors of Rome, especially those of Nero, possess great artistic beauty and finish. As the Roman Empire falls to pieces, and approaches its stage of utter dismemberment and rain, coinage becomes more debased; art declines until only wrocked speci-mens are presented, But

ONE VERY SINGULAR PAOT

stands out in attestation of the death of Christ and the progress of Christianity -viz.: The coinage of Constanting. who reigned from 858 to 861 A. D., possesses Christian omblems, the principal one being the labarum, or sacred banner, bearing the monogram of Christ; while in the reign of Julian the Apostate, from 855 to 863 A.D., these embloms disappear. Thus, as we have the chronological and bistoric fruth of Pagan worship of gods and doified men, inscribed on the coins of Greece and Rome, and upon the Jowish shekel, emblems purely Mosaic, telling us of the typical nature of the Jowish economy—so also Christianity—its rise, piogress and depression-is found upon coins that may be called Christian coins, as distinguished from Pagan coins. The coins of the middle agos, and those that are modern, give to us also sharply defined features of the nature of the religion existing. Coins may be traced back 850 or 900 years B. C., and the progress of civilization and the characday, may to a considerable extent be found inscribed upon them.

MISSION SCHOOL AT JOPPA.

In accordance with the action of the Foreign Committee reported to the Board of Missions in October last, the School at Joppa became, at the bogin-ing of this year (1874), a part of the work of the Board. The School is un-der the charge of Miss Mary B. Baldwin, who was, for many years, connected with the Grook Mission, We are now looking for advices from Miss Baldwin concerning the school; her arcival in Syria was noted in the January number.

The following description of Joppa will be regarded by our readers as both timely and interesting.

THE CITY OF JOPPA, AND THE PROJECTED BAILWAY CONNECTING IT WITH JEBUSALEM.

Joppa is one of the oldest cities in the world. It is the same oldest cities in the world. It is the same place which in the book of Jeshua is called Jappen. Its name in Hobrew is Yapha, which means "beauty," and any one viewing it from the sea will say it deserves the name. This word is till used by the native inhabitants, but foreigners almost always call the place Jaffa. In the Eng-lish version of the Now Testament Joppa is used, that being the English form of the Greek name of the city.

Joppa is about forty miles north west of Jerusalem, and is not only the port of the latter city, but also the sea port of Juden; though the approach to it has always been, and still is, dangerous, owing to a rocky ledge which stretches almost entirely across the haver. To this city Hiram, king of Tyre, seut the codar and pine wood from bloud Lebanous to have a like By way of Joppa, too, like materials were conveyed from the same place, by per-mission of Cyrus, for the rebuilding of the second Temple under Zerubbabel. Here Jonali, " took ship to flee from the presence of the Loan." Here also at the house of Simon the tanuer, " by the sosside," St. Peter raised Tabitha to life and had the wonderful vision in which he was taught that the Gentiles were to be fellow-heirs with the Jews in kingdom of God. Christianity floorished at Joppa and it became the soat of a Christian Bishop.

In the time of the Crusades it was

taken possession of by the forces of Godfroy do Bouillon previously to the capture of Jerusalem, Saladin partly destroyed it in A. D. 1188, but Richard of England rebuilt the destroyed portions. In the following century it was occupied by the French, then by the Egyptians, and finally by the Turks in whose possession it still is,

The present town of Jopps is seated on a promontory which rises to absight of about one hundred and fifty fee

abore the sea level, and which offers on all sides beautiful and varied prospecies. Powards the west is extended the open sen; to the south spread fertile planes, reaching as far as Gaza, towards the north, as far as Carmol, flowery me never, as far as Carmol, flowery medds of Sharon present thomselves; and to the east the hills of Ephraim and Judah raise their towering heads. They to the city are numerous delicious fragrant gardens, and orange and fragrant gardens, and orange and from groves, and the white walls of no city shine out through the deep green foliage. Its present population is about fifteen thousand, according to Dr. Thompson, the author of The I and

and the Book. A Railway is projected for connecting Joppa with Jerusalom. The company which is interested in the undertaking has received the concession from the Sultan under the condition that the railway be completed before the ex-piration of three, years and that the harhor of Joppa be improved by a secure pier. This railway would bring the visitor, going by steam via Marseilles, Genca, Trieste, Joppa, in an easy journey of a few hours to the Holy City. This suggests the hope that on the one haud Jerusalem would become the emperium of active traffic and the seat of venedicial intercommunication; and, on the other land, Joppa would become accessible and an easily well-frequented place of resort: and both places would regain the position to which they are so

folly ontitled.

On Mission School at Joppa, conducted by Miss Baldwin, assisted by several teachers, is deserving of and should receive a generous and hearty support. Laivii of Missions.

IT MAY JONCERA YOU .- How far this It May Jonesia You.—How far this applies to any clergyman in the Dominion we profess not to say. The Now York Church Union quotes the American Presbyterian; the latter says: Though the sentiment of the church is against ministers having any practical knowledge of business, it is a notorious fact that they are compelled to be the financiers of the church throughout the land. If a church is built, and ever paid for, the minister has not only to secure, but disburse the funds: for Bourds of Trustees and, with few exceptions, notorious the minister has not only to secure, but disburse the funds: for Boards of Trustees are, with few exceptions, notoriously inefficient and oftener plunge churches into hopeless debt than free them from it, so that two-thirds of our ministers are compelled to handle through life money enough, in trust to, stock a bank, and almost the entire wealth of the church has to be handled by the men whom public sentiment would deprive of all preparation for their inevitable work." Then again: "The modern sentiment on this subject entails great loss on both the church and ministry. Business ability, through education and experience in the ministry, does not secularize, but gives immense power as Dr. Guthric tostifies and his life work is stronger than his word. My people were all the better of the knowledge of buciness I had acquired in the back; and every minister would be immensely better fitted for his work by two terms in a commercial college, or so much in a commercial college, or so much practical service in the active duties of business life.

-Scene in court: Judge .- " Have you anything to offer to the court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner. —No, Judge; I had ten dollars, but my lawyers took that."

THE St. CATHARINES YOUNG MEN'S OHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, NO. 6 ST. PAUL STREET.

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Entertainments are frequently held and

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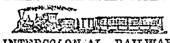
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