



reading-class of boys, which she took care to make very entertaining, and not officiously instructive.

Foremost among the boys of this neighborhood was one Bob White, generally reputed to be a great rogue, and a leader in all sorts of wild capers among the boys. With this Bob she cultivated intimate relations, and found him full of wild drollery, a generous-hearted fellow at bottom. She made him her confidant in the trouble they were in, with regard to having the fruit stolen, and appealed to his gallantry to protect them. Bob was immensely flattered with the confidence reposed in him, and he harangued the boys of his clique with great unction and eloquence, and in fact, came out in the character of a reformer. The fruit garden was perfectly protected and respected, and a very pleasant state of social feeling instituted between the ladies of the house and the families of the vicinity.

Bob became quite a steady, respectable fellow, and it was owing largely to the influence of the kind of friendship which existed between him and this lady.—*Hearth & Home.*

#### QUESTIONS ON TEMPERANCE, WITH BIBLE ANSWERS.

Question 1. What are men likely to do who are bent on wickedness?

Answer. For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence.—*Prov. iv. 17.*

Q. 2. Why should we avoid strong drink?

A. Because wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise.—*Prov. xx. 1.*

Q. 3. What effect has drunkenness on worldly prosperity?

A. He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; he that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich.—*Prov. xxi. 17.*

Q. 4. Why may we not mingle with wine-bibbers?

A. Be not among wine-bibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh; for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty; and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags.—*Prov. xxiii. 20, 21.*

Q. 5. Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbling? who hath wounds without cause? who hath redness of eyes?

A. They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine.—*Prov. xxiii. 30.*

Q. 6. How can we avoid these evils?

A. Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright.—*Prov. xxiii. 31.*

Q. 7. What will be the result of not avoiding them?

A. At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.—*Prov. xxiii. 32.*

They shall not drink wine with a song; strong drink shall be bitter to them that drink it.—*Is. xxiv. 9.*

—*Youth's Temperance Bearer.*

#### EXTRACT FROM H. W. BEECHER'S SERMON ON "PEACEABLENESS."

We are talking about what is going to save the world, and how religion is going to be advanced, and which church is to get ahead. You never can tell, by looking at birds' tail-feathers, which is going to fly highest; and you cannot tell by looking at churches, and their ordinances, and their outside apparatus, which is going to take the lead. I tell you, that church which has, first, the power with God, and then, next, the most sympathetic power with men, is the truest church. The spirit of the Gospel is contained in the words, "We pray you, in Christ's stead be ye reconciled with God." That is the whole of it. We are to use every thing that we have, in the divine work of persuading men to become sons of God. That ought not to be a very operose thing. It ought not to be difficult to be understood. It ought not to be so perplexed and confused as it is. Religion is the simplest thing in this world. A child that knows the economy of true church government. Nothing can be simpler than that.

3. There is a domestic application that may be given to this line of thought which is not unimportant to any of us.

First, the abiding fullness of kind feeling in the family, in the school in social companies, will be a powerful predisposing cause of peace, and and so of influences that lead men to superior states of mind. We usually think of good-nature as a matter of personal accomplishment. A man's beauty does not add very much to his power in society. We think that being good-natured or bad-natured is a mere matter of friction; that if a man is good-natured he gets along easier with himself, while if he is bad-natured, it is harder for him to get along with himself; and that it is his own business. No, not at all.

Suppose an old-fashioned tallow-candle, in a little log hut on the edge of the forest, full of imperfections, with here a stick and there a bit of wick, so that it guttered, and flared, and burned dim—suppose that such a candle should say, "I have a great many faults, I know; but I am my own worst enemy; and it is my business." "No," says the man that is trying to read, "it concerns me more than it does you;" and he snuffs it often, and longs for some better light.

A father stands in the family, and says, "I know I am cross and unreasonable,

untill after I have had my coffee; but I am my own worst enemy." No, you are not. You are your wife's enemy; you are your children's enemy; you are your servants enemy. You are bound to stand in your household as a fountain of good-nature. Parents generally reverse because they have their fortune to make; but that, as for them, who have made their fortune—who are married and have a family—it does not matter so much. Yet, it is precisely the reverse. A man that has been exalted, through well-doing, to some eminence of position, is bound, on account of his very superiority, to be better than if he had not reached up to it.

The man and the woman that are prepared to be married, should be put to the test of being able to bridle their spirits. Two persons that can not agree with each other, and cannot agree with those outside of them are not fit to be married. They light the torch of discord. The match is a sulphurous match, and is stenchful and suffocating, that lights their love. Persons that are in such close and intimate relations as those of the household should be concordant. They should have in them a tendency to live peaceably with themselves and everybody else.

Frets, complaints, sarcasms, petty selfishness—all these are predisposing causes of evil. They are not merely the signs of moral disease in you, but they are so many inoculations of the same disease in your children, in your servants, in all the members of your family.

Every household should include in itself the causes of good-nature, not only in the leaders, but also in those that are subjects. I have heard a great many family prayers, and made a great many. I have heard men, in family prayer, confess their wickedness, and pray that God would forgive them the sins that they got from Adam, and the sins that they found out for themselves—which I suspect were a great deal more numerous than the others!—but I do not know that I have ever heard a father, in family prayer, confess that he had a bad temper. I never heard a mother confess in family prayer that she was irritable and snappish. I never heard persons bewail those sins which are the engineers and artificers of the moral condition of the family. The angel would not know what to do with a prayer that began, "Lord, thou knowest that I am a scold;" and yet I think that prayer would go up angel or no angel, it is so true, and so wholesome to have been made. If there is anywhere that this law, "As much as lieth in you live peaceably with all men," should be written in letters of gold, it is in the family; but how much there is of selfishness; how much of pride; how much of the passions; and how little of honoring others; how little that studies others' welfare; how little of patience; how little of forbearing with men; how little of speaking the truth in love—in short, how little of heaven, and how much of hell!

#### Church News.

We print the following official correspondence for the benefit of those who may not have seen the Report of the adjourned meeting of the Special Synod of the Diocese of Montreal. It is found in the appendix to the Report:—

Letter addressed to the Bishop elect, from the Senior Bishop of the House of Bishops, and the Chairman of the Diocesan Synod, the Very Revd. Dr. Bethune, Dean of Montreal:—

MONTREAL, May 14, 1869.

TO THE REV. CANON OXENDEN.

REV. SIR,

We have the honor to inform you, that at an adjourned meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Montreal, held this day, you were unanimously elected to be Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada.

In making this announcement, we think it proper to mention, that in view of the conflicting interests of the Diocese of Montreal, individually, and of the House of Bishops and of the other Dioceses, collectively, very considerable difficulty has been naturally experienced in making choice of a fit and proper person to fill so distinguished a position in the Church. So great indeed has been the difficulty that the efforts attendant on the first meeting of the Synod, held in the month of November last proved entirely fruitless, and even at the adjourned meeting held during the present month, the prospect of an election seemed equally hopeless. At the very moment, however, when after repeated failure the members of Synod had almost despairingly concluded that an election, under the circumstances, was impossible, the accidental mention of your name at once dispelled all existing difficulties, and resulted, as has been already stated, in the unanimous election of yourself as Bishop and Metropolitan of Canada.

One cannot fail in all this to trace the finger of Divine Providence, and we sincerely trust that no obstacle may exist to prevent your acceptance of the high and holy office to which it has thus pleased God to call you.

We have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obt. servt.,  
BENJ. HURON.

JOHN BETHUNE, Chairman.  
Attest: LEWIS P. W. BALCH, Secretary.

PLUCKLEY RECTORY, ASHFORD,  
June 3, 1869.

MY LORD BISHOP AND MR. DEAN,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your official announcement to me of my election by the Synod of Montreal to be Bishop of that Diocese and Metropolitan of Canada.

After much anxious thought, I cannot but feel that the call comes to me from One who is able to fit me for the high and honorable post which He has chosen for me.

I therefore accept the holy office to which my Brethren of the Clergy and Laity, in Synod assembled, have been pleased to elect me, with a deep appreciation of the confidence they have so generously placed in me, though at the same time with much trembling on account of my uncertain health and other causes.

It will be my earnest endeavour, by God's help, to labour for the good of the Church in Canada, and especially of the Diocese over which I am called to preside.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord Bishop and Mr. Dean,

Your very faithful Servant and Brother,  
ASHTON OXENDEN.

At a meeting of the clergy of the city, held on the 26th July, the Dean in the chair, a draft of an address to the Metropolitan elect was presented by the Ven. the Archdeacon, which was approved, and, when signed, will be presented to his Lordship.

A general meeting of the laity of the church in Montreal was held on Monday evening, the 16th instant, at 8 P.M., in the Cathedral School-house, for the purpose of naming a committee to frame an address of welcome to the new Metropolitan.

#### DIOCESE OF HURON.

LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, GORRIE.

On Monday the 2d August, the above-mentioned interesting ceremony took place. On the previous day (Sunday) Divine Service was held in the drill shed, both forenoon and afternoon. Prayers were said by the incumbent, Rev. A. E. Miller, and sermons preached by the Very Reverend Dean Hellmuth, of London. After morning prayer, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to about fifty persons. At the afternoon service the sacrament of baptism was administered to one child. The services were of a most solemn and interesting character, and the discourses of the Dean in the morning from St. John 12: 26, "If any man serve me, let him follow me," and in the afternoon from St. John 5: 39, "Search the Scriptures," were most heart-stirring, and no doubt made a deep impression on many. At ten o'clock on Monday morning the members of the various congregations, the Orangemen of the district, the Free Masons, and the clergy, assembled at the drill shed. A procession was then formed, which marched around the principal block of the village to the foundation, on arriving at which, the Dean and incumbent in surplice, hood and stole, approached the stone. The incumbent then gave out the 87th Psalm (Kembles), "Glorious things of thee are spoken," &c., which were sung by the assembled crowd, numbering about 500. Suitable prayers were then offered up, and 127 Psalm, "except the Lord build the house," &c., read. The bottle was then placed in the cavity; the trowel presented to the Dean; the upper stone lowered by the District Master of the Orange body and the church wardens. After giving it several taps, smoothing the mortar with the trowel, and applying the plumb, the Dean said, "We lay this corner-stone for the St. Stephen's Church, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost: Amen."

The Rev. Mr. Miller then announced that the bottle contained copies of the Toronto Globe, London Advertiser, Church Herald, Church Observer, and Goderich Star; also the following document engraved on parchment:

In the name of God, Amen. This stone was laid to the memory of the proto-martyr St. Stephen, by the Very Reverend J. Hellmuth, D.D., Dean of Huron, and Rector of St. Paul's, London, Ont., on this 2d of August, (1869); Victoria being Queen of the British Empire; Sir John Young, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada; Hon. W. P. Howland, Lieut-Governor of the Province of Ontario; Ashton Oxenden, Metropolitan (elect) of Canada; Benjamin Cronyn, Bishop of the Diocese of Huron; J. Hellmuth, Dean of the Diocese; C. C. Brough, Archdeacon of London; F. W. Sandys, Archdeacon of Huron; E. L. Ellwood, Rural Dean; Andrew Elias Miller, Incumbent of Mission; Dr. Addison Worthington, representative of the congregation in Synod; James Perkins, and Joseph Wedridge, Church Wardens, Gorrie; James Young, Richard Gilhuby, Church Wardens, Wroxeter; Wm. Robinson, of London, Architect; Wm. McLaughlin, and Robert Young, of Howick, Contractors; Rev. A. E. Miller, Dr. Worthington, James Perkins, Richard James, John Stinson, John Waters, Building Committee.

The 453 Hymn (Kembles'), "O King of Glory Come," &c., was then sung. The Rev. A. E. Miller then welcomed the Dean on his own behalf and that of his

people, and said that as the Dean was compelled to leave immediately, his remarks would of necessity be brief. He stated that in his extensive mission, covering an area of 200 square miles, there were now five churches, at convenient distances, built, or being built, and that the vigor and unanimity shown by the congregation of Gorrie and Wroxeter, gave a promise that the building so auspiciously commenced would be completed. He said he felt convinced that if the true Gospel was presented to people, and our trust placed in God, things must prosper, and that the temporalities of the church would be in a healthy condition.

The Dean then spoke. After thanking the minister and people for the cordial greeting he had received, and expressing his satisfaction at the prosperity of the mission, he said the effect of ceremonies like these was to infuse energy into the people, and to stimulate them to further exertions in the cause of Christ and his church. If the pure Gospel was preached in all faithfulness, God's blessing would follow, and it would lead to the erection of many more such places of worship. What, he said, had conducted to the magnitude and grandeur of the British nation, but the Protestant Reformation? Prior to that event there was little progress in civilization and learning, but after that great change, churches began to increase, the gospel was preached in its purity to the people, and a wonderful improvement was perceptible in the material and moral condition of the people. Daniel Webster had said that the sound of Britain's drum never ceased, but rolled in one continued peal round the world. Would to God the sound of the gospel was as unceasingly heard and as uninterruptedly preached throughout the wide world. He went on to say that Queen Victoria reigns over one-third of the human family, and asserted that those portions of her dominion which are now noble appendages of her crown, would not occupy such a proud position were it not for the humanizing effect of the gospel. He urged the people to co-operate heartily with their minister in building the church and advancing the cause of Christ. He regretted that pressing engagements required his immediate return to London, otherwise he would have been pleased to prolong his visit, but assured them that if his life was spared he would be among them at the opening. He said he saw around him many faces from the old country, and he had no doubt the ceremony performed to-day would recall to their minds many recollections clustering around the venerable places of worship so familiar to them in former years. Foster, then, said he, and encourage the spread of the truth as it is in Jesus. Let all your exertions be made subservient to the service of God, and the training of your children in the way they should go; assist in the advancement of every thing calculated to elevate and improve the social condition of the people around you, and while charity should begin at home, still it should not be confined there, seeing that the population of the world was still to a great extent in heathen darkness, or in connection with churches whose faith had become corrupted. He contrasted the happy condition of Protestant with Roman Catholic countries, showing that in the former, progress of every kind was visible, whereas in the latter oppression and poverty were to be seen everywhere. Still even among Protestants there was a sad want of real piety, and that it was necessary that they should be more alive to their privileges and strive more earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints.

The Benediction was then pronounced by the Dean, and the whole company adjourned to the drill shed, in which a fine lunch kindly provided by the ladies awaited them.

Archdeacon Brough and the Rev. Mr. Murphy arrived too late to take part in the ceremonies, but the incumbent addressed the people, after lunch, on the privilege and duty of building churches, and the best method of carrying on the work. The incumbent gave some statistics, showing the state of the Gorrie congregation. He said there were now thirty bona fide church families in connection with it, and from twenty to twenty-five communicants, and that they were a united and happy people. That the church wardens had informed him that they had no difficulty in collecting subscriptions last year for the support of the ministry—but that nearly all subscribers had come forward without being solicited and paid what they promised. The Archdeacon expressed himself as greatly pleased with this statement. After singing the doxology the company separated, all gratified, and feeling that their time had been profitably spent.

The collection on Sunday amounted to \$18.57, and on Monday, to \$25.50, total \$44.07. The church is being built of brick, in the Gothic style.

#### WHO IS AT FAULT? WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

(From the New York Episcopalian.)

MR. EDITOR:—I enclose you the following extracts from the Church Journal and the Southern Churchman, which you will please publish:

The inquiry is going up through out the country, "Why are not Drs. Dix and Ewer, and others of their type, not presented for trial?" The Episcopal community are desirous of knowing what these reverend gentlemen have to say in their own defense, and whether Bishop Potter is

secretly, not to say, sinfully, conniving at their practices? Will not the Episcopal Evangelical clergy of New York city consider it due to their ministerial character to proceed in this matter? It is too late, now, to talk of the damaging influences of Church trials. Shall the sinning party have all the benefit of them? If the Evangelicals wish to secure and maintain the vantage ground, should they not carry the war into Africa? It is in vain to cry "peace." There is no peace—there can be none, there ought to be none—as matters now stand. Let it not be forgotten—as it should not be by Christians—that with truth on our side and God's blessing to sustain us, one can chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight. But if we shrink from the struggle, crying, "our enemies are too strong for us," may we not expect that God will give us over to a spirit of strife, and chastise us yet more and more until we learn to be valiant for the truth, and for all righteousness? Shall we defer till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day? Now is the accepted time.

NOW.

"We see in a late issue of the Church Journal the following communication:—  
"WHO WILL PRESENT HIM FOR TRIAL?—  
"MESSRS. EDITORS:—Extremes meet, and play into each other's hands. To an impartial mind 'the lawlessness of self-will' is as offensive in the representative of one theological school as in that of another. The offense against the common order of the Church is precisely the same. At the very time when the Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois is trying an insubordinate priest for mutilating the Baptismal service he has pledged himself to use—the papers chronicle the fact that a reverend Doctor of Divinity of the Diocese of New York has committed the same offense by foisting into the service sundry strange ceremonies not prescribed therein. 'Actions,' it is said, 'speak louder than words,' and it is idle to try and make a distinction between the cases. It is thus that the radicalism of Ritualism abets and encourages the radicalism of Low-Churchism. A common sense of fairness forbids the conviction of the Illinois priest if he of New York is to go scot free. No doubt the Bishop of the Diocese of New York will be as prompt, and show as much regard for the discipline of the Church as Bishop Whitehouse has done.

A HIGH CHURCHMAN.

"We have already spoken of the Illinois case. Shall discipline be maintained only by those who are fierce against Low-Churchmen? Is a Low-Churchman in one diocese to be tried and a High-Churchman who pronounces Protestantism a failure and who baptizes with numerous additions to our ritual, to be let off? Is there no Presbyter in New York with the courage to present such false teachers as Drs. Dix and Ewer? Is not Dix's catechism a Romish book? Shame upon the fellow-presbyters of these Romanizers for permitting them to remain in Church without a trial.—*Southern Churchman.*

#### WHAT THOU DOEST, DO QUICKLY

More than three centuries ago the Church of England, from which the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country legitimately took its origin, protested against the errors of the Church of Rome, and dissolved its allegiance thereto; but did it, notwithstanding its strong protest against the dangerous dogmas of the papacy, come out from all her superstitions? From present indications there is good reason to fear it did not. True, it was hardly to be supposed that all the prejudices of a long theological training could be overcome at once, and a pure Bible Christianity, free from all the superstitions of the past, be introduced, supplanting doctrines so deceptive and so compatible with the depraved tastes of fallen man.

Sufficient time, however, has elapsed for the purging out of the old leaven, and the great and vital principles enunciated in the Reformation have borne such abundant fruits in the spread of evangelical piety, that it seems strange that any one who professes the Protestant faith should still linger in the shadows of the past, and cling to the corrupting superstitions and unmeaning forms of a hierarchy which it cost the lives of Ridley, Latimer and an army of martyrs to throw off.

If it be true that reforms never go backward, then the revival under Luther and his coadjutors, which began in the morning of the Reformation, will go on, and those who do not care to be reckoned among such as clamor for Apostolical succession and sacramental grace in baptism and the Eucharist, will prove to be the true custodians of the Apostolic commission. They will show themselves the real successors of the Apostles by the true signs of Apostleship—the efficiency of their ministry—this being the infallible seal; while those who boast of their priestly claims, saying, "The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of Lord are we," like unto moles and bats which shrink from the superior light of the sun, will become blinded by the rays of evangelical truth, and starting back seek to cover their shrines from its dazzling beams with the folds of the old garment of popery.

Romanizing tendencies, notwithstanding the strong protest of a majority of the bishops, are silently spreading among the clergy, and if not speedily checked will greatly retard the work of God in the Episcopal Church, and in all probability

drive many of its membership, both clergy and laity, into the more evangelical folds.

It is to be hoped that the coming convention will take hold of this matter with a vigorous hand, and make such changes in the formulas of the Church as will effectively root out all that seems to favor Romish tendencies, and places the Church before the common-sense world, not as it now is, a bridge on which the weak ones may pass over to papal Rome, but a true protest against the errors which its very name and existence pledge it to combat.

If any doubt the necessity of speedy action by the convention, let them read the following extracts, taken from the Church papers of England:—

Monday, August 10th, being the feast of St. Lawrence, patron saint of the parish of Ardley, in Hertfordshire, the combined dedication and harvest festivals were kept with due honor. A Ward of the Society of St. Joseph being established here, under the wardenship of the incumbent, the church is served entirely by the members thereof. First Vespers, were sung with full Catholic Ritual. High Mass was at 8 A. M. About 3 P. M. a procession was formed at the personage, consisting of crucifer, thurifer, choir, acolytes, etc., members of the congregation of children of St. Joseph, carrying banners; brothers and sisters of the Society in religious habits; two rulers of the choir in copes, the ceremoniaris, and the celebrant properly vested in a red cope, biretta, etc. The Lord Bishops of Dunedin, before whom a priest carried a pastoral staff, came last in the procession. As an illustration in favor of "wards" of religious orders, it may be mentioned that Ardley parish church, schools, choir, etc., are served solely by members of the Society of St. Joseph. The brothers also conduct night schools and lectures in cottages in the adjacent hamlets.

The *Church News*, one of the Ritualistic papers, publishes a long account of a young novice-taking the "white" and a nun taking the "black" veil, and entering upon her duties as a cloistering nun of the Benedictine order. The ceremonies were entirely like those in Roman Catholic monasteries. The *Church News* says:—

"At the first anniversary of the Yetminster and Frome Vauchurch branch of the 'English Church Union' (the great Ritualistic Society), a great procession was held, in which twenty priests took part in surplices.

"The Feltham nuns are entirely enclosed; they never go out; they only see visitors at a grating in the convent parlor, and then their faces are covered. They observe the strict Benedictine office. As their numbers increase, it is hoped to establish the 'Perpetual Adoration'; at present only a few hours a day are devoted to this purpose. During the watch each nun wears a large flowing crimson veil over the veil of her order. We also are informed that the nuns hope to receive pupils as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made. This house is the only strictly cloistered convent in the Church of England in which the life of Mary, who chose the 'better part,' is altogether led. May the perpetual prayers and intercessions of these good sisters be of great blessing to our English Church! Their prayers are to be especially and frequently offered for the approaching council at Rome, that the Pope may have the boldness to make it indeed Ecumenical by inviting the Anglican and Eastern bishops to attend, and that so the outward divisions of catholic Christendom may be healed by Him who is indeed the Balm of Gilead. All letters desiring information respecting this house should be directed to the Very Rev. Mother Prioress, O. S. B., Benedictine Priory, Feltham, Middlesex."—*Episcopalian*.

**THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF IRELAND.**

To the Editor of the *Belfast News-Letter*.

SIR,—Permit me to supply information apparently desired by some of your correspondents in matters arising out of the Irish Church Plunder Act; and

1st—The Church of Ireland is not at present actually disestablished, but it is enacted that on and after the 1st of January, 1871, it "shall cease to be established by law."

2nd—Every ecclesiastical corporation in Ireland, (except the Ecclesiastical Commissioners), whether sole or aggregate, continues in full force until the 1st of January, 1871, when it is enacted that they shall be dissolved.

3rd—The Queen's supremacy over the Church will cease on the 1st of January, 1871, the day fixed for its disestablishment.

4th—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners were abolished upon the passing of the Act, which seems to have led to the impression that the Church was disestablished from the same date.

5th—It is unnecessary that a single word in our Liturgy should be changed so long as our Church still continues in law the Established Church of Ireland; but, at all events, the prayer for the Lord Lieutenant, referred to by one of your correspondents, and which contain the words "the true religion established amongst us," does not form part of the original "Book of Common Prayer." The words "Established Church" are used in a technical and legal sense, and this prayer is only used in Ireland, and is not found in any of the prayer-books used in our churches, save those in which it has been

specially printed, being probably less than one-twentieth of the prayer-books used in our churches.

Considering the shameful ingratitude with which we have been treated, and the vindictive manner in which our Church has been desolated and plundered, it is no wonder that we labour under feelings of the deepest indignation; but we must be calm, and quit ourselves like men. We know what our principles have been, and are, and, what is more, we mean to stand by them. In our clergy we may place entire reliance, and our laity will be found beside them, calm and resolute, and prepared to join in any needful sacrifice for securing the future welfare of our beloved Church. Time must be allowed, however, for the venerable fathers and representatives of our Church to consider well the wise and proper course to be adopted under circumstances unprecedented in the history of the world; and we must beware of increasing their difficulties by putting forward individually crotchets of our own. Of late we have been fiercely contending against our enemies, and our feelings have been aroused to the utmost in the conflict; but we must be careful not to allow our just warmth to lead us to suggest unnecessary and ill-considered changes; and especially must we be careful neither to say or do anything calculated to discredit either our formularies or any class of person in our Church.

Your obedient servant,  
NESTOR.  
Belfast, July 29, 1869.

**THE PRIVY COUNCIL AND DOCTOR COLENSO.**

The judicial Committee of the Privy Council have given their decision in appeal, in the case of the Right Rev. Dr. Colenso, vs. Right Rev. Dr. Gray. The case was substantially for the right of possession of the Cathedral church of Natal, of which place Dr. Colenso is bishop, and suffragan of Dr. Gray, bishop of Capetown.

Now, the land on which the Cathedral stands, was originally granted to the latter, and his successors, but the bishopric was afterwards dissolved, and that of Natal created, Dr. Colenso being named thereto. Nevertheless, a subsequent patent empowered Dr. Gray to carry out anything which before the division of the See he had proposed, and, to that end, he gave Dr. Colenso a power of attorney to deal with the Natal church property. This showed that both bishops believed Dr. Gray to have yet some power over that property. Ultimately, on account of Dr. Colenso's subsequently published heterodox views, Dr. Gray lodged his suffragan out of the Cathedral, and a suit brought by Colenso in the Colonial Courts resulted in his being reinstated in possession, with the addition of a clause, to the effect that the building should be vested in him and his successors in their corporate capacity. Dr. Gray appealed against this judgment to the Privy Council, whose decision confirms, in substance, that of the Court below. Still, no absolute judgment has been rendered on the title of Dr. Colenso. The decree of the Court below has struck out of it, the clause affirming that the property was for the future to be vested in him; hence, it will still be competent for other parties to contest Dr. Colenso's claim.

**Political.**

The *Nor. Wester* speaks thus of the opening up of the Red River country: "If a half-way dawdling system of legislature be inaugurated in the Dominion Parliament with regard to communication and emigration, this country will not be of any great benefit to Canada. A combined wagon and water road between this place and Lake Superior will do very well until the Canadian Pacific road direct from Ottawa reaches us, but to make a road from this to Thunder Bay, which can only be used in the summer, and then to rest upon our oars, will never carry us up the stream of progress. It will rather make us the laughing stock of the Americans when we shall be compelled to use their means of communication during the winter. Now, if we would make right use of the advantages, now so amply spread before us, we must show the energy which is to be expected of 4,000,000 of people belonging to the proud Anglo-Saxon race. Our land grants to the actual occupying settler cannot be too liberal as to price, if any; and as for the quantity, it should not be less than one hundred and sixty acres in the States."

**HOME ENTERPRISE.**

It is always gratifying to find that doctrines which we have for some time been steadily advocating are growing in favour, and obtaining a constantly increasing share of public consideration. For many months we have expressed the belief that the adequate protection and encouragement of Canadian manufactures is the surest means of promoting the welfare and progress of the country. For so doing we have been told that we were "behind the age," and have been held up to scorn and derision by those exceedingly advanced disciples of free trade and liberalism, who seem to think that the prosperity of Canada is of less consequence, than the upholding and maintaining of a long

cherished idea. We are glad to find, however, that the arguments which we have from time to time advanced, and, that far more convincing one—the force of circumstances have not been thrown away. People are beginning to enquire why it is that more has not been done in the province with a view of encouraging manufacturing enterprise; they are learning by the somewhat bitter but unanswerable lessons which experience teaches, that no country which depends solely on agriculture can long continue to be prosperous, or can by any possibility, progress beyond a certain point. Fortunately, we have this year every reason to hope that we shall have a rich and abundant harvest. But it is not by any means pleasant or proper that all the hopes of the year should be dependent upon the condition of the weather during a certain number of weeks in summer. Yet this is in reality our condition. Give us a good harvest, and we are prosperous and happy; while, on the contrary, if crops are short and the weather unpropitious, no thing but gloom and discontent prevail. Of course, we are perfectly aware that the prosperity of every nation must, to some extent, depend upon the condition of the grain and flour market, and upon the well doing of the agricultural community; but we find that in countries where manufactures have been established—in the Northern States of America, for example—the effects of a good or bad harvest are not felt to anything like the same extent as in Canada. Here (i. e. in the Province of Quebec), if the harvest fails, everything fails, because we have, comparatively speaking nothing else to turn to. Now that an immense tract of farming land is about to be added to the Dominion, it is of greater importance than ever it was, that we should make a vigorous and united effort to become manufacturers. The Canadian market for the sale of manufactured goods is growing larger every day; and water power to any extent is running to waste. We have lately received many letters on this subject from persons resident in the province, some of which we have published. One appears in this day's issue. We hope that the question will be fully discussed, and receive that amount of attention which it deserves.

**THE ENGLISH BANKRUPTCY BILL.**

The following synopsis (from *The Times*) of the new Bankruptcy Bill, gives an outline of its principal features, and contrasts the disadvantages of the present Bankruptcy law, with the advantages of the Bill now before Parliament:

It really looks as if the Bankruptcy Bill of 1869 were destined to become law. After past disappointments, and in the face of unknown contingencies, it is, perhaps, rash even now to speak with confidence. But the prospects of the Bill seem at last not unlike those of the cable which, having been securely laid in the deep and dangerous waters of the Atlantic, is now, while we write, being paid out in the safe shallows on the American shore, and will soon we trust, be a useful instrument in active operation.

If, indeed, the urgent want of the country were a reason for legislation, the Session could not be allowed to pass away without an extensive reform in Bankruptcy. The object of any Bankruptcy system is of course to provide a machinery whereby, as soon as a man becomes unable to pay his debts in full, his property may be taken from him, and with as much expedition and as little expense as possible, be fairly distributed among his creditors. Now, no one can say that this object is fulfilled by the present law, at least to any adequate degree. To mention two points out of many. The cost of realizing the estates of insolvents has been enormous reaching at the very lowest computation to between 30 and 40 per cent.

Again, little, ludicrously little is saved for the creditors. We have the Lord Chancellor's authority for saying that out of the 9,125 adjudications in the course of last year, there were no less than 6,489 in which no dividend whatever was realized. How these 6,489 debtors managed to be so supremely successful in defrauding their creditors is a mystery admitting of divers explanations. The great majority of insolvents go on spending and speculating until both cash and credit are exhausted. A few stop while yet something is left of their estate, and that little disappears in course of process through the Court. Some by post-nuptial settlements secure to their family what belongs to their creditors; and others manage to conceal valuable assets which, after their discharge, they enjoy without let or hindrance. But account for it as we may, by the fraud of debtors, by the folly of creditors, or by the imperfection of the machinery, the result is disastrous, and a scandal to our law and our trade.

It is clear that Bankruptcy is far less a protection to creditors than a licence to dishonest traders to speculate with other persons' property. This being the case, how, it may be asked, does it happen that a system which works so ill has not been altered long ago? Bankruptcy is no party question; nor are the vested interests concerned strong enough to resist a well-considered reform. What, then, is the reason of these repeated failures? Chiefly, no doubt the extraordinary complexity of the subject. A special jurisdiction has to be created. Every kind of property, liability and claim has to be provided for. The clauses must be numerous, and a large por-

tion of them must deal with conflicting proprietary rights, which in the natural course of events, are destined to be the subject of desperate litigation. But besides this, we may say, without offence to the constitution, that the construction of this intricate legal machinery is not a work especially suited for our Parliamentary system. To master the details of Bankruptcy Law and to provide for them all is a task requiring not only skill, but assiduous and prolonged attention. The Chancellor and Law Officers, of course, possess the requisite skill, but they are overworked; for instance, we all know pretty well how the Chancellor's time has been spent of late—his days in listening to long discourses from Miss Shedden and her father, and his nights in the great political contest of the session. There are thus great difficulties in the outset in presenting to the Legislature a complete bill.

Again as the bill passes through its numerous stages almost every line offers opportunity for suggestions or discussion by the learned or the unlearned. But the hardest condition of all is that the whole work must be begun and ended within the limits of a single Session. There really is not time to have such a measure thoroughly discussed in both Houses. If the bill is introduced in the Upper House the merchants, solicitors, and barristers in the Lower are hurt at not being sufficiently consulted. If, on the other hand, it is first discussed in the Commons, the Law Lords complain that they are forced to choose between accepting it as it stands or refusing it altogether. In short, the only chance of passing a bill of this kind is moderation from all concerned. The draughtsman must be content that the bill should be imperfect in detail; legislators must abstain from all but indispensable amendments; and the House to which the bill is referred last must in minor matters be willing to rely upon the examination by the other House. Happily these conditions have been observed in the present case. The bill is one-third the length of its predecessor, and so sparing of detail as perhaps to invite, though not to justify, the criticism of Lord Cairns, that it is not so much a complete Bankruptcy Bill as a bill to empower the Lord Chancellor and the Chief Judge to make a Bankruptcy Bill. Then the House of Commons while giving careful consideration to its contents, were neither dilatory nor captious; and finally the Lords, though not without a gentle protest, showed themselves amenable and discreet on Thursday night, when they dispensed with a reference to a select Committee, and read the bill a second time.

The general characteristic of the bill is that it is framed on what are called the principles of modern economy. A free system of administration is substituted for an official system. As far as possible, Court rules and restraints are done away with, and in their stead Bankruptcy affairs are left to the operation of self interest, special pains being taken to make interest and duty coincide. The functions of the Judge are curtailed, his administrative duties being almost eliminated, his quasi-criminal jurisdiction transferred to a criminal Court and he made himself to assume rather the character of an occasional arbitrator to be called in when disputed points arise for settlement. Inducements are offered to the debtor to confess insolvency at an early stage, and to be frank in his disclosure of assets. Creditors are vested with full rights, and furnished with adequate powers, and then left to themselves to look after their own interests. On adjudication they select a Trustee—any one whom they think fit, whether creditor or otherwise; they make their own bargain with him as to the remuneration he is to give; they furnish him with instructions as to the administration of the property; and these instructions, unless the Court interfere he is bound to obey. As to his good behaviour, the best security is, of course, his own interest, for the creditors will take care to make his remuneration dependent upon the result of his efforts. But besides this, express safeguards are devised by the bill. The Trustee is prohibited from retaining in his hands any sum exceeding £50, under a penalty of being charged 20 per cent. upon all balances in excess, and of being dismissed from his office without remuneration, unless he is able to justify his conduct to the Court. He is directly responsible to a committee of inspection, consisting of creditors, and bound to keep proper books; and his accounts are every quarter to undergo a proper audit, being first submitted to the inspectors, and then to the Controller, whose office is created by the bill. The Trustee's acts are also liable to be reversed by the Court on the application of the bankrupt, or of any creditor or debtor or any other person aggrieved. This system of management by the Trustee is the main feature of the bill, though other very remarkable changes in the law are also proposed.

After all, as the Lord Chancellor remarked, the bill must be an experiment. It remains to be seen whether the Scotch system will answer in England; whether English creditors, who now shun the Bankruptcy Court in despair, will, when thrown on their own resources, show themselves vigilant and energetic; whether men competent in character and intelligence will be forthcoming to supply the demand in the new open profession of Bankruptcy Trustees. But, if the bill is an experi-

ment, it is a promising one; at all events, it is one which should be tried.

The Marquis of Westminster has sent £1,000 to the British Colonial Emigration Fund. This will enable the committee to despatch to Canada from 200 to 250 emigrants before the end of the present month. Nearly 3,000 persons have been assisted to emigrate through the agency of this fund.

**THE SALE OF CUBA.**

London, August 14.—The *Post* has an editorial to-day on the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States, wherein the writer says:—"We entertain a shrewd suspicion that the best thing Spain can do is to close with America in respect to Cuba. She gains nothing by Cuba in her present state, but loses a sum she cannot afford. She is not strong enough to stamp out the insurrection, but is obliged by a false sentiment of honor to continue the attempt costly and unavailing. If she is able to restore tranquillity a considerable time must lapse before she can reap the fruits of success, and probably before the result is attained the flames of rebellion will break out afresh. These considerations will have weight with the Government, and, notwithstanding the rumoured negotiation, we shall not be surprised to hear that the purchase and sale of Cuba has been effected."

**LA FETE NAPOLEON.**

The *Journal Officielle*, of to-day, publishes a decree, in which the Emperor, in commemoration of the one hundred and tenth birth-day of Napoleon the first, grants a full and complete amnesty to the press and political offenders, to persons convicted of evasion of taxes, to deserters from the army and navy, and to sailors in the merchant marine who have abandoned their vessels.

**THE CARLIST RISING.**

Despatches from Madrid contain reports of the discovery of additional Carlist plots for rising in various parts of the country.

A party of Carlists in Valencia were yesterday defeated by the regulars and volunteers, and 15 prisoners taken. There are great fears of an important Carlist movement on the frontier.

In the town of Paterna shouts were raised by the people of "Live the Republic; Dead to Monarchy."

**DEATH OF MARSHAL NEIL.**

Paris, Aug. 14.—It is understood that the affliction of the Emperor at the death of Marshal Neil was so great that he was compelled to hastily leave the Chalons camp when the military fetes were in progress.

**THE FRENCH CABLE.**

The French Government has authorized the French Cable Company to lay a cable from Brest to England.

**THE NAPOLEONIC AMNESTY.**

Paris, Aug. 15.—The Emperor remitted the sentence passed by the Court martial on eighty soldiers, and reduced the sentences of seventy others.

**TURKEY AND EGYPT.**

Constantinople, Aug. 15.—The Vizier's letter to Ismael Pasha states, circumstantially, the grievances of the Sublime Porte. He refers to the Cretan affair, the journey through Europe, the oppressive administration in Egypt, and demands a clear and categorical explanation. He expressed his determination to insist strictly on the terms of the firman of 1841.

**THE CARLISTS AGAIN.**

Madrid, 15th.—The troops have had encounters with bands of Carlists in Castile and Valencia. In every case the Carlists were defeated, and many have been captured, among them several priests. The government had decreed a capitation tax, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to enforce its collection.

The Bishops had reaffirmed their adhesion to the present government.

**THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.**

Havana, Aug. 14.—A plan has been disclosed in Mantanzas, to poison the bread intended for the garrison of Matanzas. There is a rumour that Col. Quiros has attacked the Insurgents at Sito and killed ninety.

**DISASTROUS STEAMER EXPLOSION.**

Mount Vernon, Ind., Aug. 14.—The Evansville and Cairo Packet Cumberland, exploded her boiler near Shawnee town this morning. Eighteen or twenty lives lost. The boat-boards were blown overboard and names of missing cannot be ascertained.

—An English clergyman lately thanked from the pulpit, two courageous members of his congregation who had waited on him to protest—one against the "rapid utterances" of the reverend gentleman and the other against his dreary long sermons. So far from being offended at these friendly remonstrances, the preacher expressed his desire to endeavour to profit by them. How far he did so may be inferred from the fact that his "finally, my brethren" was not reached until the sermon had been span out some twenty minutes beyond its wonted length.

—It is said that about forty priests, in and near Naples, are married, and the Government supports them. Rome is quite in a sad way about it, and it is said the subject of the marriage of priests in general is to be brought before the forthcoming Council.

VISIT A. J. PELL'S GALLERY OF ART, 345 NOTRE DAME STREET, In rear of Post Office, MONTREAL.

AGENTS FOR THE CHURCH OBSERVER.

- Mr. Geo. Wilson... Auberburg
Rev. F. Harding... Aylmer, Ont
Mr. W. D. Ardagh... Barrie, County Simcoe
Mr. Alex. Gavilliers... Bond Head, Simcoe
Mr. Schneider... Carleton
Rev. W. B. Evans... County Gray
Mr. A. Hewson... Cobourg
Mr. A. M. Ballantine... Hamilton
Mr. Reay... Hudson
Mr. Stacey... Kingston
Mr. J. C. Overall... Belleville
Mr. John Golden... Kingsville
Mr. E. A. Taylor... London
Mr. John W. Menke... Nanticoke
Mr. George May... Ottawa
Mr. J. M. C. Delesderniers... Pendleton
Mr. Isaac Robinson... Peterborough
Mr. Highfield... Quebec
Mr. Thomas Owens... Stonefield
Mr. Henry David... Stratford
Mr. H. T. Lonsdale... St. Andrews, Q
Mr. Wm. Drumm... St. Johns, C. E
Mr. M. Caldwell... St. Thomas, Ont
Mr. Rawlinson (Messrs. Chewitt & Co.) Toronto

LAW RESPECTING NEWSPAPERS

- 1. Subscribers who do not give expressions to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their periodicals or newspaper, the publisher or publishers may continue to send them until all arrears are paid up; and subscribers are held responsible for all numbers sent.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take the periodicals or newspapers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled their bills.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and their periodicals or newspapers are sent to the former directions, they are held responsible.

CALENDAR—AUGUST.

- 1. Tenth Sunday after Trinity.
8. Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.
15. Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
22. Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.
24. Festival of St. Bartholomew.
29. Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.

Church Observer.

"One Faith;—One Lord;—One Baptism."

MONTREAL, 18th AUGUST, 1869.

"SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES."

John v., 39.

Many who shrink with horror from infidelity, and would earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the Saints, dishonor the sacred Scriptures, and often do injury to others by a light, irreverent manner of speaking of those "lively oracles," as if they contained statements which are not perfectly true, illustrations inappropriate, and allusions to Natural History, Astronomy, &c., which "searching finds out" to be contradicted by facts.

We unhesitatingly state the direct opposite. We believe the most elaborate researches have utterly failed to prove any inspired writer of the Word of God to have committed a mistake, or to have made a false, or even a slightly incorrect statement; for if perfection of knowledge belongs to God, united to perfection of power to communicate knowledge, it is inconceivable by us that error should be found in any of the revelations of God to man. Whatever He has deemed fit to be made known has been told by His spirit, "who spake by the Prophets," and as "He hath done all things well," and "hath magnified His word above all His name," we calmly rest amid all the strife of men who "think above that which is written;" and we prefer the simple faith of the "cottager, at her own door, who knows her bible true, and knows no more," to all the learning and wisdom so admired and trusted by this world, but which are ignorance and foolishness if found contradicting "the knowledge of God," and "the wisdom that is from above."

We do not depreciate knowledge: we honor the laborious investigations of the Geologist, the Astronomer, and the Naturalist, and we rejoice in knowing that the deeper and higher man pursues his studies into our Father's wonderful works, the more brightly is the unalloyed truthfulness of His word found to shine; and, while he silver and gold, dug out of the earth, and refining, the precious metals of divine truth are free from dross. Look at one example.—Solomon, who "was wiser than all men, and spake of beasts, and of fowl, and of creeping things," refers twice (Pro-

verbs vi., 6, and 30, 20) to ants as providing food for future use; and, because in some parts of the world this is not done, would-be-wise cavillers say that he was mistaken, or yielded to popular opinion, and employed an incorrect simile; but in the part of the world in which Solomon lived ants do store up provisions of food, and the student of Scripture and Natural History learns the harmony of both in this and all other instances. A little learning is a dangerous thing, and he is foolish who doubts any statement of Holy Writ because it may seem irreconcilable with conclusions drawn by the geologist who scrapes a hole on the surface of the earth, or the astronomer who looks with the small aid of the telescope at the stars of the sky, and is not impressed with a sense of his own littleness and the Creator's greatness, like him who said, "When I consider Thy heavens, the work of Thy fingers, the moon and the stars which Thou hast ordained, what is man that Thou art mindful of him? and the son of man that Thou visitest him?"

We publish, to-day, a short article on the expression, "flesh and blood," from a correspondent, and will be glad to encourage students of Scripture by calling attention to the imagery, phraseology and signification of the sacred writings, in which good work we invite the co-operation of our friends and readers.

CHURCH SUPPORT.

We publish from The Spirit of Missions, August, 1869, the subjoined article, which has appeared in that magazine, under the heading "Systematic Benevolence;" and which so clearly shows the correctness of the opinions given in our last on this important subject, that we rejoice to find such "confirmation strong," coming from the very country which is so frequently produced as a proof of the success of voluntary support of Churches. We request the attention of our readers, both lay and clerical, to the following:—

"Having set forth the rule which determines the least amount (the tenth part) that we ought to give of our substance for the Lord's work, it is next pertinent to inquire into the mode by which the Lord's tithe should be gathered and expended in the Christian Church.

"The ground of the obligation suggests the proper answer to both questions. The tenth belongs to God for the use and service of His Priests. Not, of course, that they may spend it for self-indulgence, or use it to promote their own personal and individual interests—not to sustain them in indolence, or to furnish them the means of accumulation for the future; but that they may devote themselves, body, soul and spirit, to the service of God in His Church, and devise and employ every means for the promotion of His Kingdom among men. 'They are God's Ministers, waiting continually upon this very thing,' viz., the due celebration of Divine worship, and the instruction and ordering of the people in the ways of the Lord. They are not Ministers of man's appointment, but of God's choosing and ordaining. As of old, the tithe was brought to the Levites, and through them to the Priests and High Priests, and, under due regulation, distributed for the maintenance of the whole tribe of Levi; so now the Christian tithe should be brought to God's Ministers, and be put into their hands to secure the objects of their appointment. Whatever regulation the Church, in her councils, may adopt to insure accountability and careful expenditure of what is so received, still this is the great and fundamental principle, that as the tithe is for the Clergy and for their work, they are to receive it and they are to direct its use. So it was when the Church began—'They who had houses and lands sold them, and brought the price of the things that were sold and laid them down at the Apostles' feet' (Acts iv. 34, 35). And when the charge and distribution of these gifts became too much for them, then they caused the Church to choose out men, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, whom they might set over this matter (Acts vi. 3); and hence the office of the Deacon, one of whose most important charges should be to aid the Bishop in this great work of receiving and dispensing the revenues of the Church.

"And such continued to be the practice in the Church for ages. The Bishop, as the head of the Church in his Diocese, received the weekly or monthly offerings of the faithful, employing for this purpose the agency of his Deacons, as also for their distribution—sometimes aided by officers specially chosen by and from the Clergy called economi, or stewards—and out of these revenues provided as there was need for all the wants of the Clergy and of the Diocese. Certain rules were adopted, varying in different Dioceses, for making distribution of these funds, the general principle being, one-third to the Bishop for such uses of charity and hospitality as might be required; one-third to the parochial Clergy, for personal maintenance; and one-third to the care of

Church buildings and other necessary expenses of Divine worship; the principle being recognized in the whole arrangement that the revenues of the Church were to be given to the Bishop, who, with the advice of his Clergy, or of those appointed by them, should use them for their proper end.

"It may be said, however, with much apparent truth, that such a system is so entirely different from what is actually practised among us, as however good in theory, to furnish no light as to the present duty of the Church in this regard. The whole system of parochial support has been so completely taken in hand by the laity, and the Clergy have to such an extent consented to an arrangement that often seems to make them hired Ministers, that there would appear no room for the carrying out of the true principles by which the servants of God are to be maintained. Still it is well to look at and to become familiar with the practice of the Church in its earliest, purest, holiest and most Apostolic days, when the Clergy, recognized as God's servants, received also the rights which belonged to them as such.

"The wretched, unholy methods of clerical support now in vogue show, as forcibly as any thing can, how far the Church has fallen from her first love. Selling seats in God's house—worldly and sensuous music, introduced at great cost to draw attendance on public worship—the exclusive use of churches by fashionable congregations, for whose especial delight eloquent preachers are secured by large salaries—establishments for state Churches—endowments for the Episcopate, when the Bishop ought to receive the first-fruits of the constant offerings of a loving people; all these indicate a worldly temper in the Church which would seem to preclude all hope of a return in this matter to primitive usage.

"Still there is room for the restoration of this practice in all those departments of Church work which lie beyond the ordinary provisions for the parochial Clergy; while the increase of 'Free Churches' depending on the Ofterory for their support, shows that the mind of the Church is growing toward a correct apprehension of God's way in this matter. And whenever the weekly Ofterory shall be universally re-established as furnishing an open channel through which the Lord's people shall pour into His treasury all that an enlightened conscience and a warm heart shall prompt them to give for the extension of His Kingdom, a long step will have been taken toward a SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE which is so essential to the regular and successful working of all forms of Christian activity; and the first and most important practical suggestion we would make, as a conclusion from the arguments and facts thus far presented, is to the Clergy—to set before their flocks plainly and clearly the duty to 'bring all their tithes into' God's house, and to employ the Church's appointed instrumentality of the weekly Ofterory to gather the offerings thus brought.

"We may judge of what would be the probable result of such a course by a very easy calculation. The number of communicants in the Protestant Episcopal Church, as based on the returns to the last General Convention, is not less than two hundred thousand. A weekly offering of ten cents from each communicant—and there is scarce one so poor as not to be able to give this—would yield one million of dollars. Imagine this sum systematically given and used for the Diocesan and general Missionary work of the Church in addition to what is now bestowed. What gladness of heart would there be in many a home, and what an impulse would be given to the labors of those faithful Pastors who now toil in their Master's vineyard on stipends hardly sufficient to sustain life! And as the system thus inaugurated should extend, as Christian men, seeing their duty and privilege, and recognizing the excellence of the Lord's appointed way, should be disposed more and more to make their offerings, the stream would swell and enlarge till it should flow out upon all the heritage of God, and provision be made for all departments of the Church's work through the tithes and offerings given of duty and of love, to be received and disbursed by God's appointed Ministers.

While making this suggestion respecting the use of the Ofterory, we do not ignore or overlook the fact that in very many churches it is already employed as the chief instrumentality for gathering the gifts of the faithful. We know, too, that these churches where it is so used stand highest in the amount and in the proportion of their gifts for the Lord's work. But still it is true that in a very great majority of our parishes it is not used regularly on every Sunday, but for the most part once or twice a month; while the true notion of its use, as the means of discharging our duty to God, is as yet but to a small degree accepted. But this is the light in which we desire to press its use on the attention of Clergy and laity—that there is a weekly recurring duty upon every Christian man to bring his offerings into the Lord's house, and that it is the duty of the Clergy to provide for the discharge of this duty in the way appointed by the ritual of the Church.

Again we urge, then, the universal restoration of the weekly Ofterory as the first step towards promoting SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN.

To-morrow, Dr. Oxenden, Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, will, in all human probability, bid adieu to the mother land, and embark on the steamer which is to convey him to the scene of his future labors. He was to have been consecrated in Westminster Abbey on the 8th of August, and to sail in the Canadian steamer of August 19th.

Some may be disappointed that the consecration of the first Bishop and Metropolitan elected by ourselves should have taken place in England. The occasion would have been opportune for bringing together the prelates of the American and British Churches on this continent, and for a friendly gathering of clergy and laity, which might have given an impulse to the good cause.

We are sure that there were good and sufficient reasons why the Rev. Canon Oxenden should have been consecrated in England, which will in due time be given. The matter rested with the Senior Bishop and the home authorities, and we can have no doubt that it is for the best. The election was an extraordinary one, such as will probably never again occur. Had the Bishops seen fit to nominate a clergyman residing on this continent, the consecration would have taken place in Montreal. Let us accept the position. The new Bishop will come with more weight among us, and with greater comfort to himself, and we do not fear that it will ever become a precedent. God grant that the necessity for another choice may be distant.

All accounts received from the mother country tend to confirm the opinion entertained of the high qualifications of Dr. Oxenden for his office. He will be received with universal respect, and we trust that his career may be prosperous and happy.

We understand that a furnished house in Drummond street has been placed at his Lordship's disposal by a few of our leading laymen until a proper See House can be provided.

On the twenty-ninth of July the members of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel assembled, by invitation, at the Society's house, for the purpose of bidding farewell to the Rev. Ashton Oxenden, the new Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan. Several Church dignitaries were present. The Archbishop of Canterbury, whose diocese the new Metropolitan has labored, said he regarded the event of the translation of Rev. Mr. Oxenden to the See of Montreal, as a happy moment for the Colonial Church. His writings were known and respected as far as the Church extended—wherever the English language was spoken. The Society desired to co-operate with the new Bishop, and already maintained, either wholly or in part, ninety clergymen in the colony, an important bond of unity between the Church at home and the Church in Canada.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

Our many readers will be glad to learn that the Rev. Edward Forbes, M.A., now on a tour through the Dominion of Canada, will shortly visit the cities of Toronto, Kingston and Montreal and will take up collections on behalf of the above excellent society to whose generosity and faithfulness we are indebted for many excellent Ministers who are not ashamed of the gospel of Christ.

All who have visited the society's church in the Rue d'Aguesseau at Paris will be ready to give Mr. Forbes, their chaplain and agent a hearty welcome.

It is to be hoped that the friends of the society will take this opportunity of showing their appreciation of the work done in the Colonies and on the Continent.

Mr. Forbes will preach (D.V.) at the following places and churches:—On the 22nd augt. St. Johns Church, Portsmouth, at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning; at St. James Church, Kingston, at half-past six o'clock in the evening. On the 29th augt. he will preach in Montreal at St. George's church, at eleven o'clock in the morning and at Trinity Church at seven o'clock in the evening. On the 5th Sept. Mr. Forbes will preach in Quebec, arrangements for which are now being made.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF SYNOD.

The question has been asked whether the adjourned meeting of the Synod of this Diocese will be held now that the Rev. Canon Oxenden has accepted the appointment and been consecrated Bishop. We think that there can be no doubt in the matter. Turning to the 23rd page of the

Report of the adjourned meeting of the special Synod we find the following record:

The Chancellor moved, seconded by Mr. Carter.

That this Synod do stand adjourned till the first Wednesday in September next, at 2 p. m. to receive the announcement of the acceptance of the nomination by the Bishop elect, and to take such further action as may be found necessary. Which was adopted, The Rev. Canon Oxenden having accepted the appointment, and being now consecrated, there is no further business to transact: There will therefore be no meeting held in September.

This we may add is the opinion of Mr. Bethune, Chancellor of the Diocese. It will be for his Lordship to call a special meeting of the Synod when it may be necessary for the transaction of business or to wait for the usual meeting in June, which we think preferable. The Bishop will require the fall and winter to get established in his Diocese: it would not be possible for him to commence a regular visitation before next year. He will preside at the meetings of the executive committee and no interest will suffer by the delay.

The quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the church Society of the Diocese of Montreal met on Wednesday the 14th at 12 o'clock noon, many members being absent the meeting was adjourned to the last Wednesday (Aug. 25th) in the month and the hope was expressed that on that occasion there would be a full attendance.

TESTIMONIAL TO BISHOP OXENDEN.

The following report of a speech made by the Bishop to his old parishoners, at Pluckley, is taken from "The Rock." We need scarcely say with what joy we read it—letting us, as it does, into the secret of his acceptance of the office. May God grant that our Bishop's earnest prayer may be in due time granted, "and that his Episcopal work in Canada may, in some measure, be the counterpart of his work in his parish."

Few clergymen were ever more beloved in the neighbourhoods where they have been called to minister than the Rev. Ashton Oxenden. This fact was strikingly evinced in the general and spontaneous contributions from all classes towards a parting gift which should recall to him in years to come the happy relations that have unbrokenly subsisted between him and the parishoners of Pluckley. The sum of £104. was subscribed, and it was resolved, to leave the selection of the objects to which it should be devoted to the rev. gentleman and Mrs. Oxenden. The presentation took place in the schoolroom at Pluckley, on Wednesday last week, Sir E. Dering, Bart., presiding in returning thanks, Mr. Oxenden said:—I believe there is no person in this room who loves his country better than I do, and I believe there is no person who has offered said that nothing except a call from God would induce him to leave his native land. And why, you may ask, have I come to the conclusion that I should go? It is simply because I believe it to be the will of God: I believe it to be His call and therefore I cannot, I dare not refuse it. I am called to a distant land by the unanimous vote of all the clergy and laity of that diocese; and therefore when they called for me I felt that I could not refuse. And why did they call for me? Not because they knew me—not because they have ever seen me—perhaps if they had they would have judged differently—but simply because I believe the Church in the diocese of Montreal was in a certain state of confusion and discord—though happily I trust it is passing away—and they looked upon me as in some degree a man of moderation and peace, and thought I should be useful to them in this crisis. And therefore I tell you, dear friends, I did not for a single instant, when I received the letter telling me of my election, doubt whether I ought to go, and I am unspeakably thankful to say that since that time I have never had a single minute's misgiving. I go, feeling I have a very difficult and important work to discharge. Oh, that my Episcopal work in Canada may in some measure be the counterpart of my work in this parish! Oh, that the same peace and harmony which has reigned here during the twenty-one years of my ministry; oh, that the same kind feeling and affection that has been shown me here may have its counterpart in that distant land! I can only say I shall be truly thankful if that is the case; and if I feel sometimes a little misgiving as to the work before me, and how inadequate I am to the task allotted me; when I feel that I am entering on a new sphere of labor totally different to anything I have hitherto had to do, something tells me, 'God has called you; it is His will that you should go, and you ought not for a single moment to mistrust Him.' No, my dear friends, I believe that difficult as my work will be, God will stand by me and strengthen me, and enable me to perform it. The rev. gentleman thus with much simplicity referred to a difficulty in which he had been placed by the subscribers to the testimonial:—And now, dear friends, the only thing which distresses me, connected with this testimonial, is owing to your peculiar kindness, You have been kind enough to wish that my dear my wife and myself should choose how the money contained here is to be expended. It was from a delicate and kind feeling, and an earnest wish that we should enjoy that present from you which would be most acceptable to ourselves that you have kindly left it to us to make choice for ourselves. Here is our difficulty. The day after we had an interview with the churchwardens we went to London, having determined in our own minds how the money should be laid out, and we had determined to spend it in such a manner as would constantly remind us of our friends at Pluckley. But when we came to think of the vastness of the sum, I confess we returned having done nothing. We shall, however, shortly return to London, and having taken counsel together, we shall be able to make choice of such things

as will recall constantly to our minds the action of our beloved people whom we have left behind. The scene throughout is described as a very affecting one, many of those present being moved to tears. The reverend gentleman himself was evidently greatly moved. As the assembly departed, he stood near the door and shook hands with each one. The consecration of Canon Oxenden to the See of Montreal will take place in Westminster Abbey, on Sunday next, August 1st. Morning Prayer having been read at 8 a.m., the Consecration Service will begin at 10 a.m. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. Summer, of Alresford. Friends of the Bishop-elect wishing to be present will apply to him for reserved seats under the lantern. Any clergy present in robes will have places within the rails. The proceeds of the offering will be devoted to the Westminster Spiritual Aid Fund.

We call the attention of our Readers to Read J. Carmichael's sermons against the Plymouth Brethren which can be had in Pamphlet form at Dawsons, Pickups and Graftons, Hills &c. price 5c.

MR. J. ROSAMOND.—Very general regret is felt at Almonte, at the approaching departure from that village of Jas. Rosamond, Esq., the father of Messrs. B. & A. Rosamond, the eminent clothmanufacturers. Mr. Rosamond purposes residing in New Jersey during the next winter, and returning to Almonte the following summer. We understand this gentleman erected the beautiful little church, at Almonte almost entirely at his own expense. Having been a most generous and regular contributor to the church funds of the diocese for many years, his departure from Canada will doubtless be felt, while his return will be anxiously looked for.

PERSONAL.—At a special vestry meeting held at Almonte on Saturday evening last, a unanimous wish was expressed for the appointment of the Rev. McMorine to the Incumbency of Almonte, and his name was accordingly forwarded to the Bishop for appointment. Mr. McMorine is a young clergyman of great talent and ability, and should be appointed to fill the vacancy, will, no doubt, give general satisfaction.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.—The Rev. Mr. Burke, of Almonte, has been appointed by the Bishop of Ontario, to the Incumbency of St. John's Church, Prescott, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. G. Armstrong M.A. Mr. Burke preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, to a very large congregation. The Rev. gentleman is very much regretted by persons of all denominations at Almonte. The members of the church at Prescott are to be congratulated upon having secured the services of so earnest, pious and esteemed a clergyman, who, we doubt not, will gain fresh laurels in his new sphere of duty.

Correspondence.

We are not responsible for any opinion expressed by our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Church Observer: Sir,—I will thank you to publish the subjoined article if you think it may be profitable and direct thought to an examination of the Scriptures; and should this find admission I hope to send more of a like kind.

"FLESH AND BLOOD."

The meaning of this expression which is generally misunderstood and misinterpreted appears clearly defined, when the few passages of Holy Scripture in which it occurs are carefully considered. Many expositors and preachers teach us that "flesh and blood" (as the words are placed in our version) signify our corrupt nature, called in the Baptismal service "the carnal desires of the flesh"; and explain the statement, "we wrestle not against flesh and blood," thus: we are not only to contend against our evil tendencies, but also against "spiritual" enemies—a teaching not found in the text, Ephesians vi., 12, where the words should stand "blood and flesh" (αἷμα καὶ σάρκα) which order gives the correct idea, viz., human bodies, men, beings which might be wounded by a sword of steel; and this few removes the necessity of supplying the word only for which we have no authority. The mind of the Spirit I think to be this: our contest is not with bodily enemies, consisting of flesh which might be cut, and blood which might be made to flow, by swords of steel; but against impalpable foes, invisible assailers, having no corporeal substance, and whom to wound requires a spiritual sword. The word of God. Are not the carnal desires of the flesh amongst these foes? Is not the sword of God only suited to resist the devil with, as the captain of our Salvation did when he was tempted by him; but also admirably adapted to assunder and out of our hearts these carnal desires, as we learn from its description in Hebrews iv., 12. "Sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart."—the wicked heart—the source of "evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, &c."

I submit to your readers that the statement of our foes are not bodily but spiritual—evil

angels without, and carnal desires within—we require a spiritual armor and "the sword of the Spirit," is the right explanation of the passage. "The weapons of our warfare are not carnal" must be understood in a like manner; thus, our weapons are not for cutting flesh, but for resisting wicked spirits and our corrupt desires.

When the Lord Jesus told Peter that "flesh and blood" had not revealed the truth to him, surely he taught him that his knowledge was not obtained from man but God.

"Flesh and blood" in 1st Cor. xv., 50, evidently signifies the natural body before resurrection.

When St. Paul writes Gal. i., 16, "I conferred not with flesh and blood," he tells us, not that he did not argue or confer with carnal desires, but that he did not consult any man; and adds "neither went I up to Jerusalem to them, which were apostles before me."

In Hebs. ii., 14, Jesus Christ is said to partake of "flesh and blood," where the meaning cannot be carnal desires or sinful lusts of the flesh, as he "was made like unto us in all things save only excepted."

I have referred to all the places in Holy Scripture where the expression occurs, and leave to my readers to decide on the correct explanation.

W. C.

LITURGICAL MUSIC.

(Continued.)

To the Editor of the Church Observer:

Sir,—In speaking of the music of the church, we are not to suppose that music simply is meant, but music specifically adapted to a specific end. It is beyond an argument that there is in every single part of the service of the sanctuary something at once too sublime and too real for the introduction of "curious arts," that, of all our fleeting moments, those we spend in the House of God are inalienably the most precious; and that even of those, some of the most specially precious are when we sing the high praises of Almighty God, and mount, as it were, on eagle wings to the unseen "multitude of the heavenly host." The man who has really prayed the *Te Deum* has drawn a food of blessings on the rest of the service. The man who turns holy truths and awful warnings, and solemn prayers into a musical puzzle, buries their natural expression in pedantic labyrinth, and weaves webs of algebraic ingenuity to entrap the thoughts, or beguile the senses, may acquire unhappy celebrity amongst those who fear not God; but is really murdering a *Te Deum*, and committing murder on his own soul. What, then, should be the leading feature in the music of the church? I think that the answer will naturally follow, that whatever be the intrinsic power of music, when it is employed in connection with sacred words, it must, of necessity, be subordinate to them. There is, no doubt, a large amount of difficulty to be encountered in reviewing all those parts of the Liturgy which are intended to be sung, and after studying the great masters, to make the best and most happy selections, whereby immortal music may be "married to immortal verse." But it must never be forgotten which is to be the ruling power. Let music be such a careful handmaid to religion that, in fulfilling her part, she avoid the danger of drawing that attention, adoration, or devotion to herself, which properly belongs to her mistress. She should, indeed, act out that beautiful injunction of Robert Hall to a christian preacher, when he said: "You have to exhibit a matchless portrait; take devout care that, if possible, your very hand is not seen to hold it." And now, as to the practical part of the subject. In order somewhat to prepare the minds of the congregation who are waiting to commence the worship of God, the opening of the first voluntary on the organ should be of a pleasing and gentle character, and just of sufficient length to enable the officiating clergyman to prepare himself for the commencement of the service. For this purpose selections from Beethoven or Mendelssohn, or even a short extempore piece, if the organist is able, would be generally sufficient. And here I would remark that since music professes to be a language, those who "shape and syllable it," that it may speak to God, should at least be first imbued with the spirit of devotion. I need not enlarge on this point, as it commends itself to the minds of all true christians. In the choice of the music, for the *Venite*, *Te Deum* and *Jubilate*, it is very essential that great care should be observed. For there are many "services," so called, that fall miserably short of the requirements of the sanctuary. They are essentially artistic. They breathe cold elaboration rather than devotional feeling. They want the true inspiration, and the "summa ars." In many, we do not trace any marks of the author's "having been alone with God." We

therefore, need pre-eminently in the "services" of the church music exactly adapted to the solemn words, sometimes of penitential prayer, and at other times of exulting praise, with all the intermediate shades of religious sentiment and feeling. There must be no compromise in the matter. The Rev. E. Young, of Cambridge, writing upon this subject, says of Dr. Aldrich's *Te Deum* (in G major): "I feel some reluctance to record my first impression; but it seemed as if the learned Dean had but faint remembrance that a *Te Deum* was not an academical exercise. For anything like expressive language in the air I was, of course, not entitled to look for in this respect music was as yet but learning to limp. For what I did find I was, perhaps, still less prepared. Words and objects the most august—apostles, prophets, martyrs, cherubim, seraphim, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, judgment and mercy, prayer and praise—inexorably hurried on in one promissuous tramp!"

C. R. B.

Douglas, Aug. 13, 1869.

GASPE BASIN.

To the Editor of the Church Observer: Sir,—Our little town and district have been highly favored within the past few weeks with a visit from our new Governor-General and party, and from the residence amongst us of the Lord Bishop of this diocese and family.

We are pleased to think that the Bishop has made choice of our picturesque little basin as the centre from which to go forth on his long and arduous pastoral visits. His Lordship and family arrived here on the 15th of July, and took up their abode at the parsonage house, which has been kindly set apart for their use by the Rector, the Rev. J. P. Richmond. The next day, the mail schooner from the Magdalen Islands being still in the harbor, the Bishop availed himself of the chance, and started immediately on board, alone, on a visit to that distant and isolated group. The first day of the voyage, the schooner, for want of a breeze, merely succeeded in reaching Douglas Town, some few miles below our basin, where she remained the whole night. The next morning, under a stiff breeze, she set sail fairly for the Islands, which she reached on the following day, Sunday. It is interesting to know that the Bishop spent some time there, going from island to island confirming the young and consecrating churches and burial-grounds. Through the liberality of the proprietor, Admiral J. T. Coffin, and friends of the Mission, church buildings have been completed on two of the principal islands—Amherst and Grindstone. At the Grasse Isle there is yet one unfinished church, and it is to be hoped that the kindly Christian charity, which so marks Canadian churchmen, will enable the poor fishermen of the place to have their building fit for consecration by the time of the Bishop's next visit.

The people on the islands will long remember the visit of their chief pastor, from his kindly bearing, simplicity of manner, earnest addresses, and expressed interest in their manner of life. In the evening, after the consecration and confirmation at St. Luke's Church, Grindstone Island, all the people, young and old alike, were invited to meet their Bishop at the parsonage house, where an extempore supper had been prepared by the Missionary. All seemed pleased, and thoroughly enjoyed this their little holiday. Before parting for the night the Doxology was sung, and the Bishop gave his blessing. We are sorry to learn that the Missionary, who has been laboring amongst this cut-off and scattered people with so much success, is about to leave the islands. We only hope that an earnest man may soon be found to carry on this interesting and strictly missionary work.

On the 31st the Bishop set out on his return trip, via Picton. The voyage, owing to strong head winds, lasted three days, the schooner just reaching Picton in time to enable his Lordship to return here, and so keep his other appointments along the Gulf Coast.

Yesterday the Bishop held Confirmation services in the two churches of this place; in the morning, at the Basin Church; in the afternoon, in the church at the "South-west Arm." Both services were well attended.

The morning services at the Basin consisted of morning prayer at 9 o'clock, which was attended by Sir John and Lady Young; Confirmation service, service for the ordering of Priests, and celebration of the Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Gaspé Basin has never before, witnessed the ordination of a minister of God, so that the interest of the day was not a little heightened. The candidate was the Rev. James Debbage, student of St. Augustine's College, England, and who has been laboring for some time past in the Mission of Hopetown, Bay of Chaleur. The candidate was presented to the Bishop by the Rev. M. Carr, of Sandy Beach Mission, and the Bishop was further assisted by the Rev. J. P. Richmond, Rev. R. Short, and the Rev. J. Walters. The service was rendered all the more interesting from the fact of their being present, to place his hands upon the head of the young Missionary Priest, one of the first and oldest Missionaries in Canada.

The Bishop's address to the candidates for confirmation, and sermon to the newly ordained Minister and the Ministers present, were both full of earnest and heart-searching appeals. We cannot but hope that the freshness of that day's services will long remain in the hearts of our people, and be the means of uniting in brotherly love and Christian union the mem-

bers of the church in this district. If anything tends to strengthen the bond of love which ought to exist between pastor and people, it is certainly the visit of Christ's chief shepherd. May his prolonged stay here have that happy effect.

To-day the Bishop is holding a Confirmation service at the Mission of Sandy Beach. Tomorrow he starts for the Missions along the Gulf Coast, which extend down as far as New Carlisle.

It may not be out of place to say that Gaspé deserves a better church. The present one has done the work for years, but now is certainly not in keeping with the growing improvement of the district. Gaspé itself is a charming place, picturesque and beautiful, and, owing to the excellent line of steam communication, is visited every summer by a great number of strangers. The church building here at present is simply a disgrace to the place, and it seems a pity that it should be in such a dilapidated condition. Gaspé, being the centre and rallying-point of outlying districts, should have a representative church, a semi-cathedral for the district. It is to be hoped that the merchants and inhabitants of the place, with the visitors and churchmen generally, will be induced to take the matter up. Already there has been collected in the district a building fund of some hundred dollars. A few more would start the work, and so wipe out the stain.

OBSERVER.

GASPE, August 9, 1869.

THE PATRONAGE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Church Observer:

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. F. W. Kirkpatrick is altogether mistaken in saying that I made an attack upon him in connection with his appointment to the incumbency of St. James'. My objection was to the mode of appointment to incumbencies in the Diocese of Ontario, and I merely cited St. James' as one illustration of that mode. I regret that he should have considered anything in my letter as reflecting upon him. It will be obvious that I could not have intended it, when I mention that I was favorable to his appointment, although I did not (and do not) approve of the manner in which it was accomplished; and that, in common with all who know him, I entertain the warmest feelings of respect and esteem for him.

I have long, however, been in favor of the laity having a voice in the appointment of their own clergymen, especially when they are paid in whole or in part by the people. My views in this respect are similar to those expressed in the late charge of the Bishop of Quebec, and I hope that ere long the laity will enjoy that privilege, not as a favor, but as a right. It may then be expected that they will contribute more generously to church objects, and take a warmer interest in the work of the church than they do at present.

In conclusion, I must add that the statements contained in my previous letter are facts which cannot be denied, but that they cast no reflection on Mr. Kirkpatrick, and that, therefore, his letter was quite gratuitous and unnecessary.

Yours truly,

A LAYMAN.

Kingston, Aug. 6, 1869.

EXTRACT OF LETTER.

I am very much pleased with your publication; and if Providence is pleased to bless me in my new abode in Stirling, where I am going to open a Law Office, I will help you in every way possible, as I look upon your paper as a great desideratum in our religious world, and one which will, I trust, do a great deal of good amongst the Evangelical portion of our Church.

Your truly,

S. L.

Eldorado, Aug. 9, 1869.

Scientific.

EXPLOSIVE.—Some recent experiments made at the Woolwich Arsenal, near London, encourage the hope that gun-cotton can be successfully used as a most destructive agent. A palisade was built of oak timbers a foot thick, firmly fixed in the ground, and supported in the rear by strong trusses. Discs of gun-cotton were placed along the face of the palisade about a foot above the ground, and were fired by a battery in the usual way. The effect may be described as wonderful. The palisade was literally blown away amid a deafening report, as if the massive timbers offered no more resistance on one side of the gun-cotton than the atmosphere on the other. The discs require no fixing, merely laying them on is sufficient. Solid blocks of iron and stone can be shivered into fragments by firing a disc laid on the top. In future sieges, if some desperate fellow can but get to the gate or a thin part of the walls, and hang on a few discs of gun-cotton, a breach can be made by firing with a galvanic current from a long distance.

—CEDARS OF LEBANON.—It has been generally supposed that the cedars of Lebanon, so famous and plentiful in Solomon's time, had mostly disappeared. But several extensive groves have been lately discovered in these mountain wilds by the Rev. Mr. Jessup, missionary of the American Board. A single grove in Southern Lebanon contained 10,000 trees.

THE SUN'S ENVELOPE.—Lookyer, by his new process, has already arrived at the following interesting conclusions: He finds reason to believe that the sun is surrounded by a gaseous envelope of great regularity, alike in equatorial and polar regions, and

nearly five thousand miles high. The protuberances seem to be temporary ebullitions of gas, as they rapidly vary not only in size and position, but also in composition, some yielding in lines which are not found in others.—(From "Spectrum Analysis," in Lippincott's Magazine for May.)

HERCULANEUM.—The excavations of Herculanum were commenced in 1711, and in 1757, during the reign of Charles III, King of Naples, the work was resumed with great vigor, and nine folio volumes of engravings of the curiosities exposed to light were published by King Ferdinand, between 1759 and 1792, the excavations were abandoned in consequence of the hardness of the material in which the ruins are embedded, and also of the danger to the foundation of the modern town of Portici. Herculanum was the seat of a richer and more refined community than that of Pompeii, and consequently the explorations now ordered, it is believed, will yield a plentiful supply of works of ancient art. The manuscripts heretofore discovered have all come from Herculanum, one house alone furnishing seventeen hundred.

Miscellaneous.

PETROLEUM LOOKING UP!—A few weeks ago, and there was not a barrel of oil shipped for outside consumption. What was made was for the home market, and the article burned here was not first-rate. It was good enough for us, because it was cheap; and we fortified our oil-factories against the pungency of its odor. It burned well, and cost little; and that was enough. But the noses of the outside world would not be governed by those of the Canadians; and the eye, too, must be pleased by an oil limpid and brilliant as the purest spring-water. And who can blame them? They had been educated to it by the use of the "American Standard White;" and if oil from Canada failed in any essential particular, it was not wanted. If it stunk—and to Liverpool nasals it did stink—it was not called for. If it was of a dull yellow—and to Liverpool eyes it was yellow—it was not wanted. Now, however, the case is entirely altered. The oil is as sweet to the nostrils as it is grateful to the eye, and hence export of it can be made. At a period of a few weeks since none was going out; now 1,000 a week find an exit. The oil trade shouts "Eureka!" and straight way in goes the crude oil into the stills; up goes the fires under them; off fly the volatile particles which form the oil, and fuller's earth, lead and acid do the rest. Yet, if 1,000 can be exported every week, why not 2,000? why not 4,000? There is no reason except this: that things are being made ready to export 4,000 weekly—a bulk which before another year, certainly before another eclipse, may have mounted up to 10,000 weekly. As there is no reasonable limit to the consumption, and none, so far, to the supply of the raw material or petroleum, so there need be none to the manufacture of the oil into a merchantable condition. More stills, more coopers, more petroleum, more wells, more steam engines and boilers, more expansion and progress—not, this time, upon the contracted market that Canada alone supplies, but on an export that includes Europe, Asia, and the West India Islands in its scope.—[London Free Press.]

THE SEA-ELEPHANT.—At present the true sea-elephant is found only in the Antarctic Ocean; a monster, not unfrequently thirty feet long, and measuring over sixteen feet in circumference. His powerful teeth are formidable enough in appearance, and above them he raises, when he is roused to anger, his inflated trunk, which ordinarily hangs loosely over his upper lip. His whole body is covered with stiff, shining hair, and underneath his fur coat he has a layer of fat, at least a foot thick, which protects him effectually against the terrible cold of the polar regions. The two awkward feet, mere stumps incased in fan-like coverings are of little avail to the giant when he moves on firm land; after a few yards he begins to groan and to rest, while the whole huge body shakes as if it were one vast mass of jelly-like fat. Here he falls an easy victim to the sailors, who come in search of his ivory and his oil; they walk fearlessly over the thick crowds and knock them over by a single blow on the nose. The giant opens his enormous mouth and shows his formidable teeth, but as he cannot move, he is virtually helpless. Very different, however, are his motions in his own element: as soon as he is under water he swims with amazing rapidity, and twists like an eel, and is thus enabled to catch, not only swift fish and sepias, but even the web-footed penguins. He must find it difficult, at times, to provide his enormous body with sufficient food, for he swallows masses of tangled sea-tan; and large stones have been found in his stomach to the number of twelve. When he wishes to sleep he floats on the surface and is rocked and cradled by the waves of the ocean.

What has, in all probability led to their being taken for human beings by credulous and superstitious mariners of the early ages, is the beauty of their eyes, and the deep feeling they manifest at critical times. They not only never attack men, but, unlike the sympathetic seals, they also abandon their wounded companions, and purposely turn aside so as not to witness their suffering and their agony. When they are mortally wounded they drag themselves



RICHELIEU COMPAN Y.



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The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M. The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at SEVEN o'clock, P.M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin (Super and State-Room Berth included) \$3.00. Steerage 1.00. Passage Tickets will be sold at the office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking tickets at this office only. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioners Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MAIL STEAMERS, 1869. MONTREAL TO OTTAWA CITY, DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) STOPPING AT ST. ANNS, OKA, COMO, HUDSON, POINT AUX ANGLAIS, RIGAUD, CARILLON, POINT FORTUNE, GRENVILLE, MEIGROS, PAPINEAUVILLE, BROWNS, THURSE, AND BUCKINGHAM.

The splendid new fast sailing steamers "PRINCE OF WALES," Captain H. W. Shepherd; "QUEEN VICTORIA," Captain A. Bowie. A Train leaves Bonaventure-street Depot, every morning (Sundays excepted), at SEVEN o'clock, to connect at Lachine with the Steamer "Prince of Wales," (Breakfast), for Carillon, passing through St. Louis, St. Ann's Rapids, and Lake of two Mountains. From Carillon by Railroad to Grenville, join the steamer "Queen Victoria," (Dinner), for Ottawa city. DOWNWARD—The steamer "Queen Victoria" leaves Ottawa city at 6.30 a.m., passengers arriving at Montreal at 4.45 p.m.

The comfort and economy of the Line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most fashionable for tourists. Parties desirous of a pleasant trip, can obtain Return Tickets from Montreal to Carillon, valid for one day, at single fares. Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs, will be landed at L'Original. PARCEL EXPRESS daily from the Office to Ottawa and intermediate landings. Single, Return and Excursion Tickets to Ottawa and intermediate landings, may be obtained at the Office, Montreal Library Buildings, Bonaventure street, or on board the steamer. Single and Return Tickets to Ottawa can be obtained at the Bonaventure Depot. MARKET STEAMER "DAGMAR," Captain McGowan. UPWARDS—Leaves Canal Basin, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 a.m. DOWNWARDS—Leaves Carillon, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6 a.m. R. W. SHEPHERD.

CHIEF OFFICES: 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND; and 385 & 387 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA. CAPITAL, \$2,500,000 Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital and Invested Funds. MODERATE RATES of Premium on an equitable system of assessment. PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. THE LIFE FUNDS are entirely separate, and are in the names of special Trustees. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association. BONUS PER CENT. OF PROFITS divided among participating Policy-holders. BONUS declared to 1867 averaged £2 2s. per cent., equalling a cash return of about every THIRD year's Premium.

MORLAND, WATSON & CO., General Agents for Canada. FRED. COLE, Secretary.

CANADA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. (Established 1847.) A Home Institution with its funds entirely retained and invested in Canada, securing by the higher interest obtainable here than in Great Britain, the benefit of life assurance at lower rates of premium than those charged by British or Foreign offices.

DIVISION OF PROFITS NEXT YEAR. Assurance effected before 30th April next obtain a year's additional profits over later entrants, and the great success of the Company warrants the Directors in recommending this very important advantage to Assurers.

Sums Assured \$5,300,000. Amount of Capital and Funds 2,000,000. Annual Income 200,000. Assets of about \$150 (exclusive of uncalled capital) for each \$100 of liabilities. The income from interest upon investments is now alone sufficient to meet the claims by death.

Agents wanted throughout the Province of Quebec, and liberal arrangements made with proper parties in all districts not already filled. Every information afforded by DONALD MURRAY, General Agent, 77 St. James Street, Montreal.

A Policy of Life Assurance is always an evidence of prudent forethought; no man with a dependent family is free from reproach if not insured. Lord Lyndhurst late Lord Chancellor of England.

NEW LADIES' COLLEGE LONDON, ONT.

HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE will open on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, '69.

PATRON: The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Huron. VISITORS: The Ven. the Archdeacon of London. The Ven. the Archdeacon of Huron. PRESIDENT: The Very Rev. I. Hellmuth, D. D., Dean of Huron and Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral. LADY PRINCIPAL: Mrs. Mills, late Lady Principal of Queen's College, London, England. Assisted by a large and able staff of experienced EUROPEAN TEACHERS.

French will be the Language spoken in the College. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION: Modern Languages; English in all its branches; Natural Philosophy, and other branches of Science and Art; Drawing; Painting; Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Calligraphy; Needle Work; Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

Board, Washing and Tuition Fees, including the whole course of English, the Modern Languages and Calligraphy, (except Music and Drawing), \$236 per annum.

For Admission, and for all other particulars, to be made to the LADY PRINCIPAL, or to MAJOR EVANS, Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ont.

H. H. GEDDES, GENERAL ESTATE AGENT. BUILDINGS AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale several most desirable Building Lots, beautifully situated on Sherbrooke Street and in other convenient localities.

To those desirous of building first-class residences as an investment, a fine collection of Lots, both as to situation and liberality of terms, cannot be offered. While to the poor man who is willing to make an effort to procure a permanent home for his family, every possible encouragement and assistance will be rendered.

Also for sale 500,000 dollars worth of most desirable City Property, consisting of Stores, Dwellings, &c. &c., paying from 7 to 15 per cent., with perfect titles. The properties being too numerous to particularize, intending purchasers are respectfully requested to call and examine the list.

The undersigned is also prepared to advance from \$1,000 to \$50,000 on first-class City property. Only first Mortgages and perfect titles negotiated.

For further information, apply to H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate and Investment Agent, 32 Great St. James Street, Next to the Post Office. Oct. 22nd, 1868.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD! THE \$25 NOVELTY SEWING MACHINE.

It makes the famous elastic lock stitch that will not rip or ravel, and will not break in washing, ironing or wearing. It is adapted to all kinds of family sewing, and to the use of seamstresses, dressmakers, and indeed for all purposes where sewing is required. It uses the straight needle, which is not so liable to break as the curved. It does not soil the dress of the operator, and does not require to be taken apart to be oiled. It is not injured by being turned backward, and is therefore not liable to be put out of order by children or inexperienced persons. It is made in the most thorough manner of the best material.

For beauty and excellence of stitch, for strength, firmness and durability of seam, for economy of thread, for simplicity and thoroughness, and for cheapness, this machine is WITHOUT A RIVAL.

At the Massachusetts State Fair of 1867 this Novelty Sewing Machine took the Premium over Wilcox & Gibbs, and was awarded a Bronze Medal therefor. Every machine is sold with a table and complete outfit, and is warranted for one year. S. E. H. VANDYKE, General Agent, 675 Broadway, New York.

DOMINION SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOT. F. E. GRAFTON, PUBLISHER, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER.

Invites attention to his Stock of Sabbath School, Band of Hope, Temperance and Educational Publications, the best and largest in the Dominion. Lists furnished on application. Sunday School Periodicals supplied at low rates. Among His own Publications are the following:

The Sunday School Methodist—100 Hymns and Tunes—\$10 per 100. The Sunday School Messenger, monthly \$10 per 100. The Montreal Hymnal—150 Hymns—\$10 per 100. Gospel Hymns—128 Hymns—\$10 per 100. Bible Palm tree; or, illustrations of Christian Life. Price 60c. Gospel Tracts—24 kinds. \$1 per 1000. The Sinner's Friend. 30 cents per dozen; \$1.75 per 100. Biblical Catechism; or, Storing for God. 20 cents per dozen; \$1 per 100. Tracts on the Weekly Offering—4 kinds. 30 cents per 100.

In his stock will be found, in addition to all classes of, and useful Literature, works on Elocution and Pulpit Aids; Books for Mothers; Anti-Tobacco Books and Tracts; Works on Romanism and Ritualism; Bible Pictures and Maps; Temperance Pictures.

78 AND 80 GREAT ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL. WHOLESALE & RETAIL. COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied with IMPORTED STATIONERY and Fancy Goods, at lowest prices. Jan. 1868

W. D. McLAREN, DEALER IN FINE TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, and GENERAL GROCERIES.

Goods packed for the country, or delivered in the city free of charge. No. 247 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, Corner (639) of St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL. May 14 16

THE BRITISH CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE, FOR Residents in the Colonies, India, and on the Continent of Europe.

PROSPECTUS. "Another new Magazine!" the readers of this circular will at once exclaim; but the projectors of the "British Churchman's Magazine" feel there is yet a void left for them to fill, fully acknowledging the truth of the inspired Word, which says, "Of making of many books there is no end."

As this is a preliminary circular only, a very brief statement of the plan and scope of the Magazine will be given. This first circular is issued to ask from members of the Church of England in the Colonies and at home a promise to become subscribers for the Magazine for twelve months. It is impossible to issue the first number until a promised circulation of 5,000 monthly copies has been obtained. Already, while the project is yet in the bud, 1,000 copies a month have been promised. The Editor and Publishers issue this circular with a confident hope that the circulation required will be at once obtained, as they feel certain the want of such a Magazine as the one they propose to issue is largely felt.

OBJECT. To give residents in the vast colonial empire of Great Britain, and residents in India, a religious Magazine of their own, published in connexion with the Church of England; to afford settlers who are without the ministrations of a regular pastor short services from our own Liturgy, short sermons, daily prayers, to be used by all needing such a help; and instructive papers on various subjects.

PLAN. No efforts will be spared to secure the services of the BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY, as contributors to the Magazine. To be issued monthly, at the cost of sixpence (about the size of "Good Words"). Arrangements will be made with the Colonial Bishops and Clergy who wish to purchase the Magazine in sheets, for diocesan and parochial circulation, printing their own covers, with local information upon them.

CONTENTS. A Serial Tale. Good Illustrations—a series of the English Cathedrals. Short Plain Sermons. Short Services from the Book of Common Prayer. Liturgical Family Prayers. Hymns and Poetry. Papers for the Young. Notes on Foreign Churches. Ditto, the Colonial Church. Home Church Work. Correspondence. Notes on Books for Colonial Libraries.

All communications to be addressed to the Editor, care of Messrs. Sampson Low and Marston, publishers, Crown Buildings, 188 Fleet Street, London, England.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE

Is especially designed for Family Reading. It contains an ample provision of Amusing and Instructive Literature, and includes also articles of a Distinctly Religious Tone. Each number contains 64 large size pages, with many illustrations. Price per annum, \$1.65. DAWSON BROTHERS, 55 to 59 Great St. James Street.

BRITISH PERIODICALS. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The reprints of the leading Quarterlies and Blackwood are now indispensable to all who desire to keep themselves fully informed with regard to the great subjects of the day, as viewed by the best scholars and soundest thinkers in Great Britain. The contributors to the pages of these Reviews are men who stand at the head of the list of English writers on Science, Religion, Art, and General Literature, and whatever is worthy of discussion finds attention in the pages of these Reviews and Blackwood. The variety is so great that no subscriber can fail to be satisfied.

These periodicals are printed with thorough fidelity to the English copy, and are offered at prices which place them within reach of all.

TERMS FOR 1869. For any one of the Reviews... \$ 4.00 per an For any two of the Reviews... 7.00 do. For any three of the Reviews... 10.00 do. For all four of the Reviews... 12.00 do. For Blackwood's Magazine... 4.00 do. For Blackwood and one Review... 7.00 do. For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews... 10.00 do. For Blackwood and three of the Reviews... 12.00 do. For Blackwood and the four Reviews... 15.00 do.

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THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO., 140 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

The L. S. PUB. Co. also publish the FARMER'S GUIDE, By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols., Royal Octavo, 1600 pages, and numerous engravings. Price \$7 for the two volumes; by mail, post paid, \$8.

THE ALBION, An Independent Journal of Literature, Art, Politics, Finance, Field Sports and News, published every Saturday morning, at 39 Park Row, New York.

KINAHAN CORNWALLIS, Editor and Proprietor. Amended Terms since May 1, 1869.

Subscription for one year, with any two of the large-sized ALBION Steel Engravings, in addition to a small one of the Prince of Wales, and pre-paid by mail, Six Dollars in advance; for six months, Three Dollars, and for three months, One Dollar and fifty cents, post-paid in each case to any part of the United States. Subscribers will be supplied with extra Engravings at \$2 each, post-paid, but the price to non-subscribers will be \$3. Subscription, after May 1, 1869, without Engravings, \$5 per annum, strictly in advance; Clergymen and Teachers, \$4.

ADVERTISING RATES! 25 cents per line, single insertion; 20 cents per line for one year, standing unchanged. Two agree line Business Cards, with a copy of the ALBION free \$15 per annum.

ANNUAL CLUB RATES, until further notice, with a copy of any one of the splendid Steel Engravings with each copy of the paper: Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Sir Walter Scott, Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Lord Nelson, St. Paul's, London, General Havelock, Three Members of the Temperance Society, the Castle of Ischia, Return from Hawking, Dignity and Impudence, Deer Pass, Florence Nightingale, Columbus' New World, Dr. Kane, The First Trial by Jury, The Falls of Niagara, Guess my Name, Houses of Parliament, London; Duke of Wellington, Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey—

For two copies, \$9 in advance. For five copies, \$20 in advance, with an extra copy to get-up. For ten copies, \$35 in advance, with an extra copy. For fifteen copies, \$48 in advance, with an extra copy. For twenty copies, \$60 in advance, with two extra copies. Club Subscribers must pay their own postage. Five Cents per Copy quarterly in advance.

The ALBION, with any other weekly paper or with any monthly magazine published in the United States—the subscription price of which is not more than \$4 per annum—\$7 in advance, without Engravings. Postmasters everywhere are invited to become agents for the ALBION, and a commission of twenty per cent. may be deducted from all subscriptions remitted by them. June 18, 1869. 22

NEW DRUG STORE. J. GARDNER, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, MONTREAL. (Established 1854.)

Desires to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has rented the Store No. 457 Notre Dame Street, near McGill Street, being the Store formerly occupied by him for so many years, and will—EARLY IN MAY—REMOVE from his present Stand, No. 375 Notre Dame Street, to the above; and he hereby solicits a continuance of that patronage so long enjoyed by him.

The EAST-END BRANCH, Nos. 211 and 213 Notre Dame Street, corner of St. Gabriel Street, will be carried on under the superintendence of well qualified Assistants. J. GARDNER, Chemist.

DOMINION METAL WORKS CHARLES GARTH & CO., NOS. 536 to 542 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

Constantly on hand a first rate assortment of English and American GAS FIXTURES, Consisting of Lacquered, Bronzed and Glass Chandeliers, Glass and other Brackets, Hall and Table Lamps, Pillars, &c., in great variety. All kinds of GLASS GLOBES, Plain, Cut, and Engraved. FANCY SHADES, &c.

Which can be had at extremely low prices. Parties in want of Gas Fittings will please favor the undersigned with a call.

The subscribers have also for sale all sizes of Wrought Iron, Steam and Gas Tubes; Malleable and Wrought Iron Steam and Gas Fittings; Steam Pumps; Cast Iron, Force, and Light Pumps; Cast Iron and Enamelled Sinks; Urinals and Sinks; Galvanized Iron and Planished Jopper Baths, Shower Sieves, &c.

All kinds of Lead, Copper and Brass Work constantly on hand. C. GARTH & CO. January, 1869. (Established 1856.)

REAL ESTATE AGENCY. CHARLES H. TUGGEY, (Successor to the late CHAS. TUGGEY.) REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENT AGENT, No. 61 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

No Commission charged to tenants taking houses at this Agency. April 2, 1868. 10

THOMAS R. JOHNSON, ESTATE AGENT AND ACCOUNTANT, 44 Little St. James St., Montreal.

Special care devoted to the making up of statements of accounts and management of estates of deceased persons, for the benefit of Widows, Orphans and Heirs generally. REFERENCES.—The News, Canon Bond, R. D.; Canon Bancroft, D.D.; W. B. Curran, B.A.; M. S. Baldwin, M.A.; J. P. DuMoulin, &c. January 27, 1869. 3

SCRIPTURE & KEMP, (Successors to C. D. PROCTOR.) Importers of and Dealers in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., &c., 147 McGill and 34 and 38 Lemoine Streets, Montreal.

I. F. SCRIPTURE. E. J. KEMP. March 19, 1868. 1y 8

BAKER, POPHAM, & CO., WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS, Nos. 512 and 514 St. Paul Street, Montreal. J. R. BAKER. E. POPHAM. March 19, 1868. 18

LINTON & COOPER, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, 524, 526 and 528 St. Paul Street, Montreal. JAMES LINTON. WILLIAM COOPER. March 19, 1868. 8

ROBERT FOSTER, Importer and dealer in Choice Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Spices, Pickles, Preserves, Sauces, Oil, GENERAL GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, No. 173 McGill Street, opposite St. Maurice St. Montreal. March 19, 1868. 1y 8

JAMES POPHAM & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in kinds of BOOTS AND SHOES, Nos. 487 and 489 St. Paul Street, Montreal. March 19, 1868. 8

S. H. MAY & CO., (Successors to CORSE & MAY.) Importers and Dealers in PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, GLASS, &c., (No. 474 St. Paul Street, Montreal.) March 19, 1868. 1y 8

W. B. BOWIE & CO., IMPORTERS OF British and Foreign Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, 305 NOTRE DAME STREET, 305 (CAYBERRILL'S BUILDINGS.) Montreal. April 2, 1868. 1)

J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer and Importer of all kinds of SEWING MACHINES, AND BOOT & SHOE MACHINERY, FINDINGS, &c. Repairing promptly attended to by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, and 22 John Street, Quebec. Ladies taught to operate. Agents wanted. March 19, 1868. 1y 8

MONTREAL SCULPTURE AND GENERAL MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS, (New Premises,) Corner of St. Alexander and St. Catherine Sts. Montreal. JAMES MAVOR & CO. Mural Tablets, Baptismal Fonts, Tiling for Aisles, Transepts, &c. Churchyard Memorials in Stone, Marble, Granite, &c. Chimney-pieces, Slabs, Table-tops, and House Work of every description. Designs and Estimates furnished promptly on application. April 30. 41

S. R. WARREN & CO., ORGAN BUILDERS, CORNER OF ST. HENRY AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS, MONTREAL. March 12, 1868. 1y 7

W. & J. MONTGOMERY, CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS, No. 14 EVANS STREET, (First Street below Sherbrooke, between St. Urban and St. Charles Baronne,) MONTREAL. Jobbing promptly attended to. March 5, 1868. 6

COUGH! COUGH!! COUGH!!! BALSAM OF HOARHOUD, (GOULDEN'S,) an invaluable and never-failing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and the irritation experienced by public speakers and singers. Prepared only by J. GOULDEN, Druggist, 77 and 179 St. Lawrence Main St., Montreal

HYACINTHS! HYACINTHS!! A fine assortment of Choice HYACINTHS, named varieties—different colors—Red, White, Blue, Yellow, Black, &c. Hyacinth Glasses also for sale at J. GOULDEN'S, Druggist, Near the Market, 177 and 179 St. Lawrence Main Street.

**RADWAY'S READY RELIEF**

**THE TERROR OF THE HOUR—DEATH AMONG THE CHILDREN—WHY EPIDEMICS ARE TERRIBLE—THE TRUE CURE, BY SIMPLE MEANS.**

Whenever any disease or symptoms appear as an Epidemic, and is more than ordinary fatal, and less manageable by medical men, and yields less readily to the remedial agents applied—it is pronounced "a pestilence," "a fatal malady," "a visitation," when in reality, if the proper remedial agents were applied, and judicious treatment pursued, it would be just as manageable, and yield as readily as any ordinary ailment. No matter what may be the character of the disease or its symptoms—if the doctors with their remedies fail in arresting it, or curing those seized, it is at once declared incurable, or a pestilence, and doctors congratulate each other on the incurability of the disease, and maintain that its frightful ravages are outside the power of medical skill or science. Not one of these diseases called pestilence—whether MALIGNANT SCARLET FEVER, that is said to be prevailing fatally among the children of the Lower Province, or Diphtheria, Influenza, Pneumonia, Congestion of the Lungs, Lung Fever, Small Pox, Measles, and all forms of malignant Fevers—where they prevail in a more malignant and violent type than ordinarily—but the proper treatment is pursued, and the right remedies used, will be as easily managed as any other ailment; the same with Asiatic Cholera, Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, etc.

**TREATMENT AND CURE.**

In Malignant Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Putrid Sore Throat, Influenza—give at once Radway's Ready Relief, diluted with water—20 drops to a teaspoonful of Relief in a tumbler of water, and give of this from half a teaspoonful to a table spoonful every two or three hours. Next—sponge the body over with Ready Relief (if an infant, dilute the Ready Relief in water); continue this sponging for 10 or 15 minutes, until the skin becomes reddened; also wear a piece of flannel saturated with Ready Relief (diluted with water if the skin is tender), around the throat and over the chest; also gargle the throat with Ready Relief diluted with water, one teaspoonful to a tumbler of water; or if convenient, and there is inflammation, ulcers, or redness in the throat, make a swab, and apply the Ready Relief by this means to the parts of the throat inflamed.

The Philosophy of this treatment will be understood by all, when it is known that the Ready Relief secures the following results:

Radway's Ready Relief is a counter irritant—it withdraws to the surface inflammation, and allays irritation in the glands of the throat, larynx, wind-pipe, and Bronchia.

It is an anti-septic—it destroys at once the poison of Scarlatina or other virus, and prevents degeneration or ulceration of sound parts, and likewise prevents inflammation or dryness of the fauces or salivary juices.

It is an anti-acid—neutralizing the malarious acid and poisonous gases and vapors generated in the system either from the poison of fever, or malaria inspired or expired.

It is a tonic and diffusive stimulant—it strengthens the relaxed nervous system, and sets in healthful circulation the blood through the veins, and as a Sudorific, not only prevents the choking up of the blood vessels and air cells, but keeps up a free action of the excretory vessels of the skin. These are a few of the essential indications of cure secured by the Ready Relief.

Radway's Pills are the only aperient medicines safe to take in all these cases of eruptive fevers—the peculiar character of the poison or virus of this class of fevers irritate, blister and ulcerate the mucous membrane of the internal viscera. All known remedial agents furnished by Materia Medica, for the purposes of a cathartic, irritate and inflame; and in order to secure dismissal of these decayed and decomposing humours, most medical men resort to mercury calomel that utterly fails in expelling these humours; here then is where Radway's Pills supply a want that science has failed to secure.

**DOSE.**

On some persons 2 pills will act more freely than 4 on others; and often the same person will find that 4 pills at one time will be less active than 2 at others; this depends on the condition of the system. The first dose will determine the quantity required: an ordinary dose for an adult in these malignant fevers is 4 to 6 pills every six hours, to be increased or diminished according to the judgment of the patient.

Infants under 2 years, may take, to commence with, half a pill, to be increased if necessary, to one pill.

Children from 2 to 5 years may take one pill to one and a half, and if not sufficient, 2 pills or more may be necessary. Where inflammation exists, grind one, two, or more, and for adults six pills to a powder; if within one hour relief does not follow, repeat the dose, given in this way, and the desired result will ensue in from 30 minutes to 2 hours.

In severe attacks of Gastritis, Bilious Colic and Inflammation of the Bowels, 6 of Radway's Pills, ground to a powder, have secured results which Croton Oil and other powerful agents have failed to produce.

**AFTER THE CURE.**

Radway's Pills should be taken in small doses, half a pill to four pills per day, for ten or fifteen days, after the patient is considered cured, for in many cases of fever, especially Scarlet Fever, Measles, &c., the patient may, if exposed too soon, suffer from deafness, weak sight, &c., so that good nursing is necessary after a cure is effected.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, aided with the Ready Relief and Pills, are making wonderful cures every day; and why? because it supplies the system with those constituents, which that a consumptive person demands, and supplies the great wastes and ravages that disease makes.

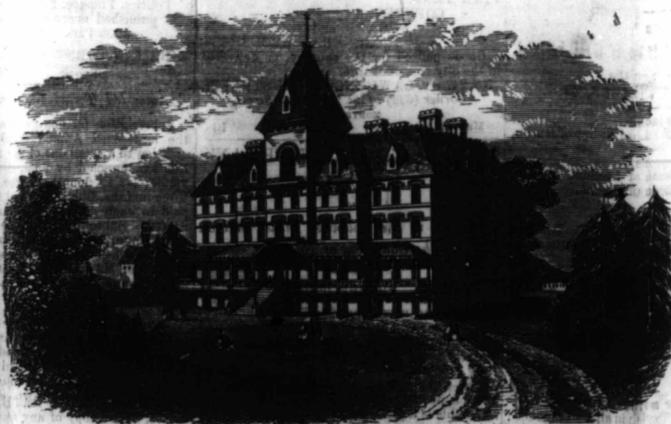
It supplies the blood with nourishment. It repairs are greater than the wastes. It increases Appetite. It resolves Tumors, Nodes, Hard Lumps. It heals Fever Sores and Ulcers. It removes from the skin every spot and blemish.

Let those afflicted with disease get Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1869—can be had free of charge by applying to any druggist or general storekeeper; if not, send a stamp to pay postage, to Dr. John Radway & Co., 439 St. Paul Street, Montreal, or 87 Maiden Lane, New York. In purchasing Dr. Radway's remedies, see that the letters R.R.R. are blown in the glass, also see that the signature of Radway & Co., is on the label.

Price of Ready Relief, 25 cents per bottle, or bottles for \$1. Pills, 25 cents per box, 5 boxes for \$1.

Sarsaparillian Resolvent \$1 per bottle, or bottles for \$5.

Sold by druggists and general storekeepers. DR. RADWAY & CO., Dominion Office, 439 St. Paul St., Montreal.



**HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE,**

LONDON, ONTARIO.  
INCORPORATED 1869.

**PATRON:**

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF HURON.

**VISITORS:**

THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF LONDON.  
THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF HURON.

**PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION:**

THE VERY REV. I. HELLMUTH, D. D., DEAN OF HURON,  
And Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont.

**SECRETARY AND TREASURER:**

MAJOR EVANS, (Late of H. M. 16th Regiment.)

**LADY PRINCIPAL:**

MRS. MILLS, (Late Lady Principal of Queen's College, London, England.)

**ASSISTANT STAFF:**

MRS. DAVIES, MRS. LACAILLE, FRANKLIN SCHMIDT,  
MRS. YOUNG, MISS FARBER, MISS HARRIS,  
&c., &c., &c.

**EDUCATIONAL AND MATERIAL PROVISION.**

THE OBJECT of this Institution, as contemplated by its Founder, is to provide a thorough, liberal and useful Education for young ladies, adapted to their wants in life, and based upon the soundest PROTESTANT CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLES as the only solid basis for the right formation of character.

A most efficient staff of experienced European Teachers, has been carefully selected and secured by the President.

No pains or means will be spared to afford the very highest and best Education in every department, and to make the material provisions for the health and comfort of the Pupils perfect.

THE DISCIPLINE of the COLLEGE, with all the Domestic, Social and Educational Departments, will be under the direct supervision of the Lady Principal, aided by the resident Teachers, and under the supervision of the President.

**COURSE OF INSTRUCTION**

French will be the language spoken in the College.

Languages: ANCIENT—Latin. MODERN—French, German, Italian and Spanish.  
English: The Course of Instruction in

English will comprehend all the usual branches of a sound and solid education, and will be classified to suit age and capacity. The subjects will comprise—Religious Truths; English Language and Literature; History—Ancient and Modern; Composition; Geography; Arithmetic; Geometry; Reading; Elocution; Writing; Spelling.

Natural Philosophy, and other branches of Science and Art.

Drawing: from Models, including the principles of Perspective, upon the modern plan and adopted in European Schools.

Painting: In Water Colors and Oil. Ornamental Free Hand Drawing.

Music: Vocal and Instrumental.  
Calisthenics; Needlework; Domestic Economy, &c. &c.

**BOARD AND TUITION FEES.**

Board and Washing..... \$150.00  
Tuition Fees, including the whole course of English, the Modern Languages and Calisthenics, (except Music and Drawing,) 86.00  
Use of the Piano and Library.... 6.00

A reduction is made in the case of sisters and the daughters of Clergymen.

The payments for Board and Tuition, which are apportioned between Three Terms, must be made strictly in advance. All other School accounts will be rendered at the end of each Term.

Books and Stationery supplied in the College at the regular prices.

**COLLEGE TERMS.**

The College Year is divided into Three Terms, which commence and terminate as follows:—

First Term,—1st of September to the 22nd of December.

Second Term,—30th of January to the Thursday before Easter.

Third Term,—The second Tuesday after Easter to the 30th of June.

**PRIZES.**

A liberal number of Prizes will be awarded at the Annual Examination before the Midsummer vacation, in the disposal of which regard will be had to the general deportment, as well as to the proficiency of the various competitors, during the whole academic year.

**BUILDING, GROUNDS, &c.**

The College is situated within a mile of the city limits, in the most prominent and healthy locality, on the banks of the River Thames. The Grounds comprise one hundred and forty acres, part of which will be laid out and

planted with a view to ornament, with ample Play Grounds, &c., and the remainder will be cultivated as a Farm and Garden for the use of the College.

The main Building is 117 feet in length by 60 feet in depth—with spacious Corridors on each floor to the full length of the building, and a Verandah in front of the building 10 feet in width.

The Building contains a Chapel Room, spacious Class Rooms, Dining Hall, Library, Drawing Rooms, Parlors and Bed Rooms, Sanatorium, Baths,—hot and cold on every floor,—and all other appurtenances of a College.

The whole Premises have been expressly planned and arranged so as to secure every possible facility for the Educational and Domestic requirements of the Pupils. The Ventilation and Heating are on the most modern and approved plans, and are perfect.

**REMARKS.**

1st.—It is specially desired that the dress of pupils shall be simple and inexpensive. Simplicity saves time, and thought, and money which to a Scholar are precious for higher purposes.

2nd.—Pocket money furnished to Pupils to an extent beyond their actual wants, is much to be deprecated, as it is injurious alike to the Pupils and the College.

3rd.—Every article of Clothing belonging to a Pupil should be distinctly marked with her name in full.

4th.—Unrestricted liberty will be enjoyed by all the Pupils, in corresponding with their Parents or Guardians.

5th.—VISITORS.—None but Parents or Guardians will be permitted to visit Pupils; other visitors can only be admitted by letters of introduction to the Lady Principal. Such visitors can only be received after 3 o'clock, p.m., on each day.

6th.—There will be Morning and Evening Prayers daily in the College Chapel, and full service every Lord's Day, which all the resident Pupils will be required to attend.

7th.—A Report by the Lady Principal, of the progress, conduct and general proficiency of each Pupil, will be sent to Parents or Guardians.

Application for admission, and for all other particulars, to be made to the LADY PRINCIPAL, or to

MAJOR EVANS,  
Hellmuth Ladies' College,  
London, Ontario

N. B.—In lieu of Bed, Bedding, Towels and other articles usually brought by a Pupil, the College supplies all these, for the whole term of a Pupil's residence, for an entrance fee of \$12.

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May 14.

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Optical, Philosophical, Surveying and Drawing Instruments of every description, constantly on hand or made to order.  
Repairs promptly executed, and on reasonable terms.  
Feb. 27, 1868.

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The Rt. Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF HURON.

**President of the Corporation:**

The Very Reverend I. HELLMUTH, D.D., Dean of Huron and Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont.

**Head Master:**

The Rev. A. SWEATMAN, M.A.

There are five Exhibitions—one of \$100, two of \$60, and two of \$40 each, to be competed for annually.

The School year is divided into three terms, commencing on 20th January; 2nd Tuesday after Easter; and 1st September.

**TERMS:**

Tuition Fees (including mod- \$86 per annum.  
ern languages)..... \$140  
Boarding..... \$140

For terms of admission, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, Major EVANS, London, Ont.  
London, March —, 1868.

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Retaining all their freshness and rich colors, tastefully arranged into Bouquets and Baskets.  
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177 and 179 St. Lawrence Main Street.

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By using HART'S celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quantity of Hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by all respectable Druggists and Grocers in town and country. Price 25 cents per tin.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterfeits.

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HOMOEOPATHY.—The subscriber has always on hand a full assortment of Homoeopathic Medicines from England and the States. Also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attended to.

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LICENTIATE APOTHECARY,  
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LADIES' & GENTS' SARATOGA, IMPERIAL & EUGENE TRUNKS, SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS, &c.,  
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N. B.—E. P. & Co. obtained a Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, for the excellency of Trunks exhibited, being the highest honour awarded to any Trunk Manufacturer in British America.  
April 2, 1868.

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ESTABLISHED 1840.  
JOSEPH WRAY,  
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JOSEPH WRAY,  
No. 126 St. Dominique Street.  
May 15.

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PAROUBE'S EPILEPTIC CURE.  
This preparation is from the recipe of a celebrated French physician in Paris, and has been used with remarkable success in that city and the United States. From the beneficial results attending its use in several cases in this neighbourhood, the subscriber has been induced to recommend it publicly to those who may suffer from that distressing malady. References permitted to parties who have used the remedy. Price, one dollar per bottle.

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JOHN STATE,  
MANUFACTURER OF  
BEECHER'S PATENT SELF-CLEANING FURNACES,  
—AND—  
TIN, IRON & COPPER PLATE WORKER  
No. 642 St. Catherine Street,  
(Near the Cathedral)  
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The advertiser is prepared to fit up all sizes of BEECHER'S FURNACES, at a cost of about one-third less than most Furnaces heretofore manufactured. These celebrated Heat-ers are adapted for either Wood, Coal, or Peat. In point of economy, principle of action, style and durability, they are not surpassed (if equalled) by any other Furnaces made.  
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