

headedness be put off with talk about unity of spirit when a little consideration would show that if unity of spirit really existed, it would embody itself in unity of order?

The *Church Press* in replying to the assertion that "Christianity is dying out," says: In 1860 there were in the United States 3,030 evangelical churches. In 1880 there were 97,090. In 1800 the number of communicants in evangelical churches in the United States was 364,000; in 1880 it was 10,065,000. This increase was far more than proportionate to the growth of population, as the number of communicants in 1800 was one to every 14½ inhabitants, while in 1880 it was one to every five. Says Dr. Parkhurst, "Even during the period since 1850, in which materialism and rationalism have been subjecting Protestantism to so severe a strain, while the increase in population has been 116 per cent., the increase in communicants of Protestant evangelical churches in the United States has been 185 per cent."

The *Church of England Pulpit* says:—One of the most important of all the developments of religious life, at the present time, is to be seen in the increasing use of what are known as quiet days, or retreats; for it has been seen that in this busy world, with its ever-increasing cares and anxieties, it is necessary that the clergy especially should at times come out from the world, should "come and rest awhile," because so many are coming and going, and there is not time so much as to eat, or rather to consider the great and important duties which press upon those to whom is committed the cure of souls in the Church of God. Some few years ago, these so-called quiet days, or retreats, were looked upon with doubt and suspicion by not a few in our Church, but this is all past and gone, and we see them acknowledged by clergy of different schools of thought, the Bishops of Rochester and Lichfield among the number, and many who have no sympathy whatever with what is known as Ritualism, but who have noted the exigencies of the time, and have felt that if the Church is to maintain its power and reach the masses of the population, and if the clergy are to really instruct and build up the people committed to their care, it is necessary that these days should be observed, in order that they may realize more the presence of God, draw closer to Him, and bring down upon themselves "showers of blessings."

BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

We beg to draw attention to the advertisement which appears in another column as to the date of the re-opening of Bishop's College and School after the summer vacation, on Saturday, the 12th of September next.

The above institutions have been most fortunate in securing the services of such a superior gentleman as the Rev. Thomas Adams, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, to replace the Rev. Dr. Lobley as Principal of the College and Rector of the Grammar School.

The new Principal and Rector possesses high scientific attainments, and comes highly recommended, bearing testimonials from several of the leading scientific men of the day in England. He held the position as one of the local secretaries of the British Association, which met in Montreal last year, and won the highest encomiums for his practical business abilities. He was for some time senior mathematical master in St. Peter's School, York, and up to the time he accepted the higher position of Principal of Bishop's College and Rector of the School, he was Rector of St. John's School, Gateshead, England.

The staff at present under him are all that can be desired, the Professors and Masters being gentlemen who have distinguished them-

selves in their several Colleges in England and in this country.

As an inducement to parents, we would mention that two of the appointments for commissions in the Imperial Army this year are old Lennoxville boys, and in the last University examinations for the title of "Associate in Arts," open to boys of all the Schools in the Province of Quebec, one of the candidates from Bishop's College School took full marks in every subject but one.

Those desirous of fuller information as to fees, etc., on applying to Edward Chapman, Esq., M.A., Bursar, Lennoxville, can have a Calendar of both College and School forwarded to them.

GENERAL GRANT AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

In Westminster's historic fane is met to-day
A grand array of Commoners and Peers,
To mingle with a sister-nation's tears,
A sorrowing sympathy; and to pay
A just and righteous tribute to the fame
And wide renown of him who, most of all,
Contributed to save his country's fall;
And graven on history's page Grant's honored name!
If graceful acts and truthful courtesy
Can win a nation's love and high regard,
Let us for ever and at once discard
All past transgressions and foul jealousy:
And so, in God's good time, and by His grace,
Bind in unity the English-speaking race.

JOHN H. CHARNOCK.

Stanstead, 4th Aug., 1885.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—We notice that this organization has met with the disfavour of those who are the unwilling victims of their wild extravagances. Thirty-five merchants and others living on St. James street, in proximity to the Hall where this body has been holding its so called religious services, have (says the *Witness*) addressed the following petition to the Chief of Police:—

SIR,—We, the undersigned citizens, resident or occupying property in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Hall, desire to call your attention to the infringement of our rights by the so-called Salvation Army, who make night hideous with their shouting, bawling, yelling and beating of drums and tambourines, to the direct injury of our petitioners, by depriving children and invalids of their sleep, and disturbing that peace and quiet which we, as law-abiding citizens, are entitled to, and have a right to enjoy.

Night is turned into day, and Sabbath (day of rest) made a mockery by the practices of the so-called Army.

On the night of the 27th ult. they kept up their saturnalia till the following morning, and sleep to those who live in the vicinity was utterly "impossible."

While perfectly willing to accord them all the rights they are entitled to, we strongly protest against their infringing upon ours, and respectfully request that you will use every means in your power to put down the disturbances.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

THE late strong and manly speech by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the political power of the Church, and her duty, under certain circumstances, to exert that power in self-defence, was received very favorably by Churchmen, but provoked much hostile criticism from political dissenters. The after-thoughts of policy probably dictated the following words with which his Grace concluded his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at Guildhall: "The Church is stretching out her hands in all directions and with such self-denial that it is now next to impossible to tell the color of a man's politics by his churchmanship." And he went on to cite his own case, inasmuch as he was nominat-

ed to the Bishopric of Truro by Lord Beaconsfield, and promoted to the Archiepiscopal see by Mr. Gladstone.

THE very "mixed" state of English politics seems to point to a complete disintegration of the old historical parties, and the formation of new combinations on new lines. The terms "Liberal" and "Conservative" have ceased to convey any intelligent meaning, and the formation of a new electorate calls for a new nomenclature. In any case, we shall undoubtedly witness great and probably unexpected changes as the result of the elections which are to take place in November. It behoves all devout Churchmen and good citizens to labor and pray for the preservation of the principles of public and private morality which have made England what she is, and which can alone preserve her from the "Decline and Fall" which have overtaken many nations once as proud and prosperous as she.

WE have no sympathy whatever with the attempts of a class of our fellow-citizens to get up sympathy with the traitor Riel. We are quite sure that no outside pressure is required to induce the Government to give due consideration to every circumstance that can be urged in mitigation of his heinous offence, and any effort to coerce the duly constituted authorities into a particular line of conduct, for the purpose of securing a sectional popularity, is as indecent as it is unpatriotic.

MRS. LAY'S SCHOOL, MONTREAL.—We would call attention to the correction made this week in the notice of the opening day of this old and highly appreciated School. The date of opening is THURSDAY, Sept. 10th, and not Tuesday, the 15th September.—(See page 16.)

ACCEPTED SACRIFICES.—Every time we perform an act of kindness to any human being, ay, even to a dumb animal; every time we conquer our worldliness, love of pleasure, ease, praise, ambition, money, for the sake of doing what our conscience tells us to be our duty—we are indeed worshipping God the Father in spirit and in truth, and offering Him a sacrifice which He will surely accept, for the sake of His beloved Son, by whose Spirit all good deeds and thoughts are inspired.—*Kingsley's Daily Thoughts*.

GOD WAITS FOR MAN.—Patiently, nobly, magnanimously, God waits—waits for the man who is a fool to find out his own folly; waits for the heart that has tried to find pleasure in everything else, to find out that everything else disappoints, and to come back to Him, the fountain of all wholesome pleasure, the well-spring of all life fit for a man to live. God condescends to wait for His creature, because what He wants is not His creature's fear, but His creature's love—not only his obedience, but his heart—because He wants him not to come back as a trembling slave to his Master, but as a son who has found at last what a Father he has still left him when all besides has played him false. Let him come back thus.—*Kingsley's Daily Thoughts*.

A FAITH FOR DAILY LIFE.—That is not faith to see God only in what is strange and rare; but this is faith—to see God in what is most common and simple; to know God's greatness not so much from disorder as from order, not so much from those strange sights in which God seems (but only seems) to break His laws, as from those common ones in which He fulfils His laws.