

bishop, as has been alleged. Yet, if passed, I believe it would be effectual in preventing a repetition of the unseemly strife and contention which have been so often spoken of in connection with the appointments to St. George's and St. Paul's in this city. I shall be glad to consider any suggestions which any gentleman who approves of the principle of the bill may throw out as to its details.

Yours truly,

JAMES SHANNON,  
Lay Delegate, St. Paul's  
Kingston, 9th May, 1870.

To the Editor of the Church Observer:

SIR—It has been remarked to me by a close observer, that several of the articles in recent issues of your valuable paper are rather more secular in tone than they should be. I hope your clerical contributors will take a note of this, and govern themselves accordingly.

SIGMA.

Montreal May 8th 1870.

**THE NEW ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.**

Situated on the S. E. corner of Janvier and St. Francois DeSalles streets is a Montreal stone building, with the angles and moulded work in Ohio sandstone.

The building has a large nave 104 feet by 60 feet wide, under a single roof, with transepts on each side 46 feet by 24 feet deep, terminated with octagonal ends, as is the chancel and choir, which, together, are 40 feet deep by 27 feet wide.

There is a large open porch forming the entrance, with square tower on angle of building, which is intended to be finished with a spire, the total height of which, from ground, will be 240 feet. The building is in the decorated Gothic style, with traceried windows filled with stained glass.

The ceiling will be lined with wood, which, with the moulded principals supporting roof, are stained and varnished. The ornamental stained glass window at the end of the chancel is to the memory of the late Metropolitan, Bishop Fulford; and the one at the right hand side of centre, to the memory of the late Hon. George Moffatt. The church will accommodate, with gallery, 1,300 persons; will cost, without the land, about \$54,000. Archi-

W. I. Thomas, 1884

The schools intended for this church are built on the same lot, fronting upon Stanley street; consist of day schools with class rooms on ground floor, with large room on first floor 80 by 42. The buildings are of Montreal stone, roofs covered with slate; cost \$12,000.

**DRUNKENNESS—MENTAL DISEASE.**

By the above question we would wish to refer to those numerous cases of confirmed drunkenness which are to be met with in every community, and which are the bane of society, for the purpose of pushing the inquiry whether such persons can be in the full possession of their reasoning faculties. An individual in full possession of reason will not surely act in an unreasonable manner, and to hold that a person does not act unreasonably who sacrifices home comforts and the actual bread of his children, or who breaks down all those moral restraints which bind society together, is absurd. The law has placed certain restrictions on the incarceration of persons afflicted with insanity. These restrictions have been wisely ordained, the object being to prevent the chance of incarceration of persons who are not insane, and whose incarceration becomes an object to interested parties. This observation has special reference to cases of undoubted mania; but in other forms of mental disease, cases where the moral faculties are implicated, the law is inapplicable. Why this should be, appears to us to be an anomaly. The question of moral maniacal derangement has yet to be elaborated, and we hold, as we firmly believe, that the condition of moral mania has yet to be carefully studied, psychologists yet to be enunciated. Pinel held that moral mania was a disease of the reasoning faculties; he termed it *manie sans delire*. Pritchard treats this subject with great ability, and states that "moral mania precedes intellectual insanity;" it is a condition in which there is "a morbid perversion of the natural feelings, affections, inclinations, temper, habits, and moral dispositions, without any notable lesion of the intellect, or knowing and reasoning faculties, and particularly without any maniacal hallucinations. Hoffbauer fully recognizes this state; he says

"that mania may exist uncomplicated with mental delusion; it is, in fact, only a kind of mental exaltation, a state in which the reason has lost its empire over the passions and actions by which they are manifested, to such a degree that the individual can neither repress the former nor abstain from the latter." These observations apply to general moral mania; but there are degrees of mental derangement which are fully recognized by physicians, and which require certain restrictive measures for their treatment. One form of mental alienation we may refer to, which is now fully recognized as dipsomania. Can we consider a person responsible who, on every occasion, indulges his appetite for drink, although fully alive to the baneful result. A man who sacrifices home comforts, friends, family ties, who drinks the slender earnings which are to supply his children with bread, and, in spite of bodily ailments—the consequence of his vicious habits—still persists in his course, cannot be considered sane. Dipsomania is well recognized as a disease; it consists of two separate and distinct forms of unsoundness; in one case the disease is continuous, in the other it is periodical; in both forms the sufferer is perfectly rational when not under the influence of drink. In either case he will sacrifice his all to the craving of his appetite. Periodical drinkers will occasionally have sufficient power to abstain for months from their vicious propensity, but give them a single glass of liquor and they lose all moral restraint, and will persevere in the indulgence of their appetite until arrested by a severe fit of illness, or, possibly, by death. The continuous drunkard, as a rule, follows his pernicious practice, but there is the same reckless character of his action; no tie is recognized, no moral responsibility is observed; he pursues his course without apparent reason or regard to personal comfort, and at length sinks into a drunkard's grave. Such is a brief sketch of every-day experience. If, then, the unfortunate habitual drunkard is suffering from insanity, what becomes the duty of relations and friends, of society at large,—manifestly to treat the case as you would one of any other functional derangement, regard it as diseased action. It is cruel and barbarous to shun the drunkard

and leave him to his fate. Would it be right to leave an unfortunate fellow mortal to his fate if suffering from a fractured thigh because he had persisted, in spite of remonstrance, in walking along the side of a precipice and over which he had fallen? How forcible and applicable is the parable of the good Samaritan. It becomes a duty to stay our brother, if we can, from doing injury to himself; if we do not succeed, and that he suffers injury, either mental or bodily, then is society necessarily responsible for the ultimate result. Cane's reply,—"am I my brother's keeper?"—will hardly suffice at the last dread day. If, then, the responsibility of society is fully recognized, what is the remedy? As far as we can at present determine it consists in isolation and absolute restraint. Inebriate asylums have been established in some of the cities of the neighbouring republic, and the benefits of isolation and total abstinence from all stimulants, for various periods, has been marked in the large majority of cases.—*Canada Medical Journal.*

—From England we learn that the following delegates to the New York Protestant Conference have already announced their intention to be present: Lord Alfred Churchill, Earl Cavan, and the following members of the House of Commons: Sir Harry Verney, Buckingham; William Shepherd Allen, Newcastle-under-Tyme; John Candlish, Sunderland; Thomas Chambers, Marylebone; William Fowler, Cambridge borough; William McArthur, Lambeth, and Rowland Smith, Derbyshire South.

—The report that Father Hyacinthe is editing the *Paris Concord* turns out to be erroneous. He says in a note written for publication: "Unquestionably my sympathies are with a work in which my own brother is engaged, and which promises to add new strength to the cause of religion and liberty. This cause is more than ever mine; but there are different ways of serving it, and I am desirous to remain in the silence which my conscience laid me under at the commencement of the crisis we are going through. "Humble thy heart, and await patiently," saith the inspired book, "and hasten thee not in the darkness."

**Miscellaneous.**

**ECCLESIASTICAL DISCOVERIES.**—The following is a fuller account of a very interesting and important "find," which we recorded a short time ago. Among a large collection of documents deposited on the basement story of the House of Lords, a committee appointed by the Commissioners discovered a document of great national importance, which had been missing since the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parliament—the original manuscript of the Book of Common Prayer, which was annexed to the statute 13 and 14 Carolus II., cap. 4. That King, on his restoration, appointed a Commission to review the Book of Common Prayer (which had been abolished by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1645), "comparing the same with the most ancient Liturgies which have been used in the Church in the primitive and purest times, and to prepare such alterations and additions as they thought fit to offer." The House of Commons also appointed a Committee, who were to make search whether the original Book of Liturgy, annexed to the Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Edward VI., was yet extant. They selected a Prayer-Book printed in the year 1604, to be attached to the Bill they were preparing for an Act of Uniformity, provided the book of Edward VI. could not be found. While the Commons were thus engaged the King sent to the House of Lords the book which had been prepared by his Commissioners, and which he approved. The Lords thereupon "directed the book in question to be delivered to the House of Commons as that being the book to which the Act of Uniformity is to relate, and also to deliver the book wherein the alterations are made, out of which the other book was fairly written." In the Act the Book of Common Prayer as it had been altered—i.e., the fair copy above mentioned—was ordered to be appended to the Act, and so it appears to have remained until the beginning of this century, when it was severed from the original roll by a clergyman who was permitted to consult it for his own convenience. It was returned, and not annexed to the Act, but placed in a press, and

proved by geology that our earth had a fiery beginning, so it is shown by the law of gravitation that it will have a fiery end."

"Five Minutes for Refreshments." Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seeds of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

**Married.**

At Trinity Church, Durham, County Grey, on the 21st ult. by the Rev. W. B. Evans, B.A., John Craven Chadwick, Esq. Jr., Guelph, to Sybella Anne, second daughter of the late William Mockler, Esq., of Fermoy, Ireland.

**Commercial.**

Church Observer Office,  
Wednesday, May 11, 1870.

Greenbacks bought at 13½ dis., and sold at 12½. Silver 6½ to 6 p.c. dis. Exchange, 12½. Gold, 14½.

**STOCK AND SHARE LIST.**

BANKS.	Am't of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend last 6 m's.	Closing Prices.
Bank of Montreal.....	\$200	All.	6 p.c.	181 a 181½
Bank of B. N. A.....	£50 stg.	do.	3 p.c.	106½ a 107
City Bank.....	\$100	do.	3 p.c.	90 a 92
Bank of the People.....	50	do.	4 p.c.	104 a 104½
Molson's Bank.....	50	do.	3 p.c.	99½ a 100½
Ontario Bank.....	40	do.	4 p.c.	103 a 103½
Bank of Toronto.....	100	do.	4 p.c.	140 a 142
Quebec Bank.....	100	do.	3½ p.c.	115 a 115½
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	50	do.	4 p.c.	100 a 102
Banque J. Cartier.....	50	do.	4 p.c.	110½ a 111
E. Townshend's Bank.....	50	do.	4 p.c.	103 a 104
Merch. B'k of Canada.....	100	do.	4 p.c.	107 a 107½
Union Bank.....	100	do.	4 p.c.	107 a 107½
Mechanics' Bank.....	50	do.	4 p.c.	89 a 91
Royal Canadian B'k.....	50	do.	None.	60 a 63
Can. B'k of Commerce.....	50	do.	4 p.c.	113½ a 114½
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>				
G. T. of Canada.....	£100 stg.	All.	None.	15½ a 16
A. & S. Lawrence.....	100	do.	None.	00 a 00
G. W. of Canada.....	22	do.	1½ p.c.	17 a 17½
Montreal & Cham.....	200	do.	None.	10 12
D.J., preferential.....	\$20	do.	5 p.c.	9½ a 95½
<b>MINES, &amp;c.</b>				
Montreal Consols.....	0	\$15.10		\$1.50 a \$2.50
Canada Mining Co.....	4	90 p.c.		
Huron Copper Bay.....	4	12 1/2 c.		
Lake Huron S. & C.....	4	1/2 c.		
Quebec and Lake S.....	8	\$4.10		
Montreal Tel. Co.....	40	All.	5 p.c.	153 a 157
Peoples do.....	100	do.	5 p.c.	99 a 101
Montreal C. Gas Co.....	40	do.	4 p.c.	150 a 152½
Montreal City P. R.....	50	do.	5 p.c.	117 a 119
Richelieu Co.....	50	do.	5 p.c.	140 a 142
Mont. Elevating Co.....	100	do.	5 p.c.	109 a 107
Canada Glass Co.....	100	do.	None.	00 a 00
St. Lawrence Glass Co.....	100	do.	None.	00 a 00
Montreal P. B. Socy.....	50	do.	4 p.c.	107 a 108

BONDS.	Clos'g Price's
Government 5 per cents, stg.....	95 a 95
Government 5 per cents, cy.....	104 a 105
Government 6 per cents, cy.....	104 a 105
Dominion 6 per cent stock.....	107½ a 108½
Montreal Water Works 6 per cents, due 1880.....	108½ a 109
Montreal Corporation Bonds, 6 per cents.....	99 a 99½
Corporation 7 per cent stock.....	114 a 115
Montreal Harbor Bonds 6½ per cents, due 1883.....	102½ a 103½
Quebec City 5 per cents.....	85 a 86
Toronto City Bonds, 6 per cents, 1880.....	90 a 92
Kingston City Bonds, 6 per cents, 1872.....	92½ a 95
Ontario City Bonds, 6 per cents, 1880.....	95 a 97
Champlain R. R., 6 per cents.....	79½ a 80½
County Debentures.....	00 a 00
<b>EXCHANGE.</b>	
Bank on London, 60 days sight or 75 days date.....	109½ a 109½
Do. do. 4 m. ind.....	109½ a 110½
Private do. do.....	108 a 108
Private, with documents.....	108 a 108½
Bank on New York.....	12 a 12½
Private do.....	12½ a 13
Gold Drafts do.....	147 a 147
Silver do.....	5 a 6
Gold in New York.....	114½ a 00

**ROBERT MOAT, BROKER,**  
North British Chambers, Hospita Street

**MONTREAL WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET**  
May 11, 1870.

FLOUR—Per barrel of 196 lbs.	Price
Superior Extra.....	\$ 4 85 @ 5 00
Extra Superfine.....	4 70 " 4 85
Fancy Superfine.....	4 45 " 4 55
Superfine from Canada Wheat.....	4 30 " 4 35
Strong Super from Canada Wheat.....	4 60 " 4 65
City Brands of Superfine.....	4 35 " 4 40
Superfine No. 2.....	4 00 " 4 10
Western States No. 2.....	Nominal.
Chicago Spring, No. 1.....	0 00 " 0 00
Chicago Spring, No. 2.....	0 00 " 0 00
Milwaukee Club, No. 1.....	0 00 " 0 00
Milwaukee Club, No. 2.....	0 00 " 0 00
Fine.....	3 70 " 3 75
Middlings.....	3 40 " 3 50
Pollards.....	3 00 " 0 00
Choice U. C. Bag-flour, per 100 lbs.....	2 10 " 2 12½
City Bags.....	15 " 2 20
1½ Flour.....	0 00 " 0 00
Corn Meal.....	0 00 " 0 00
Oatmeal, per 200 lbs.....	3 90 " 4 40
<b>GRAIN—Per bushel</b>	
Wheat, U. C. Spring.....	1 00 " 1 02½
Peas, white, per 66 lbs.....	0 80 " 0 81
Oats, per 32 lbs.....	0 34 " 0 35
Barley, per 48 lbs.....	0 50 " 0 60
Corn.....	0 00 " 0 00
Rye, per 56 lbs.....	0 00 " 0 00
<b>LARD</b>	
In Kegs, per lb.....	0 13½ " 0 14
In Tubs.....	0 00 " 0 00
<b>TALLOW</b>	
In barrels, per lb.....	0 0 " 0 0
<b>BUTTER</b>	
Choice, per lb.....	0 18 " 0 00
Medium.....	0 12 " 0 13
<b>CHEESE</b>	
Canada Factory, per lb.....	0 14 " 0 15
<b>EGGS</b>	
.....	0 13 " 0 14
<b>ASHES</b>	
Pots, Firsts.....	5 50 " 5 52½
Pots, Seconds.....	4 95 " 5 00
Pots, Thirds.....	4 10 " 4 10
Pearls, Firsts.....	7 00 " 0 00
Pearls, Seconds.....	0 00 " 0 00