

examination, the crescendo of the dotted notes in the tune "There is an hour &c.," adapted to, or inherent in the required style and effects of Brest. There is the same long, gradual, ominous swell and decrescendo upon the long notes, the same diminish to pianissimo at its close; but, in contradiction to it we find each quarter note sforzando and rapidly diminished in tone, and the third strain, introducing the advent of the judgment conclave, increasing in time and force, gradually and steadily, to the end of the fourth; then suddenly checked it dies away in the mournful utterances of the last decadenza.

Now, in consideration of all this merit in Brest and similar compositions everywhere, how great a sin against composer, pupil and listener—many of whom may copy from his imperfections—does the chorister, the public or private teacher, the leader of vocal "practice," commit when he substitutes any style for that intended by the composer. Influences of various kinds there are, and ever will be, tending to prevent that careful, diligent practice, necessary to the acquisition of this; yet none should have weight sufficient to allure or drive the conscientious singer from so manifestly important a duty. That poor and negligent singers find Andantes heavy, the holds, crescendos, and other crowning beauties, hard of accomplishment, is no argument against their use. Neither is a tune, originally composed and harmonized as an Andante, a fit vehicle for any hymnology but that of a solemn and impressive character; and the singer or musician who lightly regards this truth, in either adaptation or performance, is at once committed. Having thus referred to various "peculiar movements," included in the Andante signification, let me for a short space examine those of another style—the "Moderato."

Most musical compositions of a choral character are supposed performable under this capitulation of style. Perhaps they are. It is scarcely an answer, however, to the inquiry of a musician. We accept, first, the technic in its simple signification. Commonly understood, it has but the one meaning; and only refers to speed, or proportionate length of sounds. Strictly speaking it is an encyclopedical in its signification. Musical dictionary is scarcely ever the "name of a thing" as commonly and sparingly used. It means so much that it means scarcely anything at all; or otherwise it should signify so much more than it does, that it is but a poor guide. Either we require more dictionary or less of style. More real talent and discernment, or less lower order of church psalmody and singing. We certainly are behind our facilities in standard. But to proceed.

In order more speedily to attain to the correct idea of tunes or music under this capitulation, first examine the well-known, choral, Duke Street. (I choose it as an illustration of this point because it is as widely known as any, and because most persons imagine their ability to sing it.) It is, has been, and ever will continue to be a useful and appreciated vehicle for sanctuary praise and worship; yet we of to-day hear little or none of its chief merits, and are much more easily satisfied with a heartless, soulless, performance of its beauties, than were our progenitors of one hundred years ago. We are emphatically their inferiors, in style and worship at least, if in nothing else. Duke Street, like many of the old triple time chorals, contains two quarter notes in the first or primary division of each measure. It is from the dynamic movement of these, when the best speed is determined, that the metronomic calendar decides the proportion of a second to be allotted to each; hence the metronomic mark, set by a council of the first musicians of the age, is about one second to each quarter note. Having determined this, the real style remained to be indicated. "Moderato" was written. The untutored musician of the village choir was still unable to determine its "peculiar movement," and the words "con anima"—with feeling—were added. He made the attempt, and it resulted in the inefficiency, the want of the very thing enjoined, which we hear in our choirs of to-day. As well might a definition of colors be required from a blind man as the practical of "con anima," its demonstration by musical sounds, from a self-taught musician. Its only product would be "confusion worse confounded." We have it, by one improvement upon another, by imitation of trained vocalists—seldom but of the secular school, however, which is subversive of the sacred—and by inductive philosophy repeatedly suggested, rather better than it would otherwise be; yet we are, and we blush to repeat it, even one hundred years behind our forefathers of 1709.

This good old tune, in the open air meetings of Knox, Luther, Mozart, Handel, Hadyn, and those whose simple chorals are our best church music of to day, was a soul thrilling production. They made it such by employing the *crescendo*, the *pause*, the *sforzando*, the *decrescendo*, and the *swell*; and they sang as they felt the words and text they were enunciating. Duke street, and all similar melodies, were intended to be the solemn, swelling song of a multitude. It was dressed in harmony suitable to the assistance of the same effect; and they often sang it in tears.

It has no such charm now. The person would be laughed at who would shed a tear over the rendition of the Duke Street of to-day; and pilloried even before the devoutest of the church. In those days they sang it "con anima." They sang it, as they did most of their chorals of pathetic character, not faster than one quarter note to three quarters, or four-fifths of a second, and often much slower. They sang each quarter note *boldly*; in *sforzando* style, and with but a slightly greater accent upon the first than the second tone in the measure; and they commenced very softly upon the long notes, swelling them to rich, full, bold tones, closing the second and last strains with a long diminish. The effect I have before described; but we need it. Our choirs have never attained to it.

It will be noticed, then, while in review of this "accentuato e crescendo" style—viz., accenting the short notes boldly, and the long ones with a swell—that it is not the only peculiarity of this particular kind of triple time composition. It is frequently the case that the two short notes are accented exactly alike; while the long notes have a crescendo, but no diminish. Then there are others in which all the different parts of the measure have the same sforzando or the same crescendo accent. Again there are tunes in which all the dotted notes have a crescendo, but no diminish; while the longer notes are organ (or equal) tones;—bearing neither crescendo nor diminish. So much for triple "moderato" time and style; yet it contains abundance of "peculiarities" for the lover of musical study.

Religious Intelligence.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., 2nd March, 1867.—We are pleased to learn from a respected brother that "the Lord is now graciously blessing us here. Many sinners have been led to see their lost condition by nature, and flee to the arms of the blessed Saviour for pardon. One young man talented by nature has given himself to the Lord, and I hope that he may be enabled to see it his duty to go forth and scatter the divine seed of the Gospel. Our Pastor (the Rev. T. H. Porter) is much encouraged to see his labours of love blessed amongst us. When he came here the members of the church were much scattered almost forgetting that Jesus had bought them by his precious blood. On our Pastor being settled here he went to work, hard and faithfully, in order that the church might be brought to her right position before God. He laboured arduously and unceasingly for a long time without seeing any special results. At last the favoured time to bless Zion has come. Sinners are returning as well as those who had wandered from the fold. We may use the words of the Psalmist. 'O sing unto the Lord a new song, for he hath done marvellous things: his right hand, and his holy arm, hath gotten him the victory. The Lord hath made known his salvation; his righteousness hath been openly shewed in the sight of the heathen.'

MIRA BAY, C. B.—Rev. W. B. Boggs writes from Sydney, C. B., March 2, 1867: "The late Cape Breton Quarterly Meeting was held with the church at Mira Bay, and resulted in a most blessed reviving of the church, and a work of grace among the unconverted. Several have repented, and believed the gospel, and it was my privilege on Lord's Day, Feb. 24, to baptize seven persons who were received into the fellowship of the Mira Bay church. We anticipate a continuance of the glorious work in that place."

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Our City Churches are encouraged in their efforts to lead souls to the Saviour. Some of the social meetings during the past week were full of religious fervour and power.

Last Lord's Day one candidate was baptized by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, of Germain Street; four by Rev. I. E. Bill, Brussels Street; and four by Rev. E. C. Cady, Portland. Other cases are hopeful. "O Lord revive thy work," is the prayer of many hearts.

Our Methodist brethren, we rejoice to hear, are experiencing the refreshing influence of the Spirit. Several recent conversions have taken place in their meetings for prayer.—*Visitor*.

The *Visitor* gives an account of a donation visit made to Rev. T. W. Crawley, and intimates that he is about to leave St. Andrews in April.

Twenty-eight Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States have issued a strong protest against the adoption of ritualistic practices by the churches of their communion.

MORE CHURCH TROUBLES.—A difficulty very similar in its features to that of St. George's Church, Carleton, N. B., has just occurred in Bermuda. Lieut. Governor Hamley, a Colonel in the Royal Engineers, presented the Living of Smiths and Hamilton to a Rev. C. A. Jenkins. The people of Smiths Parish objected to him, his services for some reason being "unacceptable to them." The Ecclesiastical Commissioners found it almost impossible to secure the services of any clergyman in Bermuda to assist in inducting the Governor's choice. Finding that his requests for such assistance were unheeded, the Commissioners issued his mandate to the Rev. Mr. Lightbourn, the senior Episcopal Clergyman of the island, requiring him to perform the duty. On the 9th inst., with the aid of Mr. Lightbourn and the chaplain of H. M. S. *Wolverine*, Mr. Jenkins was inducted at the Parish Church of Hamilton into that portion of the Living. He then proceeded to Smiths Parish for a similar ceremony, but here he found the church and the yard gates both locked, while before the wall the whole of the adult male population, white and colored, were drawn up in treble rank. The parishioners protested against Mr. Jenkins' induction, and expressed their intention not to allow him and the few friends accompanying him to lay hands on the Church wall even, much less the Church. After several ineffectual attempts to reach the wall, the clerical party took their departure, leaving the parishioners in full charge of the building. The Bermuda *Royal Gazette* publishes the protest of the parishioners.—*St. John Telegraph*.

Colonial and Foreign News.

Prince Edward Island.

The funeral of the late Rev. Donald McDonald extended over a mile in length. It comprised upwards of 150 sleighs, containing nearly 600 persons.

The RECENT ELECTIONS in P. E. Island have given a majority of eight against the present government. Dr. Jenkins, returned at the head of the poll for Charlottetown, was in favor of uniting with the other British Provinces and opposed to the government.

The *Patriot* of the 7th inst., says:—We understand that on Monday last, in consequence of the Elections having resulted adversely to the Conservative party, such of the members of the Executive Council as had not done so before, and the principal Government officials, placed their resignation in the hands of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor. They now merely hold office until their successors are appointed.

Canada.

TORONTO, March 7.—It is understood that orders have been received from Headquarters to put two thousand volunteers in readiness for immediate service on the Frontier. It is supposed that the authorities have received information of an intended Fenian movement.

MONTREAL is to be enlarged during the coming summer by an addition of an unusually large number of new buildings.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says the lumber trade has never been carried on so extensively on the Riviere aux Lieux as this winter.

ALGOMA.—The Algoma District, mentioned in the Confederation Bill, is situated in the extreme north-west of Canada, and borders on Lake Superior. Sault St. Marie and the Bruce Mines are in the District.

LATEST FROM UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, March, 6.—A special despatch says \$30,000 worth of smuggled goods have been seized at Belfast, Me. They were consigned to merchants of high standing in that city.

A Chilean correspondent says the United States steamer *Tuscarora* has gone to Fejee Islands, to punish the savages, for barbarous treatment of American seamen.

A Vera Cruz correspondent says Isaham Harris, an ex-rebel of Tennessee, but gone to Havana, where he expects to meet Breckinridge, Mason, Slidell, and Benjamin. The quartering of French troops on American citizens had been discontinued, on the protest of the American consul.

ALBANY, N. Y., 3.—A very large Fenian meeting was held in City Hall to-night. Speeches were made by Senators Morrison and others, and a very liberal collection was taken up.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 6.—We have had a four days storm, and bridges are down in all directions. The bridge of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad at Whiteside station, 110 feet high has been carried off. Communication north and south is entirely cut off. The bridge over the Tennessee River at this place has been carried off, it was 900 yards long. The country is flooded.

In the United States Senate on the 4th Inst., the Amendments proposed to the Tariff were all withdrawn and the bill passed with all the obnoxious imposts of the past year. The following are some of the items, and those which will most affect this province, with their rates of duty:—

Salmon	\$3 per barrel.
Mackerel	" "
Herring	" "
Coal	\$1.50 per ton.
Apples	30 per cent.
Potatoes	20 cents per bushel.
Hay	\$2 per ton.
Grindstones, unfinished	" "
All timber squ'd or sided	1 to 1 cent per cu foot
Round Timber	1 to 1 cents "
Ship Timber	60 cents per ton.
Sawed Boards, Planks, Deals & other lumber of Spruce Hemlock, White or Bass Wood	\$1 to \$2 per 1000 feet.
S'wd Lumber (not tn'g or gv'd)	\$2 to \$3 "
Pine Clapboards	\$4 per 1000 "
Spruce	\$2 50 "
Spruce Shingles	50 cts "
Pickets Palings & Laths	20 per cent.

Alarming descriptions are given of the condition of the poorer classes in the Southern States. The people have scarcely begun to rally from the depression resulting from the war and its devastation, and a very general failure of the crops in Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas has brought absolute want of food to thousands. It is alleged that in Alabama not less than 40,000 of the population are dependent upon charity till the next crop comes to their relief.

Gold 35.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, March 4.—Lord Brougham has made a speech strongly urging the adoption of the principles of Household suffrage. The following changes have been made in the British Cabinet:—The Duke of Richmond becomes Colonial Secretary; Sir John Pakington Secretary of War; Sir Stafford Northcott, First Lord of the Admiralty; Right Hon. H. J. Cony,

Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and Mr. Stephen Pave, President of the Board of Trade.

March 5.—The Duke of Richmond has declined the Colonial Secretaryship and the Duke of Buckingham to whom it was subsequently tendered, has accepted the position.

The Government promises that the provisions of the Reform Bill, which is preparing for submission to Parliament, will be liberal in their character.

Despatches from Dublin say that the rumored capture of Fenian Col. O'Connor is untrue, the arrested man proves to be altogether another party.

March 6.—The case of the United States against the ex-Confederate steamer *Alexandria*, has been decided by the admiralty Court, in favor of the American Government.

Advices from Turkey state that the Servian Prince has been summoned to Constantinople by the Porte.

Intelligence has been received from Japan that the Tycoon has requested an interview with the ambassadors of the United States and European Powers.

The Fenian agitation has been renewed, and is increased. A meeting of several hundred Irishmen have been dispersed by the troops. The telegraph wires have been cut in various parts of the country. In the House of Commons, Lord Naas, Chief Secretary of Ireland, stated to day that the Fenian rising round Dublin was supposed to number from 1,000 to 4,000 men.

The Fenians have torn up the rails and blocked up the roads between Cork and Dublin completely suspending railroad travel between those cities. The Government does not feel any alarm at the aspect of affairs as very efficient measures have been made and are now making to suppress all attempts at insurrection throughout the island. There has been as yet no serious outbreaks committed upon either person or property of private subjects, the rebels appearing to be in a state of strict military discipline. At 4 p. m. reports were received at Government headquarters stating that all was quiet.

March 7.—Despatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork, give the following particulars of the last outbreak in Ireland:—The fight took place, Tuesday night, at Talaght, about eight miles from Dublin, between the armed police and a large body of Fenians. One of the latter was killed, and five wounded. The police captured 80 persons and 6 loads of ammunition. Up to dark to-day over 200 persons had been brought into Dublin. The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills North of Dublin, with Lord Strathmore the Commander of the British Forces in Ireland in vigorous pursuit. The police station at Kilmallock, 15 miles South of Limerick, in the County of Munster was attacked by 200 Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving 30 of their number dead upon the ground and losing 14 prisoners. The barracks of the police at Dromare, County Down, in the North, had been fired by an incendiary, and totally destroyed. The Manager of the Union Bank and a mounted police messenger have been shot in Dromare. Reports from Dublin state that the various bands of Fenians appear to be well supplied with rations, and they seem to have risen suddenly in all parts of the island. They attacked the coast guard stationed at Killelagh, in the County of Clare, and took away their arms.

March 9.—Official despatches from Ireland say loads of arms have been discovered and seized by the Military, and this seems to confirm the reports that the rising of the Irish failed to be general.

It is reported from Ireland to-day that tranquility has been restored throughout the Province of Leinster, and that there has been no recent disturbance in the County of Kerry, the scene of the abortive outbreak of last month. James Stephens is reported to be still in Paris.

Cyrus W. Field has consummated the purpose for which he came hither a few weeks since, by contracting for a submarine cable to be laid from Placentia, N. F., to Cape Breton.

Despatches from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the Counties of Cork, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick, pressing the people into their ranks, and committing robberies everywhere. The Taverns are to be closed every evening at dusk.

March 11.—The Princess Alexandra is reported very ill this morning.

The subsidy to the Canadian railway is to be proposed in Parliament this week.

All accounts from the scene of disturbance in Ireland represent that matters have become quiet, and order reigns once more.—There have been no fresh conflicts between the field police and the Fenian bands, who are fleeing to the mountains and hiding from pursuit of the military.

Liverpool, March 6.—Despatches have been received by the Government, stating that an attack was made by a small force of Fenians upon Castle Martyr yesterday, but the enemy was repulsed and driven off. One of the attacking force, said to be an American officer, was shot.

IRELAND.—Dublin, March 6.—An attack was made by a body of Fenians upon the Drogheda Barracks yesterday. The attacking party was received with great gallantry by the military and police stationed there, and several volleys were given the assailants, who retired in confusion losing a number in killed and wounded, whom they took from the field. Several of the Government forces were injured, including three of the police.

March 8.—A despatch from Waterford states that the Gally Mountains on the borders of Tipperary and Counties are swarming with Fenians and it is feared an attack will be made upon the