"ONE FAITH; -ONE LORD; -ONE BAPTISM."

The Church Observer

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NOTICE.

All contributions intended for insertion in THE CHURCH OBSERVER must be accompanied with the name and address of the contributor. The information thus given will be strictly private, unless otherwise desired.

The publication of THE CHURCH OBSERVER takes place on Wednesday, in time for the mails for England by the Canadian line.

We must beg our friends to write the names of persons and places as distinctly as possible. This will save much annoyance.

Communications received later than Monday morning must stand over till our next issue. We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscripts.

* . * Subscribers are especially requested to make complaint at once to the office of any irregularity in mailing or delivery of their papers.

To insure safety, all remittances should be ENREGISTERED and addressed :-

TO THE PROPRIETOR CHURCH OBSERVER

perhaps the less expressive for both characteristics. "Our platform" simply means a statement of our principles made before the public for the benefit of our friends and those who may see fit to act with us; and last, though not least, for those who, either through ignorance or ill-will, misrepresent our views and sentiments on all matters relating to religion. And we would now, once for all, state as clearly as we can the position which the Church OBSERVER wishes to hold amongst the religious papers of the day.

1st. We claim to be a sound "church" paper. We desire to send into the families which support us, a paper that will not only instruct and amuse, but that will aid materially in extending and propagating unmistakeable "church" principles. We claim to belong to a branch of God's divinely-instituted church. We claim for our three-fold order of ministry divine appointment; and we claim, as the right of our children, If the mind can know grief, or the eye shed a distinctive teaching on these important matters. We have not the slightest intention of casting stones at those who differ with us on these sub jects, while claiming the same privileges for themselves; but we do claim the right of making the clearest distinction between those doctrines of grace, which to a great extent are our common property, and those principles of organization and government on which it is plain we cannot possibly agree. As far as the latter are concerned we desire our children should be instructed from a Church of England stand-point, and that in tones so clear, conservative and decisive, as to aid in enabling them hereafter to fill (with honor to the church) our places when we are dead and gone.

2nd. We claim to be a sound PROTESTANT paper. We use the word in the plainest sense. Protestant as opposed to Popery and its somewhat deformed child "Ritualism." We desire to extend those views for which our fathers died, and with which we earaestly believe the "truth as it is in Jesus" is so intimately connected, that to allow them to be clouded is to darken that narrow road which leadeth unto life eternal. We do not wish to be personal or needlessly offensive,-neither do we wish to seek out controversy for mere controversy's sake; but we are determined to be plain and outspoken against those who, calling themselves Anglican clergywho eat of the church's bread and drink of the church's cup, yet strive to turn our Anglican churches into Popish mass meetings,—our Pro-testant laity into enemies of that church in which baptized. We make no apology for writing thus plainly, when in our city auricular preached, and, we suppose, put in practice. When it comes to that, silence would be a sin, and we will not be silent.

3rd. We claim to be an Evangelical paper. We need not define the term further than by many an Irish shout, and snatches of songs ard?" saying that we will maintain and propagate those doctrines which present Christ's personal atonement, once offered as the ordy source of a sinner's salvatien, and faith in the atonement as the means wherehy the sinner must be saved barracks as well as he could, and be ready "I do not saying that we will maintain and propagate the means whereby the sinner must be saved. We take our stand on the articles of our church, and foremost among them the 11th, 12th, 17th, 19th and 31st-

Such, in a few words, is "our platform," and so got into the barrack probably unnoticed, ing the service to the war-office, for I am to aid and assist our effort, either by special but in his drunken wisdom he thought him- sick of such brutality." donations towards our enterprise, or by subscripdonations towards our enterprise, or by subscriptions, or both. We ask our evangelical cherch so strolled down through the town in a do not change your mind, and also retract officiating in the diocese of York until the High Churchman, and one who is free extend the paper in their parishes, but also to aid us with literary contributions, or such items of church news as would prove generally acceptable to church people. We hope to make our thoroughfare of the city, where he halted to the captain, and went on his tested against this as needlessly harsh, and side to the contributions of the city as to Mr. Gladstone's nomination to the captain, and went on his tested against this as needlessly harsh, and side to the captain, and went on his tested against this as needlessly harsh, and side to the captain, and went on his tested against this as needlessly harsh, and side to the captain the captain of the captain that the captain the captain paper successful, and a credit and aid to the gaze down into the river, or up at the no- way. Montreal, 2nd January, 1868.

Hoetry.

LEAVING THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND What! leave my Church of England? My Father's and my own; What act the viper—sting the breast, On which my strength has grown; Oh, bid me leave all else on earth. The near and dear I've known, But not my Church of England My Father's and my own.

What! leave my Church of England? My glory and my pride, Abjure the faith which Jesus taught.— She holds no faith beside; "Upon this Rock" secure she stands, Though "gates of hell" assail, For truth eternal spake the word They never shall prevail

My good old Church of England. I love her ancient name, And God forbid this heart should feel One throb to do her shame; A Mother she has been to me, A Mother's love has shewn; And shall I spurn a parent's arms, A stranger call my own ?

My dear old Church of England I've heard the tales of blood Of hearts that loved her to the death-The great, the wise, the good; The faith "delivered once" they kept— They burned, the bled, they died; And shall their children's children now, Be traitors at her side ?

My own dear Church of England. The blood hath not run cold That coursed like streams of liquid fire In martyr's veins of old : The cruel flames their vitals fed Hath lit another flame, That warms the blood in every heart Of those that love her name.

I love my Church of England, For she doth love her Lord: She speaks not, breathes not, teaches not But from the written word; Her voice is like my Saviour's voice. Compassionate and kind; She echoes all her precepts pure-She tells me all His mind.

I love my Church of England, Because she leads me on.
To Sion's City, fair and bright,
Where Christ the Lord has gone; She follows on the steps of Him, The Life, the Truth, the The Life, the Truth, the Way, The "Morning Star" to light my feet From darkness unto de

That God doth witness now; Let others leave thy arms of love, To build their pride a throne, My Church shall still be dear to me, My Father's and my own.

REGRET.

When the darkness of Time shall have vanish And we see in the light of Eternity's day : When the errors and doubts which environ

Shall be vanquished by truth, and shall disappear When soul shall meet soul without a mask or disguise;

And heart look into heart, as eyes look into eyes: When falsehood shall be chained in the prison of Hell.

And our ears may receive what each tongue shall then tell. tear, we shall mourn for the wrongs we had done

true friends here; And amid Heaven's happiness think with regret On each pang we have caused those who loved

W. CAULFEILD. August 24, 1869.

Family Tircle

THE TWINS. BY AN EX-GARRISON CHAPLAIN

CHAPTER V., AND LAST.

was warm, the drink was good, the comsong, and then the parting,—the country his set teeth, people to jolt home on their carts, with "Is your hate satisfied, villainous cow-

had not been long here before drowsiness scious, heard two soldiers talking over the the Archbishop that the publication of his overpowered him, and grasping the stone terrible death of William; and, with the "Sling and Stone" will go on as before. coping of the bridge, ho sank into a sound cunning which insanity sometimes employs slumber, from which he was roused by Cor- pretended to be almost well next day; and net M-grasping him by the collar, and on the following imposed on the surgeon so ordering him to barrack, "for a drunken ruffian." Half asleep and wholly drunk, —not recognizing the officer, and with his ed into the town, went to a gunsmith's ed into the town, went to a gunsmith's ed into the town, and said he hot blood inflamed by drink,—he struck shop where he was known, and said he by a majority of five to three, to make no savagely at his assailant, but only succeeded in knocking off his hat, and falling himself on the street whence he was taken to the guard-room, heavily ironed, and left cornet M—'s door and found him alone; to await his trial by court-martial.

and in a state of distraction he rushed to with his head blown to pieces, and the the guard-room, to find his brother a pri- Cornet not dead, but with his right arm soner, under one of the most serious charges so shattered that amputation was necessary. which can affect the British soldier. No The officer declared Robert had fired at language can in any way describe his an- him, and then shot himself; but, as the guish and despair, for he knew but too well pistols were found on opposite sides of the members of the University of Oxford. what must follow; he went to the rooms of room, it was believed that they had fought Cornet M-, and was ordered out with across a table. curses on his head. The once proud man flung himself on his knees before him who der the circumstances, but every soldier work, and, among other acts, gave the site had his brother in his power, and with bit- who could obtain leave, followed the hearse ter tears besought him for God's sake to that bore the two bodies; and a vast multihave mercy, and that both would seek an tude from K and F attended the a few months since. exchange into an infantry regiment, and mortal remains of The Twins to the burial never more trouble him, but pray for him ground, where in one grave they rest tonight and day All in vain, the poor puny gether until the resurrection of the dead. thing in shape of a man, that he could have easily torn limb from limb, led him so sad, but if it warns even one from the the Border towns. The Earl and Countess like a child from the door, and pushed him down tho stone stairs, on which he fell been told in vain. That it may not pass the gentry of the district. The cost of heavily, and was carried to the hospital away profitless, is the sincere desire of one the church has been upwards of £4,000, with concussion of the brain, from which, who, for some years, was a GARRISON and Mr. Robertson, of Ednam House, is it is strange to say, we must charitably CHAPLAIN. hope he never recovered, so far, at least, as to be accountable to his Maker for subsequent actions. A court-martial was held after a few days, before which William pleaded guilty to the charge of striking his superior officer, but implored mercy of the court on the grounds that he had been first assaulted by Cornet M-, and that when he struck the one blow, he had not recognized doing. Asked why he did not know, prisoner confessed that he had been drinking, first at the barrack canteen, and after wards with friends in the town; and having stood for some time on the bridge, was overpowered by drowsiness. Asked by the document of the clergy of the diocese, formed part of the funeral possessione in addition to the deceased's family, relatives, and immediate friends. The Bishon of Rochester, Lady Herbert, Mrs. Gladier and Lord Carlot an

question was objected to by the later, but C. Raikes, Mr. J. the court over-ruled the objection, and prisoner said, that for some unknown cause Cornet M—was continually finding fault, and punishing him for offences so light as last week we stated that the first practical

The wretched man entreated that he might be shot, and not lashed to death like and, as an operation preliminary to carrya dog, but of course he asked in vain; and was removed to his prison, where it was my sad duty to attend him, as he wished to see me, as well as his own clergyman. We found him convinced that he should die under the lash, and apparently wishing for death, but dreading the disgrace, aud more deeply afflicted by his brother's state than his own; in which frame of mind he continued to the end. I left him a few minutes before the guard removed him, and classes of office-bearers, whether lay or rode rapidly home, where I shut myself up clerical. for the rest of the day; and heard afterale with some of his comrades, and then natural position sank on his shoulder, and be fraught with trouble to all concerned. walked into the town, and met friends from he was a corpse! The surgeon covered the his native place, who, as usual at such face, darted a withering glance at Cornet meetings, treated their friend to drink and M- who was present, although the Colonel were treated by him in return. The day had excused his attendance, and then said "remove the body, and let it be watched unconfession and priestly absolution are boldly pany pleasant, old friends and old times til an inquest is held;" while Captain Swere talked of; then came the joke and stood before the Cornet, and hissed between James John Merest, Vicar of Upton

"Hush! you forget yourself," exclaimed

"I do not, sir; I repeat, Cornet M-is a for roll-call; but his fate was against him. villian and a coward; and the blood of He might have passed over the upper that murdered man lies at his door. I will bridge which spanned the silver Nore, and thank you to forward my papers for quit-

Cornet M—'s door and found him alone; a minute afterwards two shots were heard, Shaftesbury left it to the bishops them-The sad news soon reached Robert's ears and the men were found-Robert Maher

No military funeral could be allowed un-

General Church Hews.

ENGLAND.

- The funeral of the late Bishop of Hamilton, took place on Saturday last. He was buried in the cathedral, and the Mr. Lymer, the Earl Nelson, Mr. Hon. Sidney Herber ver, M.P., and Lord Heytesbury.

when under the influence of drink, but un- archbishops and bishops, after two days' voked with a view to the voluntary improvement of their representative character in the present circumstances of the Church. These resolutions have given great satisfaction to the friends of the Church, both in Ireland and in this country; and they are regarded as an augury of the good feeling which will be cultivated between all

 Bishop Jenner has returned to Engwards from Captain 8—, and other officers, what happened. When fifty lashes had practices called forth the hostility of the More Favourable to the Production of been inflicted the surgeon felt his pulse, and clergy and laity in his a unedin diocese; Fiction." In 1830, and again in 1833, was obliged to say "proceed, he can bear and it would appear from letters which he he acted as one of the Public Examiners more." Again, after seventy-five, though has written to the Bishop of Christchurch in the classical schools, and during some trembling with intense excitement, he said and to other parties, that he continues to years he was tutor as well as Fellow of 'proceed, he can bear more." After re- protest against his inhibition by the Synod, Balliol College. In or about 1835 he was On one Saturday, the principal market ceiving a few more strokes, and not having and is disposed to throw on it all the blame day in K——, when Robert was engaged in the orderly-room, William went into the quickly turned round his head, shricked presence in the colony caused. These some three years ago, when the Bishop canteen, and drank three or four glasses of out his brother's name, his head in its un- Colonial Episcopal appointments seem to of Winchester conferred on him the Rec

- Another ecclesiastical prosecution is reported, Dr. Middleton (Surrogate) having ascepted on behalf of the Dean of the Arches letters of request preferred by the Bishop of Worcester against the Rev. Snodsbury, in the county and diocese of Worcester. The defendant is charged with having knowingly entered into a simoniacal contract and been simoniacally presented to the benefice he now holds. and with having at the Worcester assizes pleaded to, and been guilty of, a misdemeanour, whereby he had brought great scandal on the Church.

says it is never done except in cases of the vacant bishopric, and whether his ble castle of the Lor is of Ormonde. He Robert who was supposed to be uncon- scandalous immorality. He has apprised selection would be for the high, the low,

- The English Churchman takes to task the members of the Lord's Select Committee on the Ecclesiastical Courts provision for the prosecution of heterodox bishops, when a clause applying to suits against the prelates was proposed by Lord selves to make provision for meeting their own cases; but that the prelates would appear not to have approved of it.

- The death is announced of the Rev. John Crosby Clark, B.D., one of the oldest Being a man of great wealth Mr. Clark did not seek ecclesiastical advancement. He was a munificent contributor to church for the Church of All Saints, Surreysquare, Newington, which was burnt down

- On Saturday a fine new Episcopal church was consecrated at Kelso by the Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, assisted My tale is told-I wish it had not been by a number of clergymen from most of getting a fine organ made for the church.

- At Lambeth parish church on Sunday morning, the publication of the banns of marriage occupied a longer time than the reading of the sermon.

- The Echo turns out to have been Salisbury, the Right Rev. Walter Kerr correct in its early information as to the appointment of Dr. Moberly to the vacant See of Salisbury. Entertaining the highest

written, andnotoriously indorsed the Romanising doctrines promulgated in the late Bishop's Charge in 1866. Of Dr. Moberly we desire also to speak with respect. He is a High Churchman, and no friend to Evanand punishing him for offences so light as to be entirely passed over by others. The members of the court having consulted for a few minutes, unanimously gave a verdict of guilty of striking his superior officer, as formally to include the laity. The gelicals, but he is said to be free from the few extracts from contemporary journals. The selection of a Bishop who has retired der somewhat extenuating circumstances; conference, have unanimously resolved that sentence, one hundred lashes, in the barrack square, on that day week.

The selection of a Bisnop who has retired from public work on account of advancing years is also commented on as inconsistent with the spirit of the Bill which has just with the spirit of the Bill which has just passed for allowing superannuated Bishops to retire, and it has been asked whether ing out this resolution, they also proposed that the provincial synods should be conanother disestablishment nearer home. The Times writes as follows:—Dr. George Moberly, who has been nominated by Mr. Gladstone to the vacant Bishopric of Salisbury, was born about the year I803, and was educated at Winchester, whence he went to Balliol College, Oxford. He took his B.A. degree there in Easter Term, 1825, obtaining First-class Honours in literis humanioribus. In the following year he obtained the Chancellor's prize for the English essay, the subject being appointed to the Head Mastership of tory of Brighstone, in the Isle of Wight; and the Bishop of Chester gave him a canonry in his cathedral. Dr. Moberly was also on several occasions one of the select preachers at Oxford. He is the author of several works, among which we may mention "An Introduction to Logic: a pamphlet on "The Studies and Discipline of Public Schools," in the shape of a letter addressed to Sir William Heathcote; he has also published "Practical Sermons;" "An Examination of Dr. Newman's Theory of Development; " "Sermons Preached at Winchester College; "Discourses on the Savings of the Great Forty Days; "an "Essay on the Law of the Love of God;" a sermon on "The - The Rev. Charles Voysey, of the Unity of the Saints," and "Remarks on Sling and Stone," has been served with Essays and Reviews." Dr. Moberly is