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CHURCH CHRONICLE OF THE MARITIME }

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1874.

[Whole No 246.

#### Gurrent Events.

THE WEEK.

Governor Tilley opened the New Branswick Legislature on the 12th inst.
After referring to the prosperous condition of the Province and to the successful visit of the Governor General last summer, Mr Tilley with pardonable satisfication. tion mentions the o points in the arrangements between New Brunswick and the Dominion, which are so highly advantageous to the former, and in the securing of which lie bere so conspiculous a part. By these arrangements the Government of New Brunswick is to receive from the Government of Canada one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum in perpetuity, as an equivalent for the surrender of the expert duty authorized to be collected on lumber shipped from the Province. He also refers to the Dominion act of Maylast authorizing the Federal Covernment to assume the surplus dobt of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and providing for a proportionate decrease in the debts of the other Province assutherized by the British North American Act. This latter arrangement, Mr. Tilley avers, will add to the meome of New Brunswick upwards of fifty eight thousand dollars a year. Now Brunswick thus finds herself upwards of two hundred and eight thousand dollars per annum better off than she was upon the basis of the Confederation Act; a result of her agitation for "better terms" which we hope affords entire satisfaction. which we hope affords entire satisfaction to her people. As to the measures to the Governor's speech there is rather a lance was probably no longer considered paucity; the most important soum to a sine qua non, and we are at hiberty to be Bills providing for attachment in conclude that the pressure under which lie came in was relaxed to permit him to Certain civil suits, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

The affairs of British Columbia seem

to be in a highly disturbed condition.
The clinings in the Dominion Government does not appear to be satisfactory to the people of that Province. From the nature of telegrams received, it is difficult to assign the immediate cause of the excitoment, or to state the exact bearing of the questions that are now agitating the people. It appears that on the 9th inst., citizens to the number of nearly one thousand marched to the Parliament Buildings, and presented a petition passed at a provious meeting which declared it unadvisable to enter dry dock guarantee, or to borrow any money from the Dominion Government until the scheme of Mr. McKenzie's ministry for the revocation of the terms of the Union shall be made known, and expressing opposition to any alteration in the terms of the Union, until such altered terms shall have been submitted to the people for adoption. Though orderly the local ministry considered it sufficiently menacing to warrant an application to the commander of the fleet for a gun-boat to be stationed at the Government buildings; which how-ever was refused. On the same afternoon ever was roused. On the same atternion Mr DeCosmos, premier of the local government resigned, and Mr. Walkem, his attorney general, was called upon by the Lieutenant Governor to form a new Government. Up to the writing of this no specific explanation has been received as to the cause or extent of the disaffec-The absence of later news is said tion. The absence of later news is said to be owing to interrupteous in the telegraphic communication. It will probably turn out, however, that the Pacific Railway, question is at the bottom of the difficulty. The people of the far west probably have a keen recollection that the members and supporters of the present Dominion Government, when in opposition, urged that the terms upon which British Columbia was admitted into the Union were too favorable to that Province. It may, therefore, eas-ily be conceived that the apprehensions of the people of the Pacific coast have been aroused, lest the recent enange of Ministry should produce a change of policy unfavorable to them. We presume there is nothing deep or dangerous in the difficulty, nor anything that ought to baffle an average exercise of the art of state-craft on the part of Mr.

McKenzie.
In the Dominion Government the In the Dominion Government of the hour is the retirement of the hour is the retirement of the Mr. Blake. We presume none of the parties concerned, are surprised at the speculation which has been excited touching the real causes of this movement. So important a reconstruction of the Cabinet immediately after a genaral election seems remarkable ; a an occurrence which we may safely say will not increase the strength or popularity of the ministry. It is no dispar-agement to the others to say that Mr. Imperial entertainments are the or-Blake was the ablest member of the ders of the day in Russia. The Osar

Cabinet, and the manwhom the country cannot, and the manwhom the country justly regarded as the actual if not the nominal leader of his party. Indeed the feeling has been growing, that Mr. Blake ought to be regarded, rather as a national than a party leader. In this point of view he wielded an influence which as a man another leading to the country beautiful to the country beautiful to the country in the country of point of view he widded an influence which as a mere political partisan he would never have possessed. In the late elections his name was a tower of strength to the Ministry. His presence in the Cabinet attracted the confidence and secured the votes of thousands of conservatives, and others who but for him would have remained neutral or which with the Oposition. His retirehim would have remained neutral or gone with the Opposition. His retirement will be a disappointment to many. It is true he stated more than a year ago that in the event of the succession of his party to power he would decline official honours; but the statement itself was regarded as most inscrutable, and the expectation was generally en-tertained that when the time arrived he by not the government was now that the inspectance of having Mr. Blake as a colleague was of course patent to Mr. McKensie and his friends. Hence the pressure. When success in the clockers was the course of the c be submitted by the loval government tions made the government powerful boyond precedent, Mr. Blake's assistgo out. The Ontario Legislature is still in

session. We have to acknowledge the receipt from that house of the fol-lowers bills. An Act to smend and con-solidate the law for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors; Act to amend the public and high-school laws of Ontario; Act respecting the railway fund; Act respecting the public works of Ontario; Act to provide for the inspection of railways; Act respecting the incorpora-tion of joint-stock companies; Act to amend the law respecting the adminisration of estates; Act to exempt wages and salaries of mechanics and others from liability to attachment; Act relat-ing to the practice of medicine and sur-

In Europe the exciting topic amongst statesmen and legislators are the rela-tions between the ecclesiastical and civil In Germany the conflict is mentained with bitterness: Between France and Italy the influences of those questions produced the most unpleasant diplomatic relations, which unpleasantness has been greatly removed by the explicit declaration which France out, herealf hound to make that the felt herself bound to make, that she would not allow the influence of the hierarchy to draw her into relations hos-tile to the Italian government: France has recently adopted the same policy with reference to the German ecclesiastical question; having taken measures to restrain the violent and intemperate language in which the French priests have recently assailed the German Government.

In Austria a great radical change in the church laws has just been effected. The compact between the Pope and Em-peror, known as the concordat has been abolished and new laws have been en-acted by the legislature, placing the relations between Church and State upon quite a different footing. A syn-opsis of these laws will be found in our ecclesiastical columns. Compared with provisions are milder in form, whilst they will probably be found amply sufficient to secure the object in view, namely, the supremacy of the civil power and the restriction of the ecclesiastical functions within their proper spliere

In England the elections are nearly concluded, the net conservative gain being, so far, sixty members, The defeat of Mr. Gladstone is now admitted on all sides to be beyond doubt; and speculation, is freely indulged in respecting the personel of the incoming ministry. apprehend there can be no serious question that Mr. Disraeli will be Premier; although a suggestion has been broached that Lord Derby might occupy

that position.
From the Gold Coast we have the news that the British forces took posses, sion of Coomassie, the capital of Ashan tee, on the 19th Jan., and would com-mence their march to the coast on the 2nd of February. Imperial entertainments, are the or-

and his august family have no sooner got the Royal Family Marriage fetes off their hands than they find themselves called upon to dispense hisspitalities of tho Court, in honor of the Emperor of Austria, who is now on a visit to Russia. Austria, who is now on a visit to Aussia. We suppose Emperors are politicians from habit and necessity. At all ovents His Majesty of all the Prinsia's, has acquired the art of useing fair words on fitting occasions. A grand dipiner was given on the ovening of the 15th inst. by the Craft to his Imporbil and Reval the Czar to his Imperial and Royal visitors. In his after dinior speech he said, the Emperor of Germany, the Queen of England, the Emperor of Austria, and himself, would proserve the peace of the world. Such words from a powerful Monarch have a pleasant sound; but, unfortunately for the peace of the world, there is nothing in them except sound. Professions of a similar nature on similar occasions, have long been in fashion, but the peace of the world has not been maintained. Moreover, such pacific qualities ascrib-ed to Prussia and Russia have, at the ed to Prussia and Russia have, at the present moment a rather cynical sound. These two powers have recently shown the most perfect willingness to break the peace of the world, to further their own aggrandisement. Within the last-half-dozen years Prussia has made war upon, and conquered in succession permark. Austria, and France: while Denmark, Austria, and France; while within the last three years, Russia has torn up the treaty which limited her aggressions Eastward, which act she has followed up by conquering many hun-dred miles of new territory.

**E**oclesiastical.

—The Rev. Dr. Biber, one of the editorial contributors to the English Church man, died in West Allington, on Monday, January 19th.

A Rome despatch says, the Pope will hold another Consistory in June next, when eight more Cardinals will o created, including Archbishop Manning.

-It is proposed to Het an Episcopal throne in the Cathedral at Oxford, in memory of the late Bishop Wilberforce, £800 having already be n subscribed for the purpose.

-The Chicago Times says that a movement is now on foot to establish in that city a Hebrew theological college, under the supervision of the Union of

American Congregations.

—Among the novelties of mission work is a public controversy recently held in the island of Coylon between a Buddhist and a Christian missionary. Over four thousand persons were presented in the buddhest missts have also The Buddnist priests have also taken the field as lecturers.

—A handsome testimonial was presented recently to Mr. R. H. Smith, of Quebec, by the Clergy of the Diocese. The testimonial stands twenty inches high. The design is extremely handsome. From an elaborately chased foot springs a slender palm tree stem, whose spreading foliage offers support to a crystal vase. At the base two hounds, exquisitely executed, are in sport. A silver plate bears the following inscription: "Presented by the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec to R.H. Smith, Esq., in testimony of their appreciation of the kind manner in which for many years he has discharged the duties of Treas-urer of the Synod and Docese Board."

The New York Observer says:

The New York Observer says:

There are more Jews in New York than in Jerusalem, and more than in any other city in the world, it is said by those who have studied their present state. Mr. Mingins says of New York, There are more Germans than in Ber-There are more defining and the lin, more Irishmen than in Dublin, more Catholies than in Rome, and more Jews than in Palestine. The census Jews than in Palestine. The census does not give religious statistics, but the professing Jows residents of this city has been approximately estimat-ted by the quantity of Passover biscuits manufactured for their use. The baker ies produced on the average for the last les produced on the average for the last decade, 800,000 pounds yearly, which, at the rate of one pound per day, for each adult during the eight days generally observed, would make a number of 100,000 persons. They have an orphanasylum to accommodate 250 orphans, a asylun to accommode 200 ornans, a hospital and a number of charitable so-cieties, among which is the Independent Order of Binal Berith, and have also established within the last few years a home for aged and indi-sexes, managed by ladies.

-We clip the following items of Church news from the last number of the New York Chines Journal Congress or Commission made by Bishop Coxe, was cordially endorsed by the Albany Convention:—The Missionary Bishop of Arkansas made his first visit to Mon-ticello on the 3rd inst.—The Convo-cation of the Third Missionary District

of Contral New York met at Harpersville, Jan. 27th.—The Bishop of Central Pennsylvania has announced his

appointments for the Spring Visitation.

—We are happy to obroniele the growth of St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn., under its most estimable rector and associate.—On the 16th ult. the Bishop of Mississippi, returned to his home after a fatiguing visitation of three months and a half, to rest in preparation for another tour.—A new church consecrated at the consecration of church consecrated, the congregation of another renting more commodious quar-ters than its own building, a new library tors than its own building, a new library opened, a candidate for Deacon's Orders recommended, and a deacon ordained, is the substance of the last church news from Missouri.—The twenty fourth aninversary of the conservation of Christ Church, Nowark, N. J., was celebrated on the 2nd inst.—The Assistant Bishop of North Carolina has announced his Spring appointments.

—By a noble gift a Mission C urch in Cleveland, O., is freed from all encumbrance, and doing an officient work. Steps have been taken for the speedy re-opening of Gambier Theological Semire-opening of Gambier Theological Semi-nary.—Bishop Spalding, before his departure for his new field, at the re-quest of the Bishop of Pittsburgh, held a Confirmation at Smithport. Bishop Kerfoot administered Confirmation at Washington, Pa., on the 20th ult.

#### Miscellaneous.

—The immense balloon, Le Condor Transationtique, it is said, will soon leave France for the United States, under the guidance of M. Poitevin.

—It is reported that the Turkish Government has ordered the construction in England of an iron-clad corvette at a cost of \$600,000.

-The English Post Office carries an nually about 870,000,000 letters 75,000,-000 postal cards 108,000,000 book packets, and 99,000,000, newspapers.

—The highest newspaper-office in the world is at Corro de Pasco, a village on the slope of the Andes, 14,000 feet above the level of the the sea.

—An English clergyman, the Rector of Twycliam, was fined £5 the other day for using armorial bearings without having paid the duty.

The Swedish Government has just presented to the Reichstag of that coun-try a bill to augment by 80 per cent the salaries of all the functionaries and employes of the State.

-Count de Montmelat, a celebrated French traveller who explored Thibet and China, died recently in Paris, at the age of seventy-one, leaving considerable wealth and curiosities of priceless value.

- Sir Bartle Frere has just published, in England, an essay "On the Impending Famine in Bengal; how it will be met, and how to prevent future famines in India."

— It is estimated that during the impending famine in India, the Government will be called upon to supply half a pound of grain per day, for eight months, to 25,000,000 people.

-A carrier pigeon arrived in Bridge port, Conn., recently from a stoamor off Cape Hatteras, which had a party of Bridgeport people on board bound for

During last year, 90,149 emigrants loft Iroland, being an increase, compared with the year 1872, of 12,047. The total emigration from Iroland since May 1, 1851, is stated to be 2,252,745

During the past quarter eight ves-sels have been added to the English navy, and at the present time there are twenty-seven others in course of con-struction at the various government yards or by private firms.

The proposition of President Gr that Congress should appropriate a large area of the public lands for the purpose of establishing a University in Washing ton, is likely to commend itself to public iavor.

Dr. McCosh has nearly completed a history of Scottish Philosophy, which will be published late in the year which want parties. It will be largely biographical in character, embracing the lives of above a hundred Scottish thinkers, and will be a most important contribution to the history of thought.

-Absolutely pure iron is said to have been prepared by a Russian chemist by means of the galvanic battery. Dur-ing the process a large quanty of hy-drogen was disengaged from the ordi-nary iron used. The pure-iron is a silver-white motal, very malleable and ductile, and so soft as to be readily out with a pair of soissors. It oxydises rapidly, and water is decomposed by it with the rapid absorption of oxygen.

The Paris Univers has been suppress-

As this was the organ of the clerical party, and was most violent in its idenunciation of the Prussian policy, it was supposed that its suppression had been requested. But the Times correspondent asserts that by taking this stop, and thus separating itself so distinctly from the clerical party, the Cabinet has sought to clear the Government, in the eyes of all Europe, from any suspicion of highly possible or malevalent views." of holding hostile or malevolent views.'

—It is the custom in Russia, for both the parents of a bridegroom and bride to absent themselves from the marriage coromony of their children. But at the recent royal marriage, in St. Petersburg, both the Czar and Czarina were present. The marriage occurred on a Friday, which, while it is popularly considered an "unlucky" day in England, is con-sidered a holy day in Russia, and therefore, especially appropriate for a marriage.

-Women are received into California University on the same terms with young University on the same terms with young men, and have an equal share in all the advantages of the University. The majority of them have come for special courses; some attending single class, as in modern languages, botany, English, literature, etc. The number of these special students has diminished since the removal of the University from Obtthe removal of the University from Oakland. In 1872-78, there were 11 young women enrolled in the regular classes; this year there are eight, of whom one is in the senior class. In the freshman class of 1872 and 1878, two young women made the highest record of scholarship for the year. They belonged to College of Latters.

—The London correspondent of the Dunde's Advertiser, gives the following particulars of an estimate of the cost of the Tichborne trial: "To the jury has been paid £2,000; to the shorthand writers close on £2,000; to the printers nearly £4,000. The prosecuting counsel—five in all—have swallowed over £14,000. The defendant's counsel are naid misorably compared with the propaid miserably compared with the pro-secution, but the exact amount is not known. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution received very large fees— one 21,000, another £700, and a third 2500. Of course they came from Australia and Chili, and their evidence was deemed necessary. Altogether he little bill' on one side alone, when it comes to be added up, must reach close on £150,000.

The proprietor of the Model Dock-yard, in Fleet street, London has con-structed for the Russian Imperial famistructed for the Russian Imperial family, a model railway, of which the Times asys: "Nothing could be more complete. When we were invited, a faw days ago, to inspect this truly marvellous piece of mechanism, we could scarcely give credence to the sight we witnessed. The little 'Express' engine steamed away in grand tyle over the sixty feet of circular rails laid down as a track, at the rate of something as a track, at the rate of something lke ten miles an hour, and the carriages attached were as perfect as could be, the interior of each being replete with cushions trimmed with crimson satin, the outsides bearing the Imperial Arms; and, taken altogether, we may fairly say that a more charming model train found to measure the magnitude of the constructed to say that a more custrained in the constructed to amuse the young princess of Russia. The Czarina has also ordered a locametric in pieces, so that the pieces can be put together and the whole of the machinery fitted in St. Peterburgh by the young princess.

-The French have a system of bells lately patented which work by air. A lately, patented which work by air. A series of small leaden tubes proceed from the kitchen to each groom, one to the sitting room, one to the drawing room, and one to each bedroom. Attached to these tubes in each groom are a lew feet of india rubber tubing, suited in color to the paper of the room. To the end of the tube a syringe is fixed air tight, and this hangs similar to an ordinary bell-rope. In the kitchen is a case containing the bell which serves for all the rooms, tho distinction being effected by tickets with the names of their respective rooms printed on them, held down by springs. They work in this manner: The India rubber syringe is pressed, and theair by this means is forced through the tube into a corresponding India-rubber sy-rings or ball in the case in the kitchen. This, of course, expands, and forces up a small rod, which moves a cogwheel and rings the bell; and at the same time sets free the spring which retains the ticket of the room in which the bell is rung; this starts up into a square place in the glass door, and at once indicates in a simple manner the room. These ingenious bells not as effectively as electric bells, which they resemble exceedingly in sound, without their trouble and expense, and not getting out of order like our wire bells and cranks;

ECCLESIASTICAL ENTELLIGENCE. | election for the Landing there appear-

FOREIGN
IRELAND. - "Hospital Sanday,"
although well-established in many of the
cities and towns of the Empire, has no place in Duldin, a fact which is mainly owing to the unwillingness on the par of the Roman Catholic dignitaries to participate in the movement. On fire day last another attempt, and probably one destined to succeed, was made for observing a "hospital Sunday" in Dublin. The Larl of Month took the chair at a well-attended meeting in Molesworth Hall, and fall explanations were made, with many references by the various speakers to the experience gained elsewhere. A letter was read from Cardinal Cullen declining to join, on the ground that the two hospitals under Inscontrol-St. I meent and Mater Miserconduc-were likely to suffer in their finances by a general collection of the kind proposed. None of the Roman Catholicolergy attended, and but two or three layincu of that Church: on the other hand, our Archbishop and many of his clergy were present, also several ministers of the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and other Nonconformist bodies; while the medical profession was largely represented, and citizens of all ranks and callings gave their sup-port to the project. It was agreed to ux Hospital Sunday in Dublin in the November of each year; and a council of fifty was appointed to make all need ful arrangements for collecting money and for dividing it amongst the various hospitals. The meeting, at which per feet unanimity provailed, then separa

From the Dublin correspondence of the London Guardian 28th ult., we quote as follows :- In the Court of the Queen's Bonch vesterday, council for Rev. Mr. O'Keetto, as plaintiff in one of the actions arising out of the Callan Schools. applied for and obtained liberty to reply and demur. The Express states that the action is one of blod—" The defendant being the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory. The first count overred the libel, which was contained in a com munication to the Commissioners of National Education, in these words—
\* When the Rev. Robert O Keeffe (mean ing the plaintiff) was appointed parish priest of Callan, in 1863, a document was forwarded to the Secretary of the Board of National Education, in the name of this committee, and bearing the signatures of its members, nominat ing the said Rev. R. O Keeffe manager of Callan Schools, we beg to inform you the decrment is not genuine, the sig natures to it are forgeries, meaning thereby that the plaintiff had been guilty of an indictable offence, and had rge I the names of certain members of the Callan School Committee to a cer tam paper writing, for the purpose of procuring the Board of National Eduention in Ireland to appoint the plaintiff to the office of trust of monager of the National schools in the parish of Cal lan, to the plaintiff's damage of 1,000%. The character of the defence, to which leave was sought to reply and demur, might be illustrated by the following: - 'For a further defence the defendant says that at the time of writing and publishing the alleged libel complained of the defendant was a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, and was a Bishop of the diocese of Ossory, having coclesiastical jurisdiction over the cler gy of the diocese.

The Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Roman Cetholic Bishop of Cloying, died hast week at the ago of civity-nine; and was buried with great formality, and in presence of a vast as emblage, in the chapel of Queenstown, on Wednesday. A vio lent storm raged during the funeral, and did great injury amongst the ship ping at Queenstown.

GERMANY .- The Government has laid on the table of the house two bills - On the administration of vacant Catholic sees,' and 'On the extension of the May law for regulating the training and institution of the clergy.' ormer of these is sufficiently important to domand more detailed notice than I can give in the present letter: I will merely say now, that in cortain obstituate cases, when either the Chapter or the Pope will not fill up a vacant see with an occupant who will obey the laws, the congregations are to choose their own Bishop. A third bill is to be presented to the Roichstag —"On the imprisonment or exile of Bishops."

imprisonment or exile of Bishops."
The Emperor has sent the following letter to Bishop Roinkens:—
"Leadin, Jan. 17, 1871—Very Reverond Herr Bishop!—I thank you for the hearty computed lations which you offsted me at the Now Year. May the blessing of God promote that work which you have begun in hi mame during this year also! May that a revietion which has been so rightfully inculculated by you be spread even in wider circles, that respect for the law is reconcileable in my land with the exercise of retigion by overy one of those communions, which follow no carthly ann, but this only to cook after man's peace with field. "Williams." I the Catholic Bestop, Dr. J. Il. Reinlens, Boun."
"The late Papal Bull.—Contiovers, as to its oknowers.—We take the fol-

AS TO ITS ORNOINENESS. - We take the following from the German correspondence of the London Guardian under date 21st ult.—The Prussian Governence of the London Guardian under date and the whole of the ceremonnal date 21st ult.—The Prinsian Government has an awkward manner of publishing very compromising documents just before an important election takes place. Thus, immediately before the haling very compromising documents just before an important election takes

od the famous correspondence between the Pope and Emperer, and now, on the eve of the Reichstag election, there comes this new Constitution respecting the election of a new Pope. As, however, it was published in the Coloque Gasette only on the evening of the 9th, the next day sing the day of election throughout Germany, it came rather too late to exercise any perceptible in-fluence on the vote. We are now undergoing the infliction of a wordy war respecting the genumeness of the document, a fact which is stoutly denied by the Ultramontane press. It will be in the recollection of some of year readers that in May, 1872, the Spener Gazette published an abstract of a similar document, which was then called the Bull Presente Culmere, but the existence of any such Bull was donied in clorical circles. It is to be noticed that the Germania, which now takes the lead in repudiating the authenticity of the newly published Constitution, begins by saying—"We have long been informed that the Pope had drawn up a Bull respecting the next Papal election, which, however, has been kept perfectby secret." But as this paper was foremost in denying the Bull Presente Cularere, it may be safely taken for granted that its repudiation of the new Constitution is not worth much. Indeed, it does not deny that the main points of the document are correct; but it publishes a "cock and bull" story of the manner in which it was procured. The story is this : -- The German em-The story is this:—The German embassy in Rome, knowing that such a bull existed, wished to obtain a copy of it, and so employed a "hired man of the lowest order" to secure it, promising to pay him 10,000 francs. This "hireling," finding the personnel of Magr. Mercurelli, Secretary of the Archives, quite incorruptible, took into his counsel another "hireling," a his counsel another "hireling," a his connect another " hireling," a Frenchman, who undertook to manufacture a Bull which should answer all purposes. These two worthies betook themselves to "a priest of the worst class," but who could write Latin, and who concocted the required document. So far so good, but the Embassy were not satisfied with a mere copy, and desired to see an original in the Secretary's handwriting. The trie then began again, and managed to forge Mugr. Mercurell's writing so succe-sfully that the deception was completed. Such is the Germania's story, and it is such an absurd one that its falsity is too patent. The retort of the Cologne Gastte and of the Berlin official papers s, that there is every reason to believe the perfect gonumeness of the document, but that it must be quite a seeret as to the way in which it was ob-

The question of the Fulda bishopric has progressed one more stage in the legal way. The Chapter sent up five names to the Government as candidates, and the list has been returned with three names erased, as persones minus grati. The names struck out are those of -1. Dr. Komp, principal of the seminary, a man openly of Jesuitical tendencies, and the confidential adviser of the late Bishop; 2. Dr. Braun, a young and distinguished priest, but trained in the modern school of Rome; and 8. Canon Hahne, chaplain to a former Bishop of Fulda, and a moderate man. The two names left for enoice are supposed to be those of Dr. Labereuz, Dean of the cathedral, and at present administrator of the diocese, and Dr. Kreickler, a rural Dean, who is also of conclintory ideas. Whichev-er of these will take the new oath of allegiance will probably be the Bishop cleet, but then comes a more serious question. - Will the Pope permit the consecration of a Bishop under such conditions?

The Prussian Episcopate did not omit thus year the usual New Year's congrat ulations to the King, but their good wishes were all duly tendered on the 1st of January.

FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the London Gwardian 28th ult., says. — The Bull Apostolica states manner, whether it be that of the Pope or only of the Guzette de Cologne, does not seem to be regarded as nearly so important, either is country, as lias been the case elsewhere. Here we are assured, ecclesiastical authority, that the Bull, even if authoutic, contains nothing extraordinary, and especially tothing in contravention to the cus-toins and precedents of the Apostolic Sec. In defence of this position, va-rious instances are quoted in which the rules and ceremones of Papal elections, and the mode and place of meeting of the Conclave, have been changed and regulated differently from former occasions. Changes seem, indeed, to have been constantly introduced somewhat similar to the present; as when Nich-las II., in 1060, decreed that the Cardinals might meet where they liked, and Alexander III. decided that in future two-thirds of the votes should be ne-cessary to make an election valid, or when Gregory XV. seems to have regulated anew the whole of the ceremonial ers of such communities.

decide who are versed in such matters but enough seems to be stated to show that he at least only now varies what has been often varied before by his predecessors. And after all, porlmps, the manner in which future Poperare to be dected may prove to be a matter of much less consequence to Christondom

than has litherto peen the case. AUSTRIA .-- The Government has introduced in the Hours of Deputies of Reichsrath the long-expected legal measures intended to settle the exter-nal legal relations of the Catholic Church. The bills, four in number, were read for the first time. The first abolishes in tota the concordat, which The brst although notice of its abrogation had been given, remained in force up to this date. According to the Post correspondent, the bill next contains proviions for the future legal position of the Catholic Church and its functionaries: -Candidates for clorical offices and bonefices must be in full possession of civil rights, prove moral conduct, and be especially qualified, as required by law. In cases of presentation not pro-ceeding from the Emperor or the civil authorities, the Bishop must notify to the latter the name of the candidate for the preferment, and if no objection be ed within thirty days installation may take place. An appeal to the Min-ister for Ecclesiastical Affairs is allowed against an adverse decision of the civil authorities. Should an ecclesias-tic be convicted of crime, the Government can demand his dismissal. Every vacancy of a elerical office must be no tified to the civil authorities; and it will be obligatory on the part of the Bishops to communicate, simultaneously with their publication, all decrees, instructions, pastoral letters, &c., to the political authorities. The Government has the right to interdict, from State reasons, any objectionablearrangement, coromony, &c., concerning milita war. ship. The coelesiastical authorities will be obliged to inform the political authorities, before carrying them into effeet, of all arrangements in ecclesiastical power and spiritual authority for the purpose of preventing people from exercising their political and civil rights, or from obeying the laws of the country, is prohibited. The Government can at any time domand the revision and alteration of the scale of surplice fors, should they not be adapted to local or general circumstances. No reent or general encuments will be allowed to be made dependent on the pro-natment of the surplice fees. The payment of the surplice fees. The Government has the right of control and supervision of the endowments and

the Church property, and of all religious establishments. The second bill applies to the external legal position of monastic orders, congregations, &c., the establishment of which must, in each case, be sanc-tioned by Government. Provision also is made for the suppression or dissolution of ecclesiastical corporations; for mstance, if the members are themselves guilty of actions which endanger pubhe peace, or the peace and security of the family, or if the superiors be proved guilty of criminal action or misdemeanor arising from eagerness of gain, or from offences against public moralitv. &c. Morcover-Members are free to withdraw from a religious corporation at any time by simply making a declaration to that effect before a magistrate. The superiors or the managing board must annually submit to the Gov The superiors or the managing ornment a list of all members, with a statement of the changes and disciplinary punishments which have taken place during the previous twelve months. Endowments, legacies, gifts Ac. in favour of religious corporations will be subject to the approval and sanction of the Goverument, especially when the endow ment, legacy, gift, &c., exceeds the sum of 8,000fl.; the Government has also the right of inspection and visitation. The establishment of loreign religious corporations and the acquirement of property by them are subject to the sauction of the Government.

The third bill regulates the contri-

The third bill regulates the contributions from the property of benefices to the funds required for providing for the wants of Catholic worship. By this provision, when the bill becomes law, the rielly endowed sees, chapters, benefices, &c., will have to contribute the conduction of the part largely to the amelioration of the post tion of the poorly paid working clergy and chaplains. The last bill, consist tion of the poorty pass and chaplains. The last bill, consist and chaplains. The last bill, consist ing of secontcen paragraphs, relates to the legal recognition of separate relig-tations which will be granted if ious bodies, which will be granted if their dogmas, form of worship, and constitution are not opposed to the laws of the country and the principles of morality: - They must bear a name which is not offensive to followers of other creeds. If a community is to be formed by persons who have not hitherto belonged to that religious boily, the declaration to join the same must be made before a magistrate, who will give notice of that fact to the superior or priest of the Church or community from which the party separated. Only Austrean subjects will be allowed to be appointed as superiors, priests, or eld-

the Christians from Banyalouka confined at Soragovo, though there is said o have been damaging evidence against The Christians from Gradisca them who have fled into Austria are unnostied by the same decree.

BELGIUM .- The Chamber of Represontatives has been engaged in a rather stormy discussion, lasting over our coas, one are on see, one and ever. Amen. Our Father, Ac. inl grounds. A decree which has been in force since the beginning of the pres ent century prescribes that all ceme-teries shall be under the control of the civil power, and that when any communo contains members of more than one religion each seet shall have a sepa rate space allotted to it. When the Minister of Justice, M. de Lautsheere, declared that he would maintain the separate system so long as he was in office. M. de Rossius brought forward a voto of consure against the Government, which, however, was defeated by a ma

jority of 56 to 39.

PORTUGAL.—On Thursday the King presented the Cardinal's lat to Mugr. Cardoso, the Archbishop of Lisbon, in the Chapel of the Royal Palace. All the members of the Diplomatic Body, and a large number of distinguished personages, were present. The pro-ceedings were carried out with great pomp. After the coremony, the King gave an audience to the new Cardinal

ITALY .- A circular is now stated to have been recently issued by this Government, dated before the publication of the Bull Apostolica sedis munus, which guarantees before Europe the fullest freedom and security to the future Papal Conclave. The circular points out that the law on the Papal guarantees obliges the Italian Government to protect the freedom of the Con-clave in Rome or in any part of Italy. Cardinal Antonelli was very ill last

week with gout in the stomach, and the Pope administered Extreme Unction to hum on Wednesday. Subsequently ho was reported better.

The Civil Marriage Bill brought in by the Minister of Grace and Justice, Vighani, and now going through its valect Committee of the House of Dopu-ties, meets (according to the Times correspondent at Romey with violent oppo-sition:—The priests had been so busy, both from the pulpit and at the confessional, not only denouncing civil marriages as "concubinage," but even stig-matising the more act of registering a marriage duly celebrated by themselves as a desceration of the Sacrament, they had so assiduously dinned into the peo-ple's cars that the religious marriage was in itself valid, and that it alone was valid, that very large numbers of timorous persons had wilfully omitted the celebration of the civil contract To these persons leave is now granted to have their marriages registered, and thereby rendered regular and valid. There is nothing very Praconic in the ponalties with which the bill threatens

tho tro which unites him to his wife, and dooming his clubbren to illegitimacy. It is stated that the number of un registered marriages since the promulgation of the law now in vigor-that is, within these last seven years-was incredibly large (18,000 in the prov ince of Bologna alone), and that the cases in which the practice was used as a fraud to entrap bigoted women into a union which might afterwards be brok on with perfect impunity by pleading its illegality, were by no means unfrequent. SWITZERLAND. - The population

to visit transgressors. The priest who celebrates a marriage not previously registered will be liable to a fine, and

in cases of a repetition of the offence to

a short impresonment. But the contracting parties are only punishable by a fine of 100f. or 4l., a small sum a man

may have to pay for the privilege of

placing himself above the law, loosening

of Borne has ratified the law on Public Worship by 60,208 votes against 16,-

CANADA.

TORONTO. The following forms of prayer are those alluded to in the Church Herald of the 5th inst. :--

RAYERS IN BEHALF F THE LEXTEN MIS SION OF 1874. APPROVED BY THE BISHOP, FOR PUBLIC OR PRIVATE USE.\*

I O. Lord Jesu Christ, mercifully hear our rayers for the increase of two religion in his city and especially in this parish. Pardon our past indifference to the Spirit-

Parton our past indifference to the Spiritual welfare of others, more particularly of those nearest and dearest as us.

Bless the special services in which we fare about to lengage. Inspire the hearts and touch the lips of those who [shall] plead in Thy nave, and open the ears of those to whom t toy speak.

Rousethem to flee from the wrath to come. Trunthem, O Lord, and they shall beturned. Raise them up to nowness of life, and give them grace to endure unto the end.

O Lord, bless Thy people. Strongthen their faith. Quicken their zeal. Make them frontful in all good works; and cause them to increase in Thy Holy Spirit more and more.

their fath. Quicken their zeal. Make them fruitful in all good works; and cause them to increase in Thy Holy Spirit more and more.

Add anto Thy Church daily, and hasten, no beseech Theo, Thy glorious Kingdom, O Lord Christ, Who livest and reigness with the Father and the Holy Spirit, over one God, world without end. Amen.

OR THE FOLLOWING:

11. O Lord Jean Christ, Thou Great Shophord of the sheep, Who seekest those that are gone astray, bindest up those that are

roleased and granted a free pardon to broken, and healest those that are sick; Bloss, we become Those that are sick; Bloss, we become Those the efforts which Thy servants are about to make to convert souls unto Thee. Loosen the tengues of souls into Thee. Loosen the tongues of those who shall speak in Thy Name Open the deaf ears of the wanderers that they may hear the words which belong ante-salvation, and grant that those whom Thou dost raiso to newness of life may, through Thy grace, persevere unto the end. Of Thy nerry, O our God, Who art blisted, and livest, and refurnest for even and ever. Amen.

\* You are ear celly requested to pray daily for the blessing. God upon the proposed inission. LESTEN HOME MISSION, 1874.

Recomm of trans approved by the Bishop.

1. United Prayer by the clergy according to an approved form, an Monday, February 16, provious to the opening of the mission.

2. Meetings for special prayer in the soval parishes interested, for a blessing upon the Mission and in particular for increased unity, with a view to the more abundant outpourings of the Holy Ghost. (If held in the church to be according to a form approved by the Bushop).

3. The use of family and private prayer in behalf of the Mission. (See forms appropriately).

in behalf of the Mission. (See Jorina appended).

4. The carnest prayers and active cooperation of Communicants, Parents, Sunday school Teachers, and all who sincerely deare the glory of Christ in the salvation of souls, and the bindling up of His Kingdom, are presently solicited.

souls, and the building up of His Kingdom, are urgently solicited.

"Then art thy brother's keeper."

The fixing of times is left wholly to the clergy of the soveral churches, but for convenience of cooperation the following arrangement is respectfully submitted.

1. From Sunday February 15, to Saturday February 28.—St. James Cathedral, St Stophen's: Poly Trimity, St. Paul's; II. From Sunday March 1, to Saturday March 7.—St Georges, Christ Church; St. Ann's; St. Bartholomew's.

III. From Sunday March 8, to Saturday, March 14. St. John's, St. Mark's, All Saints; Trimity East.

IV. March 16, to 21st. St. Luke's; St. Peter's; St. Mathew's.

V. March 22, to March 28, Church of the Redeemer, Seaton Village.

V. March 22, to March 23, Counter of the Redocmer, Scaton Village. Collections, Spherical flows, and Donations, re-ceived Provided November to 31st Docom-bor, 1873, convinced, and provided 15 to 31st January, 1874.

Dor, 1873 (C. Gerinden), and proof 181 to 31st January, 1874.

Toronto Missions.

Toronto; St. Jamos's, \$26,11, St. George's, \$43,32, St. Paul's, \$10., All Sants', \$29 St. Anne's, \$3,46, Trinty East, \$2,12, St. John s, \$10,31, St. Peter's, \$22,-10, St. Mauthas, \$1,53, Trinty Collego Chajel, \$9,25, St. Stephen's, \$21,54, St. Luke's, \$19 30, Holy Trinty, \$2,16, Christ Church, York Tp. \$16,11, Georgina, \$3,-25; Nowcasile, \$1, Nowmarket, \$3,10; Thorold, \$10 50; Etobiecke, Christ Church, \$3,63; St. teorge's, \$1,20; Saltileet and Budyook, \$1; Cobaure, \$12,40; North Douro, \$10,08; Materdam, \$2,30, Whitby, \$8; Grafon, \$5,00. Colborne, \$3,50; Brampton, \$1,53, North East, Ivy, \$2,20; Braton, \$4,53, North East, Ivy, \$2,20; Braton, \$4,53, North East, Ivy, \$2,20; Braton, \$4,50, Mourt Forest, \$1,50, Port Hope, Trinty, Collego School Chippel, \$2,34; Orilla, \$1,40, Mourt Forest, \$1,50, Port Hope, Trinty, Collego School Chippel, \$2,34; Orilla, \$1,50; Lloydrom, \$4,30; Marshalle, \$1,25. Weston, \$26.; "A Friend," \$2 Hamilton, Christ Church, \$3,66, All Sants, \$2,16, Ascension, \$1,30; St. Peter's Mission, \$1, Lindsay, \$3,75; Dundas, \$4, Norwood, 50e.; Hartston, \$1,39; N. Orilla and Meconte, \$1, Ningara, \$20; Fort Erre, \$5,25. Norvaj, \$2,17; Barrio, \$2,78; Habburton, \$1,50. Shanty Bay, \$4, \$5, James's, \$6e. School Houso, 40e.; Chippawa, \$10,50; Emily, Omemee, \$4,05; St. Catharines, Christ Church, \$7,22.

Omence, \$1.05; St. Catharines, Christ Church, \$7.42

Mary's Loke Mission.

Thanksgiving Oli-rings from Oakville, for Church Building Fund \$5. Roy J. J. Curling, Nowfoundland, \$19 50.

1000K AND TRACT FUND.

Soberphious for Sandley School Libraries.

Streets ville, \$10. Grantham, \$10. Sandland, (Service Bools) \$5.50.

OMISSION IN SUOD REFORT 1873.

Roy Septimus Jones' Donation to Mission Fund (14th April). \$20.

MISSION FUND.

Grission in Savon retroit 1873.

Roy Septimus J.me.' Donation to Mission Fund (14th April) \$20.

Mission Fund.

Gransby, 83. Keymarket 29. Otomboe, 84.70. Cacheton, 81.65. W. adbridge, 83.

86. Vaughan, 81.88. Isobenygoon, 85.80; Dunsford, 81.20. S. Walpole, Ni ritcoke, 83.17. Cheapsole, 81.60. Guelph, \$26.63; Pustineh, 22. Toronto., St. James's, \$13, 8t. Paul's, \$20.19. at. coope's, \$20.0, Trmity College Chapel, \$1.20. Christ Church, York Tp. \$1.21. Dunnville, \$1.93, Port Mailand, 65c, South Cayuga, 81.27, Pickering, Duffin's Creek, \$1. Greenwood, 81.-27. Cayuga, 81.129, Goro's Landing, 91. Thorold, \$24.03. Port Robusson, \$6.10. Oakville, \$2.12. Pale more. 21. Chippawa, \$14.60. Chiton, \$2.50. Queenston, \$7.75. Emily, Oncemes, 35.50. St. John's, \$1.54. Emily, Oncemes, 35.50. St. John's, \$1.54. Emily, Oncemes, \$1.55. St. John's, \$1.54. Emily, Oncemes, \$1.55. St. John's, \$1.54. Emily, Oncemes, \$1.55. St. John's, \$1.54. Emily, Oncemes, \$2.00. Christ Church, \$15.90. Cookstown, \$2. W st. Essa, \$1.40. Whitby, All Same's, \$17.31. Do Sunday-school, \$1.51. Georgius, \$21.31. Do Sunday-school, \$1.51. Wisten, \$1.50. West Brock, \$0c. Penotinguchone \$1. Jamee's, \$3.50. North Doars, \$4.75. Wisten, \$3.10. North Course, \$2.77. St. Jamee's, \$1. Christ Church, \$2.77. St. Jame's, \$1.50. North Doars, \$4.75. Wisten, \$3.10. North Chapel, \$1.75. Wisten, \$1.50. North Doars, \$4.75. Wisten, \$1.50. North Doars, \$2.50. Graffon, \$1.50. St. Jamee's, \$1. School House, 40. Hastings, \$1.05. Almwick, \$1.25. Port Hope, Trinty, Collego School House, 40. Hastings, \$1.05. Almwick, \$1.26. Port Hope, Trinty, Collego School House, 40. Hastings, \$1.05. Almwick, \$1.26. Chifferd, \$1.78. Minde, Harriston, \$2.82. Chifferd, \$1.78. Minde, Harriston, \$2.82. Chifferd, \$1.79. Minde, Harriston, \$2.82. Chifferd, \$1.79. Minde, \$1.79. M

82.90, St. John's, \$3.39, Cockstown, \$5, West Essa, \$2.31, Colborne, \$6; West-wood, \$3.31, Jordan, \$8.82, Smithville, \$5.80.

(To be Continued.)

MOUNT FOREST. - SUBPRISE PARTY. On Friday avening last a considerable number of the members of St. Paul s Obuvoh, in this place, visical the new parsonage, to said the munister, Rev W. J. Mackenzie, had that day moved, and presented Mrs. Mackenzie with a very handsome parlor carpet and floormat. After the presentation and duc acknowledgments for the same, the visting party spread a most samptions sup-per and spent a ver, heel, and agree able evening with their paster, his fam-ily, and with each other.

PARISH OF ALL SAINTS-OPLNING OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW 8.

This parish, which was formed in 1872, has paid for its church lot and school chapel, and is now taking up a subscription for a parish church, to accomodate 740 persons. It is expected that the contract will be let in a fix weeks. In addition to this a mission church on River street, at the foot of Beech street, has been erected, to hold vino Service on Sunday tast, by the Bishop of the Discoso. The offertory was applied to the Building Fund of this church. 400 persons, and was opened for Di-

BROOKLIN, COLUMBUS, ASBETRN, PORT WHITDY.

(Correspondence Court & H. rald.)

On Thursday evening, the 5th inst., a concert was given in the Masonic Hali., Brooklin, to assist in furnishing the interior of St. Thomas Church. The hall was constottably full, and the pro-gramme very good. A small but excel-lent pand from Whithy performed choice selections from discrent operas. The members of the choir saig some songs and gives with happy effect, ac companied on the piane by our respected menimbent, the Rev. Mr. Bell. Professor Wiggins, of the Royal Academy of Music, London, Lughand, an artist of high ment. sarg some songs with marked effect, and has solo on the panoforte. The Carmval de Venice," which was ovidently the gem of the ovening, was given with great beauty of expression and brilliancy of execution. Mr. Frazer, of Window, and some capital songs in character, and contributed greatly to the pleasure of the evening. Our incumbent, who has been with us about thirteen months, has greatly forwarded Church work here. An excel-lent bell for St. Thomas Church has been hung in the turret. The roof has been painted, and chancel seats, kneeling boards, and book boards put in. A now wooden shed for teams has been erceted. A punted East window of very beautiful design under the process diaphanic has been put in entirely by the incumbent and has daughter, which adds greatly to the effect of the interior. For St. Paul's Church, Columbus, a

new Mason a Hamtin organ has been bought. Divino Services I ave been commenced at Ashburn, and a fort-nightly Suaday morning service is car ried on at St. John's Church, Port

Whitby.
Thus we hope a good work is being done in this mission, and trust to be able to record a continuation of the same as the future unfolds itself.

A MEMBER OF ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

Congregation. ST. MARK S PENNY READINGS, ETC. The olio entertainment at the Music Hall, Port Hope, on Wednesday evening, Ith mst., was attended by a large and fushionable audience, and was a great success in every respect. Amongst the visitors we noticed his II nor Judge Boswell, and a numerous party of ladies and gentlemen from Cobourg, attracted no doubt by the splendid sleighing and the promise of a particularly good pro-gramme, in which they were not disap-pointed. Mr. Philp 3 band led od with an overture, followed by a song "Good Bye Sweet Heart, from Mr. Frasor, very feelingly rendered, as was also the much applauded, as were also two recitations by Mr. Gargan. Later in the ovening Miss Bower sang again as did also Miss Smart, both of whom were loudly and deservedly encored. Piano varieties by Prof. Lumsdale, of Cobourg. and several pieces by the Port Hope band completed the musical portion of the entertainment. We must not omit to mention Dr. Dewar's panorama a la Artemus Ward, introduced votween parts one and two, consisting as the chairman. Mr. Jas. Calcutt, amounced, of a series of pictures procure. at great expense expressly for the occasion, and illustrating a tale of love and its tragicol termination! This interlude was ludicrous in the extreme; but when the last scene was suddenly removed and "William" was discovered perched on Sassenach woocr, the applause was per-

doctor's partner in the show business to the feet lights to make his bow and receive his reward.

HURON.

HURON.

It is with much pleasure we hear of the continued prosperity of this prish. We feel no little ancrest in it, welfare. Its late rector, the Rev. J. Gunno, we had the plastic trecton in the list of our friends, and it is with no ordinary all asure we learn that the years of linear and not a vestige of it left. An appeal was then made to Church people of Canada, England and fredand to assist in ada, England and fredand to assist in ada, England and fredand to assist in called to his rest the promise of an abundant harvest is fulfilling. The mantle has fallen from his shoulders on a faithful successor.

Two years ago we announced in the Church Herand the erection at Florence of a handsome brick church, one whose very appearance declared it to be a church, and within the past year a suitable parsonage has been built by the engregation. The rector, the Rev. Mr Brethour, has now the pleasure of dwelling in a rector's house. The in-erense in Church members has been very great, so much so that they are now said to number twice as many members as they did a short time since, and the contributions for Church purposes have, for a country parish, been proportionally large, the two con

gregations of the parish having raised within the year the sum of \$3,160.

On the 22nd alt. a meeting of the Raint Deaners of Kent was held at Thorence. There were present the Von. Archdencen Balch, Roys. T. Hughes, Rural Dean, W. Brethour, Nowman and Bartlett. The following resolution was mannaously passed: "That this Rural Deanery of Kent deares to express its concurrence with the division of the Discose into four Archdencouries; and especially its great satisfaction at the appointment of the Ven. Archdeacon Balch to the Archdeacoury of this part of the Diocese, and the clergy hereby present to the Ven, Archdeacon their warmest and most respectful welcome on this his first official visit.

The annual parechial missionary meeting connected with the Church So enty was hold on the exeming of the 21st ult., presided over by Roy. Mr. Brethour, rector of the parish. The attendance was large, and great interest are manufacted in the magazinary work. was manifested in the missionary work. The meeting was addressed by Ven. Archdeacon Baleh. It is with pleasure we note a continuously increasing inter est in the Diocesan Missions manifested throughout the Deauery.

ONTARIO.

CHURCH MISSIONS .- PARISH OF WILLIAMS The Annual Missionary Meeting in

aid of the Mission flund of the Diocese of Ontario was held in Bradfield's Hall on Wednesday ovening last. The at-tendance was not so large as it should have been. Still, there was a goodly representation of the wealth and intelligence of the place. Rev. E. Loucks, Rector, occupied the Chair, and in the course of his remarks he stated that there is not at the present time a vacant missionary station in the Diocese. Ho thought that as the membersof his congregation contributed liberally towards the schemes of other denominations, he had a right to expect a corresponding had a right to expect a corresponding liberality on the part of those belonging to other religious bodie. He urged up on his congregation the propriety of increasing their contribution of last year. Rev. Mr. Carey of Iroqueis, followed in a brief but pointed speech, in which he made a fercible expeal to the members of the Church to assist their home mission. He caid, add that these obtains sions. He coin add that these old parishes were quite wealthy enough to sustain their elergymen without assistance from the younger parishes. Rev. Mr. Clemson of Waddington followed in an address characterized by a spirit of deep religious thought. Ho pointed out duett (vocal) by Miss Bower and Mr.
Holland. of Cobourg, and a soughy one
of our Port Hopo favourites, Miss
Clemes, in her usual happy style. The the results of missionary enterprise in various parts of the world, and claimed piano duetts by Mrs. Bront and Mrs. work of Christianity. Rov. Mr. Laud-Roid, and Miss Holdsworth, accompanied by Mr. Plulp, on the violus, were a financial point of view. He pointed out that the requirements of the Dioceso had mercased in twelve years from \$3,000 to \$12,000. At the present time all the missions in the Diocese were filled. Lastyear the amount necessary to supplement the salaries of these missionaries was something like \$10,000, whereas the necessary expenses in distributing this amount throughout the various parishes, had not exceeded \$300, a fact which of itself must convince all that theadministration was an economical one. He contrasted the pr sent state of the Church with what it was at the time it received state aid, and showed that instead of dying, as had been prophesical by its encures it had recorr ed new life, and is to-day more vigorous than over. Roy. Mr. Preston of Corn-wall was the last speaker. He delivered a high chair frautically endeavouring to an able and effective address on the ling. What the negro wants is, a light up a dismal looking moon and the missionary work of the Church in gene-chance to advance with the rest of man distress depicted upon his face, caused ral, and of this Diocese in particular. kind. In the North, the theatres, the no doublt by the dreadful fate of the latter and of the church is remarks, a collection, hotels, even the churches are closed to

hold last night at Trinity Church, at which the same gentlemen were presont and delivered addresses, -Dandas

habours in Florence and Aughrim are followed by a season of bl. sing The good seed committed to the soil has been blessed by Him who promised that seed tune and harvest should not fail and that now when the sower has been likely being the propie, and our own residence. I am the ppy to announce that this sum is, aged people, and our own residence. I am he ppy to announce that this sum is, as far as I can accertain, almost, if not already secured. From the Canadian Church, \$1,410, from Government, \$1,000, and the balance from the old country. I mention this in no spirit of boastfulness, but in humble gratitude to Christ, that the Holy Spreit hath thus inchned the hearts of His people to give. All that has been contributed has sense of the word. We have had to resort to no concerts or bazaars,—no expense (beyond printing) has been in-curred, and every contribution that has been offered, whether of a hundred pounds or a penny, has, I believe, been given with a full and grateful heart, as unto God and not as unto men. But now, as is well known, a new appeal is to be made to the Canadian Church. The new Missionary Diocese of Aigoma calls for help-help to sus tam the Chief Paster of the flock-help to sustain his under-shepherds-help to erect houses of prayer and places of education. Let another \$10,000 be raised for this work,—and let the proportion between the old and the new country bo reversed .- let Oanada give her \$7,500, and leave the old country to tunke up the balance. And God grant that this secon | \$10,000 may be given in the same spirit as the first,—for it is not the amount of money that will bring the blessing, but the spirit in which it 13 given. When we pray in our Litany —" Spare us, good Lord, Spare Thy people whom Thou hast redeemed with Thy most precious Blood -- let us think of the value of that mestimable gift that the Lord has bestowed upon us, let us think of the mestimable value of souls, and let us list to the cry that comes from a far-off neglected district, and determine in our souls to give as God has prospered us to that important and

> The Shingwank Industrial Home rebuilding fund (as regards Canada) is closed, and the Algoria Missionary Sofor the present may be sent as hereto-for either to Mr. Atkinson, at the Synod Office, Toronto, or to myself.

interesting work.

I must add one word more. Tho Bishop writes me word from England, "Please be on the lookout for any true, carnest working men who may be in clined to cast in their lot with us." As God in His mercy is finding us funds, so may Ho also find us men, called of so may 110 also min us men, caned of the Moly Spirit—to give up perhaps much that is dear—and yet with a good assurance of a full roward hereafter. E. F. Wilson.

Collingwood, Sexagesima Sunday.

February 1.

BRY. Mn. Wilson,—Our clergyman told us last Sunday that praying daily for the King dom of Christ to come, and not doing all in our power to hasten its coming, was mere hypotrisy. I do not wish to be a hypocrite, but I can do so, but a tracers hardly worth doing at all physics accept the small sum of \$1, with the carnest wish that it were \$10.

From a Poon Woman.

THE . EGRO RACE IN THE SOUTH

INOREASING. In 1860 there were 3,953,760 slaves in the Southern States. In 1870 the consus returns showed a population of 1,880,070 colored citizens. This increase of 20 per cent. is a sufficient rebuke of the contemptuous predictions of the black man's decay. The negro is also developing the resources of the country. In 1860 the cotton crop reach-ed 8,850,000 bales; in 1866, the war having just closed, the yield was only 1,900,000, but in 1872 are voluntary laborers, onco slaves, but now freedmen, scut to market 8,900,000 bales. As an ovidence that the negroes at the south are improving morally, let me quote from reports touching the condition of thirty-one counties of Mississippi, which in 1866 had but mineteen colored and in 1872 no fewer than 118. In 1865 only 561 marriage licenses had been issued to the blacks. In 1872 the number had mercased to 8,960. I have great hopes for the negro. To be sure, the system of slavery was not the bes. school in which to learn the science of government, but we have not get heard that a negro Congressman was in any way implicated in the Gredit Mobilier scandal, and I do not believe that the negro Legislature of South Carolina was any more purchasable than the New York Assembly during the days of the was taken up, after which a hymn was him, and when he dies, prejudice actufootly deafening. Loud cries of encore, sung by the choir, and the bene- ally defies the equality of the grave.—
encore, William, William, brought the diction pronounced by Rov. Mr. From Address of Gen. R. A. Prior.

Invenile Column.

Sunday Night.

Builday Right,
If M. R. R.
Three little curly heads golden and fair,
Flares pairs of hands that are lifted in prayor,
Three little figure it in germents of white,
Flares little input is in germents of white,
Flares little mouths that are labeled as ay,
Three little thildren who not from their play,
Flares little hearts that are fulled stright,
For this is the close of a sweet bunday mouth.

And maining had clustered them all round her

And manned and clustered them all round her kines, and made shem so happy so children could be, and made shem so happy so children she of hill Who called little children she lambs to His fold; Who gathered them upra His arms to careas, And blessed them so in a Salour could bloss, Wille the innocent faces grow to nder and bright, With the sweet, carnest talk of the calm Sunday night.

And the blue eyes of Bennie had widen'd with While Matthe had dropped an occasional tear, When they heard of the lions and Danjel so bold, And Joseph who once by his brethren was sold. And the children who walked and the furnace of

flame
Till the Angel of Ood in his purity came.
Walking unharmed in their garments of white,
Oh, these were sweet stories to hear Sunday
night!

And Maldie had said—the dear little child Looking uy in the face of her mother so mild,— "I wish—oh, so much !—I wish, manuac dear, When the angels were walking they'd come to us

here;
I'd likeone to see them, so shining and fair,
Come floating and floating right down through
the air.
Let's ask them to come," said the wee little sprite.
"Let's ask them to come to us this Sunday night."

And then maining told in her grave, gentlo way. How the angels were guarding the children each day;

How every steed softly round by the little one's bed;

How the blessings descended slike on each head; Hat when they were naughty or wilfully bad, Then the Father was grieved and His angels were

"Ah, I mean to be good," lisped the baby, "and then I may see them some time when they're coming to Ben!"

Oh, the inno-ent children! How little they know of the dear eyes in heaven bent on them below, of the guardian spirits, who close by their side Are watching and waiting to strengthen and guide:

And now, as they lie wrapped in drams and in sleep.

How ceaseless the vigits the angels will keep!
And mannar prays, "Tather, on, guide them article.

aright.
And rend Thy good angels to guard them to-night.

[Por the CHURCH HERALD. OW QUEEN MAB SPENT HER CHRISTMAS. -SANT VOLAUS.

BY DERYN FACH.

Almost the last thing I did on Christm's ove was to pay a visit to some very large stockings that hung separately in different places outside a certain bed-room. One was fastened to the bath-room door, and I was told it belonged to Queen Mab; I suppose she expected to have it filled to the top. At any rate, I found some kind hands had already begun the good work. I felt a big round thing, and something else that crackled when I moved the stocking. Of course, I didn't look to see what it was, because Santa Claus might have been dreadfully angry with me for interfering with his business; and I wouldn't offend the dear old gentleman for the world.

The postman's last rat-tat had quite a pile of letters and Christmas cards for the little folk; so we put some of them in the stockings, and kept some special ones for their plates the next day at breakfast. Several pretty things mam-ma had arranged to hand ove. to Santa Claus; and when all the packing was over, you should have seen what respectable looking legs they were.

Before we got up on Christinas morning. I suppose nearly all the bells in England and head head they want there was

had been ringing their joyful Alieluns. I know that when I opened my eyes, the first thing I knew was, that distant chimes were sounding, and a very saucy little voice was calling out, not very fur

off.
"Loot here May, oh do loot, my stotting is full of studing! I wonder what's in it!"

Then another voice said, "Ssh. ssh, hush Miss; you'll wake your mainma."
Then a door was shut; but still I heard a merry laugh, and I knew it was Queen Vab's.

KING CHRISTMAS.

When the children came down to breakfast, matend of the usual "good morning," there was a shout from them sall, and each one stood and stared at the table. Mab looked half frighteged. I was carving something at the side-board, and pretended not to notice what was going on. At last May said, "Why, it's l'ather Christmas, of course! Didn't mother say we should have one for to day. Oh, how lovely !"

"What a big fellow t" cried Val; isn't he a beauty?"
"Pooh!" said Mab, I thought Father

Trismas would be as highest the ceiling. Why, he isn't any bidder than me, I don't believe."

"S'off and rubbish !" Val said, "he's big enough for anything; and I dare ony he is full of sweeters inside him! Look at his eyes, and what a jolly long beard he has got."

"And a ted cloak like a witch," put in Queen Mab.

"L , a witch, indeed I" laughed May, as a there was such a thing as a real witch to be had. I say Val, only look at his christmas treat it is covered with snow and f. ist; and only see the ' als of silver balls and nuts and rings and things on it. Hurrah!"

"Is this the Father Trismas that is to give away the presents off the tree?' asked silly little Mab.

"Oh you goose, you," screamed Val.
Why this fellow can't move or speak;
how can be give us our presents off the tree I" It will have to be a live man, of course, for that.

"A morry constmus to you all," I said, turning upon them, and giving onch a big hug; and then I curtised

down to the ground, and said.
A morry christians to your majorty king Christians, on the table.
"A king! is he a king, really? ask-

od they all in a breath.

"A king! said I, "of course he is;
don't you see his royal robe, all scarlet
and ermine, and his coronal of white and crimine, and his coronal of white fur like a crown; see how grand he looks! Just as if he could be anything but a king! Of course, he is one; and I advise you all to behave very well, or there is no knowing what he may take it into his head to do to us; perhaps beat us all with his big tree. He is look-ing at you now Mab, I am sure he must be thinking you got the negative so be thinking you are the naughtiest of us กไไ.'

But here the prayer bell rung, and after prayers came breakfast; and after that I said to their maining,

"I am going to hold a

" CATECHETICAL CLASS."

Oucen Mab heard it, and sho said with such a whine.

" Tatetettle class on Trismas day ! I thought they were only for churches and elergymen, and that sort of thing."

Not a bit of .t, Mab, they are meant for all sensible people like you and May, and Val,." I said, and it will be a great deal nicer to have one in this house than in a church, because you need not be half so afiaid of answering wrong here; and when Mr. Carver aska you questions in the church class, you are often quite afraid to speak in case your answer should be wrong. Come along now, all of yea. I am coing to sit in this big chair, and you shall tell me all about christmas, and the reason why we call it by that name. Put your pretty things away now Val, and listen to me. Tell me, May, how did Christmas got its

May .- "I know quite well. In the old days, ever so long ago, quite an ago before one of us was born, people used to have masses held in their churches about this time, in hondur of Christ's birthday.

"What are masses, Val?"

Val.—"Roligious services, something like our services in Church, I suppose; only I dare say they didn't give such long sermons as Mr. Carver gives as; do you think they did?"
Queen Mab.—" I can't bear such long

scrinons. They make the so sleepy."
"Hush, hush," I said, "you should try not to sleep, Mab. Now you can tell me how many days used these masses Queen Mab .- "Twelvo days; then I

spose the people had a twelfth cake and crackers, and nice things like us, didn't

May. -" Do you think crackers were invented in those days?'

"I am afraid not. Little girls and boys were not half so well off in those days as they are now. I am very sure of that. What were these masses called,

May .- " Christ's masses; that means nasses for Christ; and then, I suppose, that one day, when some man was in a great hurry, and talking very fast, ho said christmas instead of saying Christ's mass, and then everybody in the world began to call it christmas.

"You are very clear with your ideas, May, I said, "I hope you don't expect us all to believe that the world takes up things so easily; but nero Mab broke in with:

"Mamua has dot such a lot of dooses in the larder!

" Lots of what!"

D. Fach.—"And what are dooses, pray?"

Queen Mab.—" Why, don't you know! dooses are dooses! Things for Tristmas, things to cat—hanging up in the larder, they are."
I'al. -" She means glosos; can't you

they're turkeys, at least some of them, cook let me see them, and I know ——." P. Fach. - "What has all this to do with the entechetical class, I want to

know? Queen Mab .- " Oh, I fordet all about

that; please, may we leave off now, and we can have some after church; you said we were to sing our new carel after breakfast, and mamma has not heard it

So we went to the piane and sang, the protty carol beginning: "In a manger laid so lowly Came the Prince of Peace to earth."

I must tell you about the rest of orr catechetical class next time, and of many more things that happened during Queen Mab's happy christinas.

Mr. Henry M. Morris has presented the portrait of his ancestor, Lowis Morris, one of the signers of the Doclaration of Independence, to the city of Philadelphia. The original painting was by Trumbull, and is now in Hartford.

Calendar-for Sehmary, 22. 1st Sunday in Lient.

Embar Days.

-Postago on the Church Henald throughout the Dominion, is five cents per quarter, payable invariably in advance, at the office of delivery.

-Subscribers are respectfully requested to communicate with our office, by letter or postal card, (which costs only one cent,) when they wish to let us hear from them. The custom of returning the paper, or getting the postmaster to send a "slip," proves most unsatisfactory, and is not relied upon by our Company as a correct medium for conveying information.

# The Church Herald.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1874 OUR CHURCH AND PRESS.

The letter of "A Pastor" to which we give insertion in its proper place, opens a subject of more importance, perhaps, than appears on the surface. Its real importance consists in the fact that it indicates the source from which springs the difficulty of maintaining a Church press in this country. More than half century ago, the Church of England was fairly planted and in a state of growth in Upper Canada, with prospects and advantages farkin advance of any of the denominations with which then, or afterwards, she was called upon to compete. We grieve to confess that our beloved Church has We grieve to connot received that full measure of support from the people, to which we think she was entitled in nor has she maintained that relative position which she occupied years ago. The causes of this partial failure are not difficult to trace. It is not owing to any fault or defect in the Church System itself; still less to any objection to her pure and reformed doctrines, or her noble Liturgy. It is chiefly owing to a want of harmony in the ranks of church members; to a want of mutual sympathy and support, which is at once the bond of brotherhood and the source of that combined action without which, success is, humanly speaking, Loyond reach: In other . Christion bodies there is a spirit of cohesion which draws members together and prompts them to aid and support the various appliances adopted to promote the common cause; amongst these appliances is the press. Each of the several denominations of any importance in our midst, has its periodical-tournal which receives that spont taneous and liberal support which makes it powerful in the land, and enables it fility springs. He has probably made to exercise an influence in spreading the cause which supports it. The members of these denominations, especially the clergy, work to extend the circulation of their newspaper. They recognise its use and amportance, they are not afraid of it; and they are to-day reaping he benefit of their wise and united action. The members of our Church have not thought fit to pursue a similar policy. The past history of the Church in Canada has seen many attempts to maintain a Church press, but those attempts have all failed for want of support; Church periodicals have been started at various times and l in different places. From the very start they have failed to receive that support upon which they could live. They have in each case been looked upon by a large proportion of church people, with suspicion and distrust; com others they have encountered ac tive opposition; the result has been a starvel and brief existence and a speedy death. These Church papers have been launched at various successive times, and under various circumstances; they have differed from each othor somewhat in character and tone they have been brought out under different auspices, and in cach case pushed with more or less energy by certain individual Churchmen; actually opposed by others; and regarded with in difference or coldness perhaps by the majority; but they all met a common Into, death from starcation. Of the many Church papers that have been started and strangled in Canada, it would be both irrelevant and absurd to say that none of these were worthy of said, "sensation includes all our facul-support. If they were crude at the ties." We receive our first knowledge

sid. Church members having refused | The loss of any of the five senses lessons to support a Church Press, they have been deprived of its advantages. On the other hand they have been surrounded by a press both secular and religious, whose influence has been hostile to the Church and to Church growth. In the attention given to the petty disputes and divisions amongst ourselves, we, as Churchmen, have overlooked the damage our common cause has sustained from the ceaseless attacks of cuemies and unfriendly rivals. Newspapers breathing sentiments of undisguised hostility to the Church, are supported and paid for by many Church members. Whereas, when a journal is started for the purpose of advocating the cause of the church and church principles, there is unhappily a disposition to receive it with disapprobation.

The want of a Press devoted to the interests of local church affairs has in the past been felt as a practical evil. This evil may be fairly illustrated by reference to the clergy reserve question of some years blok. Scores of secular and religious newspapers were in daily and weekly circulation amongst the Canadian people, denouncing the Church because she ventured to claim the ownership of her own property. She of course had no Press to counteract the influence brought against her; she was at the mercy of her foes, public opinion was educated to believe that it would be right to strip the Church of er temporalities, and public opinion prevailed. Other instances might be cited where the interests of the Church have suffered from want of the temporal appliances possessed by her rivals. And who will venture to deny that occasions may arise in the not distant future, when a powerful local press will be found of vital importance to the Canadian Church.

Referring to the circumstances mentioned by our correspondent, we have not a word to say against the Hartford Churchman. If, in addition to supplying the American Dioceses, the proprietors of that worthy American Journal can find the means of extending their enterprise into Canada, we bid it welcomo. But as to the clergyman from the Diocese of Ontario, who has recently been in this city working and speaking against the Chunch Herald, his conduct, in so doing, may be satisfactory to himself, but will strike most Canadian Churchmen as being neither very patriotic nor very reputable. We may mention for the information of our correspondent and others, that we know this gentleman and from our experience of him, we have no difficulty in tracing the personal source from which his hosup his mind to "wipe" us out of existence. We fully believe he will use all his influence against us, but the extent of that influence is not large enough to hurt us, especially in his own diocese and his own neighborhood. We observe, however, he judiciously goes from where he is known, and prosecutes his designs in places where he is a comparative stranger. This circumstance is significant, and the reason upon which it is founded will always be an important element against this gentleman's success.

While we do not claim for the HERALD as high a degree of perfection as some of our older and wealthier contemporaries have reached, we do claim to be sincere and zealous in our attempt to serve the Canadian Church. We also claim to be steadily advancing in growth, and to improve as we advance; and we hope, ultimately, to overtake our most successful contemporaries. the meantime we must expect opposition as well as encour gement. clergyman from the Diocese of Ontario, as well as other individuals, either openly or secretly, will do what they can to embarrass us, but we take comfort in knowing that the imperfections of the HERALD, however plain they may be, are not the true cause of this opposition, which arises from other reasons and would be offered all the same even if our journal were perfection itself.

BELLS. But the sound of the churh-going bell These valleys and rocks never heard; Never sighed at the sound of a kuell, Or smiled when a sabbath appeared."

It is interesting to study the effects of sensation. An ancient philosopher has start and failed to expand into per from our sensations, and our memory fection, it was owing to lack of material is no more than a continued sensation.

our knowledge of things. The sense of hearing, for example what an association of ideas, joyous and sorrowful, spring from that source alone? What delight and sadness, is connected with the human voice: the melody of music-the singing of birds-the roaring of the sea, and a thousand times ton thousand sounds produced by the natural creation in the universe. Besides those of a more artificial kind, resulting from the development of the ingenuity of the human race, a moment's reflection is sufficient to convince us of the manifold importance of one sense alone in the organization of the human frame. Amidst all the sweet sounds that delight the ear and which surround our existence, that produced by the bell has attained a foremost place in our affections. Of its antiquity we have proof in the simple fact that many small bronze bells have been found in the excavations recently made at Ninevoli; and in Pekin, China, there are no less than seven bells, each weighing 120,000 lbs. Civilization, as we read of its advance, instead of throwing off the bell as a barbarous contrivance, or as a uscless encumbrance, on the contrary enlarges the boundaries of its influence. So that in the sixth century we find it introduced into Europe for ecclesiastical purposes, and brought to great perfection in the time of Charlemagne. Since that time bells have been cast of enormous dimensions and weight. Moscow, which is celebrated for its bells, has one of 448,772 lbs. in weight, and measures sixty-seven feet four inches in circumference. There are others also in Europe varying from 8,400 lbs. to 18,000 lbs. in weight. What mighty national events have those monster bells proclaimed? Their powerful tones must have created terror in the minds of the people of those superstitious ages, when the belief was that monarchs go verned by divine appointment. In this more enlightened age individual or national grief requires no such extra sensational devices; it is guided by less exentement and more judgment; the sasoning powers being more developed, gentler influences prevail over violent sensacions, in leading humanity towards a higher intelligence; and the bell now gives a more constant force to our earthly pleasures or makes more touching appeals to our consciences. Where bells are numerous, as in Great Britain, they are a part of the national joy; her people love them; her poets praise them; they are sung of in their hymns and songs; and often in her literature they serve to point a moral and adorn a tale. Kirke White illustrates a phase of British lite in a few lines thus:

Hark I how the merry bells ring jocund-ound

zation to consider the propriety of endeavoring to avail themselves of those aids that older nations have acknowledged'to be of lasting benefit to themselves in their own career.

What gives more life and jovin a Canadian winter than the little sleigh bells, ringing across the snow. How her people love the cuttor and the steight with the jingling of the bells; or to put it into simple rhyme:

There's joy in the land, gay pleasures abound. When the merry sleigh bells are ringing around.

Canada is said to be the Russia of this continent; Canada, like Russia is famous for her sleigh bells, but unlike her in not yet being celebrated for her cliurch bells. For a young country Canada cannot be excelled for her love and capability, of receiving musical instruc. tion ; and as music is a combination of sweet sounds, let her add those of bells,

MISSIONARY DIOCESE OF ALGOMA We publish to-day, with the Lord Bishop's approval, a lefter from the Rov. E. Wilson, to the Roy. Dr. Lett, Chairman of the Committee, on the support of missions in the above named Diocese, and we think he

is quite correct in taking the ground hedoes. When the proposition to set apart that territory as a Missionary Diocese was made, we believe we are correct in stating it was distinctly understood-as well by the Provincial Synod as by the Diocesan Synods respectively—that it was to be considered as a missionary field, claiming support from all the Dioceses. The quota promised by the several dioceses towards making up the Bishop's stipend is therefore not all that is to be xpected from them. The Diocese of Toronto has for many years contributed liberally towards the maintenance of the-missionaries in that section; and we hope, when the matter comes up for consideration next June, the Synod will pledge itself to continue its support. But this ought not to release the other dioceses from their obligations to co-operate in this good and important undertaking. New missions among the Indians and white settlers will require to be opened; and it would be great hardship if the newly appointed Bishop were not furnished with means to supply the necessities of his arduous charge. It is also true, as stated by our correspondent, this missionary entorpris was maugurated here, and the Church here ought to take the 'ad in cher, ing it out. The aid obtained by Bishop Fauquier from the Missionary Society and his personal friends in England; should be looked upon as merely subsidiary-the main support ought to be derived from these dioceses; and were proper measures taken to canvass the whole Province, we are persuaded the result would be highly satisfactory. We are pleased to learn 'that the Mission Board, at its late meeting, authorized the Secretary Treasurer to pay the missionaries in that diocese their quarterly allowance on the first of April next, and before another payment requires to be made the Synod will have met, and, we hope, made provision for their support for some time to come. Indeed after the understanding had with all the diocsses, we see net why the Bishop of Algoma's commissary should not set to work at once, much inight be done towards this desirable object between this and the opening of navigation.

To the Editor of the Church Herald.

COLLINGWOOD, Feb. 11th 1874.

DEAR SIR,—it seems to me a great pity that there should be, as it appears to me there is, a good deal of unreadiness on the part of the several Spinols to continue and "Hark! how the merry bells ring jocund ound. And now they die upon the evering breezo; Anon, they thunder loud. Full on the musing car. Wafted in varying cadence by the shore of the silli twinking river, they bespeak A day of junice—An ancient honday."

Shenstone touchingingly alludes to the religious griefs ancittied by the solemn sound of the passing bell, in the following lines:

"From a lone tower with reverend ivy crowning lines:

"From a lone tower with reverend ivy crowning lines:

"From a lone tower with reverend ivy crowning lines:

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"From a lone tower with reverend ivy crowning lines:

"From a lone tower with reverend with lines li conceived the idea—settled the boun is of the diocese,—and elected the Bishop. If any help comes from the old country, it should come rather as an augmentation to the fund raised in Canada, than as a man

should come rather as an augmentation to the fund raised in Canada, than as a main fund for Canada to add to.

Then next to the principle of the thing comesthe means at hand for carrying it out. Is it possible for these five Canadana Droceses to contribute sufficient, over and above their many local claims, to support both the Bish p and, his Missionaries in the Missionary Diocese of Algona? Surely, the possibility of such an act must not be allowed,—and the way of accomplishing it seems to be suggested in the words—"more prayerful interest in God's work and increased liberality." It is a faithless unchristian cry that the formation of new plans for carrying on new work, will interfere with old one's already, in existence. If faithfully and prayerfully carried out these fresh demands on the people will tend rather to stimulate them in Christia - effort than to weaken'existing institutions. In Emrland a multitude of churches are now supported by the week-live of the Mother Country? Why, not form an Algona Missionary Society, or a North-

Western Territory Missionary Society, with its branches in every discose.—forcing itself upon no parish, but ready to seep a fresh Branch wherever a clergyman and his people are ready to assist in the work. A scheme such as this does not I think require any very great formality or excessive organization. If the Bishop of Algoma had a General Purpose Fund of some thousand dollars placed at his disposal, and augmented by the contributions of Church people from year to year,—he would I think under the Divine leading of Proyidence soon organize his plans for the proper disposal of it in his diocese. If this plan he carried out, it will be expedient no doubt that, co ying the example of the Home Societies annual missionary meetings should be held, well-start the second of the contributions of the second of t coj ying the example of the Home Societies annual missionary meetings should be held, collecting books given out, &c.,—and what more suitable day for this than the Day of Intercession,—proposed as it has been, to be held annual, on the Friday after the third Sunday in Advent. On these occasions people might be stirred up to look beyond the limits of their own discoses, and to held the near heathen Ludwersey line. oeyond the limits of their own diocese, and to help the poor heathen Indians and immirrants in that wild uncervised district. These meetings need be forced upon no parish. The clerky and people of each parish would be ten at hierty to offer or withhold their assistance.

As I have suggested.

hold their assistance.

7 As I have suggested already in the Gruener Heradr, I think that to equip and send out one or more Missionaries from each Diocese to work in the Algoma Diocese might be a better means of keeping alive an interest among the people than the riero asking them for their funds for an indefinite purpose. Every Diocese has, its poor part, in which it has to bear almost the entire cest of the Missionary it sends there. Why should not such Diocese regard Algoma as its poor part and send a Missionary there.

But whatever may be the detailed plan determined upon, it seems to me that the first thing is to form an Algoma Missionary Society with an organized branch in each

first thing is to form an Algoma Missionary Society with an organized branch in each Diocoso. Surely there must be two or three clurgymen and two or three laymen in each Dioceso who take a real heart-felt interest in this special work,—why should not they with the sanction of their Bishop organize thomselves into a committee with Secretary and Treasurer for can; ung on the work and set some machinery in motion for collecting finds. Surely the sooner some stop of this sort is taken the better. The Bishop is already on the field, five or six clerky is already on the field, five or six clergy have their incomes as yet unprovided for,— and surely there ought not to be any furtholay in setting this movement on foot.

Believe me yours sinecrely,
Ebw up F. Wilson

Rov. Rural Dean Lott.

BOOK REVIEW.

ANNALS OF ST JAMES'S CHURCH, NEW LONDON, FOR ONE HUN-DRED AND FIFTY YEARS. By ROBERT A. HALLAM, D.D., Rector

and Archdeacon. "Quorum Magna Pars Fut." The Church Press, M. H. Mallory & Co., Hartford, Conn. 1878. This book inspires a tender sympathy for the author. Within sight of the years of old ago he complies with the request of his people to write a memorial book to be ready against the year 1875, the one handredth and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the parish. To defer the task until that ear was, at his advanced age, to risk the opportunity of performing it. Hence the pub leation in 1873, "I send it forth without apology. I deprecate no criticisms. I solient no praise." Such is the gentle fence raised, against imaginary liestile pens. Had the work any laults to be noticed, other than being too short for the reader, desire to ing too short for the reader's desire to know more, the hand of criticism would recoil from the unkind viiting. "The parish deserves such a tribute," says parish deserves such a tribute, says the venerable minister, in a passage touchingly sympathetic and tender; "and by no one could this work be more suitably performed than by my-self. Its child by my birth, my baptism, my confirmation, and my first communion, in my early days, and now for a longer time ats Rector than any other of its ministors, it seemed natu-

other of its immisters, it seemed inter-rally to ask this service at my hands, and it is performed as a labour of love and of duty."

The settlement of New London was begun in May, 1640. It stands in the State of Connecticut beside a deep river near the sea, which to coincide with the proud name of London, was called the Thames. The leader of the first company of settlers was John Winthrop, the second of that name, the son of that John Winthrop who was Governor of Massachuset's, and who acted so conspicuously in the early history of that colony. The second John, the founder of New London; was afterwards Governor of Connecticut and the worthy deeds done by the father and the son, have made their names justly illustrious among the founders of New England.

commy anown to nave executed Epis-copal functions in America, andertook at the instance of the Propagation So-ciety an extensive expedition through the country. The city place visited in Connectical was New London. Of this ton: Mr. Kooth, whose marrial is exten-Connecticut was New London. Of this tour Mr. Kenth, whose join and is extant writes thats. "Sopt. 10, 1702.—The next day of arrived safely in New London, in Connecticut colony and government, which stands by a navigable river. Sept. 18. Sanday: Mr. Talbot preached there in the forcason, and I preached there in the forcason, and I preached there in the afternoon, we become prenched there in the afternoon, we being desired to do so by the Minister, Mr. Gardon Saltaneight, who civily entertained us at his hinner and expressed his good affections to the Church of England. My text was Rom. vin., 9. The auditory was large and well affect ted. Colonel Winthrop, Governor of the Colony, after formoon services in vited us to dinner at his house, and kindly entertained us both then and the

The Mr Gardon Saltonstall here named was that Governor famous among the early Chief Magistrates of Connec ticut, who on being chosen to office resigned his congregational passifiate at New London, and talked prominent positions in civil his titl his death in 1724, retaining his residence all the time in New London. Such transformations were the large and the Paragraphs were not the prout among the Paritans of Now England, and seems to have done no volence to their conceptions of the man total office. The same Governor Salienstall presided in the conference and debate on Episcopacy at Yale Coll co, on the occasion of the de-fection of ficcust Cutter and Dr. Johngotion of factor Cuttor and Dr. Johnson, an event which filled the Congregationalists with astonishment and dismay. "I suppose," says Dr Woolsey in his 'Historical Discourse," that greater afarm would searchly be awaken, ed now if the Theological Faculty of the College were to declare for he Church Conege were to accent for no church of Rome, atow their belief in transubstantiation, and pray to the Virgin."
An opinion concurred in by Quincy, in his "Ilistory of Harvard University," who says of it, "This event shook Congregationalism throughout Now England the au agesthousies."

Congregationalism throughout Now England like an earthquake."
In 1729, Mr. Pigot a Missionary of the Propagation Society of Figinal baptised at now London the child of William and Mary Norton. On 25th of October, 1721, the Rev. Samuel Johnson baptised Sarah the dengliter of the same parents and made note. onnson captised Saran the dengitter of the same parents, and made note that on the 15th, "Mr. T too baptized Luzerne, son of Record and Elizabeth Wissin." Mr. Tallot was like the foregoing one of the Society's Missionaries traveling out of older into mover settlements, prescharge a cache. nower sextlements, preaching a week or two and haptizing. "To mano of Wiltwo and baptizing. "no name of William N rion is found in a list of subscribers to a fand for building a church next year 1727, and is appended to a letter in 1720 addressed on the church building subject to the Res. Dr Mc

Sparrow No as alonce is preserved showing from whence, her at what time the people friendly to the English Church, in preference to Paritim Congregationalism, gathered in sufficient number to desire a char a. It is believed, however, says Dr. Halman, that the introduction of the Church here, and its early growth, were to a great, perhaps its, principal extent, the result of the relation of the place to the British Government. Its advantages for commune and managation, and the expectation of its growth and importance on that account, such ironchi, it a class of reaching the property of t its growth and importance on that account, soon brought in a class of residents who had no sympathy with the protaining Puritainism of Now England; and who being, from office or decided and who wends, represents a convertion, attached to preference or convertion, attached to the Established Church desired an opportunity to worship God according to hor seconds of towards forces. The offices they held, as the Fughsh law them was, compelled them to be Church than was, compelled them to be Church and no doubt many of men nonmally, and no doubt many of them were so on deeper and more were not Puspiritual grounds. thy with the Paritanian they found dominant here.

" Guarchinen came hore Churchmen, and naturally simput to provide them solves with the matitations and survices names appear in connection with the first step- towards the formation of a congregation, and the crection of a congregation, and the crection of a congregation, and the crection of a sea-fight between the England and an interest the control of th Churchmen love. Of these whose names appear in connection with the

the Secretary of the Secretary of the Secretary for the Secretary of the Secretary for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, dated June 11, 1721, he says: "I have since preached in New London where I had sixty hearore, and where there is a good prospect of morease if they had a animater. In August 1725, he wrote of them: "They are going to build a church, and have got subscriptions, and a piece of ground to set it on.

This clergyman was a missionary of tho S couty in Narragansot, embracing in his field of labour all the country west of the Bay, all the northern and western parts of Rhodo Island, which was set-tled by many fame os of wealth and culture attached to the Church of Eng land, who lived in a style of elegand and profusion exceptional among the first settlers of Now England.

At New Lond in an active trade with the West Indies and Newfoundland was carried on. There was a port of entry and collector of the Customs. Miss Csulkins, historian of the town, after describing the early mercantile adven tures and achievements of New Loudon ers, and the Lugish influence by which

they were promoted, says.
"The residence of these English families in the town was not without its ufluence on the inniners of the inhabitauts and their style of living. These foreign residents gradually gathered around them a circle of society more gay, more in the English style than had before been known in the place, and led to the formation and establishment of an Episcopal Church." Dr. Hallam an Episcopal Church." Dr. Hallam quoting this passage qualifies the sentence "a circle of society more gay," with the remark: "She means less Paritanically precise and austere." Then adds: "Thus is the true story of our church beginning." church beginning."

To be continued.

### {Eornespondence.

Norr.—All our roaders will please distinctly understand that the opinions expressed to our Correspondence Columns are to be Laken as to opinions of our Lorenguedents, and not as those of the University of the Clinical Hands, where perturbated to in a bull departure from this ratio to in a bull departure from this ratio Letters to be in road such as the accompanied by the full many anatomics of the scaler rejected contribution and contributions of the support of the s

#### ENGLAND.

in London.

A letter from Mr. Carlyle was roa? last
M-inday at the incetting of the Stowbridge
School of Art, in which that gentleman
commenting on Libour and capital, and
other such matters, winds up with, ? What
a contrast between now, and say only one
hundred years ago! At the latter date, or
still more compactionally for ages before it,
all England awoke to its work with an inreaction to the Ptornal Maker to bless them
in their day's Libour, and help them to do in their day's labour, and help them to do
it well. Now all England, shopkeapers,
workmen, all manner of competing labourheartielt maken as if it were an unspeken but heartielt peager to Recizebub! Ohelp us, tion great Lord of sheddy, adulteration, and milicromee, to do our work with the maximum of shumers, profit and mendacity, for the Desily sole.

tion great Lord of shoddy, adulteration, and malfersonee, to do our work with the maximum of shinness, profit and mondicity, for the Dotil's sake. Amon."

Yost way two public meetings, held under the auspices of the Protestant Educational Institute, to express sympathy with Gormany against the Ultramontane policy were held at St. James's Half, and Exitor Half respectively. The Very Rocition Dean of Canterbury, who took a prominent part in the proceedings, moved the following resolution, "That this meeting desires to express to the Majesty, the German Emperor, a deep sense of its admiration for His Majesty's letter to the Pope, bearing date Sept. 3, 1873."

The Old Testament Version Revision Company concluded their 21st session of Friday last. The company finished their first revision of the Book of Pashins.

The Ecke gives its an "meffalle tit but on the value of Caulession as an and to morality, extracted from a French journal." A sports man had press that a tribute of respect to many receasing on a slice of toxit, the glamous morsel availed the good priests kinde and fork, when he was called away for a monoment. His absence was very short, but those four seconds aflowed a cut time to make oil with the expected treat. Thus explained the bonne, who had cooked and served up the bird. Easter came, and the good woman knoth before the Confessional which was occupied by her master. When her venual sums had been disposed of, she atopped short "Wolf, Catherino, go on," sand the Confessor, "others are waiting." "I dare not Father" is it so but ""Yes, yes, Father, you remember the woodcock." "The Woodcock stolen by the cat—do I not, cried the priest with a theorems accent, which affarded another proof that time does not exidented deep sortions. "I have not exit, and hose proceed the priest with a theorems accent, which affarded another proof that time does not exidented deep sortions. "You do it, sand the preest, and hoa?" "Cont!" (Cold!: and you a cook who might so e ship have made in the A solution." "You to it, sand

We cannot undertune to reasonary expected contestions.

ENGLAND.

(Prose our One Correspondent.)

The more of the dissolution of our Variation has taken England greatly by surprace. The caming month will be occupied with the great national work of electing a now Parthanett which is to assumble bill March. The critication which is about to possing the regard of history of the "Fishing," and the regard of history of the "Fishing, and the regard of history of the "Fishing," and the results are not passing of the irred Robins Bill.

By the Elikeat (Ghoicester and Bristo) in the late animal paster of the Institute of the Charch Remb.)

By the Charch Right By the Charch Right By the control of the Institute of the Charch and Retain precents and which the very existence of an Episcopial Charch high be said distinctly to depend it to the Mort of the Property of the Charch and Retain precents and which the very existence of an Episcopial Charch high be said distinctly to depend it a clergyman "soloundy plouged to obey acould not one are not a many become and the to the Acceptant Refer to the control of the death of Dr. Livington, and the two stores of the Acceptance of the Royal England Register of the Charch Remb.

The roport of the death of Dr. Livington, and the the second and the

occasional paper," under the heading, "Winat is Rituation?" which question should, in common farrices, in view of the illustrations with which the writer ondoavours to make good his case, have been, "What is ultra Ritualism?"

For, sir, permit me to ask, What is Ritualism? Ritualism, pur et simple, is

the observance of Ritual; or rather, perhaps, (for the proper signification of the word Ritual is a Manual of "torms to be observed in the celebration of Divine Service") the observance of Rites, and Rites are defined to be "Religious observances rescribed by competent authority, such as are alluded to by St. Panl when he says, "Let all things be done decently and in order." And be done decently and in order." And this observance is what, according to their caption, to use an Americanian, is severely condemned by the modest gentlemen who are the exponents of the sentiments of the Church Associa-tion of the Disease of Terratic tion of the Diocese of Toronto.

The Jews of old had "many riles among them in our Saviour's time, are not mentioned in any part of the Old Testament." And yet our Saviour blaused them not for observing those rites. "He went to their Synagogues: and, though he reproved them for overrulung their rites, for preferring them to the liws of God, yet He does not condemn them for the use of them. And while of the greater procepts He says. "These things ye ought to have done." He muls, concerning their rices and lesser matters, "and not to have left the other undme." No such narrowminded arragancy hero as is ovinced by the Church Association of the Dicceso

of Torontol of Torontol
St. Augustino says that "No religion, either true or false, can subsist without some ceremonies," and I feel assured that no ceremonics other than those recognized by the Church of England, are observed in this Diocese; for I am not prepared to admit the truth of the charge brought against one of of the energy to the effect that he is " one of these (unfairly indefinite) who have revasionally assumed the soutane," until the charge is preferred on more tangible authority than that of "Fame;" if I the clegant and ingentions phrase employed by the writer of "Occasional Paper, No. 2."

And now, Sir, permit me to ask another question, by way of anuthesis, viz., What is Lew Churchism? I will it.

Instrato by a true story:

A friend of mine, a gentleman well
and widely known in this Diocese, and a member of the so-called Evangelical a member of the so-canca Evangencial party, was, some years ago, on a visit at a village in this neighbourhood, and compelled, by some business engagements, to remain therein over a Sunments, to remain therein over a Sinday, he inquired whether there was an English Church in the locality, and being answered in the affirmative, bent his steps thither for the purpose of attending the morning service. It so happened either that there was no resulant along that the parish at the and the control of the parish at the time, or that he was absent from home,

time, or that he was absent from home; and a gentleman from a distance was engaged to officiate.

My friend stood awaiting the arrival of the officiating Minister, who presently galloped up to the church, took the saddle off his horse's back, threw it garages his arm and entering the hullsaddle off his horse's back, threw it across his arm, and, entering the building, thung it down with a bang, as my friend expressed it, close to the communion-table, if not within the rail. He then ascended the reading-desk, and got through the Morning Prayer in a very shorouly manner, and with expression avery slavenly manner, and with every indication of hurriedness, after which he mounted the pulpit and delivered an exceedingly elequent, extemporaneous

discourse. Non, sir, I am as fairly entitled to say that this is Low Churchism as the members of the Church Association are to denominate the wearing of a souther. if it over is worn in this dioceso I it over is worn in this moceso, which I doubt, Riturlism; or to say that the placing of the sacramental bread in the communicant's mouth by the ministering clergyman, which I don't boliceo is over dono in this dioceso, is Rithalism; and that in consequence of such observances the writer of "Occasional Paper No. 2," and his friends, were compelled to organize an Association in consection to one already established

find such trace more than half a century is passed.

In 17th the Rev. Ocorge Kuth, origing to shoot forth. The first founders in the Charch, and the Rev. John Talbergan on the Parisan stock.

In 18th gladly lont their aid to cheer and sawken the growing blade when it began to shoot forth. The first founders in the Charch, and the Rev. John Talbergan on the Parisan stock.

The congregation was at first under the consumed Episcopal rank, nor is containly known to have excented Episcopal functions in America, andertook at the instance of the Propagation So vices. In a letter to the Secretary of the country. The continuent the growing blade when it began to shoot forth. The first founders in the date of the parish then, were English, not of the parish then, were English, not of the truth, and to chouse alone the vice in the consequence of the parish then, were English, not of the truth, and to chouse a so that the truth, and to coverage those who have once known to the truth, and to chouse a so that the truth, and to coverage them to do what they can, by securing the sawken the excellent such that they can, by securing the the truth, and to chouse a foundation of the truth, and to coverage them to do what they can, by securing the way to each they can be parished by Rev. T. J. Hodgkin, M. D., from Psalm Ixviii. 6-6, after which has followed from like attempts. There are the truth, and to chouse a foundation of the truth, and to choose a foundation of t (ion was opened with prayer at 19:30 a. In. Rev. E. Morgan delivered a forcible address. Mr. T. Moberly read an excellent paper on the "Lesson Scheme for 1878-4," and the best way of working to out in the schools. This was discussed by Revs. Dr. Lett. Dr. Holgkin and Messra. McDougalland Edwards. Mored and seconded that this convention heartilly approve of the scheme of lessons adopted by the synod, and cordially recommend it for use in all the Sandayschools of these Deaneries Carried. Mr. W. B Hamilton delivered a sug-Mr. W. B. Hamilton delivered a suggestive address on "Hone Propara-tion by the Teacher—Helps Required
—Teachers' Meetings." These sub-jects were discussed by Dr. Lott, Dr. Hodgkin and Messrs, McDougall, Ed-wards, and J. Morgan. An interesting paper was read by Rev. E. W. Murphy on "the best mode of retaining the cider scholars as pupils in our Sundayschools, and would recommend, as a feas-rible plan, a bible class by which their minds may be developed and their sym-pathies enlarged, and also by using them as occasion may require. Carried, Moved and seconded that this convention feels that there is among the mem-bers of the church, blessed in the provideues of Ood with position, wealth and influence, a large amount of memployed talent which might be used for Christ and His church, and be very officient and this internal actioning a hold of the in obtaining and retaining a hold of the youth of the church, preserving them from unholy influences and maintaining their interest and membership in the church. Carried.

Afternoon Session.—Roy, Dr. Lett, R.

D, delivered an addresson "Object Lessous," with illustrations on the blackboard, which were very interesting and nousing to the young people. Mr. H. Edwards read a valuable paper on "the management of a S. S. library, which, management of a S. S. library, which, litter a brief discussion by Dr. Hodgkin and Col. O'Brien, was faid over until next meeting. Mr. J. Morgan read a carefully prepared paper on "The day's work in Sunday-School," which provoked no discussion. Mr. J. W. Armstrong, of Orillia, read a highly interesting paper on "How best to promote singing and reon "How best to promoto singing and re-sponsive worship in Sunday-schools," with very pleasing illustrations by some children belonging to the Ordlin choir. Moved and seconded that this conven-Moved and seconded that this conven-tion strongly approving of Mr. Arm-strong's method of securing responding and singing in Sunday-Schools, and believing it to be a desirable out, hearthly recommend it for general use throughout these Rural Despector. Carthroughout these Rural Deaueries. Carrod. Moved and seconded that this
convention thinking hymns A and M
the best collection of hymns now published, recommend them for general uso through at the Rural Deaueries of East and West Sincoe. Carried. Moved and seconded that an abridged report, together with the resolutions adopted at this convention, be forwarded to the Church Henaub for publication. Carried to the Church Henaub for publication. ried. Votes of thanks were their passed to the ladies of Barrie for their generous hospitality, to Ray, Dr. Hodgkin for his able sermen, and to Mr. Cumberland and the Directors of the Northern Railway for kindly granting tickets at halffare to the strangers who attended the

convention. Miscellancous .- Under this head pleasing and instructive romarks were made by Roys, A. Stewart, Dr. Lett, Dr. Hodg-kin, and Mr. D. Morgan. Mr. J. Morgan presided at the organ—a very fine instrument—with his usual energy and nistrament—what his simil energy and ability, the singing was hearty, the attendance very large,—representatives having come from the surrounding parishes as well as Uritha and Collingwood. and all who were present thoroughly enjoyed it, and pronounced the conven-

tion a decided secrets.

Richard H. Harms, Secretary. Orillia, February 10, 1873.

-Neal Dow is in England, working zealously for the temperance cause.

-It has been asserted that the co nonado of Waterloo could be distinguished at Dover; that that of Carlserona was heard across the southern extremity of Sweden as far as Lemmark, e distance of 120 miles; and that the sound of a sea-light between the Eng3

#### FUELKA

An Ollo. We are the music makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams;
Wandering by lone scadereskers,
And sating by desolute streams;
We rid lowers and ward foreskers
On whom the pale moon gleams;
Yetwe are the movers and shekers
Of the world forever, it seems.

With wonderful deathless dittles
We build up the world's great cities,
And out of a fabulousstory
We fashloon an empire glory;
One man with a dream, at pleasure,
Shall go forth and conquer a crown,
And thee, with a new song's measure,
Can trample a kingdom down.

We in the eges lying In the buriel past of the earth, Built Niaeveh with our eighing. And Bahel itself in our mirth; Andocritures them with peoplesying To the old of the new world's worth, For each age is a draw that is dying. For each age is a drawn sme .... Or one that is coming to birth.

A breath of our inspiration
Is the life of each generation;
A wondows thing of our dreaming
Uncartily, impossible seeming—
The soldler, the king, and the peacant
Are working tegether in one.
Till our dream shall become their Present,
And there work in the world be done.

They had no vision amazing
Of the goodly house they are raising.
They had no divine foredtowing
Of the land to which they are going;
But on one man's soul it hath broken,
A light that doth not depart.
And his look, or a word he hath spoken,
Wrought flame in another man's heart.

And, therefore, to-day is thrilling With a past day's late fulfilling;
And the multitudes are culisted in the faith that their fathers resisted;
And, securing the dream of to-morrow,
Are brinching to pass as they may
In the world, for its joy or its sorrow,
The dream that was scorned yesterday.

But we, with our drawing and singing, Ceaseless and sorrowless we! The glory about us ellinging Of the glorious futures we see, Our soils with high music ringing— O nen, it must ever be— That we divel in our dreaming and singing A little spart from ye.

For we are afar with the dawning.
And the sum that are not yet high.
And out of the infinite norning.
Intrepld, you have as cry,—
How, apite of your human scorning.
Once more God's future draws high,
And already goes forth the warning.
That ye of the past must die.

Great hail ' we cry to the comers

From the dazzling, utknown shore,
Bring us hither your sun and your sunmers,
And renew our world as of yore;
You shall teach us your song snew numbers
And things that we dreamed not before.
Yes, in spite of a dreamer who slumlers
And a singer who sings no more.
(Revaure: Armen OSMATORNESS) ARTHUR O'SHATOHNESSY

#### LITERATURE.

#### FANNY'S FORTUNE.

BY 18A CRAIG-RNOX,

CHAPTER XI. 19 FANNY TO RE. PLERCED!

EANTIME Fanny Lovejoy snew found relations had been giv-ing her a great deal of anxiety. mg her a great deal of anxiety.

Nover had they been so unfortunate, according to Mr. Lovejoy, whose imagination always illuminated the past and the future, and Fauny did not know that he had repeated the same phrase a hundred times under the pressure of present trial. In the first place, work was scarce, and Mrs. Lovejoy and her they deally the record to the latest the same that a second to the same than was of no use going from ware-house to watchouse; their stocks were complete for the season, and each had the same dreary answer, "Nothing to do." It was in van that Mr. Lovojnyreceiv d an advance—that is to say, borrowed from his employer on the goods of his which ho was going to sell and didn't, the daily needs of the family scallowed up overything. Beatrice gave a proportion of her carnings. by no means more than sufficient for what she received, and could not be induced, even by the sight of her mother's and sisters' sufferings, to give more. It was absolutely necessary for thom to cat, and when they came to the last loaf—that is, the last loof which they were allowed to is, the list fost when they were showen to cat on credit—something had to be "put way" to get money to buy the next. That something was Fanny's feather bed, followed by Fanny's warm blankets, given up just when their warmth was

Hearing nothing of them for several weeks, Fauny had gone to see them, and had found things in this plight. Mr. Lovejoy would have concented the fact that the gifts of his meco were gono; but Mrs. Lovejoy was bent upon telling, that she might not have it on her mind, and Mr. Lovojoy had covered her retreat by a rapid fire or talk conner retroat by a rapid are of talk con-cerning the hopes and expectations of the coming spring, when work would be abundant and sales unprecedented. Fan-ny thought the girlslooked very dreary. They were dirty and dejected, and both had colds, and it made their cousin's kind heart sick to think that they were and heart sick to think that they were suffering from want of the food and warmth which she had in abundance. In her sky way she gave Mrs. Lovojoy monoy for immediate necessities, and was going away, when the thought occurred to her that she might take one of the girls to be a kind of companion. At this inneture Fanny appeared, and of sarant, and she mentioned it at once, saying both brother and sister kept silence. Of the win one of the girls neight come and stay "How is Emily?" said Fanny, kindly, mometer." One of the girls night come and stay

most grateful to the poor souls, whose noured most consisted of tea and

with me, as they are doing nothing It when she had shaken hands with Albert, would be a nice change for either Ada who was her least frequent visitor—inor Goraldine; and if we liked each other | deed, she had never seen him since the we need not be in a hurry to part, you

Mr. Lovejoy was delighted. Which of them would Fanny profer to have? Norther of the girls spoke. Ada looked at her father wistfully, and Geraldino looked at her mother, with an eager light in her eyes, which said plainly, Let me go.

Mrs. Love, by was suffering a pang now in her maternal experience; death had taken her children, and she had parted with them painfully enough, but it was almost more painful to have them choose to go away from her thus. And yet it would be wrong in her to refuse to let one go were to come hack fuse to let one go-never to come back to share her troubles any more, and so never to be her real daughter any more. She knew it would end in this way and in no other. For what had she to share with them? only when Goraldine looked

with thom? only when Gorandino looked at her so, it broke her heart.

"Ada had better go," said Mr. Love-joy, seeing that no one spoke.

"O father don't soud mo," Ada found

courage to say; I want to stay with

"Jerry, you want to go?" said her mother.

Yes, mother," said the girl, fraukly; "Yes, mother, some thought, many, but it's best, as papa says, for Ada to go. I can get work sooner than Ada. She can't go about to the shops as I can, and she can't heip you so well. Let Ada hing suspensions."

"You shall settle it among your selves," said Fanny taking her leave of them: "only one of you will come," and she nodded to her young cousins; "you know you needn't stay if you

don't like living with me."

And they settled it speedily enough; Ada was togo. It was some consolution to Mrs. Lovejoy that the lot fell to the unwilling Ada, who parted from her old home with regrets and innentations not very flattering to her new one. And immediately the scemingly quiet and passive girl was installed in Fanny's cosy home, and became part and par-cel of the furniture of Fanny's life. Fanny was very good to her; but she was rather distressed that her gifts made no impression on the girl-not that she wanted gratitude; but her unresponsive acceptance seemed to argue a heart that had no response to make. But it was not long before Fanny found the spring that unlocked it. When she proposed the smallest kindness to her father or mother, or to her sister Geraldine, the girl's wistful eyes gather od light and her pale face afacrity and brightness. Fanny's union with the family became closer every day-closer than she and ever contemplated. Ada was never so happy as when she was allowed to go and see "themat home," and she was therefore allowed to go as often ns sliechose, or when she was not allowed to go, for she fell rather ill on Fanny's to go, for she is rather if on Fanny came to see her. Through Ada all the details of their poverty became known to Fauny. The only one of the family concerning whom Ada was reticent was her brother Albert, of him she novos spoko at all.

But one day Ada was favoured with a call from Albert, and she happened to be alone to receive hun. He came swaggering into the room where she sa rending, and the girl received him coldly without any o' that kindling of eyo and face which showed when she was pleased. "What have you come for? she said,

rising; "is somebody ill?"
"No," ho said, "why should you think somebody must be ill?"

"Lonly wondered what had brought a hero," she replied

"The train brought me, he answered rudely. Albert Lovejoy's manners were the manners of his set, and they wery by no means conciliatory.

Ada waited for him to speak after

that.
"I'm not welcome to your ladyship, I see, he said mockingly, "I'm come a begging, you suppose don't you? Come Ada," he added in another tone. I want you to do something forms. I interribly down on my luck. I want you to get the old girl to lend mo ten or a dozen pounds. My mouth a series will be paid next wook, and I'll pay it back - I will mdccd.

"What do you want the money for Albert?', she said, looking quietly at hun all her passiveness gone, and speak mg with a decision that seemed quite

now in her. Hoffushedasho answered, "To make up seme money I lost I t week; ten pounds out of petty east I m a lucky fellow," he added, with a forced laugh, am I not? There's no end of a row m our place over anything of the sort

—just as if fellows were thieves."
"Did you lose this money erspend it,

Albert?" asked his sister.
"I'votold you I lostit," roplied Albert, sulkily. (It was true, he had lost it—at play.) "I'll lose my situation over this paltry piece of business," he went on—" that is, if I can't pay up the money; and I can't afford to lose it. I could do a great deal better for myself, of course; but I can't go out like an unmarried man, and they know it too," he

when she had saken mans with Albert, who was her least frequent visitor—indeed, she had never seen him since the Sunday he dined there. "Why did you not bring her with you?"

Beg to be excused, "he said, with an attempt at waggery. Em'ly cries from morang to night, and the baby from might to morning"

"Dear med" said Fanny; "they must be ill."

be ill.

"If Em'ly could be set up a little," said Ada, with the wislom of fifteen, "the baby would get better, and couse

Albert laughed, but not pleasantly, and Fanny asked him to be scated, but he continued to stand.

"I've been telling Ada what I came for," he said. "I've been very unlucky, and lest ten pounds of my employer's money, and I want you to lend it to me for a weak art two."

"Dear me!" said Fanny, reddening;
"I'm sorry I've not got so much in the house. It's in the second half of the quarter, she a ided apologetically, "an I you know I draw my income quarterly—that is, Mr. Tenterdon brings it to me." Fanny did not say that her quar-ter's income had not lasted out, so great had been the drafts already made upon

It's very hard," said Albert, in an iv

Fanny quite felt she was doing him an injury when he recapitulated the likelihood of his losing his situation and

being suspected of dishonesty.

Ada had rommaned neutral till now "Mother will be in a fine way if I got disgraced," said her brother, looking at her; and her face became enger in a

" What can I do?" asked the helploss

Nobody answered hor, but Ada, see-

ing her perplexity, went overto her side and crouched down by her chair.

Albert did not offer to go. It was very painful to Fanny, and becoming every moment more painful. She faust ranko a final decision. It was this ho was waiting for. Fanny found it im-possible to make the decision against him.

"Dear me! dear me!" she kept re peating; and then it occurred to her to say, "but surely the gentleman would wait if it was all explained to him."

"No, I assure you he won't wait; you don't know what business is," said Althat what offeness is, said all bert. "The governor is hard as mails. Ho wouldn't believe I had lost it if I went down on my knees to him."

"Could you wait till to-morrow?" asked l'anny, at the last of headefeness, and thinking within horself that she

and thinking within herself that she would borrow the money somewhere.

"It'll be all up with me if I wait till to-morrow," he said, thinking that the resent opportunity must not be allow-

cd to slip.

Then Fauny rose and went to her desk, and wrote a little note to Philip Tenterden, in which she asked him to give the bearer ten pounds, adding that the said bearer would explain to him the necessities of the case.

Albert accepted the solution, though not very cheerfully, and went away, going straight to Philip's quarters, which, as it took some time, and the evening was far advanced, he did not reach till after that gentleman's return.

Their mutual antagousm was ap-Their mutual antagonism was apparent at the first encounter. They did not offer to shake hands. 'Philip took the note held forth by Albert, and coldly motioned him to a sent. Very coldly hothen requested the explanation mentioned in the note.

"I don't know what you mean by an explanation." swaggered Albert.

"You will see by reading this;" and Philip handed back to him Fanny's little note.

"The explanation is, that I lost the noney, and it was not mine to lose, and must be made good at ouce," said Albert, sulkily,
"But how did you lose it?" asked

Philip.

"That's none of your business." said Albert, lesing his temper completely,"at's not your money I'm asking a form of While this was going on a rapid argument had been passing through Philip's mind. "Those poople are thereing Fanny, he thought; "and I ought not to allow her to be fleeced." Then he answered "I cannot let you have this money; Miss Lovejoy has already drawn her austral's interest, and I must see her not your money I'm asking a loan of quarter's interest, and I must see her before I can advance another.

"You see what she says !" cried Albert, passionately.
'I do."

"And you won't let me have it?" "I will not."
"I should like to know what right

"I should like to know what right you have to refuse. She can take her money out of your hands any day," was Albert's rejoinder.

But Philip stood his ground, and to this he merely bowed.

And Albert took his departure, mattring threats and insignators, in which

Phlip caught and winced at the words, You'll ropont of this.

(To be Continued.)

·" A new instrument, "says the Paris Figure, "suggested by the life of M-Thiers, has been invented by an ingenious sarant. It varies with every change of the wind, and is called the Thier-

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE. We extract the following from the Spirit of Missions-Pebruary, 1874.

JAPAN .--- VISIT TO OHINA. OSAKA, JAPAN, NOV. 14, 1878. Extract from Bishop William's Letter.

I have just returned from my au tumn visit to China. In Hankow there are 'vo candidates for Baptism. In Whomsaid, they are now brilding a chapel in a very good situation, and I hope when our brothron commence preaching there, they may be cheered by success in their work:

In Shanghai, eighteen persons were confirmed—three at the Church of our Saviour, under Rev. Mr. Wong, and fitteen at Christ Church, under Rev. Mr. Thomson. Thirteen of the number were pupils of the Boarding-schools un-Thomson.

der Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Another interesting service was the consecration of the chapel at Kong War No one who had not seen the wretelied place we occupied as a chapel before, can fully understand the joy fok in getting into such a ne. t little chapel. You will receive from Mr. Nolson and Mr. Thomson, I hope, accounts of the constant of the c secration and confirmation Services.

Yours very sincerely Letter from Rec. C. T. Blanchett. YEDO, JAPAN, NOV. 19, 1878.

DEAR DOCTOR,-I am happy to inform you that Mr. Cooper and myself arrived here safely on the 11th inst. We had a very pleasant passage—fair wenther—and comfortable accommodations, for all of which we are thankful. We were so fortunate as to meet our friend Mr. Newman, on the day of our arrival, who informed us that our Bishop wished us to remain hore in Yedo with him and the Roy. Messra. Wright, Shaw, and Nowman, while the Roy. Messra. Morris, Quinby, and Miller, and Dr. Laning are to remain at Osaka. The Bishop is not at home at present. He had gone to Shanghai when we arrived and has not yot returned. We are expecting him back in about a week. We shall make fuller reports after he has come. Mr. Cooper got a after he has come. Mr. Cooper got a teacher for himself, yesterday, and I ex-pect to got one this morning; we all live together m a Budhist temple, half of which is occupied by a Budhist Priest —a striking instance of the common saying that "extremes meet." We are all well and trying to make up our minds to only Yedo our future home.

I remain yours sincerely. Letter from the Rev. W. B. Cooper. YEDO, Nov. 19, 1879.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—Mr. Blanchett and I arrived at Yokohama on the 11th.
Mr. Novman hero intercepted our march and took us to hvo with him at Yedo. We have since received a letter from Bishop Williams, informing us that we are to be located in this city. We expect the Bishop by the next steamer from Osaka. After I have seen

him, I will write yea more fully.

My first impressions of Japan are very fevourable, the people are extremely polite, and, although they have been greatly imposed upon by ungodly men from Christian lands, they are inclined

to receive us kindly.

Faithfully your brother in Christ. Extract from a Letter of one of the America Missionaries in Japan.

Osaka is situated in a plain of a tri-augular shape, enclosed by mountains on two sides and the inland Sea on the other. The mountains are, at the nearother. The mountains are, at the near-est point, about six indes off; the sea about three. A river runs through it in is hardly more than a brook) which forms a delta sending out a great mu-ber of branches or mouths, which form canals running through the city, in which are immunerable punks, and over which are munerable bridges. The city is almost square, being about three miles across each way. The country miles across each way. The country just outside is very low, and as level as a table, but in a very high state of cultivation, and there are several very pretty walks among the wheat, barley, and rice fields. The Bishop's house is near the outskirts of the city, so that I have only a five minutes walk to get out in the country. The streets are so narrow that two omnibuses (if there were such hings) could not pass one another. As for the houses, if you can imagine a city entirely built of houses, all of which look like Fulton Market in New York, look like Fulton Warket in New York, you will form a pretty good idea of Osaka, and of all the Japanese cities. The houses, if small and low, are neat and comfortable within. The Japanese modes of thought and order of words seem just the opposite of the English: o.g. "I rish that you would attend," in Japanese idiom would be, "I you attend would that wish." We have a would wright you for halm tree here, and a small variety of palm tree here, and a small orange, something like the samm orango, sometiming the tine Man-darin orango of Naples, but the climate is not at all tropical, but very similar, to that of Now York. There is ice and a little snow in winter.

Yesterday, while I was out taking my walk in the country, I saw that I was tioning whother I had better have a talk with them about Christianity, but one of them had rather a scowling face, and I felt a little hestancey. But, as I the motor of thunder, wound up his came up, the scowling individual asked me where I was coming from? which seems an impertinent question in English, but in Japanese it is all correct, and the shouts could be heard for miles.

and it was very politely put. I told him I was out for exercise, which he seemed reads y to understand although the Japanese don't believe much in exorciso. I supposed he was a farmer, and said that persons of sedentary habits required exercise, but that farmers got plenty of it in their work. Presently he asked me how old I was, which is ny he asked his how old I was, which is a question which a Japanese or a Chinaman always puts. I told him, and then asked his age. We then began to talk about how much longer we should have to live. He was ten years older than I, and seemed to think that I wanted to exult over him as having probably more years before me, so I asked him what would become of us when we him what would become of us when we died? He retorted by putting the same question to me, and asked me what I thought about it; so the question being put. I felt tound to reply, and explained to him, as well as I could, the Christian belief as to sin, the future state and redemption. At first he began to smile as if it was rather a joke, but by degrees he leaked were explained. but by degrees he looked more serious. When I spoke of sin he asked me what that was. I, in reply, was going through the Decalogue, when he said all right, he understood. He did not at first quite understand the death of Christ atoning for our sins, but after a little ntoning for our sins, but after a little explanation he seemed to understand it and gave me the Japanese word, corresponding exactly to the idea of substitution, that is, of Christ suffering in our stead. When I got near home, I told him if he would like to hear and learn some more, he could come and see me, so he asked me if he should come now. I said, yes. I presently asked him if Is anid, yes. I presently asked him if he could read the Chinese character, which only the educated Japanese understand. He said he could a little, so when we reached the house I got out some Chinese tracts, which are the only kind we have, as it is impossible only kind we have, as it is impossible to get them printed in the Japanese character. I showed him one, and asked him if he could read it. He took it and read it and gave me the meaning with great ease; not that I know the Chinese myself, but I know the contents of the tracts from its English title. He thenked me very much when tle. He thanked me very much when I gave him some tract and gave me his name, and where he lived: or rather gave them to my boy, as I could not understand his description of the locali-

> Letter from Dr. Laning. OSAKA, JAPAN. Nov. 14, 1878.

On arriving at Osaka, human naturo showed itself in the bustle at the wharf, but the sights and sounds, the costume and language, were ample proof of its

being a foreign land.

On Sunday, Services in English and also in Japaneso were, as usual, held in the little Chapel. It scenice almost rethe Rule Chapel. It seemed almost re-markable, as I thought, that in travell-ing halfway around the world under circumstances and among people of great diversity, no Sunday had occurr-ed when the Church Societe, either in part or in whole, has not been used. The Januares with whom I have

The Japanese with whom I have come in contact, whatever may be their faults, seem amiable, pohte and humane. Some of the native physicians have a dosiro for the light of science and dili-gontly pursue "study so far as they are able. "have some appli-cauts for relief from physical sufficing: and some most pitiable victims of loathsome disease seem grateful for their res-toration to health. Dishop Williams having returned from his Chipese visiintuing to merchaps you may be already informed), is soon to start for Yedo; when there he intends to try to obtain through Mr. Bingham permission from the Japanese authorities that we be allowed to rent a place in any part of the city for medical or other Mission purpeses. How the officials may act in the matter, perhaps it is better, for the sake of hope, not to conjecture. The present location is in that part of the city where foreigners are allowed to live, and away from the Japanese theroughfar

The Mission School is in a prosper-ous condition; the Missionary famihes, are, to the people, examples of Christian virtue and, while patien y Laboring and waiting, we trust that, in His own good time God may so overrule, that these groping, wavering mil-hons, as they advance in the knowledge of material things, may also receive the Light which shall be to them guidance hero as well as fulness of joy hereafter. Christians at home may imagine, though perhaps not fully realize the depths of spiritual darkness, ignorance, and proindice to be overcome. God grant that the future may be able to bear glorious testimony as to the beneficence and greatness of their work under Christ

thus begun.

Believe me ever truly yours.

- Andrew Jackson was once making a stump speech in a country village out West. Just as he was concluding, Amos Kondall, who sat beside him, whiswored: "Tip come little Latin, General, they won't be satisfied without it."
The "here of New Orleans" instantly thought of a few phrases he knew, and, FREDELICTON.

ACKNI WLEDGEMENT.

The following note has been received by the Treasurer of the D. C. S., from the Secretary S. P. G., acknowledging a remittance from this Diocese of £132 76

JANUARY 27th, 1874. My Dear Sir, -I am desired to offer, though you, the cordial thanks of the Society to the clergy of the Diocese and society to tro cirry of the Diocese and their congregations, whose liberal gifts you have forwarded. It is most gratifying to the Society to see how widely a sympathy with our great work provails in the diocese. The large sum is to use a sign of the deep feeling which, we trust, has been stirred in many hearts by the Day of Intercession for missions.

Believe me, dear sir.

Day of Intercession for missions.

Believe me, dear sir,

Yours very traly,

W. T. Bullock,

FARRYLLL CHURCH MISSION.

The initiatory step towards the establishment of this Mission was taken by calling a meeting of the people interested in its formation, at the Railway Station in Fairville. The meeting was held on 80th October, and attended by upwards of forty residents of Fairville and vicinity, 80th October, and attended by upwards of forty residents of Fairville and vicinity, Thomas L. Earle, Esq., being chairman. It was then and there after full discussion decided to undertake the crection of a Sunday School house, to be used temporarily as a church as soon as a site whereou to place it could be procured, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. T. E. Dowling, W. A. Quinton and John Raynes were appointed to procure plans, and estimates of the proposed bulding. A second meeting was held on the 11th of November when the Committee submitted plans, which were approved of, and upwards of \$300,00 were subscribed by those present towards the cost of the building. A sit having been procured though the liberality of the City Corporation at St. John, the Committee entered into contract with Messrs Lake and Spence, of Fairville, for the crection of the building for the sum of \$900.00. The dinensions are, length 50 ft, width 20 ft., wall 12 ft, total height 80 ft., The contractors having proceeded energetically with their work, the building is now so far advanced as to leave no doubt of its being opened for Service as purposed at Easter.

As soon as the arrangements for the School house were sofar advanced, as to render its completion within a definite timereasonably certain, a Sunday School

render its completion within a definite timerensonably certain, a sunday School was begun in the Railway Station. Opened on the 1-1th December almost the shortest day in the year, when the afternoon (the time the School is held) so early grows dark, the attendance was not at first very large, but has steadily increased until now there are on the roll 85 children and 11 teachers. Of these 85 children about 70 were present last Sunday, and indeed the number absent has been so far, very small considering the continued soverity of the winter, and the distance many of the children have

the distance many of the character have to come.

The whole movement has been under the direction of the Rev. T E Dowling, Rector of St. George's Carleton, to whom his Lordship the Bishop has is such letters of licence for Fairville, Spurr's Cove, Mosquito Cove, and Sutton, these being the districts comprised within the Mission. within the Mission.

Many kind friends in St. John, Fred-Many kind friends in St. John, Fredoricton, &c, have by their contributions inded in forwarding this good work, the
subscription towards which now exceeds
\$000.00 of the \$1300.00 which will be
absolutely necessary to complete the arrangements at present contemplated.
As the contributions of the people themselves have been, considering their circumstances and the additional calls
made, and to be made on them for other
assential expenses of the Mission, all made, and to be made on them for other essential expenses of the Mission, all that could be expected, it is heped that more still will respond to the call for help made on behalf of those who have proved themselves so earnest and willing to the utmost of their power. —St. John Evening Clobe. Feb. 11 1874.

#### gieth.

Mockethae At the parsonage, Hillier, on Sunday, 16th Inst., the wife of Rov. C. H. Mock Fidge, M.A., of a son.

Died.

At Bishop's College, Lennoxville, on the 7th of Robutary, of conjection of the lungs, William Kennelly, son of Alfred and Lydla Euphemia Law, of Henningfiel, P.Q., and formerly of Newton Abbott, Dovonshire, England, agel 13 years and 4 months, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

### Special Notices.

General Dehility.

James H. Johnston, Esc., Montreal, wrete in August, 1871, as follows it affords me stout pleasure to bear testimony to the benefit received from using Fellows, compound strup of Hypophosphies. I found it a nervous toute of great power and of neces, certing me in a short time from arxinan DRIBITITY and NINI OUNKESS, and I became robust and vigorous under its influence, and gained considerably in weight without

Children often look Pale and Sick from no other cause than having worms stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIPUGE COMPITS

BROWN'S VIRIMPURI: COMFITS
will destroy Worns without injury to the child, being perfectly WillTL, and free from all colouring of other injurious togradients usually used in wornd preparations.

CORTIS & BROWN, Proprietors

Solis by Dreguistal Chemit, and drains to Michael Theorems and Chemit, and drains to Michael Chemit, and drains to Michael Chemit, and drains of the rines of Theorems with have been restored from feelinged of persons who have been restored from friends of persons with have been restored from friends preparation, and the grateful patties thousaclyon, have, by recominicaling it and acknowledging its wondorful efficacy, giving the article a vest popularity in New England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is reinfored douly effective in being completed with the line, which is itself a resturnive principle, surplying nature with just the agent and as-

sistance required to heal and roform the discood lungs. A. B. William, Boston, is the Proprietor. Sold by all drognests.

Fillia Intribipaction on the Proprietor. Sold by all drognests.

Fillia Intribipaction on the Proprietor. Sold by all drognests on the Proprietor. Sold by all drognests of Proprietor. AND GALISAYA constitutes now or the popular kicelleine, as it is related that a purely selection proposed only proprietor, compounded on physiological principals. Is affected to the entire, letting composed only of ingredients that enter into the formation of the system, it is perfectly as to under all chomestances, and may be taken with beauth wherever enters. It minediated augment enter is nervour presentation and reneral debility from whetever cause. It minediated augment of all the organs of the best, it is especial. Adapted to children, being as agreeous to take as the fixest liquent. Sold by all drogsists at \$1.

Alem Advertigements.

R. A. REEVE, B.A., M.D.,

Coulist and Aurist, 22 Shuter Street, Corner of Victoria. TORONTO.

Malifax, 21.5., Savertisements.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Tondors for Building.

r personal and the second at this office, until I six o'clock pin, on S.I. UltibAY, 21st February inst, from persons disposed to offer for the construction of a Dwolling House at Monoten Plans and specification, may be oxec on analystic workings of the second process of the second proc

T.E.WIS CARVITAL, General Superintendent. 7th Feb., 1874.



#### Intercolonial Railway.

TENDERS FOR PENCES.

TYNDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until a stroclock, pun, on Saturalay, 21st funtant, for the crection of a quantity of Foucing between Windser Junction and Picton Landing, and between 8t. John and Point du Cheine, and also for the delivery of a number of Fecce Posts and Poiss at various politics on the line.

Tandors will be received at the same time from owners of Land fronting upon the Railway, for the erection and maintenance of the Peocs across their property.

A Specification of the work with Bill of quantities, may be seen after Wollesslay next, littlems, at all stations on the line, where printed forms of tendor may also be obtained.

The Dispartment will not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tendor the printed forms of tendor may also be obtained.

The John State Charles Western Lawrence and Railway Office, Moneton, Trib Fob., 1874.

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse, FALL, 1873.

ANDERSON, BILLING & CO., Beg to announce the completion of their

FALL and WINTER STOCK

British and Foreign Dry Goods, And invite an Inspection by their Customers and

#### The Only Perfect Hair Brush.

The Only PCP.CCL Hair Brush are its capabilities of cleaning to the first have its capabilities of cleaning to their, and importing a close to its surface with the least possible about, and without collecting the particles of sine, &c., which it has removed; and also without injuring or irritating the skin of the head, which is well-known as the originating cause of recut, and in many cases of primiture behaves. But fow Hair Brushes among the many hitherto introduced to the public possess any of these desiderats, and most of them, by improper construction, produce the very consequence of Till. The public posses any of these desiderats, and most of them, by improper construction, produce the very consequence of Till. The public properties and Makers of Till. The Law Till, on properties requisites for such an attraction with convince the near the species. In the possesses all the properties requisites in such an article, and that it is control to nost acquired an inconveniences and defects.

The subscribed has just received a small lot of the above Hair Brushes, together with a large lot of JOHN GOSNELLA. CO'S

Royal Patent Hair Brushes,

Royal Patent Hair Brushes,

Which are warranted to remove every particle of Scur Dust, &c., clean, beautify and give the hair article, glossy superance, not to be obtained by the use of any other. Hair Brushes, with the least possible pressure create a quick circulation of the control of the latter of the lat

I the heir.
Sold with Leather Cases, each containing one air superior Barl Brushes without handles.
Prace Powder Brushes without handles.
Infants' smi Unibidion's Hair Brushes, in woodone, and said livery - just the thing for a basket.
Ricaving frushes, in fractional Pige Hair.
Ricaving litudies, in great variety, and without
said of the property of the property

NAIL Britishes, in great variety, and without bandles.

Tooth Brushes—These tooth brushes have been made expressly for the sub-criber, by J. Gosnoll & Co., London, and will supply a want long experienced, viz., a really good Tooth Brush at a moderato rate.

M. F. FAGAR.

M. F. HAGAR, 157 Hollis Street, Halifax.

#### ST. GEORGE'S DRUG STORE,

No. 18 George Street, Halifax, N.S. (Opposite Nutman's).

(Opposite Neuman's).

Maw's Violet Powder, Reseauary Hair Cleaner the favorite "Raby Body," Laules' Cachens, Gatricle Coralite Tooth Paste, Gabriel's Osteo-Eman of Stopping for Front Tooth, Perfume Flacks for the Pocket, Smelling Salts in Ionther cases, Union Invalid Gings, Medicule Spoons, Pressing Cases, Water Front Crit Sheets, Sursing Aprens, Spoons, Paster Front Crit Sheets, Navising Aprens, Shough Hags, Francisc House Scott, State Cologne, America Cologne, English Toilet Seeps, Perfume by the best Makers, the fashionable Back Combs, Hart Brukes, in Tortolso, Indala Peril, Ivory, &c. Dressing Combs in Tortolso, Plufale Horn, Rubber, &c. Tooth Brusnes, Tooth Brusnes, Hand Mirror, Toothing Past, Rubber and Boy, Wall and Shaving Turn Oil Noat, Vestinate Sulphus Soay, Carboit Acid Soap, Giycerin Solly, &c. &c.

J. GODFREY SMITH.

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Just received by recent arrivals a well selected stock of

PIANO-FORTES AND ORGANS All of the latest design, together with a large stock of the newest music, English and American.

ALS), Some very fine toned

COTTAGE PIANO-FORTES Of our own manufacture, warranted superior to any imported, being made expressly for this cli-mate.

BROOKLEY & CO., Musical Depot, 107 Granvillo Sereet, Halifex, N.S.

Malifax, A.S. Adve rtisements.

### Tin Plates, Iron, Milot, &c.

Received per S S "Hiberniau" , and "Caledonia. Received por S S "Hibernian", sed "Caledonia."

30 Boxes I, U. COKE, TIN,

30 C. CHARGUAI, TIN,

14 Crete HATTIN,

25 Tone Red of HATTIN,

25 Tone Red of HATTIN,

25 Tone Red of HATTIN,

26 Corke SHILLE HARDWARE,

1 Case GUNS,

1 Case GUNS,

1 Case "Ordinas" SCYTRIES,

6 Carks "Gentle STALLS,

2 Casks Tit WILS

8 mith a AN HLS and STALLS,

1 Case TA WILS

WM. ROBERTSON,

83 Upper Water Street, Heart Commercial Weart,

4 LALIPAN, N.S.

HALIFAN, N.S.

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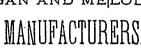
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