

Church Observer.

A Journal advocating the interests of

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

ORD.—ONE FAITH.—ONE BAPTISM.

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Obituary.

From the Episcopalian.

MEMORIAL

REV. ROBERT J. PARVIN, D.D., RAVENEL, N. Y.,
Died Dec. 14, 1868.

By Rev. EDWARD BERRY.

God of the spirit of all flesh—O, thou,
Who mark'st the end, Thine angels and the
name

Of his Thy middle—Thine mediate now
And high behest, but as an angel came
With 'still small voice' to the shock and
crash

And midnight wait, and dawn, and
dawning

Whose path is in deep waters, to abash
Our peering eyes, with stricken hearts we will
Lie in the dust, and bid our hearts be still,
And know that thou art God. Yet once again

'A voice is heard in Russia,' Thou weep'st
Over the smitten shepherd, and in vain
Thy widow weeps her lonely vigils weep'st
For husband, she, shall never see again.

Our 'Saviours,' whose consecrated hearts
Hail to each other, and together bound
To the Most Crucified, employed love's holy
arts

To win His souls, whom the blood of Master
found

The 'counting suddenly,' 'No doing' and
Your ransomment, souls on Gethsemane bore
White-robed and ready to Russian land;
'We are dismissed for you,' On Tamer's bleak
shore

We, like the 'Lord's' cry, 'Strait and cry—
'Christians, stand on high!
But how—' when, through the fire and
flame

The voice of the 'Lord' I am the Lord thy
God.

On Israel's soil, in awe and mystery broke;
And as, when the 'Lord's' voice heard the word,
Jesus, as from the land, in mercy said—
'Beloved, it is I, and I have not
changed.'

So hear, with 'sacred ear,' in need of flame
God's voice omnipotent, to us proclaim:
'All souls are mine,' and I will
save them all.

Watch on the tower, their labours' end,
Have heard with joy the heart-rejoicing sound,
'Well done!' 'Go rest!' 'Ye shall go out
of there.'

'Answer' from us, 'FOREVER WITH THE LORD,
Life's battle won, your harness laid aside,
The work's done, yet their works abide.
Sweet be your rest! Your shroud the flames,
your graves

The peaceful boom of the murmuring waves;
Your work, 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
Of peril; hearts as deeply, truly schooled
In wisdom's lore; imbued with equal love,
And in all things as truly, sweetly ruled
By Thy best 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 trumpet hear—
Thy warning voice: 'AWAKE! THE LORD IS NEAR.'

PHILADELPHIA, December 16, 1868.

A SPANISH MARTYR.

Maria de Bohorques was a daughter of Don Pedro de Xeresy 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 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 the vulgar tongue. She had committed to memory the Gospels; she also had read the works of Juan Perez, Constantine, and other Protestant writers, in the doctrines of justification and good works, the Sacraments, and the distinctive marks of the true Church were explained in the Lutheran sense; and she had conversed with some of the ablest Protestants of Seville on the Lutheran opinions, by all which she became convinced that the doctrines and worship of the Romish Church were at variance with the teachings of the Scriptures. Upon this change in her sentiments, there doubtless would start in her mind a train of serious and saddened reflections, as she thought of the contumely, defamation, and persecution even to the

death, to which she would making an open profession of ed doctrines; and for some waves in suspense. But she did not long hesitate, dously cast in her lot with Reformers. At that time, numbered many converts, these among the most victims of the inhuman tortures of the inhabitants of the Reformed faith by from the Scriptures of the Testament. Many were learned in Seville, and in respect, she far surpassed them. Dr. Egidius was wont to left her society a witness of her ability, and the Protestantism in the House of Dona Isabel de Baena, Maria de Nica, and other Ministers, which of course were held usually present and tributed to prepare her generous endurance of was now before her.

In the year 1559, she completed the twenty, under the charge of young ladies of rank, and others, their acc- hours were all the- prisons. When brought in the Lutheran of her and defended These, she maintained the truths taught by the other Reform- ar's had restored in the corruptions, with had been mixed up. She embraced her, and was ready to

for holding their better for you to fox embracing them." As of the witnesses, she ad them were true, but the having exercised them she denied. Maria great reserve under her, having especially refus which might discover of her fellow-Protestants, appointed, she was to the place where conducted by the gac, this infernal opera Everything about th and calculated to t and subterraneous v several windings and secluded to prevent the of the victims from being heard. Here sa of the light of day ever the torture was to be d; and she employed in horrid instrument so of the human bench were seated. On an elevat appointed to at the Inquisitor, the p hardened and remorse on with the most perfe executioner was habit black cloth, extendi and wore upon his h which completely cover being only two holes at him to see, this dress b greater terror, as if come in person the archfiend himself ha to inflict the torture. T their admonitions ed on the bench renewed to the prisoner in words "Now tell us, of your truth, otherwise," pointing instruments, "you see and should your arm or members be bruised or l you die under the opera be yours, not ours." D ings and protestations the man or woman—for no even to the modesty stripped naked, and then proceeded with his draid endured all, horrible as firmness; but the Inquis violence of the rack, o the confession that her her sentiments, that t conversed together upon trines, and that Juana h her disapprobation of We shall hereafter see the of this revelation. Adher- ble persistency to her opin- doomed, as an obstinate flames. As the sentence nested to the prisoners, before the auto-da-fe, it

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 faith. On this errand they first sent to her two Jesuits, and afterwards two Dominicans. She received their courtship, and patiently heard their arguments, but it was impossible to persuade her that the doctrines and worship of Popery were in harmony with the teachings of the inspired Word. Their reasonings produced no conviction in her mind, nor did they stagger her resolution for a moment. 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, intractable; but at the same time they could not help admiring the learning, readiness, and courage with which she replied to their arguments, and explained in a Lutheran sense the texts of the Scripture which they proposed. On the evening preceding the 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 several other theologians of different religious 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 far 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 truth of which she did not at once discover, and to which she was not prepared to return a solid and conclusive answer.

On the 22nd of September, 1559, at which she 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 undimmed and even 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 feelings.

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 horrors of being burned alive, abjured the Reformed faith, and, upon making confession, was absolved by one of the attendant priests (by which all he gained was strangulation before being consumed by the fire,) urged her, as has also been affirmed, to follow his example, and to disregard the exhortations of the friar Casiodoro, who, from the midst of the flames, encouraged her to persevere steadfastly to the end. Still maintaining an unconquerable resolution, she reproached him, it has been said, for his pusillanimity, charged him with tempting her by giving an advice neither wise in him to give nor in her to take, adding that it was not now time for dispute, and that the few remaining moments they had to live ought to be occupied in meditating upon the passion and death of the Redeemer, thereby to reanimate 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 customary, as a last effort, for the priests to importune the sufferers to renounce their errors and to make confession of the Roman Catholic faith, several priests and a great number of monks, after Maria was bound to the stake, entreated that, in consideration of her youth and talents she might be spared the torments of the fire by being strangled before being burned if she would consent to recant the Creed. The presiding magistrate, yielding to their request, de-

laid the lighting of the pile. Being asked if she would repeat the Creed, she immediately did so with a firm and distinct voice; but no sooner had she come to the close, than she began to explain the Articles upon the Holy Catholic Church and the judgment of the quick and dead in the Lutheran sense. This explanation she was not allowed to finish. The executioner was ordered to strangle her, and then the pile was lighted by which her corpse was reduced to ashes. After the auto-da-fe, the vengeance of the Inquisition was executed even upon the walls of the house of Isabel de Baena, within which Maria and others of the Reformed had been wont to assemble for prayer and to hear the preaching of the Word. It was ordained that this house should be rased to the foundations; that in token of perpetual desolation salt should be scattered over the ruins; and that a pillar of marble should be erected on the spot to perpetuate the memory of the abominations and horrors by which it had been desecrated; for thus did the Holy Tribunal, in its detestation of Popery, stigmatize the Reformed worship, as *the pest of the Reformation.*

LUTTERWORTH CHURCH

BIRTHPLACE OF THE REFORMATION.

Who that has read the very sorry book of English history can stand in Wycliffe's pulpit, and look around upon the dilapidated walls of the old Lutterworth Church, without being stirred with these impressive reminiscences? Here he stood for years and put forth those brave utterances that made the principalities and powers of the Papal empire writhe with rage. When their long arms of persecution had well-nigh reached him, a stronger hand than theirs rescued them from their grasp. In the middle of a sermon which their persecution threatened to arrest, he fell dead in his pulpit. He looked and spoke and breathed his last within these walls. Now this house built with men's hands on the island of Great Britain should be held more sacred than the speaking place in both hemispheres, than this old Lutterworth Church, in which Wycliffe preached and died, than any English place, and

the offspring states of the whole country feel a more precious and costly inheritance? Why, Wycliffe was not only the father of the great Reformation, and of all it begot of religious and civil life, but his Bible was the mother of English literature. He stands in the same relation to Shakespeare 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 Swift of the Leicestershire village, than did his genius drink from the fountain-head of Wycliffe's thoughts. How affecting is the incidental connection between the burial-place of the one and the birth-place of the other! A century and a half before Shakespeare 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 green rim of the poet's river, which his baby feet pressed in his first walk in Stratford 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 civil and religious freedom and vitality? It is now just five hundred years since he sent forth the first copies of his English Gospels from Lutterworth. Nothing could be more graceful and appropriate than for those who value his memory to mark the anniversary with some useful and lasting token of their gratitude for his life. And no such token would be more appropriate or appreciated than the restoration of the church in which he preached and died. It is now sadly dilapidated. From the pulpit one may see fragments of wall and cornice lying at the broken feet of the pillars. The villagers are making a strenuous effort to raise the means for renovating and perpetuating the edifice. The people of the American Boston felt moved by a kind of 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 gratefully to the restoration of Wycliffe's Church in Lutterworth, if they knew its state and need, and the pleasure with which their gifts would be received by those now about to put their hand to work. Lutterworth is a small, secluded market-town, with no large sources of manufacturing or commercial wealth. Consequently a large share of the requisite sum must come from abroad. 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 memories. The medium for the transmission of their free-will offerings may be easily and quickly instituted, and a new cen-

tre of interest established in the mother-country for all who inherit and value the vigorous 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 her 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 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 now and then on his domiciliary rounds, gently to pat his head, and ask him about his Creator, his Redeemer, and his Sanctifier; by-and-by the school-master comes, with his wholesome discipline and iron laws, and claims a part of each day for serious work; but the influence of the mother is unceasing. It surrounds the little ones like an atmosphere.

A mother's influence is also the most lasting. The life and joy of home, its gentle sway does not terminate on our leaving the paternal roof. Like a guardian angel, it still follows us through all the future scenes of life. A poor slave-boy in 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 meet one another. But the heart of the child was still in the home of his mother; her smile cheered him in his toils, and her image visited him in his dreams.

"My mother," he says, "occasionally found an opportunity to send me some token of remembrance and affection—a 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 hands." Touching, sacred words! So there, too, and among those hapless children of oppression, the sanctity of home is felt; nor can long and weary absence, nor all the power of a tyrant law, rend asunder those hearts whom God, by his own blessed bond, has united together.

LITTLE SHOES.—Yes!—put them away carefully—they will not be wanted now; for the little feet that used to patter about in them so merrily are lying very cold and still under the church-yard grass. They will not greet you any more with those busy steps that were the sweetest music your ears had ever heard. How you listen for the tiny footfall, O mourning mother, till you are forced to press your hand upon your heart to quiet its dull, heavy throbbing, and your eyes grow hot and dim with tears that will fall! So you wander through the house—how strange and still it seems!—till at last your eyes rest upon the little shoes, lying just where they were carelessly thrown when they had been taken off for the last time. Yes! lay them safely by, with the little frocks and toys, and the curl of golden hair so soft and bright. There—turn the key in the lock, and then kneel down and pray; for you cannot do without 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 the longest, and you shall be together once more, in the quiet of that endless rest, where there shall be no more empty places or silent voices, or aching heart.

And so your baby will be a little link to heaven. It is not lost to you, for it is yours still—only folded in safer shielding than your weak arms could ever give. By-and-by you will be able to take the comfort of this thought, if you cannot do so yet. By-and-by you will look at the little shoes through tears of quiet joy, instead of sorrow—joy for your child, that it has escaped for ever the rough waves of this troublesome world—joy for yourself, that Christ is leading you by His grace to the same rest.

The Family Circle.

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-fields

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. Can you show a passage in the Bible in which God commands us, or allows us to pray to or for dead saints?

ized to represent the Trinity by means of pictures or sculpture? 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 images and pictures in worship or as ornaments of Churches?

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 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 months.

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. As both he and his wife had become Protestants, the priests determined that the two little girls whom he left should be separated from their mother.

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.

Religious Intelligence.

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.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDERS support foreign missions of their own in the Marquesas Islands and 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 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.

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.

been already struck off, for which and for binding one thousand copies, the Managers at their last meeting made an ample appropriation.

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 testimony 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.

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the evening after all the public services of the day over; it was feared, therefore, that there had not been time enough to give publicity to the proposed celebration under those disadvantages.

THE COCKATRICE.—A correspondent of the London Standard asks, "Can any one tell me what a cockatrice is, such as we read of in the Bible, and in old legends?" To which the editor of that journal replies: "The cockatrice of the Bible is a very different thing from the fabulous creature of which we read in legends and heraldic books."

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With regard to the Biblical animals a few times called cockatrice in the margin, there is some difficulty. In the first place two Hebrew words are so rendered, and therefore two different kinds of reptiles may be meant.

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General Church News.

POPULUS ME SIBILIT: 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.

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 Munich.

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.

THE call 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 DEAN OF CANTERBURY ON RITUALISM AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—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."

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Vertical text in the right margin, likely bleed-through or a separate column, containing names and dates.

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

Church Observer. "One Lord; 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" principles. 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 desire 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 PROTESTANT 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.

3rd. We claim to be an Evangelical

paper. We need not define the term further than by saying that we will maintain and propagate those doctrines which present 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 enterprise, 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 connected.

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 surprise. 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 revolutionists—certainly strong sign of pre-concerted plan. Two days after, (Sept. 19) came other banished Generals from the Canary Islands in an English steamer. Then were 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 forsown 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 a body-guard for herself and his imbecile highness, her partner. She was and is, we believe, a bad woman,—a worse queen, but we have a respect for her name, 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. Tetzl was an important, though an indirect help in the spread of the Reformation. It was the open shameless sale of indulgences that roused the slumbering thunder of Martin Luther. Indeed all history swarms with similar instances of man's covetousness or pride or frailty redounding to God's glory. Had Isabella been pure, and amiable and true, the old Jesuit juggernaut of Spain might have rolled on, as of old, over willing victims—for long years to come. But her badness roused disgust and hatred of her name and rule with all its priestly machinery, and the blood of the Spaniard boiled with wounded pride, as he saw his nation debased by the infamy

of his Queen. So Isabella, the humble servant of Rome, weighed down with crimes and Papal benedictions, has been 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 as an accomplished fact. In what it 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 Mr. Carlyle—a cry that Spain is not yet 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 Romolaty, 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 infidelity has made little progress, compared with France and Italy. The great evil to be combated 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 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 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 thralldom 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 law-breakers. The arrogant sophistries and unworthy shifts by which men like Mr. Mackonochie have endeavoured to beguile the minds of poor and ignorant worshippers, or to deaden the consciences of those whose tastes were favourable to their extravagances, have been exposed in the light of truth, and they have failed to stand the test. All true churchmen have reason to be thankful to the great Head of the Church for so enlightening the understanding and directing the counsels of those whose duty it was to divide falsehood from error. The outspoken manliness of the late verdict comes out in noble contrast with the shambling indecision, if not indiffer-

ence, of former times. Hitherto, Bishops and Privy Council have entered exhaustively into the merits of the question. It is a good thing for the Church at large—a good thing for Mr. Mackonochie, good thing, well to be remembered, that there is no such thing as a free Church and a free Papacy. They and practices of the English Church or of Anglican ritualism, as far as its being upheld by legal quibbles is concerned, has in no longer flaunted the first rubric of ritualistic Anglicans; in the faces of those who are not so sanguine as to imagine that the *versus* Mackonochie and Romanizing Church of disloyalty will survive; ceits. The tone of outward ceremony and the decrease of the dispensation may be only superstitious; to its source, ritualism, which may be feared and, perhaps, as a consequence on from the underworld mission to authority, the constrained submission of St. Al-

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 as they gradually acquiesce in the appointment. In the latter case, the 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 Metropolitan 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 up 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 Metropolitan 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 approved of the Church. Canadian correspondents seem to be under some apprehension that the ma-

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 summary 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 Leghorn 46, in Milan 22, in Guastalla 26, in Florence 15; in Lucca 12, as well as repeatedly in Pistoia, Como, Verona, Padua, Mira, &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.

But there is this difference between the two evils: ritualism is a formally proselytizing; while rationalism is not. It is much easier for most people to attend a ritualistic church, than it is to buy and read and understand an expensive and difficult book. It is, certainly, dreadful to think how weak the State has hitherto shewn itself in putting down errors fraught with perils to men's souls, as set forth by high dignitaries in the Church; but we do not believe that those errors can ever be propagated with the same system and success among those of Rome and her aliens; which, given in their ultimate leading to infidelity, we consider equally or more dangerous. We speak of these points because we know the ritualists will take them 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 contrary to God's word we alike abhor; and we look on these two phases of idolatry, the worship of reason and the worship of sense, both alike drawing men away from their faith in Christ, as the fiery trial through which God has appointed his Church to pass in these latter days. We know that she will come forth from them not only unscathed, but purified; and we rejoice in any presage of the days of her triumph. The legal condemnation of ritualism in England we look upon as such a presage,—not merely as being the voice of the highest authority in the land, but as representing the voice of all true members of the Church both at home and abroad.

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

GAVAZZI'S LAST TWO YEARS' WORK IN ITALY.

There ought not to be a Protestant in Montreal, indeed, in the whole Dominion of Canada, whose heart would not warm at the name of Gavazzi. Those especially who remember the scenes in this

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 Leghorn 46, in Milan 22, in Guastalla 26, in Florence 15; in Lucca 12, as well as repeatedly in Pistoia, Como, Verona, Padua, Mira, &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.

majority of the Synod of Montreal will not recede from its pretensions, and that it will be necessary to repeal the canon under which the compromise exists.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Systematic Benevolence. — A sermon. By the Rev. G.T. Townsend, M.A., Durham, Eng.

A very excellent little work. Certainly the best results of modern religious thought on a most important subject.

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.

The Canadian Handbook and Tourist's Guide takes the reader into every interesting nook and corner of Canada.

SABREVOIS MISSION.

The annual meeting of the Ladies Association was held in the Lecture Room of Trinity Church, and was well attended.

The Rev. Canon BOND said that the report showed that the Missions were working with zeal, the schools were increasing, but there was a lack of support.

The female school commenced this year with ten boarders, and three day scholars with a staff of three teachers, and a matron.

The Rev. Mr. LEWIS the missionary went into details of the work on the various stations, the number of Missions employed and the good which had been effected.

Rev. Mr. BALDWIN expressed his surprise at having been called upon to address the meeting.

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.

ers from them. The second is Will we condemn good out as one body the Anglican Communion? If they peace be with them.

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 Pope.

Rev. Mr. SULLIVAN spoke strongly in favour of the Sabrevois Mission, which he said was gradually doing a good work.

After a vote of thanks to the Rev. Chairman, and the singing of "Christian Brethren are we part," the Benediction was pronounced.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The Bishop of Rupert's Land desires, on behalf of his diocese, to acknowledge the kind interest shown by Canadian churchmen, both clergy and laity, in the work of the diocese, and in the special object he was enabled to place before them on his last visit.

Table listing financial contributions to the Sabrevois Mission, including Offertory at the opening of Synod in Cathedral, Mrs. Freer, Offertory Trinity Church, St. George's Church, etc.

The Bishop of Rupert's Land trusts that the small white 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.

an additional building. The College wishes to erect a substantial wooden building which, with the expense of properly fitting it up, will not cost less than £1,000,—of this £250 can be obtained from the S.P.C.K.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On Wednesday, 13th instant, the annual meeting of this Institution was held in the Asylum, St. Catherine street, and was well attended.

The annual report of the secretary, Mrs. Cord, was then read.

The total expenditure for the maintenance of the institution for the past year amounted to £745.27, which is \$52.23 less than that of the preceding year.

On Wednesday, 13th instant, the annual meeting of this Institution was held in the Asylum, St. Catherine street, and was well attended.

mented by the following legacies: one hundred dollars from the executors of the late Mrs. Henry Corse, one of the benefactors of this charity when it was in its infancy; two 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, Esq.

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.

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 Ecumenical Council summoned to meet at Rome.

no doubt appear for England and the other Protestant countries to present the recovered allegiance of the great nations of the world at the Papal footstool.

But, looking at the transaction from a Protestant point of view, it is natural to ask what prospect of improvement on the part of the Greek Church does the Patriarch's answer and the position assumed 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.

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.

Summary of Latest News.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Harman has been elected Mayor of Toronto. Mr. Robinson has been elected Mayor of Kingston.

It is said the Province of Quebec has a surplus of \$200,000.

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 Canadian) Regiment, has retired upon temporary half pay; and Lieut. E. Menitt, of the same regiment, has exchanged into the 13th Regiment.

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 to the scheme.

In reply to the congratulatory address of the York County Council, Lieutenant-Governor Wilnot 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 Ontario.

GENERAL.

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 self-government of the Island as a remedy for all evils.

General Rosecrans 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 housekeeping in Paris. In her destination, she is obliged to put up with a \$360,000 house on the Boulevard du Roi de Rome.

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.

THE CHRIST-KINDEL.

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

But Mr. Robert Brent was too much absorbed to heed the remark of his sister, even if he heard it; so tapping her foot upon the velvet 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 the city, he made two or three strides to 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 fate."

"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."

"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, she 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 disobedience, and she must pay the penalty. The money by the first of January for the last six months, or I get another tenant; that's all."

Sister Agnes made no opposition to his heartless decision—she knew it would be fruitless—but went upon her pleasant errand, as Mr. Brent, clad in cold-proof overcoat and fur-lined gloves, stepped out of his front door upon the snow-encrusted pavement.

"Servant, sah; just a trifle, please, sah."

Every little 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 who are you?"

"I is a freedman from de Souf, sah, an' I wants jist a little ob your great plenty, sah. We're gwine to hab a sort ob jubilee or Sunday School 'Thankgivin', sah, and I'm makin' bold to ax all our friends for help."

"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 haste."

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 an 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 bankrupt, and his family homeless. The poor man who passed him envied the wealth and ease which were reflected from every portion of his ample figure, from the tips of his cloth sandals to the crown of his cloth hat. Gold, silver, bank stock, shares in railroad stock, shares in oil companies, shares in coal mines, houses in town, houses in the country, land investments, each in itself a small fortune, influence, power, mental culture! Envious 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.

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

"Which hifalutin speech, in plain prose, means that you, sir, are wanted at the church immediately," said the other 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 the Post office," (and his fingers closed, as he spoke, upon the letter in his coat pocket,

and the message it was bearing,) "and a 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 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 passed from out his house to where all is so 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 portrait 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 said,

"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 confess, but in a different costume, something younger, and your face a great deal—"

"What! speak without fear?"

"Only kinder and more smiling than now. That is all, sir. Youth and happiness always go together, and you seemed but little more than a boy in that picture," replied Miss Alice, in a tone half apologetic.

"Happiness is a myth, ladies! a glittering will-o'-the-wisp, which to follow, is but to be led into darkness," said Mr. Brent, almost unconsciously escorting them, until they had reached the church door. Retreat was now impossible. The delicious, resinous odor of freshly plucked spruce, pine and juniper moved him to enter; the ebb and swell of music, as a choir of trained voices, in the distant organ loft, rehearsed a *Jubilate* for the morning service of the following day, soothed his excited nerves into a sadness as novel as it was pleasing; 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 where did he grow, Janney?"

"There never was such people at our home, honey! I only heard of them when I came over the ocean here. It was *Christy Kindlein*, the 'little Christ-child,' who brought us *our* beautiful gifts, not an old man, with hair like snow and beard of icicles, like the Santa Claus in your picture book."

"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 Helen's brown eyes."

"Nor did I ever find out eit'er," said nurse, "I always hung my stocking beside our wide fire-place, and next morning it was brimful. Of course he came down the chimney, fir 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 idea visited her little careless head. Could she just surprise the Christkindlein once as he came in, and kiss his dear hands that

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?"

Nurse'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.

"Nurse, 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, she made a flying visit to the kitchen, and left dangling from two pins in its wide chimney, a blue yarn stocking, large enough for a giant, and a wee white one, which would scarcely hold a pint of pearls. Then Helen 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 heart, 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 pin-head spot of flame. "Now is my time," thought Helen. "Nurse says he never comes until midnight, and I'll see how he gets in; Oh! I'm so glad I got 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 clasped 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 glittered on top of it. She looked again. It was a star. "Oh, yes," she thought, "the wise man's star that is going to Bethlehem to see the baby. How glad it will be to see little Christkindlein again. I wish that she would soon come to me." She laid herself up in a bundle, with eyes peering upwards, she fearlessly began her patient watch.

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 as 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 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 nursing 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 cot 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 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 pillowed upon her knees, and the empty stockings dangling near, she sat, fast asleep.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

with the new year a new serial story, with the very sensational title of "Beyond the Breakers."

The library of the late Marquis of Hastings was put up for sale by auction lately at Nottingham. The most interesting incident of the day was the purchase of a work in the handwriting of John Wycliffe for the British Museum.

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

The Round Table asserts that Marshal Ney was not a Frenchman but an American, and that his name was not Ney at all, but Adolph; and, what is more, it supports its assertion by testimony and inferences which all events, are well worthy of attention. The question thus raised will be of interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE GREAT EASTERN EARTHQUAKE.—In a recent discussion at Melbourne, before the Royal Society, relating to the South American earthquake, it was stated that the great wave which rolled on the coasts of New Zealand and all the eastern and southern shores of Australia the 15th of August must have rolled over the Pacific Ocean in 18 hours, or at the rate of 80 miles in an hour.

PROTOXIDE OF NITROGEN is now extensively used as an anesthetic especially in the practice. The committee of the Geological Society appointed to investigate the subject has, we believe, recently collected data not warrant absolute conclusions, the opinions of the committee are given provisionally.

HOMOEOPATHY has been disallowed in the London Infirmary. Dr. Reith, who has been one of the physicians, is a homoeopathist, and was anxious to introduce his practice into the infirmary. The medical officers tendered their resignations at the event of his re-election. The governing body in the circumstances declined to elect the homoeopathist.

Under its new management, the *Genealogical Magazine* has ceased to record the marriages, and deaths of the upper classes, although its obituary is continued in a somewhat altered and modernized form. Mr. Nichols, of Parliament-street, are to bring out a monthly periodical to be called *The Register of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, and Magazine of Biographical Notices*.

It is announced that the next meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science will be held at Exeter, on the 18th of August next. The President-elect of the Association is Professor Hirst of St. John's College, London, and Dr. Thomas Watson, of Exeter, is the Vice-President. The son of Sir John Bowring, and of the new M. P. for Exeter, will be the local secretary.

of Nethersal, ninth baronet, and was born in 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 Scale.

Miscellany.

CONDORNING OF AN INNOCENT MAN.—Two men named Bisgrove and Sweet have been sentenced 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 fellow-convict was entirely innocent of the crime for which he had been condemned.

A SON OF THE PREMIER IS IN THE CHURCH.—One of the Prime Minister's sons, Mr. S. E. Gladstone, 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 Terapien. Swordfish were at one time very plentiful in Lake Ontario, but with the extinction of salmon became rare.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY PARDON.—It is stated that Sir Culling Eardley was granted a free pardon on the condition that he absented himself from the country until the period of his sentence should have expired. It has thereupon 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.

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 between two dwarfs, M. Angot, well known for his performances in the Laneey Circus, and Mlle. Gaumont, a sempstress, 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 the 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 600 dollars, a year, while the lowest grade of male clerks receive 1,200 dollars per annum.

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 1673 granted him a charter erecting his lands in Kincardineshire into a free barony, and who used often to converse with him familiarly.

Obituary.

The death is announced of Dr. Carl F. P. Martius, Professor of Botany in the University of Munich, and many years secretary of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Director of the Botanic Garden. He was a member of our Royal Society; but to his country he is best known by his *Travels in Bavaire*, published in three quarto volumes about forty years ago, by command of the King of Bavaria.

Dr. Robert Porrett, F.R.S., the eminent naturalist and the discoverer of ferrocyanic acid, lately at the age of eighty-six. He spent his life as a member of the Civil Service in India, where he had a working laboratory. He was to the last an active member of the scientific societies, in whose business he was interested, and to whose transactions he contributed also, to the *Attorney-General*, Sir Robert Collier.

Mrs. Christian Jeffery of Zeal Monachorum, was born on the 1st January, 1767, died last night. Up to her hundredth year she remained a strong, robust woman, and on the 1st of January, 1867, she was observed wading through the deep snow in the village of Zeal Monachorum like a person in the prime of life.

The death is announced of Mr. Abraham Cooper, R.A., the eminent painter of battle-scenes, at Greenwich, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was born in 1787, of parents in a humble condition of life—at one time kept an inn at Holloway—and it was by his own exertions that he rose to the eminence which he eventually attained.

On Tuesday, December 22, Sir Robert Montgomery Hamilton, the eighth Baron Belfour and Stenton, died at his seat, Wislaw House, in his seventy-fifth year. He was an enthusiastic agriculturist, and as Lord Lieutenant of the county, he 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 Warren 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 Marhatta 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 Derbyshire, died after a few days illness, on Friday, December 18. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Sir William Nigel Gresley.

The Barclays, but the Quakers as a body, were strongly attached to the Stuart cause, and consequently persecuted both by the Episcopal Church and by Nonconformist bodies, and that in the caricatures of the period they are represented 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 RAILWAY IN PERSIA.—A combination of English capitalists have received from the Shah a concession, giving them, for twenty years, the exclusive right to construct railways in the country, and an agent of the concessionaires has proceeded to Teheran to break ground at once with a short six-mile line from the capital to the suburban village of Rey (Shah Abd-ul-Aziz) a famous weekly resort of Persian Teheran. The ground has already been surveyed, and the report of the engineer employed estimates that the line may be constructed and stocked for a sum considerably under £100,000, on which the passenger traffic of some 40,000 devotees a week will, he reckons, yield a remunerative dividend—exclusive of an 8 per cent. guarantee.

SLEET MEN.—Washington never made a speech. In the zenith of his fame he once attempted it, failed, and gave it up, confined to the United States, the labour was almost wholly performed in committee of the whole, of which George Washington was, day after day, the chairman; but he made but two speeches during the convention, of a very few words each something like one of Grant's speeches. The convention, however, acknowledged the master spirit, and historians affirm that had it not been for his personal popularity and the thirty or so of his first speech, pronouncing it the best he could be united upon, the Constitution would have been rejected by the people. The only do it. Napoleon, whose executive ability almost without a parallel, said his greatest difficulty was in finding men of ideas great than words. When asked how he maintained his influence over his superiors in age and experience, when commander-in-chief of the army of Italy, he said, "By reserve." The greatness of a man is not measured by the length of his speeches, or their number.

Printing clerks in a store. Twenty hands a printing office. Twenty young men in a line. All want to get along in the world, all expect to. One of the clerks will rise to a partner, and make a fortune. One of the compositors will own a newspaper, and become an influential citizen. One of the apprentices will become a master builder. One of the lagers will get a handsome farm and live a triarch. But which is destined to be the most individual? There is no tick about it. The thing is as plain as the rule of three.

Literature, Science and Art.

MOZART and BYRON both died at thirty-seven, and at the same age Rossini ceased to compose.

Lippincott's Magazine, one of the most popular of Transatlantic periodicals, announced

CHURCH OBSERVANCES

young fellow who will distance his competitors in 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

By painting the wood-work of farm implements. This can be done at a small cost, and by the farmer himself.

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 seed?

HOW THE FRENCH FATTEN THEIR POULTRY.—A large circular building, admirably ventilated, and with the light partially excluded, is fitted up with circular cages.

she introduces into the gullet a tiny tube about the size of a finger. This tube united to a flexible pipe, which communicates with the dish in which the food has been placed, and from which the desired quantity is instantaneously injected into the stomach.

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Canada Glass Company [Limited.] Manufacture to order and keep for sale Soda Water, Ginger Beer, Wine, Bitter and Patent Medicine BOTTLES, Initialed or Plain.

THE SMALL-POX REMEDY.—The small-pox remedy which cured three thousand cases in England, taken in all stages of the disease is so simple that it cannot be too widely disseminated. It is:

Cream of Tartar 1 ounce.
Rhubarb 12 grains.
Cold water 1 pint.

The dose is from a quarter to half a pint. In severe cases a half-pint dose should be administered. In cases characterized by delirium great benefit has been obtained by applying a bottle of hot water to the feet. Plenty of fresh air is important, and an out-door airing at the earliest period practicable is recommended. 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 MOST-RECENT MARKETS.

OBSERVER 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 absolutely nothing doing.

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.

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 97 to 98 for cash for Bank and Bank endorsed 60-day Bills. Gold in New York advanced to 136, but has declined, and is now quoted at 135. Greenbacks in this city were bought at 26½ dis, and sold at 26 dis. Silver is bought at 48 dis. for large and 5 for small, and sold at 47 to 48 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, \$2.42 @ \$2.45;—City brands, \$2.50 @ \$2.52 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 Chicago Spring, \$1.10 @ \$1.12, nominal. Small parcels of Peas have been enquired for,

but round lots have been unobtainable. Price per bushel 92 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 @ \$26.75; Thin Mess, \$22.00 @ \$22.50. **DRESSED HOGS,** per 100 lbs.—May now be quoted at \$9.00 @ \$9.50 for good to choice carcasses. Stocks are not large, and quotation readily given.

BUTTER.—A good deal arriving,—market quiet but steady.

CHEESE, per lb.—Market firmer,—range from 11c @ 12c,—choice brands 12c @ 12½c.

LARD, per lb.—Firm; sales in tubs this forenoon at 15c @ 15½c.

ASSES, per 100 lbs.—First Pots, \$5.55 @ \$5.60; according to tars; Seconds, \$4.70 @ \$5.00; Thirds, \$4.25 @ \$5.00; First Pears, \$5.55 @ \$5.60; Seconds, \$5.00 @ \$5.10.



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

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

CHURCH FURNACES. **JOHN STATE,** MANUFACTURER OF BEECHER'S PATENT SELF-CLEANING FURNACES, AND—Tin, Iron and Copper Plate Worker, No. 542 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 Heaters are adapted for either WOOD, COAL, PEAT. In point of economy, principle of action, style and durability, they are not surpassed (if equalled) by any other Furnace made. April 30.

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, AND ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE AGENTS. OFFICE—104 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal. March 19, 1868.

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

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

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

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

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

For further information, apply to **H. H. GEDDES, Real Estate & Investment Agent, 32 Gt. St. James Street, Next to the Post Office. Oct. 22nd, 1868. 37.**

R. HENDERY & CO., Gold and Silver Smiths, Electro Platers, Watch Makers & Jewellers, MANUFACTURERS OF Church Work, Flags, Chalice and Pocket Communion Sets, 53 Gt. St. James St. | FACTORY 590 CRAIG ST MONTREAL. April 2, 1868. 10

HENDERY'S PREPARATION FOR Cleaning Gold, Silver and Plated Ware Jewellery, &c.

WARRANTED not to contain any Mercurial Compound, or any other ingredient calculated to injure in the slightest degree Gold, Silver or Plated Ware.

Price 25 cents per Bottle. April 2, 1868. 10

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. 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.

S. E. H. VANDYKE, General Agent, 615 Broadway, New York

DOMINION SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOT. F. B. GRAFTON, Publisher, Bookseller & Stationer, Invites attention to his STOCK OF SABBATH SCHOOL, BIBLE OF HOPE, TEMPERANCE AND EDUCATIONAL PUBLICATIONS, the best and largest in the Dominion. Lists furnished on application. Sunday School Periodicals supplied at low rates. Among

His own Publications are the following:

The Sunday School Methodist—100 Hymns and Tunes—\$10 per 100.
The Sunday School Messenger, monthly \$10 per 100.
The Montreal Hymnal—150 Hymns—\$10 per 100.
Gospel Hymns—128 Hymns—\$10 per 100.
Bible Palm tree; or, illustrations of Christian Life. Price 60c.
Gospel Tracts—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 and useful Literature, Works on Education and Pulpit Aids; Bibles for Mothers; Anti-Tobacco Books and Tracts; Works on Romanism and Ritualism; Bible Pictures and Maps; and 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 CARBONIZER.—Look to your own interests, and try Woodward's Improved Carbonizer, which is warranted to increase the light, decrease the 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 have tried it:—

MONTREAL, August 31, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in certifying 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.

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 perfectly 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 the carbonizer, and the light is fully satisfactory.

To R. Alsop, Esq. A. J. PELL, 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, I 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 per night, with 50 burners, running about 5 hours. We are now burning less than 3000 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 economize in burning gas.—Very truly yours, HENRY McVITTIE.

MONTREAL, 6th Nov., 1867.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry, I 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 per night, with 50 burners, running about 5 hours. We are now burning less than 3000 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 economize in burning gas.—Very truly yours, Jos. Dixon & Bro.

The Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of all who are using gas to the above real- ly valuable improvement.

Do not suffer yourselves to be influenced by the prejudice produced by the numerous so-called improvements which have been offered within the last few years; but see and judge for yourselves.

Every information will be given, and the operation of the apparatus shewn and explained by ROBERT ALSOP, at the Office of the Petroleum Gas Co., No. 156 Great St. James Street. May 14. 1y 18

HENRY J. BENALLACK, FAMILY GROCEER, 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 Eugenic Trunks, SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS, &c. 371 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

COFFIN ESTABLISHMENT. ESTABLISHED 1840. JOSEPH WRAY, FUNERAL UNDERTAKER, RESPECTFULLY 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. DONIQUE STREET, IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE LAWYER'S MARKET, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his calling entrusted to him.

Funerals furnished in the best style. Hearses, Caskets, Gloves, &c. Charges moderate.

JOSEPH WRAY, No. 126 St. Donique Street. May 15

PAIN KILLER!

IT IS A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND.

OUR FIRST PHYSICIANS USE

I recommend its use; the Apothecary finds it 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

MERIT AND VIRTUE IS FULLY AND PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED, AND IT IS THE GREAT

Family Medicine OF THE AGE.

TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT CURES

Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhoea and Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painter's Colic, Complaint, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, SORE-THROAT, SUDDEN COLDS, COUGHS, &c.,

TAKEN EXTERNALLY, IT CURES

BOILS, FURUNCLES AND SCALDS, OLD SORES, BURNS, SWELLING OF THE JOINTS, RHEUMATISM, PAIN IN THE FACE, NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM, FROSTED FEET, &c., &c.,

is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, and liable at any moment to come upon us. Therefore it is important that we should have in our possession an emergency, when we are made to suffer, and when we are made to suffer, the alleviating agonies of pain, or the deathly throes of disease.

A medical agent exists in PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, the fame of which has spread over all the earth. Amid the eternal burning sun of the tropics, its virulence is known and appreciated. And by it, humanity has found relief from many a terrible affliction.

The effect of the Pain-Killer upon the system, is such as to produce a powerful action upon the bowels, and to induce a profuse perspiration. It is a powerful emetic, and a powerful cathartic. It is a powerful diaphoretic, and a powerful anodyne. It is a powerful sedative, and a powerful stimulant. It is a powerful restorative, and a powerful tonic. It is a powerful preservative, and a powerful preservative.

Reviews of the following Testimonials:

J. E. CLOUGH, Missionary at Ongole, India, writes: "We esteem your Pain-Killer very highly for scorpion stings, and cannot very well get along without it."

I. D. COLBURN, Missionary at Tavoy, writes: "I shall be happy to assist in spreading a knowledge of a remedy so speedy and efficient."

M. H. BIXBY, Missionary to the Shans, writes: "Your Pain-Killer cures more of the ailments of the natives here than any other medicine. There is a great call for it."

H. L. VAN METTER, writing from Burma, writes: "The Pain-Killer has become an indispensable article in my family."

J. G. STEARNS writes: "I consider it the best remedy for Dyspepsia I ever knew."

J. J. SWAN writes: "I have used it for many years in my family, and consider it an invaluable remedy."

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.—This medicine has become an article of commerce, and is sold by every country merchant as tea, coffee, or sugar. This speaks volumes in its favour.—*Falls Messenger.*

A speedy cure for pain—no family should be without it.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Our own opinion is, that no family should be without a bottle of it for a single hour. In all wounds, aches, pains, sores, &c. it is the best effectual remedy we know of.—*News, St. Louis, Canada.*

After many years' trial of Davis' Pain-Killer we advise that every family should provide themselves with so effectual and speedy a Pain-Killer.—*Amerst. (N.S.) Gazette.*

The Pain-Killer of Perry Davis & Son was introduced into Canada, and we have used it for a length of time, and invariably with success.—*Canada Baptist.*

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and reliable friend of the missionary and the traveller, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Beware of Counterfeits and worthless imitations; call for PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER and take no other.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

Prices, 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts. per Bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS, 380 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.

April 30. 14

FRANK BOND, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, 7 St. Sacrament Street, MONTREAL.

All descriptions of Stocks, Bonds, &c. Sterling Exchange, American Gold and Railway Shares bought and sold, strictly on Commission. Investments made in Mortgages, Real Estate, &c. Jan. 30, 1868.

THOMAS MUSSEN, IMPORTER OF British, India and French Goods, CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WARES. MONTREAL. March 12, 1868. 1y 7

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Established in 1782.

THIS COMPANY having invested, in conformity with the Provisions of the Act, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS for the SPECIAL SECURITY OF POLICY HOLDERS IN CANADA, is prepared to accept RISKS on DWELLING HOUSES, Household Goods and Furniture, and General Merchandise, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES DAVISON, Manager. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., AGENTS FOR CANADA. Feb. 27, 1868. 5

WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON, MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES IN EVERY STYLE (FOR WHOLESALE ONLY.) 147 Gt. St. James Street MONTREAL. Feb. 13, 1868.

LIFE INSURANCE, ESTABLISHED 1825. SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by Act of Parliament. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. Invested in Canada, \$500,000. CANADA HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS: HUGH TAYLOR, Esq., Advocate, Hon. CHAS. WELLS, M.L.C. WILLIAM SACHIE Esq., Banker. JACKSON RAE, Esq., Banker. Secretary, A. DAVIDSON PARKER. Life Department. Attention is directed to the Rate of Premiums adopted, which will be found more moderate than that of most other Companies.

Special "Half Premium" Rates. Policies for the whole of Life issued at Half Rates for the first five years, so adjusted that the policies are not liable to arrears of Premium. Age 25, yearly premium for £100—£1. 1s. 9d., or for £500, yearly premium, £5 8s. 9d., at other ages in proportion. Feb. 13, 1868. 3

ESTABLISHED 1859. HENRY R. GRAY, DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMIST, 144 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

N.B.—Particular attention paid to the Dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions. Physicians supplied cheap for cash. April 30. 14

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS! JUST RECEIVED, MY new SEEDS, from France, England and the United States, all guaranteed FRESH. One of the best collections in CANADA, either in FLOWER, VEGETABLE, or FIELD SEEDS, viz.—

Beans,	Cucumbers,	Parsley,
Beets,	Lettuce,	Peppers,
Cabbage,	Mangold Wurtzel,	Pears,
Carrots,	Melons,	Raddishes,
Cauliflowers,	Mustard,	Spinach,
Celery,	Onions,	Turnips,
Corn,	Parasnips,	Tomatoes,
	Mushroom Spawer, &c., &c.	

A liberal discount allowed to Dealers and Agricultural Societies, on taking large quantities. Call and get Catalogues.

JAMES GOULDEN, 117 & 119 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, MONTREAL. April 30. 14

Agents for the Church Observer.

Mr. Geo. Wilson	Amherstburgh
Rev. F. Harding	Aylmer, Ont
Mr. W. D. Ardagh	Barrie, County Simcoe
Mr. Alex. Gavilliers	Bondhead, County Simcoe
Rev. W. B. Evans	Cambrils
Mr. A. Hewson	County Grey
Mr. A. M. Ballantine	Colborne
Mr. Reay	Hudson
Mr. John Morrison	Huntingdon, Q.
Mr. Stacey	Kingston
Mr. John Golden	Kingville
Mr. E. A. Taylor	London
Mr. John W. Menzies	Nanticoke
Mr. G. May	Ottawa
Mr. J. M. C. Delesterriers	Pandleton
Mr. Isaac Robinson	Peterborough
Mr. Thomas Owens	Quebec
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Mr. M. Caldwell	St. Thomas, Ont.
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