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St. Andrew's, Montreal.—The Rev. Gavin Lang, of the Parish of Glassford, in the Presbytery of Hamilton, Scotland, has received and accepted an appointment to this important Canadian charge. We heartily congratulate our Montreal friends on securing so worthy a successor to the late Dr. Mathieson as we feel assured Mr. Lang will prove to be, and we also congratulate Mr. Lang on his appointment to so important and influential a charge in the Colonial Church. May God's manifest and abundant blessing follow both minister and congregation.

Newfoundland.—St. Andrew's, St. John's, N. F., now vacant by the translation of the Rev. Donald McRae to West and East Branches East River of Pictou, is at present temporarily supplied by Mr. Campbell, Lay Assistant of St. Matthew's, Halifax. We hope that the services of a successor to the Rev. Donald McRae may soon be obtained. It is an important field, and one worthy of being well occupied.

NOTES OF THE MONTH.

THE last two months have been most eventful in the history of the present century. Napoleon, who has been esteemed for many years the arbiter of Europe, is now a prisoner at Wilhelmshöhe. The French defeat at Sedan, near the Belgian frontier, decided his fate. Such had been the disasters of his army that his safety among his own soldiers was more than doubtful. At all events, owing to the surrender of his army, his own surrender was a simple necessity. Many consider it to have been an act of consummate policy, and the best possible resource for the preservation of his dynasty—the grand aim of his political life. If the dynasty be preserved, it must be by the Prussians, for the French nation seems now completely cured of Napoleonism. The restoration of Napoleon would be good policy for the Prussians, as they would find nowhere a firmer friend than one who held power by their permission. France, however, is scarcely so reduced that such an arrangement would be possible. Following the surrender of Sedan, we now have that of Strasbourg, and, not to mention other forts and strong towns, lately Metz, with 150,000 men, two millions sterling, and thousands of guns. The only chance left the French is a grand eruption of the democratic forces of the country,—and even that seems hopeless,—for disorganisation everywhere prevails, and it has to contend with the best military organism ever known—a victorious and disciplined German army, with all the munitions and arms of which the conquered French armies have been stripped. Paris can easily be starved out. There are rumours of peace, and it does seem as if the Prussians themselves were desirous of ending the war. Undoubtedly they will insist on the cession of Alsace and Lorraine. What the Christian mind will think most of, is, the vast destruction of human life—the madness of men—the ferocity of human passions—the punishment of infidelity and wickedness by the Most High, in the disasters of a great people, and the selfishness and meanness of that politics which has so much power to afflict the human race. In fact, the moral lessons on Providence to be gathered from recent events are more than can here be enumerated.

As to the other powers of Europe, there is little deserving of remark except as regards Russia, whose attitude gives great cause of uneasiness. While determined, by all appearance, to take no part in the Western quarrel, she is arming, so that it is thought that the embarrassments of the West may be hailed as affording the long coveted opportunity for carrying out her designs upon the East. She desires Turkey in Europe and the Danubian provinces. England dreads