A Journal advocating

server.

the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dominion of Canada.

ORD -ONE FAITH -ONE BAPTISM."

REAL, WEDNESDAY, 20rn JANUARY, 1869.

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either yielding to the intercessions of her relatives, or desirous of making a proselyte of a young lady so accomplished, made several attempts to convert her to the Popish fath. On this errand they first sent to her cell two Jesuits, and afterwards two Dominicans. She received them court-eously, and patiently heard their argubut it was impossible to persuade that the doctrines and worship of pery were in harmony with the teachings the inspired Word. Their reasonings oduced no conviction in her mind, nor did they stagger her resolution for a mo-ment. This, of course, was humbling to their pride, and they left her chafed at the fruitlessness of their logic and rhetoric, pronouncing her self-sufficient, unteachable, in-The Protestractable; but at the same time they could not help admiring the learning, readiness, rship in the and courage with which she replied to their arguments, and explained in a Lutheran r. Christobal sense the texts of the Scripture which they at Church in proposed. On the evening preceding the

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Ministers, auto-da-fe, the two Dominicans again went to her cell, accompanied by other two of their order, to make a renewed effort for her conversion. They were followed by the coura-several other theologians of different religi-trial which ous orders. All these priests laboured with great zeal to enlighten her ignorance and subdue her obstinacy, and professed the deepest concern for her salvation; but it was all in vain. She received them with courtesy as before, but told them they had come on a fruitless errand; that it was quite unnecessary for them to spend their time and labour in the hopeless task of endeavouring to convert her to Popery; that their solicitude about her salvation, which she believed to be sincere, could not exceed that which she herself felt in being the party most interested; that did she entertain the least doubt as to the truth of her sentiments, she would at once renounce them; but that if convinced of their truth before falling into the hands of the Inquisition, she was now much more so, since so many Popish theologians had not been able, after many attempts, to adduce any arguments in support of their own faith, or against the Reformed doctrines, the firtility of which she did not at once discover and to

the offspring states of the woth country

joyful countenance, as if that was the day of triumph rather to her than to her persecutors. Such was the firmness of her demeanor, that while the procession was forming, she comforted her fellow female prisoners, and made them join with her in singing a psalm suitable to the occasion. Upon this the gag was put into her mouth, by which she was prevented from farther giving expression to her sentiments and

On the scaffold, her sentence having been read, condemning her to be delivered over to the secular power, the gag was taken out of her mouth, and she was asked if she would now renounce those errors. which she had so obstinately maintained. With a loud and distinct voice she promptly answered "I neither will nor can renounce them." She and others condemned to death were forthwith delivered by the inquisitors into the hands of the magistrates, by whom they were conducted to the place at which they were to undergo their final doom

At the fatal spot, Don Juan Ponce de Leon, who, after he was bound to the stake, overcome, as has been alleged, by the hord his face, there Fors of being burned alive, abjured the he eyes to enable Reformed faith, and, upon making confesng intended to insion, was absolved by one of the attendant atter terror, as if priests (by which all he gained was strancome in person gulation before being consumed by the fire,) monsters seat- urged her, as has also been affirmed, to foltheir admonitions low his example, and to disregard the exto this effect :- hortations of the friar Casiodbro, who, from g to one of the persevere steadfastly to the end. Still maintaining an unconquerable resolution, she reproached him, it has been said, for roken, or should his pusillanimity, charged him with tempton, the fault will ing her by giving an advice neither ing the threaten- wise in him to give nor in her to orisoner, whether take, adding that it was not now time ference was paid
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be occupied in meditating upon the passion ul work. Maria and death of the Redeemer, thereby to reportune the sufferers to renounce their erd not expressed rors and to make confession of the Roman m as heretical.
sad consequences
ing with inflexions, Maria was
heretic, to the
spared the torments of the fire by being strangled be being burned if she would consent to report the Creed. The presiding he Inquisitors, magistrate, yh ing to their request, de- sily and quickly instituted, and a new cen-

layed the lighting of the pile. Being asked if she would repeat the Creed, she im mediately did so with a firm and distin close, than she began to explain the voice; but no sooner had she co ticles npon the Holy Catholic Churc the judgment of the quick and dead in Lutheran sense. This explanation and allowed to finish. The except was ordered to strangle her, and then pile was lighted by which her corpse was reduced to ashes. After the acts da fe, the vengance of the Inquisition was ed even upon the walls of the Ísabel de Baena, within which Maria an other of the Reformed had been assemble for prayer and to hear the ing of the Word. It was ordain this house should be rased to the tions; that in token of perpetua deso tion salt should be scattered over and that a pillar of marble should on the spot to perpetuate the m the abominations and horrors by had been desecrated; for thus Holy Trihunal, in its detestation stigmatize the Reformed worship

LUTTERWORTH CHUR

BIRTHPLACE OF THE REFORM

of the Reformation.

Who that has read the ver of English history can stand i pulpit, and look around upon ated walls of the old Lutters without being stirred with these reminiscences? Here he stood and put forth those brave utter made the principalities and pow Papal empire writhe with rat their long arms of persecution nigh reached him, a stronger rescued them from their mass rescued them from their grass middle of a sermon which their perse threatened to arrest, he fell dead in the pulpit. He looked and spoke and brokes last within these walls. Now house built with men's hands on the of Great Britain should be held nore.

the mother of English literature. He stands in the same relatiom to Shakespeare meet one another. But the heart of the as Lutterworth, on one of the head streams of the Avon, stands to Stratford. The river of the bard at the place of his birth and burial does not drink more of the little Swift of the Liecestershire village, than did his genius drink from the fountain-head of token of remembrance and affection-a Wycliffe's thoughts. How affecting is the incidental connection between the burialplace of the one and the birth-place of the other! A century and a half before Shake- hands." Touching, sacred words! So speare was born, the ashes of the great Reformer, thrown into the stream at Lutterworth, and floating down Avon, may have lodged their sacred sediment upon the all the power of a tyrant law, rend asunder green rim of the poet's river, which his ba. those hearts whom God, by His own by feet pressed in his first walk in Stratford blessed bond, has united together. churchyard. Shakespeare has had his tercentenary. Why should not Wycliffe have his quinque-centenary, in which the whole English-speaking race should join to commemorate what they owe to his great life's work for all that is precious and everlasting | in them so merrily are lying very cold and in civil and religious freedom and vitality? still under the church-yard grass. They It is now just five hundred years since he will not greet you any more with those busy sent forth the first copies of his English steps that were the sweetest music your Gospels from Lutterworth. Nothing could ears had ever heard. How you listen for be more graceful and appropriate than for the tiny footfall, O mourning mother, till those who value his memory to mark the you are forced to press your hand upon anniversary with some useful and lasting your heart to quiet its dull, heavy throbtoken of their gratitude for his life. And no such token would be more appropriate tears that will fall! So you wander through or appreciated than the restoration of the the house—how strange and still it seems! church in which he preached and died. It is now sadly dilapidated. From the pulpit | shoes, lying just where they were carelessly one may see fragments of wall and cornice lying at the broken feet of the pillars. The the last time. Yes! lay them safely by, villagers are making a strenuous effort to raise the means for renovating and per- of golden hair so soft and bright. There petuating the edifice. The people of the American Boston felt moved by a kind of down and pray; for you cannot do without proud as well as filial affection to contribute to the restoration of the grand old mother church of England's Boston. We earnestly believe that thousands from Maine to California would contribute as gladly and as the longest, and you shall be together once gratefully to the restoration of Wycliffe's more, in the quiet of that endless rest, Church in Lutterworth, if they knew its where there shall be no more empty places state and need, and the pleasure with which or silent voices, or aching heart. their gifts would be received by those now about to put their hand to work. Lutter- heaven. It is not lost to you, for it is yours worth is a small, seeluded market-town, with no large sources of manufacturing or your weak arms could ever give. By andcommercial wealth. Consequently a large by you will be able to take the comfort of share of the requisite sum must come from | this thought, if you cannot do so yet. Byabroad. We earnestly hope that many American hands will join in the work of rebuilding the broken walls of this village church, consecrated by so many precious for ever the rough waves of this troublechurch, consecrated by so many precious memories. The medium for the transmis- some world-joy for yourself, that Christ sion of their free-will offerings may be ea- is leading you by His grace to the same

tre of interest established in the mothercountry for all who inherit and value the yigorous vitalities of Christian faith and civil freedom which it has begotten and bequeathed to the world.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE. - It is the earliest of all human influences. No one can tell when the influence of a mother begins. It is coeval almost with our birth, certainly with the first and faintest dawn of intellectual consciousness. Long before the days of fatherly correction or of scholastic discipline, or of pastoral care, a silent, gentle, but powerful influence is already passing from the face and the voice of the mother to the heart of her child. From the first it looks up into that face with instinctive trust and love, and what we trust and love we naturally copy.

What an advantage does this give the mother, above all those other influences and agencies which may afterwards affect the future career of her child! She has, as it were, the first word; she has the early spring of the soul all to herself, to sow the precious seed. Long before the deceiver and betrayer can approach with their flattering lies, she may be, through the grace of God, laying the foundation of

the grace of God, laying the foundation of holy principles deep within the heart. The earliest lessons are the deepest; the earliest memories are the most abiding.

The mother's influence is, of all others, the most constant. From day to day, for several years of life together, it goes on incessantly. No other agency can, in this point of view, be brought into comparison with it. The father takes the little one on his knee for an hour on the Saturday or the Sabbath evening; the minister steps in new and then on his domiciliary rounds, gently to pat his head, and ask him about laws, and claims little ones like at A mother's

future scenes of life. A poor significant appeared when, brought out of prison to be conducted in procession to the place of execution, she betrayed no signs of fear.

It seemed, from her undismayed and even of religious and civil life, but his Bible was of religious and civil life, but his Bible was the conducted in procession to the place of the offspring states of the under scenes of the United States was separated from his mother while yet but a child, and settled under a hard master, on a plantation thirty miles away. Though thus at no great distance of the under scenes of the United States was separated from his mother while yet but a child, and settled under a hard master, on a plantation thirty miles away. Though thus at no great distance of the under scenes of the United States was separated from his mother while yet but a child, and settled under a hard master, on a plantation thirty miles away. Though thus at no great distance, they were scarcely ever permitted to child was still in the home of his mother; her smile cheered him in his toils, and her image visited him in his dreams.

"vly mother," he says, "occasionally found an opportunity to send me some sugar plum or an apple; but I scarcely ever ate them; they were laid up, and handled, and wept over, till they wasted away in my there, too, and among those hapless children of oppression, the sanctity of home is felt; nor can long and weary absence, nor

LITTLE SHOES .- Yes !- put them away carefully—they will not be wanted now; for the little feet that used to patter about bing, and your eyes grow hot and dim with -till at last your eyes rest upon the little thrown when they had been taken off for with the little frocks and toys, and the curl -turn the key in the lock, and then kneel God's comfort now.

Your darling is not lost, poor mother It has only gone home first, to welcome your coming. A few more years, even at

And so your baby will be a little link to still-only folded in safer shielding than and by you will look at the little shoes through tears of quiet joy, instead of sor-

from us, FOREVER WITH THE LORD, Life's battle won, your harness laid aside, The works buried, yet their works abide. Sweet be your rest! Your shroud the flames, The peaceful bosom of the murmuring waves Your works, all sprinkled with atoning blood, Shall be made manifest, as wrought in God. Spirit of Grace! Baptize for these our dead With equal unction, wisdom, love and power, Two other hearts, as loyal to 'The Head O'er all things in the Church,' in this her hour Of peril : hearts as deeply, truly schooled

Go test! Ye shall go out no

In wisdom's lore; imbued with equal love, And in all things as truly, sweetly ruled By Thy blest power; by wisdom from above; That even in this sore grief Thine Israel May gladly say, 'God doeth all things well.' And in this stroke the Advent trump may hear-Thy warning voice : 'AWAKE! THE LORD IS NEAR.' PHILADEPLHIA, December 15, 1868.

A SPANISH MARTYR.

Maria de Bohorques was a daughter of Don Pedro de Xeresey Bohorques, a Spanish grandee of the first class, and related to some of the Spanish nobility. Gifted from childhood with superior mental capacity. and inspired with ardent thirst for learning, she had more than ordinary care bestowed upon her education. Her preceptor was the celebrated Spanish Reformer, Juan ed on the bench renewed Gil, or Egidius, under whose tuition she became a proficient in the Latin tongue, and well acquainted with Greek. By him she was also instructed in the Lutheran tenets. Familiar with the Latin language, she had early read and studied the Scriptures in the Vulgate, at the time that Popish tyranny strictly prohibited the printing or reading of the sacred books in lings and protestations the the vulgar tongue. She had committed to man or woman-for no de memory the Gospels; she also had read the even to the modesty works of Juan Perez, Constantine, and stripped naked, and then other Protestant writers, in which the statements of Scripture on the doctrines of endured all, horrible as it eran sense; and she had conversed with her sentiments, that the some of the ablest Protestants of Seville on | conversed together upon til the Lutheran opinions, by all which she became convinced that the doctrines and worship of the Romish Church were at We shall hereafter see the variance with the teachings of the Scrip- of this revelation. Adher tures. Upon this change in her senti- ble persistency to her opin ments, there doubtless would start in her doomed, as an obstinate mind a train of serious and saddened re- flames. As the sentence flections, as she thought of the contumely, nicated to the prisoners defamation, and persecution even to the before the auto-da-fe,

embracing them." A of the witnesses, she a ruth of others of them were true, but th having exercised faminations, and them she denied. Mar great reserve under her o to say anything oriminate any of the Inquisitors orhaving especially refus which might discover of e Inquisitors orher fellow-Protestants, be put to the tordained that she show pointed, she was ture. On the morni to the place where conducted by the gar this infernal opera was performed. lace was designed Everything about the y. It was a dark and calculated to t passed to through and subterraneous val oors, being thus several windings an horrible cries exsecluded to prevent the f the victims from torted by the suffering rely a single ray of being heard. Here se etrated, and when the light of day ever per the torture was to be a ainistered torches t. Here stood the were kindled to give l en employed in inhorrid instrument so erve of the human flicting agony on every bench were seated frame. On an elevate t appointed to atthe Inquisitor, the pr notary, who, all tend the prisoner, and by habit, looked hardened and remorseles on with the most perfect ndifference. The n a close gown of executioner was habited rom head to foot, black cloth, extending f d a black hood, and wore upon his hea which completely cover being only two holes at him to see, this dress bei spire the victim with gr the archfiend himself ha to inflict the torture. The to the prisoner in words on accord, all the the midst of the flames, encouraged her to "Now tell us, of your of truth, otherwise," pointing instruments, "you see v and should your arm or members be bruised or l you die under the operati be yours, not ours." Du other Protestant writers, in which the statements of Scripture on the doctrines of justification and good works, the Sacraments, and the distinctive marks of the true Church were explained in the Luth-true Church were explained in the Luth-true Church were explained in the Luth-true confession that her six had sometimes and death of the Redeemer, thereby to result was, with much animate that faith through which alone they could be justified and saved. She gave still another proof of her constancy. At the place of execution it being custom-true Church were explained in the Luth-had sometimes. e Reformed doctrines, and that Juana h her disapprobation of the

LITTLE BROWN HANDS.

They drive home the cows from the pasture, Up through the long shady lane, Where the quails whistle loud in the wheat-

That are yellow with ripening grain, They find in the thick waving grasses, Where the scarlet-lipped strawberry grows; They gather the earliest snowdrops And the first crimson blood of the rose.

They toss the new hay in themeadow; They gather the elder bloom white; They find where the dusky grapes purple In the soft-tinted October light, They know where the apples hang ripest, And are sweeter than Italy wines; They know where the fruit hangs the thickest On the long thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea weeds, And build tiny castles of sand; They pick up the beautiful sea-shells-Fairy barks that have drifted to land. They wave from the tall, rocking tree-tops Where the oriole's hammock-nest swings, And at night-time are folded in slumber By a song that a fond mother sings.

*Those who toil bravely are strongest; The humble and poor become great; And from these brown handed children Shall grow mighty rulers of state. The pen of the author and statesman-The noble and wise of the land-The sword and the chisel and palette, Shall be held in the little brown hand.

A FEW years ago a Bible could not be sold in the Turkish Empire. Now there are 300,000 copies in circulation among the Turks, and there is evidence that they are widely read, and having a marked effect on the religious sentiments of the people. The time is not far distant when even Mohammedan prejudice will yield to the power of God's Word, and everywhere it will come into competition with the Koran for popular acceptance.

IF YOU look into the early life of truly helpful men, those who make life easier or nobler to those who came after them, you will almost invariably find that they live purely in the days of their youth. In early life the brain, though abounding in vigour, is sensitive and very susceptible to injurytively brief and moderate indulgence in at this distant period wish to show respect vicious pleasures appears to lower the tote to his good name, and having in our pospolice, the result of which was to condemn be meant. T and impair both the delicacy and the efficiency of the brain for life. This is not preaching, it is simple truth of science.

WHOEVER would enter into the Evangelical design of the Prayer Book, must bear in mind that its structure is purely spiritual, and can be fully understood, duly appreciated and rightly used, by the faithful only. FAITH is the key to this spiritual Temple. If we come to it with a child like temper, mixing faith with these blessed words of prayer and promise, culled from Holy Scripture, we shall perceive the sunshine of grace and salvation beaming throughout its deepest recesses, and the glory of God and the Lamb irradiating the whole."-From "A Key to the Prayer Book," by Rev. Robert Whytehead.

HER MAJESTY'S HEAD COOK ON THE CHOOSING OF MEAT AND POULTRY .-The "Book of Cookery," by Mr. Gouffe, head cook to her Majesty, has the following hints on choosing butcher's meat and poultry :- Beef should be chosen of a bright red colour, with light yellow fat, approaching the hue of fresh butter. If the beef should be hard and firm to the touch, with flaccid and little fat of a brown and dul colour, these are sure indications of inferior quality. Veal should be chosen of a light colour, with very white and transparent fat, Avoid lean of a reddish tint, and the kidney of which is surrounded by red-looking fat. Prime mutton is known by the same signs as good beef, viz., a bright red colour, free from gristle, and white and transparent fat. Inferior mutton is of a dull red colour, with yellow and opaque fat. A tender chicken is known by the size of its feet and neck; a young fowl has always large feet and knee-joints. These characteristics disappear with age. A tough fowl has a thin neck and feet, and the flesh of the thigh has a slight violet tinge. After examining these external signs, the flesh of the pinion and breast should be tried; if tender in both these places, the fowl can be used with confidence. A good turkey will be recognised by the whiteness of the flesh and fat. Beware of those with long hair, and whose flesh on the legs and back is of a violet tinge. To select a goose, try the flesh of the pinion, and break off the lower part of the beak, which should break easily. The fat should be light coloured and transparent. Ducks are chosen in the same way. Pigeons should have fillets of a light red colour; when old, these darken to a blackish violet, and the legs gets hin.

IS IT IN THE BIBLE ?- To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this Word, it is because there is no light in them (Isaiah viii. 20.

Search the Scriptures. Luke v. 39. 1. Can you show a passage in the Bible in which God commands us, or allows us to pray to or for dead saints?

2. Or a passage in which we are author-

Where, in the Bible, are we permitted to serve or adore the images of saints? Or where are we counselled, or permitted, or by example moved to use the image and pictures in worship or as ornaments of Churches?

4. Where are we commanded to offer up the body of the Lord Jesus as a sacrifice? and when did Jesus Christ establish an order of priests to offer up His body? 5. Where are we commanded to use

forms of prayer in a language which he who uses them does not understand? 6. In what passage is the Virgin Mary styled Queen of Heaven?

7. Give chapter and verse where the people are forbidden to read the Word of God without special permission?

8. Where is power given to the Pope to gather into the Treasury of the Church the superabandant righteousness of saints, and to use it for the benefit of others in the form of indulgences?

9. Or where is it said that saints have any superabundant righteousness?

10. Finally, when and where did God give to the Pope the power he claims to

depose kings, and to release souls from purgatory; or where is there anything said in the Word of God about the Pope or the Church of Rome at all?

ALEXANDER SELKIRK, THE ORIGINAL OF 'ROBINSON CRUSOE.'-It was lately announced that Commodore Powell and the officers of Her Majesty's ship Topaze had erected, in the island of Juan Fernandez, a Ports galley, 96 tons, 18 guns, A.D. 1704, and was taken off in the Duke privateer, February 12, 1709. He died Lieut. of H.M.S. Weymouth, A.D. 1723, aged 47 years. This tablet is erected near Selkirk's Look Out, by Commodore Powell and the officers of H.M.S. Topaze, A.D. 1868.' The following letter has just been sent to Com-modore Powell:—'Having seen a para graph in an Edinburgh paper, taken from a letter received from the West Coast of South America, in which the writer mentions that Commodore Powell and officers tablet to the memory of Alexander Selkirk, whose history is popularly believed to have afforded Defoe the materials of his attractssion an interesting relic, which he had to with him on the island—namely, his flip-can, of which Howell in his Life of Sel-

But y far his most interesting relic is his flip-can, in possession of his great grand-nepher, John Selcraig. It holds about a Scottih pint, and is made of brown stoneware (lazed; it resembles a common porter jug a used at the present day. On it is the following inscription and poesy-as in forper times everything belonging to a sailor that would admit of it had its rhyme :-

Alexr. Selkirk, this is my name. When you me take on board of ship, Pray fill me full with punch or flip.

In conclusion, we beg to state that if you or any of your officers were ever visiting Edinburgh, and wishing to see this relic, we would feel proud in showing it to you, or to any other person who may feel interested in seeing it.'

Religious Jutelligence.

A MISSIONARY who has had good opportunities of seeing Buddhism in China, says that no one can be even partially acquainted with it, without being struck by its similarity to Romanism. Celibacy of the priests and nuns, fasts, the use of the rosary, masses for the dead, burning candles and incense, monasteries and convents, are only a few of the points of coincidence.

THE Sandwich Islanders support foreign missions of their own in the Marquesas Islands ane in Micronesia. According to the report of these missions, just published, there have been during the year past in the Marquesas Islands 47 additions by profession, making a total of 103. The sum of \$13,000 has been contributed here for building churches. In Micronesia 191 admissions are reported, making a total of 504, while \$589 have been contributed for religious books and missionary purposes by the converts from barbarism and heathen-

THE ITALIAN BIBLE.—The last great work of the American Bible Society which has been finished, is the Italian Bible, the work upon which has been done at its expense, in Florence, under the supervision of the Rev. Dr. Revel, so well known on this continent as the President of the Waldensian Table or Synod, and as the head of their Theological Seminary, in that beautiful city. Dr. Revel says: "I did not send the printer the last corrected page without thanking God for having permitted me to finish this book." It is the first edition of the whole of Diodati's translation which has been printed in Italy since the Reformation. The electrotype plates have been in preparation for several years. The New Testament was first finished, and many copies of it have been circulated, and a consi-

ized to represent the Trinity by means of been already struck off, for which and for binding one thousand copies, the Managers the at their last meeting made an ample appro- that

TURKEY .- The Memorial Church at Constantinople is now completed. It will be remembered that at the close of the Crimean war, at a public meeting, at which the Duke of Cambridge took the chair, it was resolved that such a structure—a visible testimany to the Christian faith in the midst of the stronghold of Mahometanism -would be the most fitting memorial of those who were slain in the Crimean campaign. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort contributed liberally to the work, but immense difficulties had to be overcome before it could be commenced. A site was granted by the Sultan, but still complications arose as to boundaries and other matters which required some time and trouble to settle. There was a public competition for designs for the church, that of Mr. Burges receiving the chief premium. The fittings at present placed in the church are of the plainest character, and it is hoped that special gifts will be made by way of memorials of those who were slain in the Crimean war, of windows, font, pulpit, &c. The Bishop of Gibraltar performed the ceremony of consecration. - Christian

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE A DAUGHTER FROM AN ITALIAN CONVENT .- The Florence correspondent of the Daily News writes :- As long ago as 1856 there died in Florence a certain Domenico Beretti. tablet to the memory of Alexander Selkirk, mariner, a native of Largo, in the county of Fife, Scotland, who lived on this island in complete solitude for four years and four in complete solitude for four years and four done, and they were consigned, in spite of different thing months. He was landed from the Cinque all the supplications and remonstrances of of which we the mother, to the nuns of Monti Celli. In | books. It the twelve years that have passed since the separation they have, of course, been trained up to believe that their mother is a monster of heretical iniquity, and that their return to stay under her roof would be incurring the risk of eternal misery. On the 16th of last month the poor mother went to the convent to entreat her eldest daughter to leave the nuns and come and stay with her. The daughter refused; and they bade each other farewell, but at the last moment, as if seized by an uncontrollable of Her Majesty's ship Topaze are about to maternal impulse, the mother made a rush erect on the island of Juan Fernandez a at her daughter, caught her up in her arms, put her in the hackney coach which was waiting at the convent door, and attempted to drive off. The puns, with their is sensitive and very susceptible to injury—
and this to such a degree, that a comparakirk will be glad to know that naval officers girl was brought back to the convent. The twenty days imprisonment Leoroldo out of which the

Fabbroni, the agent of the Bible Society in sters Typho Florence, his i browners in law to the in Isaian me same term of imprisonment, and the wife of "cockatrice!" Fabbroni to one days' imprisonment. The is translated offence for which the sentence was awarded the word tach consisted in the fact of the whole party in Isaiah xiv.? having gone on the 16th of May last to the for which " Monti Celli, and attempted to remove once represe thence the eldest daughter of the wife by a former husband. The judgment was to be appealed against.

FUNERALS IN SPAIN .- Among the changes introduced by the revolution in Spain, none is of more interest to other nations than the removal of the restrictions placed upon the burial of deceased foreigners. Heretofore Spain was not an agreeable country to die in. The English residents in Spanish seaport towns had to be buried in the sands below high water mark, and in the inland towns no rest to the dead foreigner was allowed in either consecrated or unconsecrated ground. For many years the members of the British Legation had to be interred beneath the stalls of an English livery stable, and it is reported that | li, has begun t the body of a young attache was, some time ago furned up from its resting place in a lonely field, where it had previously been deposited in secret. The savage peasantry seized the remains of the foreigner and threw them ignominiously into a ditch by the roadside, whence they were removed to the livery stable. At last, as a great favour, a "Holy Field" was allowed to be The doctrines established at Carabanchel, a small village three miles south of Madrid, but no one, except the English friends of the deceased, were allowed to be present, guards being stationed to prevent the approach of Spaniards. The London Times of December 2, however, contains a letter giving an interesting account of the funeral services at the burial af a young English engineer, who had for five years been employed on the Henares Canal. This gentleman had endeared himself to the workmen under his supervision, and for the first time in the history of Spain a strictly English church service was attended by a mixed congregation, professing different faiths. change in the treatment of foreigners is encouraging, as it shows that Spain is emerging from the condition of stolid infiifference to the advance of civilization which has made its name a bye-word and a reproach,

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REFORMATION AT GENEVA .- The first Sunday in November had been set apart by the Protestant Churches in Germany and several churches in France for a yearly revival of the recollections linked with the blessed Reformation. A band of the citizens of Geneva, who were desirous of taking part in this manifestation, accordingly summoned a AROLA.—A While Luther is celebrated meeting on Sunday, the 1st of November, FORMATION. Id John Huss at Constance, meeting on Sunday, the 1st of November, FORMATION.hd John Huss at Constance, which was held in the "Hall of the Reform- at Worms, twise boasts a religious hero. Bolton were ordained deacons by Bishop derable impression of the whole Bible has ation." It took place at eight o'clock in Florence in

as the emblem of contented ignorance.

er all the public services of er; it was feared, therefore, ance would be scanty, espehad not been time enough to blicity to the proposed cele-under those disadvantages fall was well filled, and the litory collected manifested by ness and undivided attention, arts were thoroughly impressed of the momentous event in which they had gathered tosses were severally delivered both of the National and of Florence.-L'Esperance. well as by the Lutheran love and devotedness of Luruths, the great doctrine of th as opposed to the merit-ks, and the need of reformner man," which has to be carried on out ceasing by every believ ing soul, su which the sp refreshing /t h were the main points upon akers dwelt for the purpose of e mind and spirits of their hearers ar citing them to godly perse-

at the Church of Geneva will We trus sister-churches in Germany unite with hus perpetuating the mem-it Reformation of the fifand\France by an annual festival; not teenth contr in a spirit o ntagonism, but of faith and ot less than of love for souls allegiance to the Divine Captain of ion .- Record.

ATRICE.—A correspondent of THE COCK La-ks, "Can any one tell rom the fabulous creature d in legends and heraldic reat misfortune that our venerable tr real ones. T sion of the Bib the proper na reptile, the off igned to it in heraldry s on that subject. It may be seening e the power of killing th, or even by its look, in Shakespeare of 'the' death-darting e

With regard the Biblical animals a ckatrice in our version, s in Prov. xxiii, 32, it | are all its

appears as "cockatrice," Dictionary, or to such a work as the ex the Bible," by ! yellow viper is the reptile that it is the sand viper, thinks the gre indicated : othe o doubt that the Hebrew etc. There is omous serpents, and that scriptive of their bissing, terms denote v ify them with any particuthe names are but how to ider one of the many difficult lical zoology." lar species is

problems in Bi F GOSPEL LIGHT IN CHILI. irnal, El Artesane, the or-DAWNINGS (-A weekly jo y of artisans, published in city of importance in Chiattack some of the uses and recently it has assumed Protestantism. This is a Talca, the thir of the clergy, e progress of truth in Span-We extract some lines tranthe defence clear proof of the journal:—" The Apostles igion of Christ and preach-rst Christians complete and had received it from Him. ish America. slated from thi received the re ed it to the fi of this religion are contained entire, as they estament. Hence it results, ts and practices, not agreein the New T aching of the Apostles, are they condemn and anathemthat all precen able to the to novelties which atize. As St an angel from Paul says, 'Though we or

novelties which Paul says, 'Though we so atize. As St heaven preach any other gosan angel from we have preached unto you, pel than that ared.'"

let him be acc struction in Turkey.—

Public In tive to public instruction in A new law rel at been laid before the Counturkey has just the constantinople. A great cil of State mentary and higher schools number of elere to be established by this number of elere to be established by this and colleges sense of the State in various law at the expuntry, and a university is to parts of the cat Constantinople. Primary be founded all be gratuitous and compul-instruction wi garia and the other Christian sory. In Bu language used in the primar provinces the c that of the majority of the school is to the higher schools, however, pupils. In an will be given in Turkish. the instruction to be admitted without dis-All pupils ar eligion or nationality. The tinction of followed in organizing these model to be lyceum founded at Galata by schools is the Ambassador.—Pall Mall Gathe French zette.

S AT FLORENCE OF SAVON-MEMORIA REFORMER BEFORE THE RE-AROLA. - A - While Luther is celebrated

The cell of the reformer of Florence in St. Mark's has been turned into a museum, into which has been gathered, from far and near, everything relating to the person or history of Savonarola. Among other curious books may be seen the Latin Bible of the reformer, illustrated by numerous manuscript notes; and a collection of skeleton sermons containing the substance of that passionate preaching which electrified the hearers in the Cathedral of Florence. The name of Piazza Savonarola has likewise been given to a new square in the city

THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY ON RITU-ALISM AND THE CHURCH OF EEGLAND .-We of that Church (the Church of England) find ourselves in the presence of a great and skilfully organized conspiracy, whose object it is avowed to be, to take from her the character which she put on at the Reformation, and to bring her back to the "Roman obedience." The existence of such a conspiracy is hardly credited by thousands who have the distinctly expressed proofs of it lying on their tables. Many of their laity regard the whole matter with in-difference. Many others look upon the fautors of the new opinions as legitimately included within the ample shadow of the brooding wings of the Church of England, and disregard any consequences which may follow from their inclusion. But the great body of those laity who really love the Church, have in consequence of the progress of the conspirators, become disgusted and alienated. There is very little now tarrice is, such as we read of left among them of that hearty intelligent and in old legends?" To loyalty to her faith and her ministers, which those of us remember who can look back a quarter of a century. They see back a quarter of a century. They see her helm for the most part deserted by those who ought to be holding it,-for there are very few of her present Bishows in ers of the Scriptures put whom as leaders the laity have confidence, the names of imaginary —and they see that helm usurped by bold, sacred writers speak of unscrupulous men, in whose writings, and e errors are of course due in whose conduct the first principles of nowledge of natural history faithfulness and truth are daily violated. when the English ver- We use our epithets advisedly and sorrowwas made. Cockatrice is fully. We have arrived at a time when the truest charity is manifested in calling pring of a cock and a ser-things by their right names. It has been very much the fashion, while impugning the system and objects of the Ritualistic party, to except from personal blame the leaders of it, and indeed to laud them as noble examples of devotedness and self-denial. Those who thus neutralize their antagonism forget that such examples may be, and continually are, alty. In the first place found coincident with numbness and even rds are so rendered, and extinction of a moral sense; and that intenrent kinds of reptiles may sity of devotion to a cause renders neither is the word Tziphoni the cause, nor the devotee, a whit better. cause, nor the devotee, a whit better. If the advocacy of the cause imply a dire

dvocates involved, let their perler." A shorter form of sonal sacrifices to the cause be what they may. This, we said, is often forgotten appears as "cockatrice," may. This, we said, is often followed, in the word epha, also, but not usually with the most intelligent of the English laity. They see the situation and appreciate it. They see men who, what has been said about with the will, seem to have lost the power, yourse must be made to to discern the fair meaning of plain words, rough-riding the Church of England. They ellent "Natural History of see the spiritual rulers of that Church r. Tristram wanting in some cases the will, and in all, the power, to deal with this treason in the camp. They see the greater part of the clergy busy and on the stir to uphold the mere temporalities of the Church, and by public documents, and even sometimes from their pulpits. identifying these temporalities with the evangelization of the people. They are reminded of one whom the satirist represented as saying-

Populus me sibilat : ast mihi plaudo Ipse domi, quando nummos contemplor in arca.

It is to them a sad and sickening spectacle. Their love is cooled by its continuance; and their trust is long ago shaken. At such a time, we owe thanks to the writers who have come forward-at the risk of the personal abuse which all who oppose the party receive from its unprincipled and degraded organs-and have helped to draw broader and plainer the line which separates the so-called Ritualist from the Church of England.

General Church Rews.

THE Dean of Carlisle has been confined to his bed by an attack of bronchitis.

Twenty-two dioceses have already consented to the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop elect of Albany.

On the morning of Holy Innocents' Day the Rt. Rev. Bishop Cummins admitted to the order of deacons Mr. Charles H. Kellogg, at Trinity Church, Covington, Kentucky.

A Colossal bronze statue of the late Bishop Brownell, designed by Randolph Rogers, and intended as a gift to Trinity College, has reached Hartford, Conn., from

By the active, personal exertions of the rector, the parish of St. John's church, Quincy, Ill., has paid off a debt of seven thousands dollars, which has been resting upon their church property.

On Sunday morning, Jan. 3, the Bishop of New York ordained to the priesthood the Rev. John Brainerd Morgan, M. A., Assistant Minister in the Parish of St. Thomas' Church, New York City.

On Christmas day, Thomas Messenger, senior warden of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, made an offering of \$3,000 to place a chime of bells in the towers of the new

Potter, in the Church of the Annunciation, New York, Nov. 18th. Mr. Tyng will assist his father, the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D.D., in St. George's church.

THE Rt. Rev. the Bishop of North Carolina held an ordination in St. James' church, Wilmington, on the second Sunday in Advent, at which time he admitted Arginius O. Gee to the holy order of deacons.

BISHOP Morris, acting for Bishop Stevens, held his first ordination at Christ church, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, December 16th, when the Rev. Alfred J. Barrow and the Rev. Samuel H. Mead were admitted to the priesthood.

THE Rev. J. N. Gallaher has been chosen to succeed the Rev. Dr J. W. Beckwith (now Bishop of Georgia) as the rector of Trinity Church, New Orleans. Mr. Gallaher is yet a deacon, and has only been in holy orders for six menths.

THE Lord Primate of Ireland has been ill, but he is now restored to health. Although far from well at the time, he attended the funeral of Dr. Cooke (of the Presbyterian Church), and it was feared at the time that he had greatly increased his illness.

THE Synod of New Zealand has directed the following resolution to be transmitted to the Bishop of Dunedin,— That, whereas the General Synod is of opinion that it is better for the peace of the Church that Bishop Jenner should not take charge of the Bishopric of Dunedin, the Synod hereby requests him to withdraw his claim to that position.'

THE NEW ZEALAND PRIMACY .-- The General Synod of New Zealand sat in Auckland towards the close of October, when the Bishop of Christ Church was elected Primate in the room of Bishop Selwyn, now Bishop of Lichfield in England. The new Primate will take the tittle of Bishop of Auckland, instead of that of Bishop of New Zealand, which Bishop Selwyn held.

COLONIAL BISHOPS FUND. -At the conclusion of the ceremonial of the confirmation of the Archbishop, the bishops present (including the Bishop of Oxford) assembled in the vestry as a Council for Colonial Bishoprics, when the Rev. William Thomas Bullock, Secretary of the S.P.G., was unanimously elected Honorary Secretary in suc-ession of the late Canon Hawkins.

THE first Protestant church on Spanish soil has lately been opened at Mahon, in the island of Minorca. Stimulated by this good example, the municipality of Barcelona sent, of its own accord, a request to the Protestant inhabitants of the city, inviting them to petition for permission to found a church of their own. The Protestant community of Barcelona is not inconsiderable. Apart from the English residents there are some 700 German speaking people.

THE Rev. W. H. Cooper, D.D., of Lockport, Ill., has been invited to become rector of the Church of Santiago, in New York. Dr. Cooper, says the *Protestant Churchman*, "resided for some years in Spain, and his wife and eldest daughter are natives of that country. He is perfectly familiar with the country. He is perfectly familiar with the language, and we understand proposes

liable information in regard to the religi movement reported to be going on there, provided the means to send him shall be

THE Bishop of Rochester held a confirmation a short while ago at Clavering, near Saffron Walden, Essex. On going into the church he found the chancel well packed with "respectability," anxious to get a good view. He at once ordered his chair to be placed under the chancel arch, where he received each candidate separately, kneeling on the chancel step. Instead, too, of addressing the candidates from the pulpit, he went down into the church, and called them round him. Thus in both cases he turned his back on the occupants of the

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HER-BERT EDWARDES, K.C.B. & K.S.I.

Another here of the Punjaub Campaigns and the Sepoy Revolt has sunk into an early grave. Sir Herbert Edwardes, the gallant, the gifted, and the admired, has fallen at the early age of forty-nine, a victim to a malady induced by the toils and hard hips of an Indian climate. But great as was his daring in the field, and great as was his capacity as a leader of brave men, he was also graced with o her gifts which fitted him for commanding influence either with his well-skilled pen or that rare gift of eloquence which never failed to arrest the attention of an audience. But far above, over all the lustre of his achievements as a soldier, as a ruler, as a writer or an outtor, there shone the milder but more enduring effulgence of those deeprooted and firmly established convictions which made him "not ashamed to confess the " faith of Christ crucified, and manfully to " fight under his banner, against the world and " the devil"; so that it might be truly said of him that, from the time when he saw and embraced the truths of the everlasting Gospel, the laurels which he won, or the applause of the world, were never allowed to dazzle his spiritual vision, or prevent his "continuing Christ's

Like Lord Clive, the founder of the English Empire in Bengal, and like his frience Arthur Cocks, and other heroes of the Punjaub war and Sepoy revolt, Sir Herbert Edwardes was the scion of an ancient and honourable house in Shropshire. His grandfather was a Baronet, and he was born at his father's Rectory at Frodesle, near Shrewsbury, on the 12th March, 1819. His early education was conducted under the Rev. C. Delafosse, Richmond, Surrey, snd at King's College, London, of which he was an Associate. On leaving King's College, in 1840, he obtained a cadetship in the old East India Company's Service. In 1845, having passed the examination for languages, the great ability of his political articles in the Delhi Gazette, under the signature of Brahmanee Bull, attracted public attention in India, not unmingled with a feeling of displeasure on the part of the authorities at the free criticisms of so young a soldier on the events that followed the deplorable Affghan war. But they wisely resolved to avail themselves of the abilities of the gallant and accomplished subaltern. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Gough, ever be remembered who always appreciated enterprise and courage,

faithful soldier and servant unto his life's end."

and he accompanied that veteral the first Sikh war. Subsequer Secretary to Sir Henry Lawrence at Lahore, a circumstance which the turning point in his future of

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His first great exploit was pe year 1848, when, by the exercis skill, and address, he annexed ritory a certain tributary Affgh Indus, and afterwards avenged Lieutenant Anderson and Mr defeat of Moolraj. Had he bee of rank, his services would fully appreciated; but the ve prompted his actions seemed the prejudices of Redtapism. prompted his actions seemed the prejudices of Redtapism. So far beyond all regular precedular at a simple Lieutenant commanding that a simboyal Sikhs, at an age not excess the solution of th loyal Sikhs, at an age not excess when he conquered at Lodi and on his own judgment and restrained a force of the frontier and twice defeated in pitches and the my defended the my defended the British besiege that stronghold. Have a privately supported he might be seige that stronghold. Have a possibly have and the subsequent care cluded the doubtful battle and the crowning yictory caution prevailed and successions. and the crowning yieter of Chillianwallah, caution prevailed and such that the coordinate of the coord own pistol, and he was als at the terrible battle of Mo of his heroism and success! ly proclaimed in India and substantia! rewards were by the value of his services at home; but his the value of his services and the impression native chiefs. A brevet and the impression native chiefs. A brevet dal, a pension of 800% for Companionship of the B hood, were extraordinary vices of a subaltern 1 achievements performed here instiffed ettil more were such as would achievements performed have justified still more were such as would soon afterwards returned ignal honours. He for a year, and married hi to England on leave cousin, Miss Sidney, who survives to lament e loss of a husband so honoured and beloved

On his return to In Sir Henry Lawrence in the lamb de Civil Service of the hand of heroes whose name one of that noble so famous in the subspace afterwards became Commissioner of the Personal Commissioner of the Persona awur frontier he rendered signal service by roposing to Lord Dal-carrying out, a treaty ahommed Khan. He housie, and successfull of alliance with Dost thus contrived, by that which, combined with discretion and address knowledge of Indian a ecision and a thorough him so successful in de litrary tactics, rendered wily people, and recomplished with an acute and a him serves, that this allian writer in the Times observes, that this allian was consistent with the serves with the ser nucd tranquil and un-

on the border fastnesses. I see that we have got a Church which has ts of that frontier were Articles pure and sound, and all that is requirand the martial di ad bravest of those lesent forward the be vies of the Punjaub ich at Delhi reconquered the capital of India. man of heroic stamp, ture, the friend of the of firm and yet gentl bert Napier, of John Nitwo Lawrences, of R of the native princes and cholson, and of a h chiefs of the Punjant and to its Indian em he has left to England ire the example of great on, and of a sincere and and unselfish dev unaffected piety."

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It has been justly re of this noble soldier was always such as is orth. He was ever more eager to sound the provides and promote the interests of his heric companions in arms than his own. It was said by the natives of his friend John Nichols on, in Oriental laws that the transport war-horse could be heard Edwardes "thought him into Lord Canning's premuch personal anxiety. forts,' said he; 'John' the people the most bloodthirsty in the P. Canning:—' Well m this, that if ever ther done in India, John Nicholson has reduced ignorant, deprayed, and njaub.' He said to Lord Lord, you may rely upon is a desperate deed to be Nicholson is the man to d at the siege of Delhi, the due not merely to Ni-lict, but to the determin el when others faltered. arks of Sir Herbert Ed-describes him as a man ap, equal to any conjunc-tae worst type of danger The same writer in wardes that "Mr. Karof the true heroic start ture—a man to look he worst type of danger he tone of his spirit and ndian servant of Great ture—a man to look steadily in the face. his ideas of what an Britain should be; are ha wrote on the deat well illustrated by what ha wrote on the deat of Sir Henry Lawrence. Edwar les was a thore ughly religious man and never hid it. Like Sir John Lawrence he was in favour of openly Circ in his panegyric on dealt only with those conduct which a Chrit can ruler displays, without reference to this or the princes, the native princes to illustrate of the labelian ruler displays, without reference to this or the labelian ruler displays, without restricted the old man ruler displays, and all that were poor and the labelian ruler displays, and all that were poor and the labelian ruler displays, and all that were down. He pictured the old man ruler displays, and all that were down. He pictured the old man ruler displays, and he is time on a scene of honourable struggle for the honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time on a scene of honourable struggle for the last time o steadily in the face. heaven begts. It is only real happiness had not been so great and noise even so great and good isation of our army as the returned home has ever felt, poor felwish to bring him back and misconstruction of d empire in India,' a labour as the reorgansick leave after the

t in 1859, having been close of the Sepoy rei ited the Grand Cross of ing eloquence and ma

ief through | Christian principles and Christian duties never | Resolution, and, therefore, I was encours failed to inspire. A strong desire was expressed that he should seek a place in the House of Commons, where it was thought that his knowledge of India and his clear testimony in favour of a bold Christian policy would be invaluable. But this was not to be. He was once more summoned to India, in 1861, as Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej Provinces; but was obliged alley on the to return home on sick leave in 1864. His last great appearance was at a meeting of the Church Association, where he was unexpectedly called on to deliver his testimony against Ritualism, and it was characteristically earnests and impressive. It angered the Ritualistic fore, fellow-countrymen, to unite in action organs to such an extent that they condescended to expose themselves by speaking of him as "a Captain Edwardes." He had spoken of the sentimental and aesthetic sections as not representing the mass of the English people. He asserted that the mass of his countrymen were attached to a faith and not to a fabric. We insert the following as a specimen of elo-quence, on an occasion when he was called on unexpectedly by the chair :-

"They don't care for your painted windows or your spires, but what they care for is the faith of Christ; and if you ever come to find that the faith of Christ and the Protestant religion depart from out the fabric of the Church of England, you will find the question coming up whether the congregation shall not follow. You will find that men are not vegetables; they are not ivy that they should cling to ruins. (Cheers.) No; they are human, they are flesh and blood, they will tear themselves away from these empty, uninhabited walls without a faith, and they will go out, as our 10th Article justly says, where the pure Word of God is preached, and the sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same. But now, having expressed it to be my own feeling and my own belief that you will find this preference of faith to fabric deep down in the hearts of the English laymen, I come next to ask—Is it necessary that we should go out? To whom does this fabric belong? Sir, this is a soldier's question. We are in a fortress, and I ask what flag floats above that fortress? (Hear, hear.) Shall I leave these walls, shall I desert these guns, because some mutineers have got within? Sir, I will do my soldier's duty to my God and the Crown; and as long as life remains I will endeavour to turn these mutineers without the fortress. (Great cheering.) As I go about in society, I find on all sides unsettled Christian men of pure hearts and minds. I do not wish to speak uncharitably of them, but still I say that in these days of ours the phases of Christianity are innumerable. I was reading a book of travels the other day, and to my great surprise I found that Arabia was not the Arabia I had pictured to myself, that the core and kerpopulous towns and villages, and that the Beouins were not the Arabs—that they lived in an outer circle, and had no settled towns and habitations, but dwelt in tents. These were the Bedouins of the desert. I find the same thing in our religious life and in our Christian serves, that this alliant writer in the Times obest securities of the less was one of the greatsweep of the mutiny whelmed it. The san files of thing in our religious life and in our Christian Church. I find excellent men trying to throw off all worldly incumbrances who say, 'We will have no order, no minister, no fabric, but marvellous foresight dauntless courage, his gular ascendancy over most advanced, the not the roughest hearts, the steamer of the great church. I find excellent men trying to throw off all worldly incumbrances who say, 'We will have no order, no minister, no fabric, but we will live a pure spiritual life.' But I say that these are the Bedouins of our Christian Church. I find excellent men trying to throw off all worldly incumbrances who say, 'We will have no order, no minister, no fabric, but we will live a pure spiritual life.' But I say that these are the Bedouins of our Christian Church. I find excellent men trying to throw off all worldly incumbrances who say, 'We will have no order, no minister, no fabric, but hav ed, and the most gether. That is my plan at present. To tell the position of the you the truth, I have lived a very rough life, I tranquil and unfruitful source of in a very practical way, and I confess rhat I do ecessity of our going out. (Cheers.)

> ed is that these our Articles should be enforced. That is all that is wanted. I am content with these Articles. I don't want to go out and seek for a free Church myself. Let those seek that like it, but I do not hope in this our world to see a free and perfect Church. I expect to see no Church better than our own. (Cheers.) I am sure we cannot hope on this our earth to see that Paradisiacal state of things which some people yearn for when they talk of going out into a free Church. I should like to see our own Church hold together, and to see it loyally purged from the mutineers within it. (Loud cheers.) And what is it we require to carry this out? It is no longer a question of doctrine, but it is a question purely of administration. Our Articles contain our doctrine. We want to enforce these articles, and we find most unexpectedly that we have not the means. We have lived very strangely in the belief that we had a double machinery capable of enforcing these Articles. We believed we had Bishops and Ecclesiastical Courts. We find that, practically, we have got neither. (Hear, hear.) Don't misunderstand me. I don't want to say one disrespectful word of our Bench of Bishops. I say that on that Bench of Bishops there are men who are faithful and true servants of their God-men whom we we must all admire and reverence; but I say they stand in a most pitiable position. They stand mere images which have no power to carry out their will. They are a mockery, and they must feel themselves, poor men, to be a mockery. (Hear, hear.) This is a sad and pitiable position, and I feel for them from my heart. Turning to the Ecclesiastical Courts, it was mentioned this morning that £2,000 had been spent in trying to reach the merits of the case, and they had not been reached yet. I have lived in all parts of the world where there are native princes. I have seen a great native king ruling over a large empire. I have seen that country without courts of law, and the king's poor subjects trying how they could approach their sovereign. I have seen them bribing the courtiers here and there without avail. I have seen them trying to get an intimation where the sovereign would take his next excursion, and I have seen these poor people lying in wait in hedges and ditches, in order that when the king's elephant and cortege arrived they might suddenly spring up and say, "For God's sake hear my petition." A country in that state, and without access to courts of justice, is in a pitiable condition. Yet that is precisely the state our Church is in now. £2,000 have already been spent, and we cannot get near our sovereign-Law.

which way he goes, and we cannot be told; no

man can tell us. Our lawyers lie in wait in

ditches to try and surprise the guards. This is intolerable to Englishmen. We are a people

who from our beginning have made laws for

our guidance and government. We stand by

our laws, and enforce them even unto the

death. These laws are the vitality of our

Anglo-Saxon community. (Cheers) We can-

not in civil, military, or ecclesiastical affairs,

come back and trouble you with these ren I beg you to dismiss from your minds the that this, our Church of England, had lo Articles and its vitality. It has not, lead to the search of the search have free recourse to the Courts. (Loud ch The Motion before you says 'Let us unite tounite in subscripton-unite in heart - unite in prayer; and I say that if you look about, as you must look about, for a machinery through which you can act, you can find none more trustworthy, more capable, or more able than the Church Association. (Cheers.)

We have not yet received any particulars concerning the last days of Sir Herbert Edwardes, although we hear that he retained possession of his faculties to the last. At the beginning of the passing year he had a dangerous inflammatory attack. In the summer he spent some months in the Highlands, and he had returned to London about five weeks ago. He died on the very day when judgment was pronounced in the great question which about year ago had stirred his ardent spirit at Willis's Rooms. After the protracted delays of the Bishop's and Archbishop's Courts, the questions had been promptly heard by the Queen's Supreme Court of Appeal, and decided in a way that would have cheered the heart of the gallant soldier, who clung to "a faith, and not to a fabric." But he is gone, and has left behind him a name which neither the world nor the Church will willingly let die. As a soldier he was the pride and the omament of the military profession; as a civilian he had shown his capacity to conclude difficult trea-ties, and to influence men of every order. Oxford and Cambridge had added the tribute of their academic honours to the decorations he had won on the field of battle of in the walks of diplomacy. But his chief boast was to have been found of Christ, and made to know, to honour and to confess His Gospel, and that blessed book whose inspired authority he did not fear to honour and obey .- Record.

Aseful Information.

STARS CHANGING THEIR COLORS.—It is a well established fact that stars change their color. Sirius was described as a fiery red star by the ancients: some years ago it was a pure white, while it is now becoming of a decided green color. Capella was also called a red star by the ancients; it was afterwards described as a yellow star, and is now bluish. Many other instances of change of color, though less decided, have been detected.

Ecurses in 1869 .- There will be four eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon. Two of them will be visible on the continent. The first will occur on the 27th inst. At Boston the moon will enter Penumbra at 8.34 P.M., and leave at 11.14 P.M. The middle of the eclipse will be at 8.54 P.M. A total eclipse of the sun will occur on the 7th of August and will be visible to North America and Eastern Asia. It will begin at Boston at 5.24 P.M., and end at sunset. - Boston Paper.

ROCK SALT .- Many persons suppose that rock salt is dug out of the mines in substantially the same condition that it is put into the market; but this is not so. The masses of salt are broken up and dissolved in water The

moved as it crystallizes. By this means, the impurities, consisting, for the most part, of oxide of iron and various earths, are removed, and the salt is rendered fit for use. The greatest salt-mine in the world is at Cracow, in Poland, where the impure salt is taken out in huge blocks, broken from its place in the mine by the use of wedges and sledge-hammers.

FIRST DISCOVERERS OF AMERICA. - A New York paper says :- "Professor Carl Neuman, of Munich, having spent many years in the study of Chinese antiquities and bibliography, has found in the year-books of that empire the fact well established that a band of Buddhist priests, anticipating Columbus by nearly a thousand years, left China, and undeterred by snows and the storms which dashed the ocean waves amid the Aleutian islands, entered this vast continent via Alaska, and explored thoroughly and intelligently the Pacific borders, penetrating into 'the land of Fusang'-for so they called the Aztec territory, after the Chinese name of the Mexican aloe.

INVENTION FOR RAISING SUNKEN VESSELS .- A Paris paper says : "An invention by Count Dillon for raising sunken vessels has just been tried at Havre with complete success. By means of his apparatus, constructed by M. Nillus, of that port, a vessel of 20 tons, sunk in the Vauban Basin, was brought to the surface of the water in three minutes. The invention consists of a long cylinder, terminated at each ex-tremity by an empty India-rubber sack. Above the cylinder are two receptacles, one contain-ing carbonate of soda, and the other sulphuric acid. The apparatus being let down, a diver descends and makes it fast to the wreck or weight to be raised. He then, by turning a tap, brings the sulphuric acid in contact with the carbonate of soda, and the carbonic acid gas thus evolved fills the two India-rubber sacks, which then become inflated and rise with the cylinder and the vessel to which it is attached to the surface of the water. Count Dillon is about to raise, by the same means, a vessel sunk in the Ebre Dock. An experiment with a boat sunk at St. Cloud has already been made in presence of the Emperor."

THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.—Dr Wyville Thomson, of Belfast, and Dr. Carpenter, were recently engaged officially exploring in the North Sea, and recently the former gentleman gave the result of the important investigation before a scientific audience. The cruise was made in H.M.S. Lightning. Some most material discoveries had been made. Animal life was found to exist in abundance at the bottom of the sea below water a vertical mile in depth -representing a pressure of a ton to the square inch-and not only so, but the animals were much better developed and of a higher species than those found in some shallow spots. Perhaps the most interesting part of the discovery was that in relation to the ooze in the bed of the ocean, which was bound to be composed of materials precisely similar to those found in chalk strata; and the learned professor gave it as his opinion that the proof in 1859, having been ervices which well meritate of the Order. The burnally tone of speech at the pool meeting in 1860 will by those who caught the sthrilling assertion of that point was not stuck to in speaking to the surface. He also stated that it had been discess of chalk formation was still going on.

covered that the Gulf Stream not only affected the surface, but penetrated to the bottom of the ocean, and very considerably increased the heat .- Belfast News Letter.

STRANGE DISCOVERY IN OHIO .- A queer exhumation was made in the Strip Vein coal bank of Capt. Lacy, at Hammondswille, Ohio, one day lately. Mr James Parsons and his two sons were engaged in making the bank, when a huge mass of coal fell down, disclosing a large smooth slate wall, upon the surface of which were found, carved in bold relief, several lines of hieroglyphics. Crowds have visited the place since the discovery, and many good scholars have tried to decipher the characters, but all have failed Nobody has been able to tell in what tongue the words were written How came the mysterious writing in the bowels of the earth where probably no human eye has ever penetrated? By whom and when was it written? There are several lines, about three inches apart, the first line containing twenty five words. Attempts have been made to remove the slate wall and bring it out, but upon tapping the wall it gave forth a sound that would seem to indicate the existence of a hollow chamber beyond, and the characters would be destroyed in removing it. At last accounts Dr. Hartshorn, of the Mount Union College, had been sent for to examine the writing.—Wellsville (Ohio) Union.

HINTS CONCERNING AQUARIA —- Rev. J. G. Wood's new volume on the "Fresh and Salt Water Aquarium" contains valuable advice and useful suggestions concerning the stocking and management of fresh and salt water aquaria. He says:

"Many marine creatures, such as certain crustacea, molluscs and sea-anemones, live close to the shore and are accustomed not only to be left dry during extreme low water, but to have the spray dashing about them twice a day, as the advancing tide breaks over the rocks or sand. But the very form of the common oblong tank opposes itself to both those conditions. It is so deep that a perfect stillness reigns, and presents so small a surface to the air that there is no chance of oxygenizing the water except by artificial means. Water absorbs the oxygen of the air with wonderful rapidity, and if a sufficient surface be exposed it will absorb enough to supply the wants of respiration for a goodly number of inhabitants. Were it not for this fact, the fishes in a pond would soon die for want of oxygen.

"It will now be seen that an aquarium which is to fulfil, as far as possible, the same conditions as the river, the pond, or the sea, ought to be as wide as possible, so as to pre-sent a large superficies of water to the air. Moreover, it must not be made of a transparent material, such as glass, but its sides. ought to be opaque, except in front, and the front should not be turned towards the window. Should the reader happen to possess one of these ordinary tanks, he can vastly improve it by covering the back and the ends with thick pasteboard, so that the light is shut out, and the pasteboard can easily be removed for the

purpose of inspecting the interior of the tank.
"But there is no need whatever for a complicated glass tank, which is so deep that the owner finds great difficulty in getting at the various objects, and is too heavy to be moved, occasionally apt to worry its owner by a sudden disposition to leak. Any kind of tub or pan will do for an aquarium, provided that the owner cares more for the intimates than the appearance of their dwelling. I have now at inches wide and three deep, in which are flourishing half a dozen sea-anemones, two kinds of sea-weed, and a number of purpura and other common shells."

no other outward manuestatio known to us-the murderous inventions of on own race included-through which, in a brief period of a few seconds or minutes, a larger number of human beings have been destroyed than by earthquakes." Lightning and storm. war and plague, are but weak and inefficient agents of destruction in comparison with the earth's internal forces. And as earthquakes surpass all other phenomena as agents of sudden destruction, so the impression which they produce on those who, for the first time experience their effects, is peculiarly and indescribably awful. Men of reputed courage speak of a feeling of "intolerable dread" produced by the shock of an earthquake, "even when unaccompanied by subterranean noises." The impression is not that of simple fear, but a feeling of absolute pain. The reason seems for a while to have lost the power of separating real from maginary causes of terror and distress. "Swine and dogs," says Humboldt, "are particularly affected by the phenomena of earthquake. And he adds that the very crocodiles of the Orinoco, otherwise as dumb as our little lizards. leave the shaken bed of the stream and run bellowing into the woods."

Humboldt's explanation of the peculiar sensations of alarm and awe produced by an earthquake upon those who for the first time experience the effects of the phenomenon, is in all probability the correct one. "The impression here is not," he says, "the consequence of the recollection of destructive catastrophes presented to our imagination by narratives of historical events; what seizes us so wonderfully is the disabuse of that innate faith in the fixidity of the solid and surest foundations of the earth. From early childhood we are habituated to the contrast between the mobile element water, and the immobility of the soil on which we stand. All the evidences of our senses confirm this belief. But when suddenly the ground begins to rock beneath us, the feeling of an unknown mysterious power in nature coming into operation and shaking the solid globe, arises in the mind. The illusion of the whole of our earlier life is annihilated in an instant."-Cornhill Magazine.

A LANDSLIP IN IRRLAND .- A curious landslip as occurred near Youghal, county Cork, which the country people consider an carthquake. The public road, which is now impassable, sank for about ten yards in length, to a depth of seven feet, and several holes appear, beyond this space, for a distance of a quarter of a mile, about one foot wide and six or seven feet deep. The walls on either side of the road are much shaken, and the adjacent fields show in parts evidence of disturbance. It is also stated that the sand of the river Blackwater, close to the road, was thrown up in heaps.

THE Harper Brothers are busy men. A visitor, who must have called once too often, confesses to this good hit from James Harper, the ex-Mayor: "I asked the Mayor what he did. T said to him, I know that Mr. John Harper attends to the business, Mr. Wesley Harper looks after the literary correspondence, Mr. Fletcher Harper receives authors, and looks after the new beoks and the magazine-but you, Mr. Mayor, I have never been able to discover what you do. "I'll tell you," answered the Mayor in a whisper, "but you must not let it out. I entertain the bores.'

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

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

morning must stand over till our next issue. We cannot undertake to return rejested manuscripts.

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

"One Lond; One Faith; One Baptism." MONTREAL, 20TH JANUARY, 1869.

Subscriptions and Guarantees received before the 1st of February next will be taken upon the conditions set forth in our Circular of December last, viz., \$1.50 per annum; but all after that date will be charged at the rate of \$2 -payable, in all cases, in advance. As there may be some difficulty in supplying back numbers, we advise all to subscribe at once.

OUR PLATFORM.

The heading of this article is peculiar and American, but not perhaps the less expressive for both characteristics. "Our platform" simply means a statement of our principles made before the public for the benefit of our friends, and those who may yet see fit to act with us, and last, though not least, for those who, either through ignorance or ill-will, misrepresent our views and sentiments on all matters relating to religion. We get up on our platform at the commencement of a new year, with our paper doubled in size, and we are happy to say, with a large and quickly increasing list of annual subscribers at our back; and we would now, once for all, state as clearly as we can the position which the Church Observer wishes to hold amongst the religious papers of the day.

1st. We claim to be a sound "church" paper. We desire to send into the families which support us, a paper that will not only instruct and amuse, but that will aid materially in extending and propagating unmistakable "church" princi-We claim to belong to a branch

of God's divinely-instituted church. We claim for our threefold order of ministry divine appointment; and we claim, as the right of our children, distinctive teaching on these important matters. We have not the slightest intention of casting stones at those who differ with us on these subjects, while claiming the same privileges for themselves; but we do claim the right of making the clearest distinction between those doctrines of Grace, which to a great extent are our common property, and those principles of organization and government on which it is plain we cannot possibly. agree. As far as the latter are concerned, we lesire our children should be instructed from a Church of England standpoint, and that in tones so clear, conservative and decisive, as to aid in enabling them hereafter to fill (with honor to the church) our places when we are dead and gone.

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

ard. We claim to be an Evangelical he saw his nation debased by the infamy the shambling indecision, if not indiffer- cially who remember the scenes in this under some apprehension that the ma-

We need not define the term of his Queen. So Isabella, the humble further than by saying that we will maintain and propagate those doctrines resent Christ's personal atonement, once offered as the only source of a sinner's salvation, and faith in that atonement as the means whereby the sinner must be saved. We take our stand on the articles of our church, and foremost amongst them the XI., XII., XVII., XIX. and XXXI.

Such in a few words is "our platform," and we ask all who can honestly endorse these views to aid and assist our effort, either by special donations towards our enterprize, or by subscriptions, or both. We ask our evangelical church clergy in our various dioceses not only to seek to extend the paper in their parishes, but also to aid us with literary contributions, or such items of church news as would prove generally acceptable to church people, and so we descend from our platform with a hearty wish that our platform may be successful, and a credit and aid to the church with which it is

THE PROSPECTS OF SPAIN.

The Spanish Revolution is a puzzle

and a wonder. It would be almost as

difficult to trace it to its causes as to

predict its consequences. It was so

sudden, so undreamed of, so decisive, so

complete, as to give hardly time for sur-

prise. While the moon was making a

single journey, the most sluggish, sleepy,

priest-ridden, despot-ridden of European

States had marched from medievalism to universal suffrage, from semi-Christianized orientalism to western republicanism, had become, in fact, to use the language of the American rostrum, a free, an independent, a sovereign people. A Spanish General was an exile, in the home of exiles, England; all at once he left London and we next hear of him at Cadiz, where he was received on board a Spanish vessel. Very appropriately, if we consider her ancient naval renown, the political palingenesis of Spain began on the sea,-aboard that vessel, to which General Prim was welcomed. The military of Cadiz joined the revolutionistscertainly strong sign of pre-concerted plan. Two days after, (Sept. 19) came other banished Generals from the Canary Islands in an English steamer. Then re formed juntas; the army moved into the country, and the navy cruised along the coast. There was very little resistance, soon overcome. The royal soldiers everywhere seemed quite ready to join their forsworn comrades. At last a battle was fought. The Queen's forces were defeated. Isabella then thought it was time to go. She did not forget to despoil in her flight the country she had degraded by her conduct. She shewed, in her last extremity, a true Bourbon regard for herself. We need not say that she was a good riddance. It would have been well for Spain, if she had taken with her several squadrons of Jesuits as highness, her partner. She was and is, we believe, a bad woman,-a worse queen, but we have a respect for her came, with which that of our great father Columbus is so intimately connected We think, moreover, that she, as well as her more respectable, though not less bigoted, namesake, is an instrument in the hands of Providence for the good of the down-trodden Spanish people. Dr. Arnold, in his history of Rome, warns the reader against any unwise sympathy with Hannibal,-as though, considering his great merits, there was injustice in the result of Zama. It was the purpose of God that Rome, not Carthage, should do His mission of civilization. In the same spirit, we think, it right to weigh the instrument, direct or indirect, that God selects to aid in the accomplishment of His designs. Tetzel was an important, though an indirect help in the spread of the Reformation. It was the similar instances of man's covetousness amiable and true, the old Jesuit jugger-

its priestly machinery, and the blood of

the Spaniard boiled with wounded pride; as

servitress of Rome, weighed down with crimes and Papal benedictions, has been | Convocation the real though indirect cause of the Spanish Revolution! Well, we are inclined to think so. But, whatever may have been its causes, immediate or remote (and we will not attempt to condense into a column in a newspaper what it would take volumes to exhaust) we must accept the Spanish Revolution a severe ar as an accomplished fact. In what it to be seen may eventuate politically, whether it will result in a restoration of some kind of monarchy, or the establishment of a permanent Republic, we cannot say. The former of these plans seem likely, at present to prevail. There is a cry-denounced by the satire of Macaulay, but gratifying to the despot-loving mind of far as its being Mr. Carlyle-a cry that Spain is not yet is concerned, has fit for freedom. We cannot enter into the pros and cons of this assertion. Much depends on the public opinion of the great monarchical powers, and a Republican Spain now would be as much an anachronism, as a despotic anarchy was last summer. Besides, we have in our memories, the relapse of sans-culottism in France; and, moreover, Eugenie and Isabella are sisters by birth and Romolatry, and Napoleon is dangerously nigh at hand. But, conjecture apart, what concerns us most is the religious aspect of Spain. It is hardly likely that Rome will ever regain its old grinding sway over the minds of the peninsula That Jesuitry will work with might and main, that it will call into action its wily adaptiveness to change of rule there, as it has done in Mexico, we do not doubt. But, surely, it is for Protestantism a great victory to stand, face to face, under equal privileges with its ancient foe, on the long-usurped Spanish soil. There never, perhaps, was a better field for earnest Protestant endeavour, than Spain offers to-day. Their infideltty has made little progress, compared with France and Italy. The great evil to be combatted is ignorance. The Provisional Government are about to spread education by the establishment of schools. We may depend upon it, that the agents of Rome will insinuate themselves, wherever they can, that they will struggle hard to keep the mastery of the Spanish mind. They ritualism, and its forme are doing so already, and we cannot say that they are opposed very vigorously, if at all. At present Protestantism is a mere speck on the map of the Spanish peninsula,-but so also is Gibraltar, on the political; and that speck might be turned into a commanding fortress. We have hope that it will,—that this wondrous, hasty, Spanish Revolution means more than mere political change,-that it is the providential opening of a door to earnest-hearted, Protestant Missionary philanthropy. England has proved herself more than once the friend of Spain, -she has long since nobly forgiven the Armada,--the proudest names in her military history are Spanish names,-but a body-guard for herself and his imbecile she may still show a deeper friendship, and put an unmistakeable seal to her forgiveness, and win brighter trophies than Wellingtonian, by trying to aid her poor, proud, deceived, down-trodden sister in saving herself from the cruel thraldom and falsehood of Rome.

THE DEFEAT OF RITUALISM.

The result of the Mackonochie case, as given in the article from the Times, which we published in our last issue cannot but have been gratifying to the readers of the Church Observer. The legal cover under which ritualism has been for years past trying to undo the work of the Reformation has been thus removed; and any continuance of its practices after the decision of the Privy Council so clearly rendered, can only present its advocates in the light of factious lawbreakers. The arrogant sophistries and unworthy shifts by which men like Mr. Mackonochie have endeavoured to beopen shameless sale of indulgences that cloud the minds of poor and ignorant roused the slumbering thunder of Martin worshippers, or to deaden the consciences Luther. Indeed all history swarms with of those whose tastes were favourable to their extravagances, have been exposed or pride or frailty redounding to God's in the light of truth, and they have failed glory. Had Isabella been pure, and to stand the test. All true churchmenhave reason to be thankful to the great naut of Spain might have rolled on, as of Head of the Church for so enlightening old, over willing victims-for long years | the understanding and directing the to come. But her badness roused disgust counsels of those whose duty it was to and hatred of her name and rule with all | divide falsehood from error-

ittempts to settle ritualence, of form Hitherto, Bishops and istic dispute Privy Council have enter exhaustively into seemed afraid question. It is a good the merits of Martin appealed from thing that I e Court of Arches,-a the decision of the Church at large—a good thing fo e, for Mr. Mackonochie, good thing, well imitators. He has had his confreres stly lesson. It remains shall profit by it. It to the ritualistic party must be pla glo-Roman limbo bethat there is no ed Church and the tween our Re st either conform to Papacy. They practices of the Engtheir lot within the the doctrines : lish Church or o Anglican ritualism, as pale of Rome pheld by legal quibbles received its death-blow. n be no longer flaunted The first rubric i-ritualistic Anglicans; in the faces of ore appeals to the year orying in the fancied there can be no 1547; no more glish words. Henceuncertainty of s a non-conformist, a forth, a ritualist aly differs from others dissenter, -who ct that he has vowed of the name in the nce to the Church and professes obe re not so sanguine of England. Yet s of human nature or so blind to the case of "Martin as to imagine that will cleanse the versus Mackonoch nd Romanizing con-Church of disloyal tualism will survive; ceits. The tone of r outward ceremony eded by the dispenand the decrease of ctrines. To be true may be only supers sing of poisonous de must be jesuitical; to its source, ritualis ich may be feared and, perhaps, as m ing consequent on from the underwork ission to authority, the constrained submi nt daring of St. Alcannot say, as yet, lists will adopt in as from the extravaga ban's. Of course we what course the ritua think it likely that their defeat. But we an to create a rethey will do all they c for their luckless actionary sympathy people of a cerchampion; and amon there is nothing tain class everywhere ate ideas of the hat be. They will so easy as to inculo effectually from tyranny of the powers tr be able to do this mo the late action n dealing with the contrast afforded l of the Privy Council toleration of the tenets of a moto But there is this differe nce between the

vowedly proselytwo evils: ritualism is a tizing; while rationalis in is not. It is much easier for most pe ople to attend a ritualistic church, than t is to buy and n expensive and read and understand a ertainly, dreadful difficult book. It is, to think how weak the State has hitherto ng down errors shewn itself in puttir fraught with perils to men's souls, as set forth by high dignitaries in the Church; that those errors but we do not believe with the same can ever be propagate those of Rome system and success a and her aliens; which, even in their ultimate leading to infide lity, we consider equally or more danger bus. We speak of these points becau yle we know the ritualists will take the m 'up and make their own of them; and with their usual speciousness, confound cases that are wide apart. We are the enemies of modern rationalism as well as of ritualism. Whatever is co ntrary to God's word we alike abhor; and we look on these two phases of ido latry, the worship of reason and the wors hip of sense, both alike drawing men away from their faith in Christ, as the fiery t ial through which God has appointed his Church to pass in these latter days. We know that she dem not only unwill come forth from the scathed, but purified; and we rejoice in any presage of the day s of her triumph. The legal condemnates n of ritualism in England we look upon st as such a presage,
—not merely as being the voice of the highest authority in whe land, but as representing the voice re of all true members of the Church both at home and

THE Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold confirmation in St. Astephen's Church, next Sunday morning , 24th inst., at 7 o'clock.

GAVAZZI'S LAST TWO YEARS WORK IN ITALY.

There ought not to the a Protestant in Montreal, indeed, in the whole Dominion The outspoken manliness of the late of Canada, whose hears t would not warm verdict comes out in noble contrast with at the name of Gaverzzi. Those espe-

city which are now historically connected with his name, and who can picture his intrepid yet gentle face, unmoved, save by Christian sorrow, at the demon hatred which he had unintentionally evoked, will be glad to read the following sum. mary of his late labours, and pray that God's blessing may attend them :

The number of sermons and lectures he has been enabled to deliver is something wonderful, especially when it is remembered that on two occasions several weeks were occupied with the care of the wounded, that much time has been consumed in journeying from place to place, in making arrangements, sometimes frustrated, for holding meetings in various cities, and in fruitless endeavours to meet deceitful proposals for discussions with the Roman Catholic bishops and priests; and he has laboured with his pen as well as with his voice, having, within the last two years, published eight valuable pamphlets, and written several dozens of important letters in Italian newspapers on subjects connected with his mission. As nearly as can be ascertained, he has preached and lectured in Venice 79 times, in Legnorn 46, in Milan 22, in Guastalla 26, in Florence 15; in Lucca 12, as well as repeatedly in Pistoia, Como, Verona, Padua, Mira, &c., &c. And his discourses are not short essays, quietly read in twenty or thirty minutes, to a regular congregation, but orations in which the speaker's whole nature-body, soul and spirit-is earnestly engaged, frequently occupying nearly two hours, and delivered in the midst of excessive heat to immense and excited crowds. There is probably no preacher in Italy who, in the same period, has been listened to by half the same number of persons. His varied natural qualifications for the work, elevated and sanctified by the grace of God, give him advantages not possessed by any other living preacher, and place him foremost in the van of Italian evangelists.

THE BISHOPRIC OF MONTREAL.

The defenders of what may be called the Erastian side of English Episcopacy may dwell with pardonable triumph on the contrast between Bishop Tait's succession to the throne of Canterbury and the recent failure to elect a Metropolitan at Montreal. In the former case, though the appointment is not that which a majority of churchmen would have desired, every one accepts it: there is a little grumbling speculation as to the motives which determined the choice; but the grumblers soon learn to be content, and the speculators forget their conjectures

Canadian Church has still to be elected: and five or six months must pass by before the electors can meet to reconsider their choice. As far as present appearances are a guide to the future, it seems not impossible that their meeting in May may be as futile as that from which they have now returned to their homes. A royal, or political, nomination after all, may tend more to peace and good order than one which depends upon the opinion of churchmen and on the turn of a

Synodical vote. To this it must be replied, that the case of Montreal is plainly exceptional. When the Synod of that diocese concluded the arrangement which secured to it the perpetual enjoyment of the dignity belonging to a Metrobolitical See, it was on the express condition on one side that the diocese should possess the right of electing its own Bishops,-on the other, that the election should be limited to the names submitted for election by the House of Bishops. It was a reasonable arrangement: the diocese surrendered its absolute power of electing a Bishop to rule over it: the Bishops gave np what might seem to be their right of choosing a president over their own Synodical assembly. The compromise,-for such it undoubtedly was,-maintained the old ecclesiastical principle of a fixed Metropolitical See, and secured the obvious advantages belonging to that plan. It was of the essence of the compromise, however, that neither party to it should attempt to impose its own particular nominee upon the other. The Bishops were not to manage their nominations so as practically to deprive the Synod of Montreal of its power to select; nor was the Synod to go on refusing the Bishop's nominees until its own favourite candidate should be nominated. There seems some reason to suspect that the Synod has virtually taken the very course which it was bound to avoid. It appears to have determined that it would not elect a Bishop until the names previously approved by a majority of its own members should be sent down by the Bishops. If the Bishops had yielded to this dictation, they would virtually have abrogated the canon under which their nomination was made; and might have appeared to recommend a presentee whom in reality they deemed unfit for the office. It would be a scandal to the Colonial Church if so good and so highly honoured a prelate as Bishop Fulford was succeeded by any of whom it could be said that he was the favourite of a party rather than the ap-

proved of the Church. Canadian correspondents seem to be

recede from its pretensions, and that it will be necessary to repeal the canon under which the compromise exists. We should be sorry to believe that their expectations are well grounded. It must surely be possible to find two clergymen, unconnected with the present difference, of sufficiently high character and ability to be fit nominees for election to the vacant See. If the Bishops send down two such names, will the Synod refuse to elect one of them, because the original choice of names is not their own? It would be strange perversity to do so, seeing that Canadian churchmen have accepted in former times the nominees of Colonial Secretaries, or of English Archbishops, although entire strangers to the Colonial Church. If they persist in their objection to the Bfshops' nominees, it is to be hoped-for the sake of the reputaticn of the Colonial Church—that they will give good reasons for the course they take. In Canada, more completely than elsewhere. the principle of colonial selfgovernment in Church and State is on its trial. We should be sorry that it should appear, even for a time, to fail.-London Guardian.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Systematic Beneficence. — A sermon. By the Rev. G.T. Townsend, M.A., Durham, Eng. London, James Nisbit & Co.

A very excellent little work. Certainly the best results of modern religious thought on a most important subject. Its aim is to enforce the principles of Christian Stewardship, and we think it can hardly be read without profitable reflection and practical appreciation. We may in a future issue give some extracts.

The Spirit of Missions (published by the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York,) is very full and interesting this month, and commences the year with good hopes, which we trust will not be disappointed. There is some complaint among our There is some complaint among our neighbours, as among ourselves, of the want of such systematic parochial effort God would not forsake her, but implant as they require for the working of their immense field.

The Canadian Handbook and Tourist's Guide takes the reader into every interesting nook and corner of Canada. It is well written, well printed, well illustrated, and well bound, and we think it ought to be well nead. To tourists it is Guide takes the reader into every intern invaluable vade me

SABRÉVOIS MISSION.

The annual meeting of the Ladies Association was held in the Lecture Room of Trinity Church, and was well attended. The proceed-ings were opened with the singing of " Hail to the Lord's Anointed," after which prayer was offered by the Rev. Canon Bancroft. By the request of the ladies the Rev. Canon Bancroft took the chair, who, after explaining the obects of the Mission, the principal one of which was to educate the children. He said that "cold water" had been thrown upon Missionary work in this department, but the Church of Rome was active, and it behoved Protestants to be, so especially when efforts at proselyt zing are so common. He then called upon the Secre-

tary to read the report.

The Rev. Canon BOND said that the report showed that the Missionaries were working with zeal, the schools were increasing, but there was a lack of support. The report stated that the Committee had to regret that more support was not given to the Mission, whose objects were to bring sculs to Christ. Mr. Lewis went to the mission in which there were no boarding-schools, but there were 31 children without the means of Protestant equaation. Shortly after this he got married to a native of the locality who in got married to a native of the locality who in 1863 established a girls school with four boarders, and 18 day scholars. In September her boarders had increased to 10 and 12, two of which she maintained at her own expanse, and in 1868 she had 16 boarders, who with the day scholars made up a total of over 40 pupils. To accommodate these, alterations had been made, and in 1900 member 1868, writing to a friend, Mrs. Lawie December 1868, writing to a friend, Mrs. Lewis writes that she had an addition made to the parsonage of 40 feet in length, and now she had a scoool room and dining room for 30 pupils, a hall of 9 feet in width, besides dormitories for

The female school commenced this year with ten boarders, and three day scholars with a staff of three teachers, and a matron; and with the rules of the school the same as before. In the Boy's school there were twints-boarders who with day scholars made a total of 40 pu-

The Committee return their thanks to the Rev. Mr. Penn for the \$300 he sent them from England, and have to acknowledge their mornful gratitude for the bequest of \$200 by the late Mr. Baldwin. They return their thanks to the Rev. Messrs. Dumoulin, Carmichael and Porter for the advocating of the claims of this mission in Upper Canada. The Committee would give their thanks to all who have in any way assisted the mission, and in conclusion would ask for still further assistance in the Lord's name.

The Rev. Canon BOND then took up the financial position of the mission which showed that much assistance was wanted.

Rev Mr LEWIS the missionary into details of the work on the various stations, the number of Mis-sionsries employed and the good which had been effected and, and urged upon all the necessity of still further supporting the Sabrevois Mission. He said that on the 1st of February the Bishop of Toronto was coming down to confirm a number of popils of the two schools, and spoke of the signs there were for still caore

Rev. Mr. BALDWIN expressed his surprise at having been called upon to address he neeting. He only knew that he was

jority of the Synod of Montreal will not | to speak when he saw notices in the papers announcing the fact. He should this evening speak on the increasing tendency among Christians to revert to Romish ideas. He would not go so far as to say that there ever was a time when the Church was altogether pure, both in doctrine and practice; but he would say that there was a time when she was Protestant and upheld the truths of the Gospei. Times had changed, and now some of her professing members at the name and term in which she glo ried. When the Bill of rights was passed in 1689, England rejoiced in the title of "Protestant Kingdom" and her people rejoiced in the names of Protestants. But now this is ignored and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that her grand principles are being rapidly subverted. This does not refer to England alone, but there are to be met here young men who come from our halls of learning who should be advo-cates of the truth, but who are unhappily perverters of it. He himself well under stood the doctrines of these should be seminaries of truth. These young men instead ot being evangelical consolers of the sick. and preachers of the word, were exponents of tenets which had a tenden towards Romanism and their objectives to break down the noble true which are the hope and glory of our people. He would not take time to describe the various ceremonies; but when he considered the divine honour paid to the material elements at the Com munion, the celebration of the mass in E for the repose of the soul of the Archbis op of Canterbury, the forms which Rom has introduced—the incense, waving, th candles, and above all the degrading con fession. (Applause.) When he saw thes bandied about, he felt it his duty to star forth and not be ashamed of the Truth it is in Christ Jesus our Lord. The peop do not appear to realize the loss they a sustaining in thus adopting the tenets as mummeries of Rome. He himself would not care for the vestments in which the men surrounded themselves—as sma things please little minds—but in the gorgeous scenes he saw the Church of En land floating away from the grand cardin doctrine of faith in Christ Jesus. Wh there is, however, a belief in Sacrament salvation; when the memorial appears more value than the sacrifice; when m are prepared for communion at the Co fessional; it is seen that not only is an system being introduced, but the docuof salvation through the merits of a grand Redeemer, and that by the deeds of law shall no man be justified; are subv her members a more fervent love, m them thoroughly in earnest and more a ous than heretofore. But Ritualism dangerous; although the House of C mous, by one tremendous blow, has other mummeries be the dissenters

> men condemned go out as one body the Anglican Communion? If the eace be with them. Will they have n liness to do it, as Shakespeare say, "the the rub." Perhaps they will stay wh they are and swallow their fate for benefit of a living. The living may copensate them. the third is Will there compromise? There is great talk of u Let us have as wide a space between o selves and these men as there was betw Dives and Lazarus. They may want to co promise, and have their gods as aforetim Take away their vestments and their Go is gone. There are three dangers arising out of this state of things. Let all bow the knee and ask God to make his people stronger. against the day of battle. The gorgon service has a wonderful effect on one wi has not pr conceived ideas of truth. sees all as through a kaleidoscop their most gorgeous hues, he delight hear the music, and so gets enchanted the church. The second danger arises out of the fact of the man not being pointed to an unseen Saviour, but a living minister placing himself between the man and God, and thus makes him forget the Saviour Another danger before the people is the sending of their children to be educated in Roman Catholic institutions-and this is done by every church.—The parents suppose their children will be allowed to retain their principles and ideas, but this cannot be; for take a child and place it among these influences, and it cannot help being affected. To remedy these things something must be done. All of us are living beyond our means. Cannot we be in earnest? Can we not retrench? Can we not appropriate something to found an institute for the education of our youth on sound evangelical principles? Let us do what we can in this way, and we shall be doing a great thing for the spread of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus. Let us not talk more, but let us do more. However great the sacrifice may be, there would be the consolation of having done what we could, and there would be the anticipation of reward hereafter.

" From Greeland's Icy Mountains" was then sung.

The Rev. Mr. DUMOULIN followed with an address on the Rise of the Papacy. He first traced up the rise of the Spiritual power, from that of a Bishop to a Patriarch, and eventually to that of a Popel The temporal power was likewise traced up to the times when the barbarians quailed before the fiat of the Pope. Hildebrandt received a share of the Rev. gentleman's attention. He then spoke of all the difficulties through which this church had come, and each time with renewed vigour, and argued all to assist in inducing others to "Come out of her, that they might not be partakers of her sins, and be receivers of her plagues.
The Rev. Mr. McLEOD gave a very in

teresting description of a visit he had paid to the Sabrevois Mission, and invited his hearers to go and see the work that was

being done. Rev. Mr. SULLIVAN spoke strongly in Enu

aid was gradually doing a good work. e proposed that on the 1st February a arty of friends of the Mission should be resent at the confirmation by the lishop of Toronto.

After a vote of thanks to the Rev. Chairan, and the singing of "Christian Brethen ere we part," the Benediction was

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Bishop of Supert's Land desires, on behalf of his liocese, to acknowledge the kind interest hown by Canadian churchmen, both elergy and laity, in the work of the diocese, and in the special object he was enabled to place before them on his last visit. He received during his journey, for the endowment of the Warden's Chair of Theology in St. John's College, about \$1,800, with the promise of \$690,payable within five years. These gifts have been invested, through the kindness of the representative in Montreal of the Hon-Hudson's Bay Company, in the Dominion Stock of Canada, in the name of the Bishop of Rupert's Land in Trust. The particulars of the gifts will be published after the meeting of the Synod of Rupert's Land, which is to be, God willing, held at Bishop's Court, on Feb. 24th, 1869. The Bishop specially acknowledges the following sums received in Montreal: Offertory at the opening of Synod in

Cathedral \$ 74.83 Mrs Freer... Offertory Trinity Church.... St. George's Church Cathedral St. James' Church Collection at Trinity from 3. Schools. E. Moffatt, Esq..... Hon, R. Jones

The Bishop of Rupert's Land trusts that the small wnite population in this diocese, and its necessary poverty in its present isolated condition, and till the expected emigration comes in, will be approved as sufficient grounds for his asking such further assistance as clergy and laity feel it in their power to give. The ability of the Church to meet the openings in the Indian Missions throughout the vast diocese and the exigencies of coming emigration depends on the stability of St. John's College. The Bishop has now secured about £35 a year of endowment for the chair of Theology; the provision of a sufficient endowment is the pressing want. And yet there is another want, perhaps immediately even more pressing, arising from the very remarkable success that has at-

gt | an additional building. The College | which belong wishes to erect a substantial wooden properly fitting it up, will not cost less than £1,000,—of this £250 can be obtained from the S.P.C.K. The Red River Settlement is at present so reduced by an accumulation of afflictive Providences that nothing can be looked for this year, and probably not for a year or two from our own people. Indeed there is, notwithstanding all that has been given from abroad, a degree of temporal distress calling for all possible aid from the charitable. The Rev. Canon Bond and Rev. Canon Loosemore have kindly agreed to receive subscriptions and donations. Subscriptions and donations will also be received at the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company's office, and at the office of Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On Wednesday, 13th instant, the annual eting of this Institution was held in the ended. Among those present were the evd. Drs. Bancroft, Wilkes, Taylor, and enkins, the Rev. Messrs. Carmichael, Pan, Curfan, and the Rev. Mr. Sullivan from icago, also Dr. M'Ilree, Mr. Macrae, Mr. Ross and other gentlemen with a large nber of ladies.

The proceedings having been opened with yer by the Rev. Dr. Wilkes,
The Rev. Dr. BANCROFT was called to the

ir, and in a few opening remarks, con-tulated the ladies on the excellent workof the Institution. he annual report of the secretary, Mrs.

Cord, was then read. ne total expenditure for the maintenance e institution for the past year amounted 745.27, which is \$52.23 less than that he preceding year. In addition to the sum the Institution hadbeen under the sity of encroaching on the General to the amount of \$426.82, for unable repairs, &c., to the Asylum buildnd premises. One hundred and thirollars of the last mentioned amount

he cost of double sashes for all the

indows of the institution, an improve-

uch required. y-eight children -twenty-three boys en girls -have benefited by this during the year. There were also one orphans placed as indentured ices in different parts of the prowhose benefit the Treasurer has at interest, in the Saving's Bank,

holds in trust for fifteen orphans either completed their indentures oney left to them, the further sum undred and forty-five dollars and Three orphans have received ate sum of forty-six dollars and

mented by the following legacies: one hundred dollars from the executors of the late Mrs. Henry Corse, one of the benefactors of allegiance of the great nations of the world this charity when it was in its infancy; two at the Papal footstool. Thus, no doubt, hundred dollars from the executors of the late Chas. A. Low, Esq.; one thousand dollars from the executors of the late T. A. Drummond, Esq.; one thousand dollars from the executors of the late Wm. Dow,

ROME AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

We shall not be suspected of entertaining any strong prejudices on behalf of the Greek Church or of its Patriarch. We regard it as only one degree less corrupt than the Roman, and to have departed little less widely from the Scriptural faith of the apostolic and primitive times. The doctrines of sacramental grace, prayers for the dead, consubstantiation, and the worship of pictures, with others of a like kind, to say nothing of the low and degraded condition of religion among its votaries, bear witness to the greatness of the apostacy. We do not forget indeed the signs of spiritual life which showed themselves in the Greek Church at the period of the Reformation, or the name of the eminent apostle of the Gospel, Cyril Lucar; and we would fain hope that some sparks of the same Divine life still live and work within her breast. But this faint hopes of the future scarcely touch the depth of her present darkness. With all the extravagant sumptuousness of a civilization run to seed, and the haughtiness of a decayed Imperial grandeur, the Greek Church sits among the ruins of Eastern greatness as imposing to the eye and well-nigh as hollow and lifeless as themselves.

We see little, therefore, to choose in point of corruption between the Church of the East and the Church of the West, and have not the least disposition to fight the battle of either party. We are, consequently, able to watch, and to estimate with the greater impartiality, the relation between them, and the communications which have taken place relative to the Œcumenical Council summoned to meet at Rome. From the particulars of the interview narrated at length in the Record of the 11th inst., it must, we think, be admitted that the Patriarch of the Greek Church has treated the Papal missive with great dignity, and managed to combine courtesy of manner with a firm protest on behalf of his own rights. The two priests who brought the letter from the Pope were received with every consideration. The letter was formally placed on a table before the Patriarch, while he proceeded in language equally courteous and decided to explain his reasons for not officially accepting it. The missive had already been published in the public papers, and the Patriarch was therefore fully acquainted with its contents. Had it been a communcation from one brother bishop to another brother bishop the head of the Greek Church would have given it every consideration. But as issued by a universal bishop to dependent bishops, and tended the College. This Term 42 students entered the Collegiate School. This large attendance urgently calls for the Pone himself that personal transfer of the Pone himself that personal transfer

g to high ecclesias tical auth rities, to an Œcumenical Council building which, with the expense of alone, the Patriarch utterly rejected it. He firmly claimed his own independence; and, passing to other doctrinal questions equally involved with that of the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome in the controversy between the two Churches, bodly appealed to the authority of the first eight centuries of the Christian era, and challenged the Bishop of Rome to bring alike his own pretensions on the teaching of his Church to the same tribunal,

The two priests who had presented the Papal letter appear to have been thunderstuck at this declaration of independence, and the firm and emphatic protest on which it was based. One of them in a blundering dian) Regiment, has retired upon temporary sort of way made a reference, most unluckly in such a presence, to the Council of Florence. This Council was held in A.D. 1439. under the influence of the Emperor John Palæologus and Pope Eugene the Fourth. The whole transaction was the result of a disgraceful intrigue. The deputies of the two Churches met, on the part of the Western Church to debate and on the Eastern Church to submit. "The pressing necessities of the moment," says Mr. Marsden, in his history of Christian Churches, "induced the representatives of the Greek Church to sylum, St. Catherine street, and was well yield a reluctant submission to the terms laid down for them. After a few days of mock deliberation they consented to ac-knowledge the twofold procession of the Spirit, the doctrine of purgatory, the supremacy of the Pope, and the lawfulness of using unleavened bread in the Supper." By the body of the Greek Church, however, these corcessions were indignantly rejected, and the traitor Isidore, loaded with Romish honours, was received with such indignant wrath on his return to Moscow, that he was degraded from his Bishopric and thrown into prison. When, therefore, the Pope's messenger ventured to appeal to the Council of Florence in support of the Pope's assumption of supremacy, the reference was a most unluckly one, and only recalled to the memory of the indignant Patriarch the disgraceful intrigues and the shameful weapons with which Jesuit craft had warred against the independence of his Church The previous gentleness of his language became blended with a more resolute and lofty tone, and finally the unopened letter was returned to the crestfallen messenger, and the interview closed.

We cannot profess to be otherwise than pleased at this result. The pride of the Pope has received a fall, and it is not to Protestant lawlessness and license, as the Pope in the exercise of his infallibility delights to call our Protestant liberty of thought and speech, that the humiliation is to be ascribed, but to a Church yet older in years than his own, and an ecclesiastical authority as arrogant and arbitrary. An unkind wind has blown upon his scheme, and has blighted it even in the bud. The Council at Rome will not be occumenical, and the Pope himself may be summoned as witness to the fact. It is not only that scattered Protestant units will be absent, for ents of their indenture fees. The this fact Romish astuteness may perhaps Fund has this year been aug- gloss over, especially as representatives will

ibt appear for England and the other Protestant countries to present the recovered they rould argue; but how will they get over the absence of the whole Church of the East, and the formal and official refusal of her Patriarch either to share the deliberations of the Council or to acknowledge the authority which calls it together? With such a gap staring the world full in the face, the Council will not be ecumenical, and not even the inexhaustible resources of Romsh impudence will ever suffice to make

But, looking at the transaction from & Protestant point of view, it is natural toask what prospect of improvement on the part of the Greek Church does the Patriarch's answer and the position assummed. by his offer for the future ? We reply that there is a gleam of light in it; but it is not much, and must not be exaggerated. The Patriarch appeals to the historical testimony of the first eight centuries of the Chri-tian Church; that is, he professes his personal anxiety to bring his Church to the standard of these centuries. If the reference be honestly made, and made with an independent resolution to search this period of antiquity for himself, there is hope in the reply. The sixth, seventh, and eight conturies will, no doubt, furnish authorities for many of the Eastern superstitious. But why should an honest enquirer after truth stop at the sixth century and not go further back step by step to the fifth, fourth, third, second, first? By drawing the line at the eight century the Patriarch discards the modern theory of development, and accepts that witness of a minimizer for a minimizer for a minimizer. that witness of antiquity from which the Church of Rome, day by day, more decidedly severs herself. But if antiquity is to be the test and not a self-assertaining attribute of development, why should not the truest of all antiquity, that of the Apostles and of our Lord Himself, take its proper preemirence? We are as sure as we are that there is a sun in the midst of the heavens, that any man who accepts antiquity must end in being what Christian antiquity was, spite of the Pagan poison which began to work in Constantine's days, Scriptural, that

is, Evangelical and Protestant. Meanwhile we are obliged to the Greek Patriarch for giving a lesson in dignity and self-respect to the restless advocates of the union of Christendom to be found, in our own Church. The meanness with which some of these men have truckled both to the Bishop of the West and the Patriarch of the East, is enough to make the blood of any man who loves the Church of England boil with indignation .- Record.

Summary of Latest News.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Harman has been elected Mayor of

Mr. Robinson has been elected Mayor of Kingston.

It is said the Province of Quebec has a sur-

Hon. Mr. Rose, Hon. Mr. Howe and Mr. McLelan have arrived at Ottawa.

The bills to incorporate the Huron College and the Hellmuth Ladies' College have passed By the service rolls of the different Volunteer corps it appears that about 1,200 men have signed in Toronto.

A fatal stabbing affray occurred in Goderich, Saturday night, in which a man named Williams was killed by another named Mills.

A young native of Japan, speaking German. has recently been installed as a student in natural sciences at the University of Heidelberg in Germany.

Major H. G. Browne, of the 100 (Royal Canahalf pay; and Lieut. E. Menilt, of the same regiment, has exchanged into the 13th Regi-The Toronto board of Trade have condemned

the Georgian Bay Canal; and the citizens of

Toronto call on Mr. M. C. Cameron to resign his

seat for East Toronto because of his opposition In reply to the congratulatory address of the York County Council, Lieutenant-Governor Wilmot pointed out the benefits of Confederation, and exhorted the New Brunswickers to

be contented. Sir John Young presided lately at the Church of England missionary meeting in On-

The Spanish people are enthusiastic in their desire to assist the Government to quell the Cuban insurrection.

South American news give a gloomy view of the condition of the various countries.

The civil war in Japan is at an end, the Tycoon having submitted to the Mikado.

The cause of the Cuban revolutionists is getting gloomy according to one account. Liberal Cubans have demanded the selfgovernment of the Island as a remedy for all

General Rosecranz has repeated his assurances to President Juarez, of the peaceful intentions of the United States

The conference of great powers at Paris condemn the action of Greece.

The Duke of Aosta is again brought forward as a candidate for the Spanish throne.

A firman has been granted for the establishment of a new paper at Constantinople, to be called the Levant Times.

Mr Robinson of New York recently "took the sense" of the U.S. House of Representatives on the propriety of recognizing the independence of Cuba, when the votes were 47 for and 116 against.

Queen Isabella has finally gone to housek ecping in Paris. In her destitution, she is obliged to put up with a \$360,000 house on the Boulevard du Roi de Rome. She had previously contracted for two houses in the Champs Elysees, and paid \$12,000 forfeit.

Agents of Brigham Young have arrived in New York from Salt Lake City to receive a large number of Mormon emigrants that are expected soon from Europe,

"This promises to be an unusually h winter; the snow fell so early, and lies long, that it will throw a great many lo of employment. Robert! Robert!"

But Mr. Robert Brent was too my absorbed to heed the remark of his sist even if he heard it; so tapping her fo upon the velvety rug she continued her employment of crocheting a dainty cap, with undisturbed serenity.

Mr. Brent still wrote on, with firm hand and knit brows, his face looking as hard and stern as if he was signing a death warrant, and had summoned to his aid all in him that was merciless, to guard his heart against the entrance into it of gentle pity. The letter completed, affixing his name with an emphasis he meant should give the force of a certainty to all he had just written, and placing upon its envelope the blue stamp which indicated it was not to leave and fro in the room with the air of an angry king.

"Have you replied to Philip Hall?"

asked his sister. "Yes."

"And your final answer?"

"That my determination is as unalterable as my hate."

"And you really hate him, Robert "Think of all the word implies. "I do; and everything which revives the

memory of his treachery deepens it, until hatred to him seems branded into my soul."

"But he is in great distress, Robert, and free forgiveness at this time would be

"Sublime humbug! you talk childishly, Agnes. Even God hates sin and punishes it, and I am very human. Who is waiting on me down stairs?"

"Old Mrs. Hill. She comes begging that you will lease her the house next year, even though she cannot pay her last quarter's rent before February; John's misfortune has put her back so with her sewing, confess, but in a different costume, someshe has lost, both in time and money."

"You go and tell her, Agnes, that I say no. John was warned fifty times of his danger from jumping upon the cars when in motion. Her's was the fault of his dis- ness always go together, and you seemed obedience, and she must pay the penalty. but little more than a boy in that picture," The money by the first of January for the replied Miss Alice, in a tone half apologetic. last six months, or I get another tenant;

heartless decision-she knew it would be almost unconsciously escorting them, until fruitless-but went upon her pleasant er- they had reached the church door. Rerand, as Mr. Brent, clad in cold-proof over- treat was now impossible. The delicious, tered on top of it. She looked again. It was coat and fur-lived gloves, stepped out of his resinous odor of freshly plucked spruce, front door upon the snow-encrusted pave-pine and juniper moved him to enter; the man's star that is going to Bethlehem to

" Servant, sah; just a trifle, please, sah. Ebery leetle helps, you know, sah; an' de poor you allus habs wid you."

"What do you want?" said Mr. Brent staring in blank wonder at the young

black man who had presumed to accost him in such a polite, yet free and easy manner. "What do you want, and wno are you?" "I is a freedman from de Souf, sah, an'

I wants jist a leetle ob your great plenty, sah. We're gwine to hab a sort ob jubilee or Sunday School Thanksgivin', sah, and I'm makin' bold to ax all our friends for "Umph! 'Tis a pity you are not all

'down Souf again. Better go to work and earn your bread. I have nothing for you. Jubilee nonsense! Step aside; I'm in

No need for the command. The black man had shot swiftly by him, thanking God in his young, healthy heart for his poverty and his color, since the circumstances in which both had placed him had left him unselfish and happy.

"He look jes like de sugar cane When all de juice am gone, Lord, cut him down an' burn him up, A libe stalk wants his room.

Mr. Brent did not hear the pious wish as it rung out upon the clear air. He had turned the corner of the street leading to the National Dank, where a stroke of his pen was going to make Philip Hall a bank- where did he grow, Janney ?' rupt, and his family homeless. The poor men who passed him envied the wealth and coal mines, houses in town, houses in the book. country, land investments, each in itself a small fortune, influence, power, mental culture! Enviable fellow. Rich, rich man, to whom so much had been given.

"Poor man, poor man," murmured the angel over his right shoulder, as with a long look of intensest pity into the desolate and gloomy chamber of his soul, she folded her bright wings over her tearful face, and bore the awful burden of a sinning man's record to the gates of Paradise.

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Two ladies met him at the foot of the granite steps which led into the Bank: "Ah! Mr. Brent," said one, "we have been for an hour setting traps to catch a sun-

beam. You are eaged at last." "Which hifalutin speech, in plain prose, means, that you, sir, are wanted at the church immediately," said the elder lady. "The wreaths are made, the ropes twined, the workmen ready; all is waiting for your excellent taste to dispose of it to the best advantage. Cannot you come now?"
"In a short half hour, if you please,

ladies, I am at your service. An errand to idea visited her little careless head. Could

few moments here before the bank hours are over, and I will surely join you. Miss Alice!" turning playfully to the young lady who had first addressed him, "your sunbeams are under a sudden cloud. With what is the shadow freighted?"

"With fears for the life of my dear little pupil, Annie Hall. You heard of the accident, sir, of course?" and her blue eyes filled with tears as she spoke.

"Not a word. What has happened?" Mr. Brent's curiosity was genuine.

"This morning, their balcony was covered with a thin sheet of ice, upon which Jimmie was teaching his little sister to slide. Rushing with speed and force against the end of the balcony, whose banisters are old and rotten, four of them gave away, and both children fell upon the icy pavement below. Jimmie escaped most miraculously with only a sprained wrist, but Annie's spine has received such a shock, the doctor fears it will paralyze her the city, he made two or three strides to limbs for life. I never saw a more distressed family. Mrs. Hall fainted away into a state of helplessness, and Mr. Hall, whose careworn though noble face I cannot forget, acted as though this was the climax to some greater trouble. I heard him say twice as he bent over her, 'My God; must I bear this too.' When I God; must I bear this too.' When I a giant, and a wee white one, which would passed from out his house to where all is so scarcely hold a pint of pearls. Then Helen gay and festive, the contrast was unusually painful. You know Mr. Hall, sir, of course ?'

> "Yes, thoroughly," was Mr. Brent's laconic answer. "I remember noticing a small pertrait of you hanging above a bracket, as I crossed

their parlour." Mr. Brent seemed to have lost his balance suddenly; he was quite embarrassed with the effort to regain his position, as he

"You have been cheated by some fancied resemblance, Miss Alice. My portrait could not certainly be there."

"Nevertheless, sir, I'll wager a rose, I saw it; not precisely as you are now sir, I thing younger, and your face a great deal-"What ! speak without fear."

"Only kinder and more smiling than now. That is all, sir. Youth and happi-

"Happiness is a myth, ladies! a glittering will-o'-the-wisp, which to follow, is but Sister Agnes made no opposition to his to be led into darkness," said Mr. Brent, ebb and swell of music, as a choir of trained | see the baby. voices, in the distant organ loft, rehearsed little Christkindlein again. I wish tho', following day, soothed his excited nerves herself up in a bundle, with eyes peering into a sadness as novel as it was pleasing; upwards, she fearlessly began her patient and a group of smiling girls hailed him as their good genius, and dragging him over piles of naked branches, to where the workmen stood in waiting, completed the conquest, and in the exercise of his exquisite taste, both letter and bank business were for the afternoon forgotten.

> A few hours later, and Christmas Eve had come with a welcome by thousands of expectant hearts. Without, upon every ray of light that shone from the illuminated shop windows there danced Christmas fays in all the glory of a grand holiday-and within, children of every age were, each in their own peculiar fashion, dreaming such dreams of the morrow as heart sunshine alone can photograph upon the imaginations of happy childhood.

> Mr. Brent and his sister Agnes were below stairs, decorating a tree with all the fairy wonders money and art combined could produce; while above, little Helen Brent, in her seven year old blending of wisdom and ignorance, was being dressed for bed by her old nurse Janney. The two were in earnest conversation. "And did Santa Claus die before you

> left Germany, and never come to life again? -What made Kriss Kringle be then, and

"There never was such people at our home, honey! I only heard of them when ease which were reflected from every portion I came over the ocean here. It was Christof his ample figure, from the tips of his kindlein, the 'little Christ-child.' who cloth sandals to the crown of his cloth hat. brought us our beautiful gifts, not an old Gold, silver, bank stock, shares in railroad man, with hair like snow and beard of stock, shares in oil companies, shares in | icicles, like the Santa Claus in your picture

"And did you ever see him, nurse?" "No, babykind! but there were human eyes that did; and it was upon a real woman mother's breast he laid when his little eyes first saw the light. God bless him!" and tears fell on Helen's head from nurse Janney's eyes as she told the eager child, in her own simple language, of the lowly birth of the divine babe and his blessed mission.

"But how did Christkindlein get in, Janney, when he got old enough to go round and give people things. That's what I can't find out?'

Oh! how big with wonder were little Heien's brown eyes.

"Nor did I ever find out eit. er, nurse, "I always hung my stocking hiside our wide fire-place, and next morning it was brimful. Of course he came down the chimney, for all the doors were shut and the windows closed, but, except the good things, he left no sign of his visit."

How wistful Helen's eyes grew, as an the Post office," (and his fingers closed, as she just surprise the Christkindlein once he spoke, upon the letter in his coat pocket, as he came in, and kiss his dear hands that

and the message it was bearing,) "and a were always giving things, and ask him just two questions; so she said,

"Nurse, are you going to hang up your blue stocking to night, like you used to do at home, and where will you hang it ?"

Nursey's mouth twitched, and her eyes looked sad as she answered, "Babykind,my stocking has grown so big, and I am getting so old, there would be no notice taken of it now.'

Of course Helen did not understand her allusion to the loss of her youth and its friends How could she, for had not nurse just told her Christkindlein was everybody's best friend, and was not the little one's faith perfect? so she thought as hard as she could, for a whole minute, and then gravely announced her plan.

"Nursey, the man that made this house did not know any better, and just left one sky place open for Christkindlein to come through. That is the kitchen chimney. Maybe he won't mind coming down there even if it is the kitchen, for it is always clean you know, and while Mary is out just let us slip into it and hang up our stockings. Come, now, don't be afraid," and leading the way down back staircase, theymade a flying visit to the kitchen, and left th dangling from two pins in its wide chimney, a blue yarn stocking, large enough for was tucked in her own little bed, gave nurse Janney a good-night kiss for the angel mamma whose grave was under the snow, and, thinking a secret with all her might, slept. The town clock struck twelve, when she found herself suddenly awake. Nurse Janney was snoring like the wind whistling through a key hole, and the gas was turned down to a little pinhead spot of flame. "Now is my time," thought Helen. "Nurse says he never tilli hom duce othe comes until midnight, and I'll see how he gets in; Oh! I'm so glad I get awake," and creeping out of her warm bed and tiptoeing along the floor, she turned the door handle noiselessly, and reached the kitchen scarcely hearing her own footfalls. It was very dark within it, and as she groped her way to the chimney place, she thought it must make people very chilly to be always blind. At length she reached it, for the brick floor paving its hearth felt very cold to her bare feet. Suppose those stockings were full and he had gone Oh, how wretched that would be! Her hands gra clutched them. Joy! joy! they were empty. Christkindlein had not come to her street yet. She peeped up the chimney. What a high black hole it was,

but something like a great diamond glit-How glad it will be to see

Mr. Brent, in his luxurious chamber in another part of the large house, had also heard the clock strike twelve, but each stroke had fallen upon the ears of a sleepless man. Memory, which to old nurse Janney had become the angel Gabriel, "the bearer of glad tidings," was torturing him until he writhed in pain. In the magic mirror she held before his face, a panorama was reflected, such has human artists never painted. An innocent boyhood; a friend trusting and trusted, far up into early manhood; a lovely wife, four children, and a conscience unspotted by the world. Then He followed a great temptation, to which the man in the pictures yielded. Like King Midas, all he touched turned into gold. Soon his wife was taken from him, and of his children but one frail nursling was left. His friend, as he believed, turned traitor to him, and he grew to despise all men, but for the tools they became to his growing lust for gain. He had outlived his belief in their truth, and his daily life, which, to lookers on, seemed a succession of pleasures, he knew was a living lie. No wonder Mr. Brent turned and twisted, yawned and beat up his pillow, in the vain hope of finding peace. He arose and lit the gas; a large red apple stood upon the slab of his dressing bureau, and it immediately recalled Helen to his mind. Little motherless Helen, of whose wants, save those which affected her outward comfort, he, of late, knew so little. So, while Annie Hall, with her broken back, rose vividly before his fancy, he threw on his wrapper, and, impelled by a yearning as sudden as it was strong, hurried to the nursery for a look and for a kiss, by which to assure himself of his child's safety. The nurse was sleeping, but Helen's cut was empty. He thought an instant. Perhaps she had gone to Aunt Agnes' room; but that, too, had but one occupant; she might have wandered I into the parlour in search of her tree, thinking the moonlight was morning. Awakening no one, down he sped, but the great room with its splendid furnishing, held no living soul. A wild terror now seized him, Hurrying from room to room, with lamp in hand, he reached the kitchen last, and there, in the sooty corner, with head pil lowed upon her knees, and the empty stock ings dangling near, she sat, fast asleep.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miterature, Science and Art Mozart and Byron both died at thirt

seven, and at the same age Rossini cea Lippincott's Magazine, one of the most pular of Transatlantic periodicals, annour

JANUARY, 1869.

h the now year a new serial story, with of Netherseal, ninth baronet, and was born in very sensational title of "Beyond the

THE library of the late Marquis of Hastwas put up for sale by auction lately at tingham. The most interesting incident he day was the purchase of a work in handwriting of John Wycliffe for the tish Museum

An American College, established at Rome er Papal auspices, is reported to be in seperate a condition that an appeal has made on its behalf, stating that " after ggling on for some years it is now in inent danger of being closed." It has in er students than any college except f the Scotch.

THE Round Table asserts that Marshal was not a Frenchman but an American, that his name was not Ney at all, but olph; and, what is more, it supports ssertion by testimony and inferences chat all events, are well worthy of atten-The question thus raised will be of st on both sides of the Atlantic.

THQUAKE WAVE. - In a recent discusn t Melbourne, before the Royal Society, ng to the South American earthquake, stated that the great wave which ed on the coasts of New Zealand and all stern and southern shores of Australia the 15th of August must have rolled over cific Ocean in 18 hours, or at the rate

TOXIDE OF NITROGEN is now extensised as an anæsthetic especially in practice. The committee of the ological Society appointed to investi-te subject has, we believe, recently ted its report. Since however, the ollected do not warrant absolute conthe opinions of the committee are provisionally.

EOPATHY has been disallowed in the infirmary. Dr. Reith, who has been one of the physicians, is a its practice into the immrna. Its pr

, marriages, and deaths of the upper at altered and modernised form,lichols, of Parliament-street, are bring out a monthly periodical at g, to be called The Register of Births, es, and Deuths, and Magazine of Bio-

nounced that the next meeting of Association for the advancement will be held at Exeter, on the ingust next. The President-elect or Stokes of Cambridge; and the retaries are Professor Hirst of College, London, and Dr. Thomks, of Kew. Mr. John C. Bowring, st son of Sir John Bowring, and of the new M. P. for Exeter, will f the local secretaries.

1832. He was educated at Rugby, and entered the army, when he attained the rank of captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards. He married Laura Anne, daughter of Captain Robert Griffith Williams. He is succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Nigel Gresley, Rector of Seale.

CONDEMNATION OF AN INNOCENT MAN .- TWO men named Bisgrove and Sweet have been sen-tenced to death at Taunton for the wilful murder, at Wells, of a man called Cornish. After the condemnation, Bisgrove made a statement to a nonconformist minister to the effect that he alone was the murderer, and that his fellowconvict was entirely innocent ol the crime for which he had been condemned.

A Son of the Premier in the Church .- One of the Prime Minister's sons, Mr. S. E. Glad-stone, of Christ Church, Oxford, has been ordained by the Bishop of Winchester. He will be licensed to the curacy of the church of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth

A RARE FISH.—A swordfish was speared near Carroll's Point, Burlington Bay, the other day, by Mr. James Farr. It measures two feet nine inches in length, including a sword of eight inches. It is on exhibition at the Terrapin. Swordfish were at one time very plentiful in Lake Ontario, but with the extinction of salmon became rare.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY PARDONED.—It is stated

Confirmation Presents in Norway .- Rain is said to be so much a matter of course in Bergen, and is, indeed, such a feature of its life, that it is the custom to present to every young person in the town at confirmation, a Bible, an umbrella, and a pair of clogs-a complete equipment for life.

A MARRIAGE has just been celebrated at Rouen

It is supposed and said that Mr. Bright is the first Quaker who ever appeared at Court; but this is not the case; the apologist of the Quakers, Barclay of Ury, N.B., in his day used to attend the Royal levees of Charles II., who in 1679 granted him a charter erecting his in Kincardineshire into a free barony, nd who nsed often to converse with him fan

Obituary.

Martin

sity o

e death is announced of Dr. Carl F. P. Professor of Botany in the Univer-Munich, and many years secretary of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Diof the Botanic Garden. He was a on member of our Royal Society; but to hts he is best known by his Travels in published in three quarto volumes forty years ago, by command of the King of Bavaria.

Mr. Robert Porrett, F.R.S., the eminent ist and the discoverer of ferrocyanic acid, lately at the age of eighty-six. He spent e as a member of the Civil Service in the is, where he had a working laboratory. was to the last an active member of the scientific societies, in whose business he part, and to whose Transactions he con-He was uncle, and we believe godper also, to the Attorney-General, Sir Robt. ett Collier.

Mrs. Christian Jeffery, of Zeal Monachorum, was born on the 1st January, 1767, died ly. Up to her hundredth year the deceased a strong, robust woman, and on the 1st of mary, 1867, she was observed wading ugh the deep snow in the village of Zeal machorum like a person in the prime of life. The death is announced of Mr. Abraham oper, R.A., the eminent painter of battles, at Greenwich, in the eighty-second year his age. He was born in 1787, of parents in humble condition of life-at one time keepg an inn at Holloway—and it was by his own ertions that he rose to the eminence which e eventually attained.

-On Tuesday, December 22, Sir Robert lontgomery Hamilton, the eighth Baron Belaven and Stenton, died at his seat, Wislaw louse, in his seventy-fifth year. He was an enthusiastic agriculturist, and, as Lord Lieuenant, and one holding large property in Lanarkshire, took a great interest in the prosperity of the county. He was married in 1815 to a daughter of the late Mr. William Campbell, of Shawfield. He leaves no issue, and will be succeeded in the estates by Mr. Ramsay, the son of his sister, who is married to the late Mr. Peter Ramsay, of Edinburgh.

-The death is announced of Dame Susanna, widow of Charles Warre Malet, in the 91st year of her age. Sir Charles Malet was created a baronet for distinguished services in India, where he was long resident at the court of the Sovereign of the Mahratta Empire, and Acting Governor of the Presidency of Bombay. He died in 1815. The present baronet was born in 1800. The founder of the family was a companion of William the Conqueror, and connected by marriage with Rollo, first Duke of Normandy. The fourth in descent was one of the barons signatory of Magna Charta, The present is the twenty-third in lineal descent from William, the founder of the family

-Mr. James Disraeli died quite suddenly about 3 o'clock on Wednesday, December 24. He was the brother of the Right Hon. B. Disraeli and of Mr. Ralph Disraeli, one of the Registrars in Chancery.

- Sir Thomas Gresley, one of the Conservative members for South Derby-shire, died after a few days illness, on Friday, December 18. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley, Miscellany.

that Sir Culling Eardley was granted afree pardon on the condition that he absents himself from the country until the period of his sentence shall have expired. He has there'ore left for Madeira. It will be remembered that Sir Culling Eardley was sentenced to imprisonment in January last for bigamy. The reason for his release is stated to be that further confinement might probably kill him.

between two dwarfs, M. Angot, well known for his performances in the Rancey Circus, and Mdlle. Caumont, a semptress, even smaller than her husband. The bride is twenty-four years of age, and the bridegroom twenty-nine. Not less than 1,200 persons were present at he ceremony. FEMALE GOVERNMENT CLERKS .- The report of

Treasurer Spinner speaks of the feminine clerks employed in his Bureau at Washington in the highest terms, and it is understood that he will recommend that they be placed on an equality with the male clerks of like qualifications. The highest rate of pay of the former class is 900 dols. a year, while the lowest grade of male clerks receive 1,200 dols. per annum.

the Barclays, but the Quakers as a body, were strongly attached to the Stuart cause, and consequently personned both by the Episcopal Church and by Nonconformist bodies, and that in the caricatures of the petiod they are repre-sented as "Quakers" in the broad-brimmed and steeple-crowned hats which they wore.

MR. GLADSTONE thus replies to an address signed by 4,810 of the women of Lancashire :-It has so often been my lot to feel that any efforts I had endeavoured to make for the public good met with a far more than just appreciation, that my words may appear unmeaning when I make, very unfeignedly, a similar acknowledgment in the present instance This need not, however, prevent my returning my grateful thanks to yourself and to all who have signed the address, nor my adding the assurance that their kind and generous language will at once stimulate and sustain me in the arduous labours which must devolve upon the present Government in connexion alike with political and social objects.

A RAHWAY IN PERSIA -A combination of English capitalists have received from the Shah a concession, giving them, for twenty years, the exclusive right to construct gailways in the country, and an agent of the concession aires has proceeded to Teheran to break ground at once with a short six-mile line from th capital to the suburban village of Rey (Shal abd-ul-Azmi)a famous weekly resort of piou Teheranees. The ground has already been surveyed, and the report of the engineer em ployed estimates that the line may be con structed and stocked for a sum considerably under £100,000, on which the passenger traffi of some 40,000 devotees a week will, he reck ons, yield a remunerative dividend-exclusiv of an 8 per cent. guarantee.

SILENT MEN - Washington never made speech. In the zenith of his fame he once a tempted it, failed, and gave it up, confused an abashed. In framing the Constitution of th United States, the labour was almost wholl performed in committee of the whole, of which George Washington was, day after day, th chairman; but he made but two speeches de ring the convention, of a very few words eac something like one of Grant's speeches. The convention, however, acknowledged the mast spirit, and historians affirm that had it not be for his personal popularity and the thirty wor of his first speech, pronouncing it the best th could be united upon, the Constitution wor have been rejected by the people. Thon Jefferson never made a speech. He could do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability almost without a parallel, said his grea difficulty was in finding men of d eds rath than words. When asked how he maintain his influence over his superiors in age and perience, when commander-in-chief of the ar of Italy, he said, "By reserve." The greatr of a man is not measured by the length of speeches, or their number. TWENTY clerks in a store. Twenty hand

printing office. Twenty young men in a lage. All want to get along in the world, all expect to. One of the cleras will rise t a partner, and make a fortune. One of compositors will own a newspaper, and bec an influential citizen. One of the apprent will become a master builder. One of the lagers will get a handsome farm and live triarch. But which is destined to be the l individual? There is no luck about it. thing is as plain as the rule of three.

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young fellow who will distance his competi- she introduces into the gullet a tiny tu tors is he who masters his own business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money into the saving bank. There are some ways to fortune that look shorter than the rusty old highway, but the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and serene old age, all go this road.

Farm and Garden.

THE farmers in Freeborn and Faribault counties, Wisconsin, are successfully raising living fences. They use cottonwood, gray willow, white maple, black oak and wild plum. From three to fire years are sufficient to raise a living fence, to protect the fields from stock, unless the stock is too un-

THE stock of apples now stored in Boston is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels, including eastern and western. It is not unusual at this season of the year to have 100,000 barrels on hand, but the small yield last season cut them short. Although the demand is limited there will be none to carry over, and those on hand are in excellent condition. The demand is principally for the eastern Ballwins and western greenings.

Hops.—The Wisconsin papers tell terrible tales of the effects of the collapse of the hop bubble and the fall in the price of hops. For some years past the hop crop has been so abundant, prices so high, and the returns so large, that hop growers were completely infatuated, and great numbers of otherwise sensible men were converted into hop monomaniacs, who thought of nothing, talked of nothing, and cared for nothing but hops. The farmers in the hop regions, since the magic reed on which they leaned has broken, are without money and without bread; in short, they are left with nothing but mortgaged farms, needy families and ruined credit. The area devoted to hop culture, in Wiscon in, this year, is stated at about fifteen thousand acres, and the reports say that half the crop is destroyed by mould and lice; more than half the remainder is saved in a damaged condition, and prices are reduced from sixty cents in 1867 to seventeen cents in 1868. Perhaps there will be an opportunity for a more unprejudiced discussion of the marality of hop-raising

FARM IMPROVEMENTS .- - Every farmer should have a good, dry house, in which to store farm implements, which are out of place in the barn or wood-house. We have seen many very covenient wagon and implement rooms under the same roof. At any rate every farmer should have a room for implements somewhere, and now that harvest and corn tending are over, all reapers, cradles, scythes, sickles, ploughs, harrows, rollers, hoes, shovels, forks, etc. should be put away in good order. Take off all dirt and scour away all rust. Then grease liberally. Much will also be gained

plements. This can be done at a small cost, and by the farmer himself. Every farmer should learn how to paint his own tools and implements. He should take a day in September and do his own painting. He can do it. There is no danger of failure. He can at least put on the paint so that it will preserve the wood, and this should be the chief object in view. But if the farmer should neglect to paint his farm implements, he a st not, at least, neglect to place them all in a dry room, as we have recommended. Leaving ploughs, harrows, rollers, hoes, etc., in fence corners and scattered around loose in the yard, exposed to the weather through the winter is ali):e unprofitable and disgrace-

THE WONDERS OF SEED .- Is there upon earth a machine, is there a palace, is there even a city, which contains so much that is wonderful as is enclosed in a single seedone grain of corn, one little brown apple seed, one small seed of a tree picked up, perhaps, by a little sparrow for her little ones, the smallest of a poppy or bluebell, or even one of the seeds that are so small that they float about in the air invisible to our eyes Ah! there is a world of marvel and brilliant beauty hidden in each of these. About a hundred and fifty years ago the celebrated Linnæus, who has been called the "Father of Botany," reckoned about 8,000 different kinds of plants, and he then thought that the whole number then existing could not much exceed 10,000. But a hundred years after him M. de Candolle, of Geneva, described about 40,000 kinds of plants and he supposed it possible the number might oven amount to 100,000. Well, have these 100,000 kinds of plants ever failed to bear the right kind of seeds? Have they ever deceived us ? Has a seed of poppy grown up into a sunflower ? Has a sycamore tree ever sprung from an acorn, or a beech tree from a chestnut? A little bird may carry away the small seed of the sycamore in its beak to feed its nestlings, and on the way may drop it on the ground. The tiny seed may spring up and grow where it fell unnoticed, and sixty years after it may become a magnificent tree, under which the flocks of the valleys and their shepherd may rest in the shade.

HOW THE FRENCH FATTEN THEIR POUL TRY .- A large circular building, admirably ventilated, and with the light partially excluded, is fitted up with circular cages, in tiers rotating on a central axis, and capable of being elevated, depressed, or rotated, which are so arranged that each bird has as it were a separate stall, containing a perch. The birds are placed with their tails converging to a common centre, while the head of each may be brought in front by a simple rotatory mevement of the central axis. Each bird is fastened to its cell by leathern fetters, which prevent movement except of the head and wings, without occasioning pain. When the feeding time comes the bird is enveloped in a wooden case, from which the head and neck alone appear, and which is popularly known as its paletot, by which means all unnecessary struggling is avoided. The Attendant (a young girl) seizes the head in herleft hand, and gently presses the beak, in order to open it; then, with her right.

about the size of a finger. This tube united to a flexible pipe, which commucates with the dish in which the food been placed, and from which the desir quantity is instantaneously injected in the stomach. The feeding process is so shor that 200 birds can be fed by one person an hour. The food is a liquid paste cont posed of Indian corn and barley saturates with milk. It is administered three time a day, in quantities varying according the condition of each bird.

HELLMUTH COLLEGE, COLLEGIATE INTITUTE, LONDON, ONT.

INCORPORATED 1865.

VISITOR: The Rt. Reverend the LORD BISHOP OF HUR PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION: The Very Reverend I. HELLMUTH, D.I. al, Dean & Huron & Rector of St. Paul's Cathe London, Ont.

The Rev. A. SWEATMAN, M.A. There are five Exhibitions-one of two of \$60, and two of \$40 each, to be con ed for annually.

HEAD MASTER:

The School year is divided into three t commencing on 20th January; 2nd Tu after Easter; and 1st September. TERMS:

Boarding 140 For terms of admission, Prospe Lon-&c, apply to the Secretary, Major Evan don, Ont. London, March -, 1868.

W NOTMAI Photographer to the Q 17 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

MEDALS AWARDED AT LONDO PARIS, 1867.

THE RECEPTION ROOMS are open whether ors, who are at all times welcome on business, or merely to spend an h ing over the very large collection of comprising in portraiture all the cele the Dominion, and in views nearly of interest to the tourist. Branch Establishment at Ottawa. June 11.

DRIED FLOWERS, (EVER tastefully arranged into Bouquets ar J. GOULDEN, in Street. 177 and 179 St. Lawrence I

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EPILEPTIC CURE.—This prepsar
from the recipe of a celebrated French is
in Paris, and has been used with ressu in Paris, and has been used with result success in that city and the United From the beneficial results attending but several cases in this neighbourhood there is the part has been indicated by the part has been used with result and the part has been used by the part has been used by the part has been used by the part has been part has ber has been induced to recommend it es to those who may suffer from that dila malady. References permitted to have used the remedy. Price, one

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HOUSEKEEPERS, SAVE MONEY. MAKE YOUR OWNER By using HARTE'S celebrated CONCEST TED LYE you can make capital Soft sign one cent per gallon, or a proportionate que of Hard Soap, of a much superior quater what is usually sold in the shops. For all respectable Druggists and Grocers in an accuracy. Price 25 cents per tin.

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

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July 2, 1868.

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TS especially designed for FAMILY READ-ING. It contains an ample provision of AMUSING and INSTRUCTIVE LITERA-TURE, and includes also articles of a DIS-TINCTLY RELIGIOUS TONE. Each number contains 64 large pages, with many illustrations.

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March 12, 1868

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Coffees,

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TAKEN INTERNALLY-Half a teaspoonful diluted in water, is a pleasant drink-stim-and strengthening.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY-When there is pain

STOPS PAIN quicker than morphine, chloro-form, opium, or any other anodyne known to the

IF SUDDENLY SEIZED with pain, one tea-spoonful in a glass of water, will, in a few minutes,

PERSONS SUBJECT to appoplexy, heart disease, headaches, sudden faintings, should keep the Relief near them; a teaspoonful in water, will, in Gree minutes, remove all difficulty.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IN ITS SIMPLICITY AND GRANDEUR

R. R. R.

We will first consider in its capacity as a specialty our far-famed remedy Radway's Radwy Relief,
symbolized throughout the civilized world under
the significant alliteration R. R. R. This remedy
is happily possessed of properties that give immediate and positive proof of its excellence, that the
most skeptical can feel its person in a few seconda,
especially where the sufferer is the victim of excruciating pain. It is not a question with this remedy
of time it takes to remove the perception or sensasation of pain, or of the cost; for the moment it is
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the patient is relieved. And if the pain is from an
established disease, a cure will soon follow.

The Ready Relief is a vegetable remedy. It is
pure, safe, and innocent. It is quicker in subduing

pure, safe, and minocent. It is quicker in subduing paint and mixing the patient commercial morphine, Chloroform, Ether, Opium, or any other agent. Its simplicity of application renders it a valuable household necessity, and its usefulness covers the entire range of family accidents that are liable to occur at any moment. The Ready Rehef should be kept in every house, for if any injury or accident occurs to child or grown person, its use will prove of immediate service. It matters not what the difficulty may be. Burn, Scald, Fáll, Bruise, Cut, Wound, Poisong Sprain, Strains, Pain, Ache, Cough, Cold, Group, and a hundred other annoyances that are constantly taking place in every family, this READY RELITEF will, in a few minutes, prove its value. If suddenly seized with sickness, and you have no faith its medicines but wish for a doctor the Ready Relief will suspend or check the progress of the disease at once, and in nincty times out of one hundred, ours the patient before the doctor arrives. It can never do harm, but will subsympt or condbefore the doctor arrives. It can never do harm, but will always do good.

ITS GRAND POWER IN THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF PESTILENTIAL AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

It is in diseases where immediate and absolute assistance and relief is required wherein this reme-dy proves its superior, and we might say, super-natural Power in saving life, and promoting health.

In cases where Epidemic Diseases, Pestilence, In cases where Epidemic Diseases, Pestilence, Small Pox, Fevers, &c., exist, this remedy proves the potent power of a disinfectant, neutralizer and care. No one that uses the Ready Relief when A-iatic Choicra, Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever, Small Pox. Diptheria, &c., prevail in a community, will be scized with these diseases; and if seized when using it, will be cared if the directions are followed. Simple as this remedy is, it possesses the elements of cure of the most violent, painful, and fatal diseases that scourge the earth.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE READY RE-LIEF ARE COUNTER-IRRITANT, RUBEFACI-ENT, ANTI-SPASMODIC, DISINFECTANT, ANT ISEPTIC, DIFFUSIVE STIMULANT, TONIC, NERVINE, ANODYNE, ANT-ACID.

Its use in Adatic Cholera, either as preventive or cure, is of more value to the world than all other discoveries in vogue.

It instantly secures rest, stops the Cramps and spasms, and holds the constituents of the blood to-Epasms, and holds the constituents of the blood together, equalizing the circulation, and preventing the scientist of the watery constituents from the other properties of the blood, and arrests vomiting and purging. In Yellow Fever it is likewise all potent, and with the assistance of Radway's Pills, will protect those exposed from attacks, and cure them that may be seized.

In Fever and Ague, Typhoid, Bilious, Scarlet and other Fevers, its use will always insure a cure. In Rheumatism, Neuralgia. Gout, Tio Doloreux, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Influenza, in all cases of indammation, the Ready Relief, assisted when required with the Ecsolvent and Pills, will surely effect a cure.

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We have at last succeeded in getting a Cork that will prevent the evaporation of the Relief.

The substitution of the India Rubber Stopper will prevent the evaporation of the volatile properties of the Relief. It is important that the Relief be kept corked, to prevent the action of the atmosphericals: The bottles are much enlarged, so that persons

The bottles are nuch enlarged, so that persons receive as nuch Ready Relieffor 25 cents as they will get for \$1.00 of the Pain Killers and other 25 cent Langueuts, &c. R. R. Relief 25 cents per bottle. Ask of Relief in new totles—new tyle.

N. B.—Person in ague districts should take a temponatul of Relief, in water, on rising in the morning. This will protect you against Fever and Ague and all other Fevers.

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April 2, 1868.

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April 2, 1868. CANADA GLASS COMPANY [LIMITED,]

Manufacture to order and keep for sale Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Wine, Bitter and Patent Medicine BOTTLES. Initialed or Plain. -ALSO,-

DRUGGISTS' WARE of all descriptions. WORKS AT HUDSON. OFFICE, 10 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL

C. W. WALKEM. Secretary. April 2, 1868.

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Sewing Machines And Boot and Shoe Machinery, Findings, &c Repairing promptly attended to by J. D. Lawfor, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, and 22 John Street, Quebec. Ladies taught to operate. Agents wanted.

HYACINTHS! HYACINTHS!! A fine assortment of CHOICE HYACINTHS, named varieties—different colours—Red, White, Blue, Yellow, Black, &c.

March 19, 1868.

HYACINTH GLASSES also for sale at J. GOULDEN'S, Druggist, Near the Market, 177 and 179 St. Lawrence

COUGH! COUGH!! COUGH!

BALSAM OF HOARHOUND (Coulden'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,

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Maral Tablets, Baptismal Fonts, Tiling for Aisles Transepts, &c. Churchyard Memoriais 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.

Cream of Tartar. Rhubarb 12 gra

Cold water 1 pint. The dose is from a quarter to half-a-In severe cases a half-pint dose should be administered. In cases characterized by delirium great benefit has been obtained by applying bottle of hot water to the feet. Plenty fresh air is important, and an out-door airing at the earliest period practicable is recom-mended. When applied in the earliest stage of the eruption, the eruption is arrested and suppuration prevented without any injurious result, The mixture should be well stirred or shaken immediately before administering it.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MONT-REAL MARKETS.

ORSERVER OFFICE, Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1869.

We have very little to report concerning trade during the past week. Business has been dull, and in some departments there is

There has been a considerable change in the weather; the sharp cold which succeeded the thaw, and hardened the roads,-together with the light fall of snow, has made it easier for farmers to get to town with their produce

absolutely nothing doing.

FINANCIAL. - Money continues abundant, and the Banks are meeting their customers at 7 per cent on good commercial bills. Transactions in stocks have been to a fair extent, with no special change. Sterling Exchange is steady at 91 to 91 to cash for Bank and Bank endorsed 60-day Bills. Gold in New York advanced to 1361, but has declined, and is now quoted at 135%. Greenbacks in this city were bought at 26} dis., and sold at 261 dis. Silver is bought at 48 dis. for large and 5 for small, and sold at 41 to 41 dis

PRODUCE.-There have been large receipts of Flour, and the market is dull and depressed. Prices are unsettled, and as buyers and sellers are at variance, sales have been chiefly of small lots. The following are prevailing quotations :- Extra, per brl. of 196 lbs., \$5.25 @ \$5.40; Fancy, \$5.00 @ \$5.05; Supers from Canada Wheat, \$4.85 @ \$4.90; Strong Supers from Canada Wheat, \$5.00 @ \$5.05; Superfines from Western Wheat, (Welland Canal) nominal at \$0.00 @ \$0.00; City brands of Super from Western Wheat, nominal at \$0.00 @ \$0.00; Canada Superfine No. 2, \$4.40 @ \$4.50. Fine, \$4.20 @ 4.25; Middlings, \$3.75 @ \$3.80; Pollards nominal; U. C. Bag Flour, \$2.421 @ \$2.45,—City brands, \$2.50 @ \$2.521 per 100 lbs. Wheat is without change. U. C. Spring \$1.17 @ \$1.18 per bush. of 60 lbs.; U. C. Red Winter, nominal at \$1.16; No. 2 WARRANTED not to contain any Mercurial Chicago Spring, \$1.10 @ \$1.12, nominal.

but round lots have been unsaleable. Price per bushel 92c to 94c. Corn is in liberal supply, but the demand is slight. There has been little done in Oats, and rates are practically nominal. Barley nominal at \$1.20 to \$1.25 for ordinary. One or two persons held the supply in market, and their demands are above the views of buyers.

Pork, per brl. of 200 lbs.-Firm; Mess, \$25.50 @ \$25.75; Thia Mess, \$22.00 @ 22.50. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.-May now be quoted at \$9.00 @ \$9,50 for good to choic carcases. Stocks are not large, and quotation readily given.

Butter.-A good deal arriving, - market quiet but steady.

CHEESE, per lb .- Market firmer,-range from 111c @ 121c,—choice brands 12c @ 121c. LARD, per lb.—Firmer; sales in tubs this forenoon at 15c @ 15ic.

Aches, per 100 lbs.-First Pots, \$5.55 @ \$5.60, according to tares; Seconds, \$4.70 @ \$0.00; Thirds, \$4.25 @ \$0.00; First Pearls, \$5.55 @ \$5.60 ; Seconds, \$5 00 @ \$5.10.



RICHARD SEALE, Undertaker, No. 116 Great St. James Street, Mccarcal. Iron and Wood Coffins, Office Desks and Jobbing

W. & J. MONTGOMERY, CARPENTERS & BUILDERS.

No. 14 EVANS STREET, (First Street below Sherbrooke, between St.

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Jobbing promptly attended to. March 5, 1868.

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MANUFACTURER OF BEECHER'S PATENT SELF-CLEANING FURNACES, .

Tin, Iron and Copper Plate Worker,

No. 842 St. Catherine Street,

(Near the Cathedral,) MONTREAL.

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 heretofore manufactured. These wood, Coal. Heaters 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 Furnices April 30

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, FIRE, LIFE,

MARINE.

INSURANCE AGENTS. OFFICE-104 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal. March 19, 1868.

H. H. GEDDES, GENERAL ESTATE AGENT. BUILDINGS

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

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

To those desirous of building first-class residences as an investment, a finer 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 en first-class City property. Only first Mortgages and perfect titles negotiated For further information, apply to

H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate & Investment Agent, 32 Gt. St. James Street, Next to the Post Office. Oct. 22nd, 1868.

R. HENDERY & CO., Gold and Silver Smiths, Electro Platers, Watch Makers & Jewellers,

MANUFACTURERS OF Church Work, Flagons, Chalices and

Pocket Communion Sets, 53 Gt. St. James St. | Factory 590 Craig St MONTREAL. April 2, 1868.

HENDERY'S PREPARATION Cleaning Gold, Silver and Plated Ware,

Jewellery, &c. Compound, or any other ingredient cal-Small parcels of Peas have been enquired for, silver or Placed Ware

Price 25 cents per Bottle. April 2, 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 THE NOVELTY SEWING MACHINE TOOK THE PREMIUM OVER WILCOX & GIBBS, AND WAS AWARDED A BRONZE MEDAL THEREFOR. Every machine is sold with a table and com-

plete outfit, and is warranted for one year. S. E. H. VANDYKE, General Agent 615 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 EDUCA-TIONAL PUBLICATIONS, the best and largest in the Daminion. 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-34 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 sound a d useful Literature, Works on Elecution and Pulpit Aids; Books for Mothers; Anti-Tobacco Books and Tracks; Works on Romanism and Ritualism; Bible Actures and Maps ; Temperance Pictures.

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

WOODWARD'S IMPROVED CARBONIZE -Look to your own interests, and WOODWARD'S IMPROVED CARBONIZER, which is warranted to increase the light, decrease th smoke and smell, and save 33 per cent. of the cost to the consumer.

Read the following, which have been received among other certificates from those who ACCIDENTAL have tried it :-

Montreal, August 31, 1867. My DEAR Sir,—I have much pleasure in cer-tifying that I consider your Patent Gas Carbonizer a most valuable introduction, especially when the quality of the gas, and the high price charged for it, is considered. I have one now in my house put up by you, and find I have a much better and brighter light totally free from smoke or smell of gas since its introduction. In addition to this I burn much less gas, as I use one-foot burners instead of three feet, which I formerly used, and have more light now than I had with the large burners without the Carbonizer.—Very truly yours, To Mr. R. Alsop. J. Bell Smith, Artist.

Montreal, 4th September, 1867. Sir.—I take pleasure in certifying that I have one of Woodward's Patent Carbonizers in use in my house for some time, and am per-fectly satisfied that it is a valuable improvement. I believe that I am saving a large amount of gas, as I am using one-foot burners instead of three feet, which I used without thecarbonizer, and the light is fully satisfactory. To R Alsop, Esq. A. J. Phas, 345 Notre Dame Street.

MONTREAL, 9th Sept., 1867. DEAR SIR,---I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the usefulness of Woodward's Carbonizer, both as regards increased illuminating power and also diminished consumption. Having now had one on my premises for some time, which is working with undiminished vigour, I very confidently recommend it as being able to do all you promised for it.

I am, &c., D. H. FERGUSON, 100 McGill Street. To R. Alsop, Esq.

MONTREAL, 9th Sept., 1867. DEAR SIR,--In answer to your enquiry, it gives me much pleasure to say that Woodward's Patent Carbonizer, which you placed in my billiard-room in Victoria Square, has so far given entire satisfaction. I have no doubt of its econ.my, as 'I am now using two feet burners, and have fully as good light as I had with four feet burners without it. I confidently recommend it to all who wish to economise in using gas. believing it will do fully as much as you promise .--- Very truly yours,

HENRY MCVITTIE.

MONTREAL, 5th Nov., 1867. DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry, we would say that your Carbonizer, placed in our billiard-room on Great St. James Street on the 4th September, has given us entire satisfaction. Before we had it introduced we were burning about 1200 feet of gas p r night, with 50 burners, running about 5 hours. We are now burning less than 2000 feet per night, running about 64 hours, with 62 burners, and fully as much light. We therefore confidently recommend it to all who wish to economise in burning gas.—Very truly yours,
To Mr. Robt. Alsop. Jos. Dion & Bro.

scriber begs leave to call the atten

tion of all who are using gas to the above real-Do not suffer yourselves to be influenced by the prejudice produced by the numerous socalled improvements which have been offered within the last few years; but see and judge

Every information will be given, and the operation of the appa ratus shewnand explain-ed by ROBERT ALSOP, at the Office of the Petroleum Gas Co., No. 156 Great St. James

May 14. HENRY J. BENALLACK,

FAMILY GROCER, BONAVENTURE BUILDING,

(VICTORIA SQUARE,) MONTREAL. AGENT FOR

Sharpe's celebrated Finan Haddies E. PERRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

All kinds of Trunks, FOR EXPORTATION,



And Ladies' & Gents' Saratoga, Imperial and Eugenie Trunks,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS, &c.

871 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL. 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

COFFIN ESTABLISHMENT. ESTABLISHED 1840.

JOSEPH WRAY, FUNERAL UNDERTAKER, DESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Montreal that he has

REMOVED His residence, as well as his COFFIN DEPOT and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, from the premises he so long occupied at the corner of Dorchester and St. Lawrence Main Streets, to his new premises in ST. DONINIQUE STREET, IMMEDIATELY OPPOSIZE THE ST. LAW-RENCE MARKET, where he is now prepared to

Funerals furnished in the best style. Hearses, Crapes, Gloves, &c. Charges moderate. JOSEPH WRAY, No. 126 St. Dominique Street.

execute all orders in his calling entrusted to

ANUARY, 1869.



T IS A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND.

OUR FIRST PHYSICIANS USE

ecommend its use; the Apothecary finds first among the medicines called for, and the Wholesale Druggist considers it a leading article of his trade. All the dealers in medicine speak alike in its favor, and its reputation as a medicine of great

ERIT AND VIRTUE IS FULLY AND PER-WANENTLY ESTABLISHED, AND IT IS THE GREAT

OF THE AGE.

AKEN INTERNALLY, IT CURES Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhœa and Cramp and Pain in Stomach, owel Complaint, Painters' Colic, Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion

RE THROAT, SUDDEN COLDS, COUGHS, &c., TAKEN EXTERNALLY, IT CURES

BUILS, FELONS, CUTS, BRUISES, JRNS AND SCALDS, OLD SORES, INS, SWELLING OF THE JOINTS, OTHACHE, PAIN IN THE FACE, EURALGIA AND RHEU-

MATISM, FROSTED FEET. &c., &c.,

is supposed to be the lot of us poor mor-inevitable as death, and liable at any come upon us. Therefore it is important medial agents should be at hand to be mergency, when we are made to ating agonies of pain, or the de-

ences of diseases.

medial agent exists in Perry
Killer, the fame of which has
ar all the earth. Amid the eternal ar regions, or beneath the intolnown and appreciated. And by it, amanity has found relief from many The effect of the Pain-Killer upon

gh, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dys-d other affections of the system, has y wonderful, and has won for it a ong medical preparations that can forgotten. Its success in removing an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Sores, Sprains, Cuts, Sting of Insects, r causes of suffering, has secured for it prominent position among the Medi-

d the following Testimonials:

Pain

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