

MRS. EDWIN DODGE.

At Salem, Wilmot, on the 24th Jan., after a lingering and painful illness of throat and lung disease, Mrs. Edwin Dodge, aged 89 years.

For nearly 12 years she was a consistent member, first of the Nictaux then of the Pine Grove Baptist Church. Her piety, though tinged with the timidity of her natural temperament, exhibited to those most intimate with her a pureness and constancy of christian character unquestionable. In her last illness, and especially towards its close, her faith rose into the calm majesty of christian triumph. Her death was a vivid representation of Bathurst's hymn, (1111 of the Psalmist):

"Mark but that radiance of his eye,
That smile upon his wasted cheek;
They tell us of his glory nigh,
In language that no tongue can speak
A beam from heaven is sent to cheer
The pilgrim on his gloomy road;
And angels are attending near,
To bear him to their bright abode."

Her funeral took place on Sabbath following, when a sermon was preached by the writer, to a large assembly of relatives and mourners, from Psalm xvii. 15.—Com. by Rev. W. H. Porter.

Religious Intelligence.

BAPTISM AT WILMOT.—Rev. W. H. Porter writes:—"We are happy to say that while the Lord is removing some of our church members to their rest and their reward, He is calling others into the labor. A week ago (Sabbath) I had the privilege of baptizing one, whom love to Jesus and his commands, induced to "forsake father and mother" and take up her cross to become his disciple.

Bishop Colenso's return to Natal, South Africa.

(From *The Times of Natal*, Nov. 22, 1865.)

On Sunday morning before ten o'clock Church-street presented a most unwonted appearance. Instead of its customary quietude, groups of persons were congregated at intervals, several already taking up their station in front of the cathedral doors. As soon as we commenced making inquiries we ascertained that the dean had ordered the bell ropes to be taken from the bells, which are outside the building, thus causing an unusual silence. An adventurous, but somewhat rash friend of the bishop's, however, climbed up to one of the bells, and attaching a rein to it, quickly caused the customary peal to resound through the city. This, although soon stopped in some way or other, brought numbers to the spot. We were then informed that the church wardens intended to respect the interdict, and the manner in which that was done it is now our duty to record. As eleven o'clock approached, the crowd, amongst which were a few ladies, gathered thickly in front of the north door, the gates of which were still closed. At about three minutes to eleven the bishop, accompanied by his registrar, walked through another crowd assembled at the vestry door. His lordship was respectfully saluted, and repeatedly acknowledged the welcome. We are informed that on knocking at the vestry door the dean, who was inside, wished to know who was there; on being told "the bishop," he said there was no admittance there. Meantime, Mr. Dickinson came out of the north door, and, standing inside the locked gates, addressed the crowd to the following effect:—"He assured them that it had been the intention of the churchwardens to close the cathedral that day, but they were compelled to bow to the highest legal authority in the colony—the Supreme Court—from which court they last night had received an interdict; and in obedience to that document he now opened the doors, but before doing so he would read the protest which he and his brother churchwarden had presented on Friday to Dr. Colenso, Mr. Dickinson then read the following protest:—

"To John William Colenso, D. D., by her Majesty's letters patent Lord Bishop of Natal—My Lord,—Inasmuch as your Lordship has been deposed from the exercise of your office of Bishop of Natal, and as such sentence has been approved of by the Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, and of many other churches throughout the world, we cannot doubt, but must, and do, rest fully assured that such sentence is binding in the sight of Almighty God. And as the Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment on your lordship's petition, stated that 'The United Church of England and Ireland is not a part of the constitution in any colonial settlement, nor can its authorities, or those who bear office in it, claim to be recognised by the laws of the colony otherwise than as members of a voluntary association,' the clergy within this colony, with one exception, have refused to acknowledge your Lordship as their spiritual head. And as it is within our knowledge that the congregation ordinarily worshipping in this church generally concurs with the clergy, we, as wardens thereof, feel bound to refuse, and hereby do refuse your lordship permission to exercise any spiritual functions therein. Furthermore, we solemnly warn your lordship that if, despising the sentence of this Church of Christ, and this our prohibition as wardens of the sacred building, you attempt to stand amongst us as the minister of Christ, such a proceeding can only be looked upon as an act of violence.—(Signed) C. H. DICKINSON, SML. WILLIAMS, Churchwardens of St. Peter's."

Mr. Dickinson then unlocked the gates, and the crowd rushed in, filling the sacred edifice in a few moments. Whilst the crowd was arranging itself we noticed the Very Rev. Dean Green and the Rev. F. S. Robinson kneeling with their backs to the congregation in front of the communion table, which had been divested of the customary white cloth, and we also noticed that the Prayer-books and Bible ordinarily used had

also been removed. The aisle was yet choked up with people. The bishop, who, as we just now observed, had been refused an entrance at the vestry door, entered with the crowd at the north door, and proceeded up the aisle. On reaching the step which raises the chancel above the body of the cathedral, Mr. Dickinson stopped his lordship and again explained why he had opened the cathedral; he also read the protest and the interdict again. Whilst this was going on a scene ensued which called up anything but reverential or devout feeling. We may observe that of the regular attendants at the cathedral there were but few present; of professing churchmen there were undoubtedly a great number; of dissenters but a sprinkling; whilst the rest was made up of those who, we are bound to say, never enter a place of worship from one year's end to another. These chiefly consisted of artisans and day labourers, many of them in their tustian and corduroys, and more than one we noticed in his shirt sleeves. These pressed up close to the chancel step, and as soon as Mr. Dickinson commenced, so many of them actually stood up on the seats that those at the east end of the church could not hear a word of what was going on. After Mr. Dickinson concluded, we believe, the bishop, in a calm but dignified voice, said:—"I am come to discharge in this church and diocese the duties committed to me by the Queen."

Mr. J. W. Turnbull, in his capacity as registrar to the Bishop of Capetown, then read the sentence of deprivation which had been passed upon the Bishop of Natal by the Bishop of Capetown in the same building. The dean, who had during the proceedings turned towards the congregation, then solemnly pronounced the following adjuration:—"That which ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven. That stands ratified before the presence of the Almighty. Depart! Go away from this House of God!"

The bishop, however, ascended the chancel step, and the vestry door being shut, quietly robed himself, assisted by his steward, Mr. E. S. Foster; and a prayer-book which he had brought being placed on the reading-desk, he proceeded to read the usual service. Whilst the service was going on the dean and the Rev. F. S. Robinson knelt as before until the reading of the lessons: they then stood up, still with their backs to the congregation, until the bishop walked to the communion table, when the dean took a seat on the north side of the chancel. We should mention that when his lordship commenced the service the aisle was still crowded with people standing. At the request of the bishop, several of them were seated in the chancel, but, notwithstanding this, the east end of the building was so crowded that numbers had to stand during the whole service. At the end of the Litany, there being no harmonium, his lordship gave out a psalm and started the tune, in which he was joined by a large part of the congregation. After reading the communion service, the bishop ascended the pulpit, and, after the usual collect, delivered amidst the most profound silence, a discourse from the text:—"Phillip i. 9, 10.—And this I pray, that your love may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment, that ye may approve the things that are excellent."

At the conclusion of the sermon, his lordship pronounced the benediction, and the congregation quietly dispersed.

At the usual hour of opening the cathedral, six o'clock, there was again a large crowd against the cathedral doors. Not less than 400 could have been present; there were more ladies than in the morning, notwithstanding a drizzling rain. There, however, seemed to be no appearance of the cathedral either being opened or lighted up, and the rain was getting very unpleasant. About 25 minutes past 6 Mr. Dickinson came up and apologised to the crowd for the inconvenience they were put to; he assured them that Mr. Williams had promised to have the cathedral opened and lighted at a quarter-past six, and he could not understand why it had not been done. He repeated that the fault did not lie with him. Still no Mr. Williams appeared, and at five minutes past the hour for opening the doors the Bishop came into the crowd, and said that through some misunderstanding the cathedral was not opened, nor did there appear to be any likelihood of its being opened for some time, and as there were many ladies waiting in the rain he recommended them to go home, since there would be no service that evening. He intended, however, to preach on Sunday morning next. A large number of persons then went away; and it subsequently appeared that Mr. Williams turned up at about ten minutes to seven, opened the cathedral, and lighted it up. It remained so open and lighted till a quarter-past seven, when the lights were extinguished, and the building closed. We were afterwards informed that both the churchwardens had dined with the Bishop at the club, and it was there understood between them and the Bishop's registrar that Mr. Williams would see that the cathedral should be opened and lighted by a quarter-past six. Why this was not done we know not, but we are bound to record that Mr. Williams's explanation is that he laid down in the afternoon, went to sleep, and forgot all about his promise to see the cathedral opened and lighted. We have not yet heard what legal steps will be taken by the dean to show cause why the interdict should not be obeyed.

American and Foreign News.

LATEST FROM THE U. STATES.

QUEEN RECIPROCIETY.—The following telegram came from Washington on Tuesday, the 30th ult.:

"Washington, 30th.—A preliminary report on

the Reciprocity Treaty was furnished to the members of Congress to-day. A draft of a bill is appended, extending the present Treaty for one year from the 17th of next March, on condition that Canada shall repeal all duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horseshoes, horseshoe nails, beads, matches, music, musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, muslin, delaines, coarse shawls, satinets, sheetings, and shirtings—worth less than one dollar per pound, and raise her internal tax and duty on spirits to at least seventy-five cents per gallon, wine measure, and discontinue her free ports on Lakes Huron and Superior. It also provides that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the Provinces which they may lay upon their own products of the same kind. The President is authorized to appoint two Commissioners to negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty, whose duty it will be to provide for the permanent security of the fisheries, free interchange of products, regulate commerce and other matters."

On the 3rd inst. despatches from Washington stated "the ways and means committee had the Reciprocity Treaty under consideration this morning. Several prominent Canadians were present, and submitted definite proposals for reciprocal legislation. It is now considered certain that trade will not be damaged by the expiration (renewal?) of the treaty, and that the necessary legislation will be granted.

To be a citizen of the chief city in the United States is a very costly honor, according to the *N. Y. World*, for it says:

"The national debt, in round numbers, is three thousand millions, which, divided among thirty millions of people, is about one hundred dollars a head; the State debt is about fifty-one millions, which, divided among four millions of people, is nearly thirteen dollars per head; and our city debt is nearly forty-one millions, or about forty-one dollars per head. This makes a total of one hundred and fifty-four dollars for each man, woman and child in the city of New York. As not over one person is a labourer or creator of wealth, it follows that each actual producer is saddled with a debt of one thousand dollars, upon which he must pay interest for the rest of his life. The prospect is not a pleasant one for the labouring classes."

A STREET OF PALACES.—Fifth-avenue, New York, contains 45 blocks and 340 residences. With the exception of a few buildings at the upper end, there is not a house on the avenue that cost less than \$32,000. The average cost of the houses is \$38,000, and the average rents of those to rent, \$3,000. The average cost of a furnished house is \$400 a month. One house, not yet finished, 90 by 200 feet, built of the purest native marble, will cost, when completed, \$900,000.

Rev. Dr. McClintock, one of the most brilliant pulpit orators of the Methodist Church, has retired from public life to a farm in New Brunswick, N. J.

DUTIES UNDER THE RECIPROCIETY TREATY.

—A despatch from Washington to the *Philadelphia Leader* says:—"It has been ascertained by the Treasury Department that during the years 1864 and 1865 forty million dollars worth of goods were imported into this country free of duty; of this quantity twenty-seven millions in cash of the above named years were received from the British North American Provinces under the reciprocity treaty. The other thirteen millions each year were made up of articles imported for the use of the government, domestic produce brought back, raw silks, dye stuffs, gunpowder, rags and oil produced by American fishermen. It has also been discovered that in the last two years the government has lost twelve millions of dollars of revenue in the reciprocity treaty."

A very bad state of things exists in the Pennsylvania coal regions. Murders and robberies are so frequent that unless preventive measures are soon taken, it will be impossible for parties having legitimate interests to trust their lives in certain sections. The Pennsylvania Legislature has the subject under consideration, and several plans are proposed for sustaining law and order.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

We have heard, (says *The Star*) on authority which we regard as reliable, that the Emperor of the French has positively intimated to the Cabinet of Washington his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico at any moment on condition that the Government of the United States recognizes the Empire of Mexico.

The elevation of Prince Lucien Bonaparte to the rank of imperial highness (says a Paris correspondent) has given rise to the report that Prince Napoleon will not, after all, resume the presidency of the Committee of the Universal Exhibition of 1867. The personal reconciliation of the Emperor with his cousin, is, no doubt, complete.

ITALY.

Italy has lost a great man. The Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio died at Turin on the 15th inst. He was one of the earliest projectors of Italian unity, and worked well for its realization. The brilliancy of Count Cavour's genius rather threw the less robust ability of d'Azeglio into the shade; but his services to his country will not soon be forgotten. He was rarely gifted—a poet, a novelist, a painter, an orator of no mean order, he adorned most of the things he took in hand.

SPAIN.

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN SPAIN.—*Madrid*, Jan. 15.—It is stated that General Prim is now on the heights of Merica on the Guadiana, but it is thought that a column of Royal troops will succeed in preventing the escape of the insurgents into Portugal.

Order prevails throughout Spain.

GREECE.

Copenhagen, Jan. 16.—The official *Berlingski Tidende* of to-day says:—"No application has ever been made by Denmark to the protecting powers for intervention in Greece."

King George relies upon the patriotism of the Greeks, and looks forward to the future with confidence.

General Oxholm will shortly proceed to Mexico, and Count Moltke to Brussels, in order to decorate the Emperor Maximilian and King Leopold II., with the order of the Elephant.

Loss of the Steamship "London."

Our English papers give accounts of much disaster to shipping during the first week or two of the year. One of the most distressing of these was that of the Australian packet ship "London" with near 300 persons on board, passengers and crew. She was a screw steamer, bound for Melbourne, sailed from Plymouth on the 6th of Jan. Sixteen of the crew and three passengers were saved in the cutter. The following is in brief the account given by them:

"We left Plymouth on Jan. 6. On the 7th we experienced heavy weather with rain. 8th. The same. 9th. Lost jibboom and foretopmast, topgallant mast and royal mast. About 9 a. m. we lost the port lifeboat, a heavy gale prevailing at the time. On the 10th at 3 a. m. the ship put about intending to run back to Plymouth. About the same time the starboard lifeboat was washed overboard by a heavy sea, which also stove the starboard cutter. At noon lat. 46.8 N., long. 0.87 W., we were shipping heavy seas, which carried away the engine-room hatch, the water going down and putting the fires out. The passengers were bailing the water out of the ship with buckets.

"JAN. 11.—The gale was still increasing, with heavy cross seas, nearly all coming over the ship. During the morning all that could were trying to stop the leak in the engine-room hatch but to no purpose. About 4 a. m. four of the stern-ports were stove in. Efforts were made to stop them, but it was found to be impossible. At 10 a. m. lowered the starboard pinnace, which foundered. At 1 p. m. we could see the ship gradually sinking, it being then as low in the water as the main chain. At 2 p. m. we left in the port cutter.

"About five minutes after leaving the vessel we saw her go down stern foremost, with about 270 persons on board, all of whom are supposed to have perished. There were two other boats getting ready when we left, but they were too late. We were picked up by the *Marianople*, and treated with the greatest kindness by her captain, Curasa, after being driven before the gale in the cutter for twenty hours. We had one very narrow escape of being swamped, the boat being half filled with water.

The *London's* pump were kept working by a donkey engine up to the last moment.

Heartrending details are given of the melancholy scene of the passengers in the cabin, after they became aware of their hopeless condition. The Captain behaved most heroically:

The whole of the passengers and crew gathered, as with one consent, in the chief saloon, and having been calmly told by Captain Martin that there was no hope left, a remarkable and unanimous spirit of resignation came over them at once. There was no screaming or shrieking by women or men, no rushing on deck, or frantic cries. All calmly resorted to the saloon, where the Rev. Dr. Draper, one of the passengers, prayed aloud, and exhorted the unhappy creatures by whom he was surrounded. Dismay was present to every heart, but disorder to none. Mothers were weeping sadly over their little ones about with them to be engulfed, and the children, ignorant of their coming death, were pitifully inquiring the cause of so much woe. Friends were taking leave of friends, as if preparing for a long journey; others were crouched down with Bibles in their hands, endeavouring to snatch consolation from passages long neglected. Incredible, we are told, was the composure which, under such circumstances, reigned around. Capt. Martin stationed himself on the poop, going occasionally forward or into the saloon; but to none could he offer a word of comfort by telling them that their safety was even probable. He joined now and then for a few moments in the public devotions, but his place to the last was on the deck. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the water gaining fast on the ship and no signs of the storm subsiding being apparent, a small band of men determined to trust themselves to the mercy of the waves in a boat rather than go down without a struggle. Leaving the saloon, therefore, they got out and lowered away the port cutter, into which 16 of the crew and three of the passengers succeeded in getting in and in launching her clear of the ship. These 19 men shouted for the captain to come with them, but with that heroic courage which was his chief characteristic, he declined to go with them, saying, "No, I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed and safe to land." The boat then pulled away, tossing about helplessly on the crests of the gigantic waves. Scarcely had they gone 50 yards,