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them that may be seized them that may be seized. In Fever and Ague, Typhoid, Bilious, Scarlet and other Fevers, its use will always insure a cure. In Rheumatism, Neuralgia. Gout, Tie Deloreux, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Influenza, in all cases of indammation, the Ready Revief, assisted when re-quired with the Resolvent and Pills, will surely origin a unreeffect a cure.

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The bottles are much enlarged, so that persons receive ashuch Ready Relieffor 25 cents as they will get for \$1.00 cf the Pain Killers and other 25 cent Limmenia, &c. R. R. Relief 25 cents per boi-tie. Ask for Relief in new bottles-new rtyle, "N. B. - Persons in ague districts should take a traspeorful of Relief, in water, on rising in the mor-mag. This will protect you against Fever and Ague and all other Fevers.

(61(3) SZ(01(01)) He was apprenticed to a stationer and wine-

erner.

merchant, in Maidstown. Here he became an useful man, a member and officer of an indi-infidel, both in theory and practice, and pendent church, and a liberal supporter of believed the Bible a "cunningly devised fable." Yet outwardly he preserved an excellent character. When twenty-seven years of number of many millions, and translated into age, he became a clerk to a wine merchant. In this position he i ad to visit all sorts of public-best tracts for general circulation in existence. this position he i ad to visit all sorts of publichouses and-gin shops. He became a deist, a Sabbath-breaker, a blasphemer, and a drunkard. He never weat to bed sober. When twenty-eight/years of age, he had reached this awful climax of almost hopeless wickedness. Now and again he felt deep sorrow for the hideous course he was pursuing. He knew it would end in shame and death. He now at

the recommendation of a minister, read Porteus on the Evidences of Christianity, which convinced him that his favourite Pain was a ship in the wine-shop, and tried bookselling respectable and excellent young lady.

his heart to God ; and he was in the habit of not conceive the anguish he endures. going into "smoke shops," to while away his the fact that he was a drunkard.

agony that often tears the drunkard's soul Hall calls his lust "a hidous monster," and himself "a slave to the worst of tyrants." knew and realized vividly, that eternal de- in his terrible battle.

struction yearned beneath his feet. " Drunkenness"--(thus he wrote in his diary at the time) istence" He tells us of his "hellish anguisl,' petite. his deep compunction, the keen accusations of whole weeks he would be utterly helpless, a arm of God can rescue me !"

ing at the age of seventeen, and did not totally burning. overcome the habit until he was forty-five. conscious helplessness and self-despair.

His wife bore with him and tried to save him with true womanly patience and love. She

useful man a every good cause. His small tract called "The Sinner's Friend," has been circulated to the He raised his family as a Christian ought to do, by his writings wherever the English language is spoken. We have not room to describe his growth in grace, his zeal for Christ, his carnest and most catholic beneficence, his unwavering faith, his tranquil and triumphant death. Yet John Vine Hall had been a hopeless drunkard! This narrative teaches us many lessons, a few of which we may point out :---

1. Pity the drunkard. His sufferings are false and worthless teacher, and that theore- horrible. Mr Hall tells us of times when, tically the Christian religion was right. After wide awake in bed, he would see fearful looktwo years he resolved to reform, left his clerk- ing men with long whips, coming upon him to torment him. He would hear their dreadful He beheaved well for a time and was esteemed imprecations and try eagerly to escape, but and trusted In 1806 he was married to a could not. Pray for the drunkard, for, as Mr. Hall testifies most solemly, nothing He had "reformed"; but he had not given short of Omnipotence can save him You can-

2. Means of reform are to be diligently used leisure hours. One species of indulgence led Hall, when once awakened to a sense of to another until in 1810 he opened his eyes to his peril, prayed and struggled almost without he fact that he was a drunkard, It is impossible to describe the horrible ceasing. His wife helped him by all the means that anxious love and tenderness would suggest or apply. He fell hundreds of times and repented hundreds of times, but his friends He bore patiently with him and cheered him on

3. Total Abstinence is the drunkard's only cure. It is not enough to give up spirits or -" six days drunk ; awful ruin !" " It is no use my trying to become steady. My sins are your life and soul by your indulgence. Mr. too great to be forgiven." "Again in the hor- Hall could never walk steadfastly in the new rible pit of intemperance. Satan hungs me way until he gave up even his table-beer. He with his infernal arms. Horrible, indeed! I ever after refused to drink wine even as a could shed rivers of tears. God have mercy medicine when prescribed by his physicians. on me. There is not a greater sinner in ex. He new the risk of awaking a domant ap-

4. No one need despair. We have given in conscience. He often regarded himself as the its darkest shades the pictures of John Vine most detestable monster in existence For Hall's degradation, that others might have hope. Wife, be patient and loving in your weakling, and a driveller, under the influence treatment of your drunken husband Parents, of drink. "What a see of misery has broken never despair of your sons. Dreadful as their over me for the last fornight, and how very, case may be, the grace of God, in answer to very dreadfully deep have I again fallen into your prayers, can save them. Sober men, do not that horrible pit from which nothing but the cast off the drunkard. Pitr and help him. Do not despair of him; he may yet become an In this most wretched condition he con- ornament and blessing to society. You, with tinued for many years. He commenced drink- God's help, can pluck him as a brand from the

5. Never forget that God alone can save the For the ten years between thirty and forty he drunkard. John Vine Hall most solemnly felt his bondage, and sounded the depths of testifies to this: "It now affords me great and unspeakable pleasure to point out to poor perishing sinners the willingness of God to give all who repent and turn from their sins, never upbraided him, but prayed without and also to stand forth as a witness to his ceasing for his salvation. He saw his own faithfulness and power to subdue the most danger, and renewed his attempts at reform. inveterate habits. I who was a most dreadful When thirty-eight years of age he commenced family worship, and joined the Methodist church. He attended class-meetings with great profit. At this stage he found strength and joy in reading the Biole and in private prayer. "Even my dreams are dreams of prayer and that God alone oould conquer in him and for happiness in religion" His wife and himself him. "I am indeed a brand plucked from the now "boldly declared themselves Methodists." burning of hell, and now my southerns towards He left his old gay companions, frequently the loving of God." I never see persons in checked them in their sins, and engaged in liquor but my heart groans for their relief, as

CHURCH OBSERVER, THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEWBER, 1868.

I well know that nothing short of Omnipotence how the church is generally supported can stop the raging of such an unmerciful Many talk of the great merit due to enemy. himself for giving up every kind of liquor, at staining f.om company, but this is a blasphemy to my cars, and I never allow any person to leave my presence without warmly declaring that the whole work is the work of God alone. The exceeding riches of God rescued me from the iron hand of Satan and made mea monument of Divine grace." Never, never put any means in place of the Omnipotent Saviour

"My case is somewhat like a poor man placed on the top of a very high house surrounded on all sides by raging fire; the spectators below cannot help him while he runs vainly from side to side to escape the rising flames. Suddenly, and just at the moment when every hope is given up, a hand is seen issuing from the clouds, snatching the despairing man from his perilous situation/and placing him securely on the ground. Would the man thus rescued ever forget his benefactor? Just so have been snatched from the fire of hell by the hand of the Lord ; therefore I can never speak but with enthusiasm when opening my lips to the praise of God.'

6. Beware of forming evil habits. John Vine Hall was one of twelve young men who used to indulge together in drinking and all manner of excess. Eleven of the twelve lived wickedly, and perished miserably and hopelessly, the victims of their sins. There is a vast number of persons who have been seduced step by step into intemperance, but would give the universe to be able to escape from their accursed bane : yet they remain engulfed in evil until death overtakes them with all its horrors. Every day, every hour, you continue under the power of sin, makes escape more difficult and hopeless. Hasten, then, to the only door of Hope !

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 manu-

scripts. Back numbers will be sent only on application.

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



various sources from which the missions in his diocese are supported. It seems a large

throughout the diocese? A clear precise statement would be a great deal more efficacious in awakening a steady support than the most brilliant and eloquent appeals. There is a mystification about the whole matter which is absolutely disheartening. We think, however, a step has been taken in the right way. At the last meeting of the Executive Committee, an attempt was made to have such a statement prepared for the next meeting. We have thought, however, that it might be useful for collectors throughout the country to have some approximation of facts which we give in another column. We must go to work in earnest if we want to maintain our missions, for every day we are more convinced that the*grant from the S.P.G. will be rapidly withdrawn. An efficient Secretary for the Executive Committee is earnestly needed. In our present state it is simply impossible to provide the means for such an officer. We are led to think that if a proposal were made for a lay assistant whose services could be made available in any other way than the duties imposed upon him by the board, some arrangement might be made. There are laymen with means, to whom such an office would be a positive pleasure; and to a young student for the ministry, a year or two of such work would be most invaluable training. He would acquire business habits and a knowledge of mission work. He should be always in the office; and, with this assistance, we think the Secretary could

for a while at least, manage the affairs of the board. A layman in such a position would be preferable to a clergyman, who would be, we are afraid, too often a locum tenens for some of our absent or indisposed brethren, and the office closed to the bitter disappointment of the clergyman who wearily finds his way there, hoping to get some of the tracts which are mouldering on the shelves. We think such men could easily be found, and the burden of mere office work would be removed. The office should be open and some one in attendance at certain hours every day; and this of itself would be the beginning of that house which we hope to see one day in this city, under whose roof all the synodical and temporal affairs of the church should be managed. The funds to carry on the mission work of the church are most urgently needed, and any plan which tends to their developement should be seriously considered. We have thus written at length in the hope that our fellow churchmen throughout this diocese will give the subject their gravest thoughts, and respond to the appeal which is now being generally made, by doubling their

CONFIRMATION .- The Bishop of Ontario ad. ministered the rite of confirmation at St. Paul's | man. Church, Kingston, on Sunday last. Twentysix young people came forward to enrole themselves under the banner of the church. The Bishop delivered a very eloquent and instructive address to the newly confirmed as well as to the large congregation assembled. The holy communion was afterwards adminis tered by the Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Mulock, a large number remaining to communicate. The congregation was very large ; in fact the church was crowded to its utmost capacity The singing was hearty and devotional ; the anthem was from the twenty-sixth Psalm-"I will wash my hands in innocency O Lord, and so will J go to Thine altar."

BOOKS RECEIVED .- We have to acknowedge with thanks from F. E. GRAFTON, the ptember and October numbers of "The Cottager and Artisan ;" also the "Tract Magazine" for October. The Artisan is an octavo illustrated paper of great merit ; the wood cuts (principally illustrations from natural history) are beautifully executed. The selections, including music, are excellent, some of which we have transferred to our columns.

The Tract Magazine contains two well written stories entitled "A Father's last Wish," and "The Christian's Cross."

THE FULFORD MEMORIAL.

A meeting of the Subscribers to the Fulford memorial was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Moff tt in the Chair.

The minutes of last meeting and the motion by Mr. Winn on the sulject, passed at the meeting of Synod were read

Several communica ions were read from different parts of the country, some containing subscription lists, and others expressions of opinion as to the form the Monument should assume. These were generally in favour of having a public monument, a statue appearing to have most supporters.

The CHAIRMAN said that these opinions and that of the meeting at which Mr. Winn's motion was adopted, showed the general felng. He would be satisfied with whatever decision was come to, although personally he would be glad to see a Reredos erected. He read letters showing that the f eling sof the family of the late Metropolitan was strongly in favour of a Bered s.

Rev. Canon LOOSEMORE was still of the same opinion as formerly with respect to a reredos, and his motion would simply be a repetition of his former resolution which was that a reredos with a suitable inscription in the chancel of the Cathedral would be the most appropriate memorial of the late Metropolitan.

Mr. G W. SIMPSON seconded the motion

The CHAIRMAN reminded the meeting that at the meeting of the Synod only four supported the proposal of the Rev Canon Loose more, and very few subscribers would be obtained from the country Mr. GEORGE MACRAE of jected to the pro-

sal. As one of the congregation

are conc ated man to be immortal, and G the image of his own eternity. made him an upright, but he hath sought " God ma "And unto Adam out many centions." use thou hast hearkened unto God said, thy wife, and hast eaten the voi of which I commanded the, of the shalt not eat of it, cursed saying, for thy sake. In the sweat is the gr shalt they eat bread until of thy thou retu o the ground; for dust thou ist shall thou return." This art, and un Adam ; but what of his poswas the d terity ? e man sin entered into the world, and by sin, and so death passed upon all n or that all have sinned." In Adam all "It is appointed unto man 'All go unto one place ; all are once to die of the dust. all turn to dust again " Such all Adam's posterity. But what is the doon on ? "I know that my Redeemer is the cons at He shall stand at the latter liveth, and earth ; and though after my skin day upon th this body, yet in my flesh shall worms destr am the Resurrection and the Saviour of the world, "he that see God." Life," saith believeth me, though he were dead, live; and whosoever beshall. hall never die." Such is the lieveth on m and such his consolation. No doom of man man is without sin. "If we say we have no sin we deceiv ourselves, and the truth is not in us." "Al have sinned and come short of the glory of G od." None are pure in the sight unclean thing shall enter into of God, and the kingdom of heaven. But for all this the of God has provided a remedy infinite mercy that is open to all who arnestly seek it. "As by one man's disobedience many were made sinners, so by the obedience of one shall many be made righ eous." "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.' "God so loved the world that he gave hi; only begotten Son, to the end that they who believe in him should not perish, but have ever-lasting life." "It is atrue saying, and worthy of all men to be r ceived, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." "If any man has sinned, he has an advocate with the Father.' This is the remedy. But it is not unconditional. Repentance must go before forgiveness of sins The prophet Isaiah thus exhorts the Jews after reproving them for their dis dience, "Wash you, make you clean, put away the evil of your doings from before mine eyes, cease to do evil, learn to do well." And then he further says, "though your sins be as scarlet they shall be white as snow." "Repent," said the Saviour, "and believe the Gospel " "Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." The Apostle says, "Repent ye therefore and be converted that your sins may be blotted out." "Repent and be baptized every one of you for the remission of sins." And finally "the blood of Jesus Christ the Son, cleanseth from all sin." These are consolatory words. No passage of scripture is more full of joy and consolation to weak, erring men, than this, that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin. But let us not be carried away with erroneous notions of its efficacy, for consoling as it is, mistaken ideas of it may be held, To the young Christian it is sweet and encouraging, shedding round the path of his weary pilgrimage the brightest vision of glory. filling his heart with that holy, calm peace of God, which passeth all under-standing To the wanderer who is anxious to return to the fold on whence he has strayed, it holds out a for and certain promise of restoration a horizontal strayed of the strayed of th restoration. at all. "If we say we have fellowship with him, and walk in darkness we lie and do not speak the truth: and if we walk in the light as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another, and the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin." But, as if he had foreseen that some would attempt to found on as well as the guilt of sin, the Apostle follows up this declaration by this other declaration : "If we say we have no sin we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." Indeed the very expression of cleaning from sin necessarily implies existence of sin, since none can be cleansed who are not polluted. With regard to the doctrine that the meretorious efficacy of the passion and death of Christ cleanses purifies us, the Apostle is speaking and not of those who walk in darkness and have consequently to rellowship with God, that he says the blood of Christ cleanseth from From that original sin which, as our all sin. ninth Article expresses it, "is the fault and corruption of the nature of every man, that natu. rally is engendered of the offspring of Adam, world, it deserveth God's wrath and condemnation." sins, "for all," as the fifteenth Article says, "although baptized and born again in Christ,

tinues in his imperience, than to aggravate so unmindful of the invitation, and conseprejudice. If the Cathedral was to be embel-lished, let this be done by a distinct subscrip-tion, but they had no right to get this done which we have heard of him, and declare unto you that God is light ; in him is no darkeness this declaration the false doctrine of perfection in this life, and of bring freed from the power but of those who walk in the light. It is of such and therefore, in every person born into this But it also cleanseth us from our own yet offend in many things." "After we have received the Holy Ghost, we may depart from grace given, and fal into sin, yet by the grace of God we may rise again and amend our lives, and, therefore, they are to be condemned who say they can no more sin as long as they live here, or deny the place of for viveness to such as truly repent." In baptism we are saved by the blood of Christ from original sin. In our baptismal service we pray that the infant about to be baptized may receive remission of his sins by spiritual regeneration. Infa: t: can never know sin; of their own. It is consequently for the remission of original sin that we pray, and this is in accordance with the direction of the holy scriptures, "Pray one for another." "Repent and be baptized every one of you in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of sins." "According to His great mercy he saved us by the washing of regeneration." That we have no assurance of the benefit of the atonement, unless we strive to obey the precepts of the gospel is a knowledged by all Christians. But, with respect to the ordinances, opinions are different, some considering them as mere filthy rags, and others looking upon them either with indifference or as things which they are bound to observe, but having nothing to do with our salvation. But we have not so learned Christ. We receive the gospel dispensation as the whole plan of salvation, no part of which can be neglected without injuring our salvation. By the ordinance of baptism we are admitted into the Church of Christ, whereby we enter into that covenant with God in which alone we have the promise of his covenanting mercies. The cleansing us from all sin by the

I begin with the creation of habitual neglect of it cannot be consistent with any hope of salvation. We cannot be saved in the neglect of it considered merely as a con memoration of Christ's death, but there is another point in which it must also be considered as necessary to salvation, on account of the benefits we receive thereby. Jesus Christ himself has emphatically declared, "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood ye have no life in you." " Whosoever eateth my flesh and drinketh my blood hath eternal life. I will raise him up at the last day." Who, then, that is con-cious of his need of being cleansed from his sins by the blood of Christ will neglect the observance of that holy ordinance, in which this cleansing from sin is so emphatically promised-in the partaking of which the promise of eternal life is so plainly connected? This is the pearl of great price which Christ, has purchased for all mankind, and which He offers freely to all who embrace Him and believe in His name. Let us, then, place our sure and certain confidence in Him, undoubtingly believing that God the Father, who spared not His Son, but gave Him for us, will with Him also give us all things necessary for our salvation; that God the Son, who hath redeemed us by His cross, will never leave nor forsake His faithful followers; and that God the Holy Ghost will continue to sanctify those whom He hath regenerated at their baptism, and constantly strengthen them with His assisting grace, provided they do not grieve Him with their sins, nor resist Him through the hardness of their hearts, that they may finally be admitted into the Kingdom of Glory. And now, in conclusion, I desire to set before you that snare of Satan, that you may avoid it, which he has spread before the nations of the world, namely, the evil heart of unbelief. At no time has it been more prevalent than at the present. Are there not many who would be deeply offended were they charged with infidelity and unbelief. yet who treat with indifference those ordinances which Christ and His Apostles have appointed, as the peculiar means of expressing our belief and our gratitude, and our love to God for His inestimable love in the redemption of our souls; for the means of grace here and the hope of glory hereafter, which He hath given us, and for strengthening our belief and refreshing our souls-securing to us all the benefits which should flow from a pure and undoubting faith. Why do such persons, while they assume the name of Christian, even glory in the name, manifest in almost their whole conduct if not a total disregard, at least a hesitating, doubting, and indifferent attention to the distinguishing characteristics of Christianity, by preferring before the performance of duties which it prescribes, and commands, an almost entire devotion to the things which it condemns. Why is it that while they profess to acknowledge the obligations It imposes they have no serious attention of ever submitting to its control, or, if they have, have never been able to carry their intention into effect? Why is it that while readily acknowledging their incapacity in themselves to perform the various duties expounded by the religion which they profess, without the assistance of the Holy Spirit, they do not seek for that assistance? Were there not the evil lust of unbe ief, concealed, perhaps, from themselves, such inconsistency must be incredible. Lastly, are there not many who profest to believe that God is love-that from this pure

> that all thirsty pilgrims are invited to driak of "so long as he con- thirst at any other fountain than this, and are

fountain the stream of salvation flows,

amount at first sight, but we in we coasider there are about 80 clergymen at work. it proves how large a part of their incomes are already supplied by the missions in which they labour; and how by a sy tematic effort throughout the diocese the \$18,-000 needed to sustain the present staff might be raised by ourselves. Many of the older missions are becoming self-sustaining, making room for grants to new places. We should try; for it scems almost a shame to any longer burden the S. P. G., which could so well at this moment with what is allowed the diocese of Montreal, enter upon the most promising fields of missionary labour. Do not let us wait till they withdraw the grant, but let it be our ambition to prove that they have not laboured in vain by taking up their work which they have so liberally for many years carried on in this diocese. We feel convinced that information is only wanted to awaken an enthusiastic spirit upon the subject, and many who now give annually but a small sum. would feel it was a cause which called for the largest spirit of Christian liberality.

The Clergy Reserve Fund 3,600 00 The Mission Fund of Diccese last year ... 5,391 67 "

\$21,817 67 The S.P.G. aids 30 clergymen and pays pensions to four retired clergymen. The Clergy Reserve Fund aids 8 missionaries

The Church Society " 23 Of this amount, \$3,600 only is permanent. The S.P.G. is rapidly diminishing its grant. It leaves, therefore, supposing we

strive to take upon ourselves the total support of our missionary work, a sum of \$18,200 to be raised by voluntary subscriptions; which, when we remember we number somewhere about 50,000 churchmen in this diocese, should not be an impossible thing in the course of a very few years.

A grave responsibility rests upon the Executive Committee of this diocese. ' They find, upon taking office, a debt amounting to nearly \$5,000, and the collections for the year ending 1868 yet to be made. These collections, largely as we hope they will be in advance of last year, can only provide for the coming year, leaving the debt untouched. It is true the Secretary, Canon Balch, undertook last September to liquidate the debt by soliciting personal donations for that purpose, to be obtained by himself. He hopes to be successful by the end of the year, which we heartily trust he may. However, in our opinion, the whole matter of finance in the diocese requires ventilation. On no subject are our people more in ignorance than

THE DEAN'S ANNIVERSARY SERMON. With much pleasure we publish in this issue of the Observer, the 50th Anniversary Sermon of the Very Rev. Dean Bethune, deivered at Christ Church Cathedral, in this city, on Sunday last. The duty of delivering the sermon devolved upon the Rev. Dr. Balch, owing to an affection of the throat experienced by the Dean which precluded his delivering it himself; but it was easy to recognize the thoughts and reflections as those of the venerable Doctor. To say nothing of its intrinsic merits, the sermon is valuable to all who hold the Protestant faith. It is, moreover, the voice of one who has for half a century stood firm at his post, and ministered faithfully to the flock committed to his care-of one whose solemn words and affectionate advice fell with peguliar significance on the ears of his congregation.

LECTURE.-R.v. Mr. Dumoulin delivered a lecture in the basement of St. George's Church on Thursday evening last, on the "History of the English Bible." The lecturer enumerated the several attempts at translating the Bible, mentioning specially the heroic efforts of Wickliffe and Tyndal to translate and print a complete copy of the scriptures. But their success in having done so, exasperated the Romish priests so much that the bones of Wickliffe, which had lain under the sod for forty years, were taken up and burnt ; and later, Tyndal, who had to fly to the continent white prosecuting his work, was betrayed by enemies and burnt at the stake, a martyr to the cause of truth. Our present English Bible was the united translation of fifty-four of the most learned divines, who were, to prevent jealousy, selected from the different denominations of Protestants. The lecturer here mentioned the purity of the language of the pointment. Bible, and the sacred truths it contained ; and said that wherever the Bible was not, darkness and ignorance prevailed, but that wherever the Bible was received and taught, darkness and superstition gave way to light and intelligence. At the close of the lecture, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, made some very appropriate remarks in reference to the Bible, and the opposition which was being still made to it by the Romish priesthood ; but that, notwithstanding, it would continue to spread, and no power could stop the advance of the truth contained in our Protestant Bible. After the doxology was sung, the audience dispersed.

tion, but they had no right to get this done under pretext of doing honour to the memory of the Metropolitan. He moved that the memorial of the Metropolitan be in the form of a monument in the Cathedral grounds. Mr. JOHN WAY I'E seconded the motion.

Mr. JAMES HUTTON advocated the adoption of an Eleanor cross to be erected in the Union Avenue grounds of the Cathedral. This form had be a lately adopted for purposes of a similar kind, and was very suitable for this climate and in accordance with the architecture of the Cathedial. The cost would be about \$4,000.

Mr. PRENTICE said one objection to the reredos was the want of sufficient height to erect the reredos in the position proposed. It was only in this point of view he objected to it, as the Cathedral wanted beautifying very much, in fact, was discreditable. There might be stained glass windows put in, which would be as much ornament as anything, as he found that a memorial meant a monument, which might be a tablet, or reredos or stained glass windows.

Mr. Macrae's amendment, being put to the meeting, was carried by 13 to 4.

hir. WINN moved that the following Committee be appointed to carry the resolution into effect :- Messrs. T. B. Auderson, George Moffatt, James Hutton, Fred Mackenzie, F Kingston, J. H. Winn and Alexander Empey, with power to add to their number.

Mr. JOHN KEBRY moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, which was carried unanimously.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON.

On Sunday last the 50th anniversary sermon of the Very Reverend the Dean of Montreal, was preached in Christ Church Cathedral. Owing to an affection of the throat, the Dean was unable to preach the sermon, and requested the Rev. Canon Balch to read it. Rev. Canon Balch, after explaining that the Dean was unable to preach the sermon, and that he had been requested to read it, read the following communication from the Dean :---To the Congregation of Christ Church Cathedral DEARLY BELOVED,-I regret very much that am not able to preach the sermon, but considering that I am in the 55th year of my ministry, and in the 78th year of my age, I am persuaded that this circumstance will create in ou feelings of sympathy rather than of disap

THE SERMON.

"For I have not shunned to declare unto you the whole counsel of God." Acts xx, 27. It is now fifty years since I preached my first sermon as a minister of this parish. In all the long period of half a century I have never once spoken of myself from the pulpit. But now I deem it fitting to say of myself in the words of the text " I have not shunned to declare unto you the whole counsel of God." This at least as been my constant and earnest endeavor. I may have failed to do so effectually, but I trust my teaching from this place has not been with out its fruit in the salvation of souls My present object is to place before you as plainly and briefly as possible, what is the whole counsel of God with reference to man-plainly and briefly, that it may be easily understood and remembered. If you cherish in your hearts command is as binding upon our conscience this remembrance of me, it will be the best as any one of the decalogue, and cannot be memorial of me, and especially as far as you transgressed with impunity. Living in the

quently of the terms and conditions in which it is made? It must be because of their unbelief. There must be some lurking doubt of the truth and efficacy of these things, some misgivings which they are afraid of even whispering to themselves. Examine, therefore, yourselves, brethren, whether you can discover in yourself any token or sign of this evil heart of unbelief. Labor with all diligence and perseverance to guard against the attack of the enemy, which always have, and always will produce, the most fatal consequences with respect to your happiness in time and eternity. All your strivings, all your efforts, which do not flow from uudoubting faith, must be useless-because they are not, and cannot be directed to the things which are the objects of faith, and of faith only. Commending you to the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and hoping that when life is ended we may all meet at the right hand of God the Father, saved through the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

PROPOSAL OF A GENERAL PROTES-TANT MOVEMENT

THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH EMPIR. FOR GIVING A COMPLETED PROTESTANT CHARACTER 10 THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND/IRELAND.

"In constructing the Church of England, the Reformers wished to set the pyramid on its base not on its apex "-BLUNT.

REASONS.

That, as in the sixteenth century, the national churches of England, Scotland and Ireland underwent a Protestant Reformation, and the forms of public prayer in England and Ireland were reconstituted, and as in the two latter countries, the Book of Common Prayer has been several times revised, and other reforms effected, it is only according to precedent to attempt other reforms, and another revision in the United Church.

That, inasmuch as by the law of the land very rate-payer is so far a member of the national church, as to be in possession of all rights and powers thereto pertaining, it seems to be the duty of all, and especially of every true Protestant at this crisis to use all fit and legal power for the promotion of truth and efficiency in that church; and it seems that an united effort at the coming elections might do much to create a compact body of staunch Protestant members of the House of Commons, to balance against the pledged band of extreme Roman Catholic members which has of late often dictated to successive governments on questions of Protestantism and of Popery.

That, inasmuch as if the national church were disestablished its absolute government as to internal administration would fall into the hands of Synods and Provincial Convocations -a change which is not unlikely to lead to prejudicial alterations even in its formulas, and more evidently in the rights and liberties of its incumbents, and perhaps to pave the way for that re-union with the Roman and Greek churches which some are bent on accomplishing-it seems to be the duty of every Protestant to consider whether it would not be better to try to complete the adoption of the true principles of the Reformation within her pale. blood of Jesus Christ is seen in the ordinance and to protect them by retaining the royal supremacy and the control of Parliament, than of the Lord's Supper. We are commanded to to hand over the church to the supreme power observe it in remembrance of Him by whom and will of her ecclesiastical assemblies, indealone we can hope to be saved. This divine pendent of the control of the nation as represented by Parliament and the Crown. That the English people is at heart decidedly

CHURCH OBSERVER. THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

in favour of pure Protestant truth according to the B ble; and that it may be the purpose of God, in brin ing the national church into deep waters, to purify her after His own will.

That the general agreement of Protestants in the great stal doctrines of scripture holds forth a reasonable hope that there might be a much more comprehensive national church than could have been created in the times of Charles II, or William 111

That, therefore, if God be for us there is no occasion to doubt and fear, but everything to hope ; for He can make men of one mind, and can save by many or by few. And that'a continued persevering agitation in favor of the following amendments, as the natural upgrowth of the principles of the Reformation, is likely to bring ultimate success.

PRINCIPLE ON WHICH A PROPOSED AMENDMENT MAY PROCEED.

That wherever there are in the scriptures terms which had been widely regarded as capable of divers interpretations, it be deemed an approximation to the simplicity desirable in the national church, to remove from it, as far as may be, all and everything implying a one-sided view of those ambiguous questions, especially when it seems clear that the topic is not necessary to salvation or to the being of a church. This principle simply goes to remove needless shibboleths which the wordsof God does not require; and it would leave out whatever causes needless divisions, and prevents that general union of Protestants which ought to become possible to a national church.

HEADS.

1. That as the word "altar" was changed at a former revision into "table," "holy table," and "the Lord's table," the words "priest" and "order of priesthood and ministry of the priesthood" be changed to minister or elder, minister or presbyter, &c., throughout the authorized formularies of the Church of England, and that all and everything be removed which implies a real presence of Chri t's natural body in any place on earth in connexion with the Lord's Supper.

2. That all expressions be removed which favour the one sided interpretation of the words Anagennao and Palingenesia,, that makes baptism of necessity the giving of saving grace, unto the present imparting of spiritual life and present justification before God.

3. That everything be removed from the burial service which seems to presume that every one so buried is of necessity in a state of justification before God : very small alterations for this end being required.

4. That in the services of the visitation of the sick and the ordering of priests, all and everything be removed which favours the onesided interpretation of the words "bind and loose," "remit and retain," that makes the Christian minister the giver of spiritual absolution.

5. That the damnatory clauses be omitted from the Athanasian Creed, as the anathema in the original Nicence Creed was removed in the Council of Ephesus.

6. That such parts of the Articles as are not required for the maintenrnce of vital doctrines before, entirely devoted to your institution, or for constituting a church be considered with a view to their being omitted, that they may not needlessly increase the reasons for separation.

9. That it be considered wh

A VERY IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

Miscellancous.

A document never published before has ound its way into La Lanterne. It is a letter addressed by the Bishop of Montreal to the President of the Canadien Medical School. threatening that gentleman, and through him that institution, with immediate annihilation. at least as much as clerical authority could accomplish, if it continued to retain in office, as professors, members of L'Institut Canadian. It must be remembered that the great crime of the latter institution was to have refused to eject from its reading-room, at the dictation of the Bishop, Prot stant papers. The letter shows in a very significant and rude way how the dignitariesof the church attempt, and so often with success, to control every branch of learnng, even those which, like medical schools might be considered as entirely disconnected with secta-rianism of any kind.

Mr. Buies, the editor of the Lanterne, prefaces the letter merely with the following remarks:-

" I shudder when I think of the degree of arogance and of unbounded absolutism which can be reached by the man towards whom the whole idiotic press competes in servilism and degrading flattery. The following letter is a proof to the point. It is somewhat old, but this is indifferent, as that arrogance has been only growing ever since :-

" MONTREAL, 31st July, 1861.

" SIR,-I am deeply grieved at the attitude which your medical faculty is taking towards religion. You no doubt know that the Institut Canadien is in open disobedience to the church, which condemns its principles as irreligious and its library as immoral and wicked. However, your faculty receives in its bosom, and even at its head, members of that institution, which the ecclesiastical authority has signalised to the Catholics of this diocese as dangerous for their faith and morals. By this conduct, which I really cannot understand, your faculty compels me to withdraw the protection I had granted it so kindly in allowing it to visit our religious institutions where it would never have set its foot I think without my permission. My intention was not to stop there, and I was meditating something even better to give your institution a greater inportance yet. But after this act of rebellion against divine authority, of which I am the depositary, I feel myself painfully compelled to withdraw what I did to secure for it public confidence. It is really no more possible for the clerg; to recommend to pupils on whom

it can exercise any influence, to follow your lectures; and in this case your position is in a very precarious position, inasmuch as the Laval University, which offers all desirable guarantees for the faith and morals of its students, is within our reach, . and it is very easy for us to send there young men who most distinguish themselves by their talent and their good conduct. I regret very much to find myself under the painful necessity of accomplishing a rigorous duty, and it would be, you may be sure, a true pleasure for me if the reasons which prevent me from being, as

disappeared. I am, etc , " + IG. BISHOP OF MONTREAL." The above letter needs no comment, as the reader will at a glance be able to realize the tion.
7. That re-arrangement of services be considered – for instance, whether liberty may not be given to omit the litany when the full communion service will be used.
8. That, saving existing interests, prebends and canonries cease, and the funds be entusted to the ecclesiastical commissioners for the augmentation of poor livings.
9. That it be considered whether the present
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6. The the considered whether the present her the present main so probably until the Institut rejects from its reading-room Protestant papers, against which the church has much greater objections than against really immoral books.

PRACTICAL RELIGION -A very able and instructive sermon was delivered recently in the Trinity Episcopal Church, Chicago, by the new rector, Revd. Edward Sullivan, who has already taken a high place in the esteem and admiration of his people. The discourse mas founded on the text-"She hath done what she could," and was a powerful call upon Christians to show the sincerity of their belief, not only by professions and attendance on religious services, but by practical efforts for the good of those around them-especially by the women of the church, who, he said, too often neglected the work of charity which was before them, and wasted their time in idleness or fashionable dissipation. His allusions to the want and suffering in Chicago drew tears to the eyes of many in the great congregation, and it is to be hoped stimulated them to bene volent exertion. The reverend gentleman gave a practical termination to his discourse by inviting the ladies of the congregation to meet in the lecture-room of the church, on the next afternoon, to organize a system of charity and to act as a Dorcas society, to prepare clothing for the naked poor; he also suggested the opening of a raggedschool into which the little Arabs of the street could b gathered for instruction in the elements of education ; and pointed to a better conduct of the work of Sabbath-school missions. This earnest call can hardly fail of a hearty response, and it is to be hoped that much good will result from the effort thus inaugurated.

RITUALISTS AT BAY -Brighton has long been notorious as the hot-bed of ritualism, but the length to which some of the prominent leaders of the movement have recently gone has at length put an end to the apathy of the inhabi-The Rev. J. Purchas, of St. James tants. Church, has carried his innovations so far that the Bishop of the Diocese, for very shame, has been compelled to inhibit him His Lordship has likewise informed the 648 Memorialists that if a proper case be made out, he wil allow them to proceed in the Court of Arches against the offender. Mr. Purchas has determined to disregard the inhibition, on the ground that the church is his private property. This open rebellion makes his offence worse, but perhaps it is better that it should have occurred, as it reveals the ritualists in their true colours. Like their prototypes of old they make broad their phylacteries and ostentatiously exhibit all the outward forms of religion. They preach the doctrine of implicit obedience to their bishops, but when the latter presume to interfere with any of there schemes, they make no hesitation in taking up the cudgels against him

STOVES AND FURNACES .- The season of the year has arrived when the most danger is to be apprehended from the escape of deleterious gases into dwellings, from stoves and furnaces. Let all our readers carefully examine their stoves and flues, and remove the accumulations of waste material, that the smoke and gases may have free exit into the outside atmosphere. The health of thousands is seriously impaired every year by breathing the gases escaping from stoves, and many have lost their lives from this source. The saddest sight we

JUST PUBLISHED THE DEBATES ON RITUALISM in the late Provincial Synod of the Church of England held in Montreal, together with the SERMON preached by Rsv. CANON BALCH, the RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE to the widow of the late Metropolitan, and an account of the FUNERAL OBSEQUIES, are this day published in PAMPHLET form, and for sale

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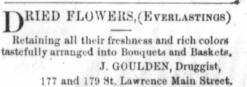
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system of patronage might not work better if a Si quis were declared between the presentation and institution of an Incumbent, so as to give the vestry power of presenting reasonable grounds for believing the nominee essentially unfit for the position, the same to be judged of in a new ecclesiastical Court, with power of appeal to the Crown.

10. That a new ecclesiastical court be established, and the clergy discipline act reconsidered; and the canons and constitutions - revised, as promised in the act of submission in the reign of Henry VIII.

11. That although it may seem indispen. sable, as a guarantee from a national church to the public, that no minister who has not signed the articles of that church's belief be allowed to preach in her pulpits, yet that, where such signature has been made by a minister of another church or communion, to the satisfaction of the bishop, license to preach in any of the churches, at the request of the Incumbent, may be given, and that such minister may be admitted as a minister of the national church, if he desires it, without three years' silence, on satisfying the Bishop as to his fitness ; and that when any chapel is offered for consecration by a person or persons conforming, it be understood that the present trustees may settle the patronage in trustees for ever, such chapel to stand in the position of a chapel of the Church of England whether a district can be assigned to it or no.

12. That it be further considered whether conforming ministers and congregations may not be free to use adult baptism, or free prayer instead of the form of common prayer, so that no other fixed form be adopted, the necessary modifications of the rubrics and other formularies being made. It need hard y be added, that the system of the national church really possesses great elasticity in respect of parochial or congregational order, subject to all lawful appeals.

MODE OF PROCEDURE.

That petitions involving these points be prepared for wide dispersion and signature, addressed to the new House of Commons and the House of Lords, praying them to ask for a Royal Commission to empower certain persons to consider and report on these proposed changes, with a view to future legislation regarding them, and that a copy of such petition be presented to every newly-elected M.P., and to every member of the House of Lords ; and that memorials to the Queen praying for the issue of such a Royal Commission be prepared and transmitted to Her Majesty, and replated on fitting occasions.

That all Protestants, and Protestant societies, be requested to co operate in bringing forward this reconsideration and re-settlement of the foundations of our national church, and that all be requested to unite in continual prayer to the Head of the chur h to preside over this movement, and to make the national church still more an instrument of promoting true godliness; and that friendly and brotherly communication with all Protestant churches be cultivated, and that the reformation of all other churches be sought and prayed for, but that no union be attempted with those who do not concur with the fundamental doctrines of the Church of England and Ireland.

By the cross of Christ, we are to understand the doctrine of salvation through a crucified -I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Redeemer.

ELECTION OF A METROPOLITAN.

The election of a Metropolitan Bishop for the Church of England in Canada is not in the Church of England in Canada is not in one sense a public question any more than the appointment of a Modertor of a Presbyterian Synod or President of a Methodist Conference, and yet his influence in Canada will be so great on account of the prominence and per-manence of his office, that the public cannot help feeling a deep interest in the matter. There is one aspect of the matter on which the general public may appropriately speak out general public may appropriately speak out. The Apostolic Paul, writing to Timothy describes the qualification of one who is eligible for a Bishop, among which is the following "He must have a good report of them that are without," and this is as binding as the other qualification,—viz., vigilance, sobriety, faculty of ruling, &c., &c. New, as knowing pretty extensively the opinious of those that are without, we would respectfully say that no divine of Purewitte or insulative devices. divine of Puscyite or ritualistic tendencies has or will have a good report of them, not even the Roman Catholics, whom he seeks to imitate, for they entertain the profoundest contempt for those who remain satisfied with the mere paraphernalia of their doctrines themselves

Neither would an arrogant and exclusive person secure the necessary good report, nor a vain, pretentious one. We need not, however, go on describing the qualities that would not command a good report, but rather turn to those that will secure it. An humble, zealous, earnest, hard-working evangelical minister, who has been faithful in every positiou in which he has been placed, and who is willing to acknowledge and encourage all who are truly en raged in the Lord's work ; such a one, if he can be found, will command universal respect and esteem .- Witness.

A RITUALIST'S OPINION OF PROTES-TANTISM.

The following letter, is addressed to the Editor of the Times :---

Sir,-I send you, without comment, a few sentences, that I wrote down at the time, of a sermon preached at St. Paul's Church, Weststreet, Brighton (the Rev. Arthur Wagner's), last Sunday evening :-

"Protestantism as a religion is on its deathbed. It is dying of exhaustion. It is dying for want of vital power-from having no system of cohesion in it We have not persecuted it, as it has persecuted us. We have left it alone. . . You all know how venomous the Protestant spirit is to all who differ from it. Now its own time has come. Its own children mistrust it. . . . People now find out that to be a member of the Catholic People now find Church is a safer thing than to sit in high places where Protestantism is. . . . The ear of God's mercy is closed to Protestantism. Over the fall of such a system who can . . . Over the fall of such a system who can weep? It is fast falling, and by God's favour

soon will be at an end." Would it not be better for anyone holding

these sentiments at once to secede to Rome ALPHA.

and the whole family narrowly escaped from passing to that sleep which knows no waking. As it was, the father and mother lost their lives.

Several of the products of combustion are of a deleterious nature, particularly carbonic oxide and c rbonic acid. Anthracite and bituminous coals contain considerable sulphur, which partially oxidizes during combustion and forms sulphurous acid gas, and this is very suffocating and injurious when breathed into the lungs. Sulphurous acid always escapes along with the the other gases from burning coals.

It was supposed formerly that carbonic acid was a poisonous product, but it is now known not to be ; but is, nevertheless, fatal to human life, when inhaled, as it operates to exclude oxygen from the respiratory apparatus. A person can be drowned in carbonic acid as well as in water.

But carbonic oxide is a destructive poison, and certainly and rapidly fatal to animal existence even when largely diluted with air. When coals are burned slowly and imperfectly, large quantities of this gas are formed, and if it escape into rooms, even in minute amounts, headache, vertigo, lassitude, are sure to result. Physicians in searching for the causes of ill-

health in patients should not overlook the fruitful sources connected with the apparatus for household warmth. Examine the stoves, we say. Is the draught good ? Are the dampers properly adjusted? Is the ventilation of rooms as it should be ? Look well to the stoves and furnaces .- Journal of Pharmacy and Chemistry.

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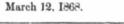
SECOND-HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to.

Perfect security may be attained, and an im-portant branch of Canadian industry stimulated at the same time, by purchasing at this establishment; the Proprietor's position and experience being a guarantee for every Piano that leaves his factory April 2, 1868 10

S. R. WAFREN & CO., ORGAN BUILDERS. CORNER OF St Henry & St Joseph Sts.

MONTREAL.





RICHARD SEALE, Undertaker, No. 116 Great St. James Street, Mourceal. Iron and Wood Coffins, Office Desks and Jobbing attended to. April 23, 1868. 13

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. DONINIQUE STREET, IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE ST. LAW-RENCE MARKET, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his calling entrusted to him.

Funerals furnished in the best style. Hearses, Crapes, Gloves, &c. Charges moderate. JOSEPH WRAY,

No. 126 ST. DOMINIQUE STREET.

J. A. HARTE. LICENTIATE APOTHECARY, 396 Notre Dame Street

HOUSEKEEPERS, SAVE YOUR MONEY. MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP. By using HARTE'S celebrated CONCENTRA TED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a propertionate quantity of Hard Soap, of a much superior quality to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by all respectable Druggists and Grocers in town CAUTION.-Be sure to get the genuine, which

has the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamped on the fid of each tin All others are counterfeits. WINTER FLUID. - For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after staving. Price 25 cents per bottle. HOMCOPATHY.-The subscriber has always

on hand a full assortment of Homeopathic Medicines from England and the States. Also, HUMPHREY'S Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attended to. J. A. HARTE,

LICENTIATE APOTHECARY, Glasgow Drug Hall, 396 Notre Dame St. March 19, 1868.



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, or PEAT. In point of economy, principle of action, style and durability, they are not sur-passed (if equalled) by any other Furnaces made.

April 30.

16

CHURCH OBSERVER, THURSDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER, 1868.

April 30.

cost to the consumer.

AND GENERAL)

(New Premises,)

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

Read the following, which have been receiv-

d among other certificates from those who

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 introduc-

tion. 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

To Mr. R. Alsop J. BELL SMITH Artist.

SIR,---I take pleasure in certifying that I

use in my house for some time, and am per-

fectly satisfied that it is a valuable improve-

ment I believe that I am saving a large

amount of gas, as I am using onè-foot burners

instead of three feet, which I used without the

carbonizer, and the light is fully satisfactory. To R Alsop, Esq. A. J. Law, 345 Notre Dame Street.

DEAR SIR,--- I have much pleasure in adding

my testimony to the usefulness of Woodward's

Carbonizer, both as regards increased illumin-

ating 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

D H. FERGUSON, 100 McGill Street.

being able to do all you promised for it.

I am, &c.,

MONTREAL, 4th September, 1867.

MONTREAL, 9th Sept., 1867.

MONTREAL, 9th Sept., 1867.

without the Carbonizer .--- Very truly yours,

Children's Department.

HOLD THE LIGHT :

Ho! thou traveller on life's highway Moving carelessly along-Pausing not to watch the shadows Lowering o'er the mighty throng Stand aside, and mark how feebly Some are struggling in the fight, Turning on thee wistful glances-Begging thee to hold the light !

Look ! upon thy right a brother Wanders blindly from the way And upon thy left a sister, Frail and erring, turns astrav One kind word, perchance, might save them-Guide their wayward steps aright ; Canst thou, then, withhold thy counsel ? No, but fly and hold the light !

Hark ! a feeble wail of sorrow Bursts from the advancing throng ; And a little child is groping Through the darkness, deep and long, 'Tis a timid orphan, shivering 'Neath misfortune's withering blight ; Friends, home, love are all denied her Oh ! in pity hold the light.

Not alone from heathen darkness; Where the pagan bows the knee, Worshipping his brazen image With a blind idolatry-Where no blessed gospel teachings E'er illume the soul's dark night. Comes the cry to fellow mortals. Wild and pleading, "Hold the light!"

Here as well, in life's broad highway, Are benighted wanderers found ; And if all the strong would heed them. Lights would glimmer all around. Acts of love and deeds of kindness Then would make earth's pathway bright, And there'd be no need of calling, "Ho! thou traveller, hold the light !"

TIME ENOUGH.

"Fred, you must clean your boots before you go to school," said Mrs. Lawrence to her,

son. "I know it, mother, but it's time enough, said Fred, who sat reading a story book. Presently the lady spoke again.

"Fred, have you looked over your grammar lesson this morning? It is too difficult to learn in a hurry."

Well, I almost learnt it last night; it's time enough; I want to finish this chapter," answered Fred.

"Oh, my son !" said Mrs. Lawrence, "I wish you would overcome that habit of putting off necessary duties."

Fred closed the story-book reluctantly, and took his grammar, wishing that his mother would not bother him so; he knew he had time enough.

Presently Mrs. Lawrence left the room, feeling very much troubled about Fred's bad habit, and wishing that he could be induced to break it off before he became a man. Knowing that God only could give him strength and a disposition to do so, she went to her own room, and, kneeling down, prayed to this

effect.

MONTREAL SCULPTURE well cleaned, especially about the handles, and between the prongs. 13. Never be afraid of working till the hands MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS, are hard. 14. Never make a flower border of your head, but wear a becoming bonnet on it; some Corner of St. Alexander and St. Cather people judge of what is in the head by what they see on it. 15. Never look behind you when you pass

any one. 16. To read the Bible, refrain from telling lies, think much, talk little. 17. Not to make an idol of your little

brother. 18. To rub your shoes well on the mat in wet weather, before you go into the hous. 19. 'Never be seen in bad company√if you

can avoid it 20. To think on all these accomplishments and see Ahat they are all carried out. Please give my love to your dear parents, to your dear sister Mary ; and with love to your-I remain, my dear niese Your affectionate uncle, F.F

"WHY AM I NOT A CHRISTIAN ?"

1. Is it because I am afraid of ridicule, and of what others may say of me? "Whosoever shall be ashamed of me and of

my words, of him shall the Son of Man be ashamed. 2. Is it because of the inconsistencies of professing Christians ? "Every man shall give an account of himself,

to God. 3. Is it because I am not willing to give up all to Christ ? "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul ?

4. Is it because I am afraid that I shall not be accepted ? "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out."

5. Is it because I fear I am too great a sinner?

"The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin. 6. Is it because I am afraid I will not "hold

to it ?" "He that hath begun a good work in you shall perform it, unto the day of Christ Jesus." 7. Is it because I am thinking that I will do

as well as I can, and that God ought to be satisfied with that? "Whosoever shall keep she whole law, and only offend in one point, he is guilty of all." 8. Is it because I am postponing the matter,

without any definite reason ? "Boast not thyself of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."-

Selected.

IMPERIAL CAPRICE.

In the August number of the Catholic World, is a translation, from Le Correspondant, of ancdotal memoirs of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, by a former page. We republish two anecdotes illustrating the capricious character of the Emperor, which led to the decision of important questions in obedience to a mo-

"To a desperate caprice is due the con-struction of the railroad f om St. Petersburg to Moscow, called the Nicholas Railroad. The



SPECIAL SECURITY of POLICY HOLD-ERS IN CANADA, is prepared to accept RISKS on DWELLING HOUSES, Household Goods and Furniture, and General Merchan dise, at the lowest current rates. JAMES DAVISON, Manager. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO., AGENTS FOR CANADA WILLIAM P. JOHNSTON MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES IN EVERY STYLE. (FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY,) 147 GT. ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. LIFE INSURANCE, ESTABLISHED 1825. SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL, . ONE MILLION STERLING. Invested in Canada, \$500,000

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5

CANADA HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

DIRECTORS : HUGH TAYLOR, Esq., Advocate, Hon. CHAS. WILSON, M L.C. WILLIAM SACHE Esq., Banker. JACKSON RAE, Esq., Banker.

Secretary. - - A. DAVIDSON PARKER Life Department. Attention is directed to the Rate of Premium

To R. Alsop, Esq. DEAR SIR, --- In answer to your enquiry, it gives me much pleasure to say that Wood-

ward's Patent Carbonizer, which you placed in mentary impulse :-my billiard-room in Victoria Square, has so far given entire satisfaction. I have no doubt of its econ.my, as I am now using two feet burn-Emperor hadain his cout a certain General- ers, and have fully as good light as I had with suffering humanit four feet burners without it. I confidently Kleinmichel-a disagreeable person, exceedingly unpopular, and of equivoca, fidelity, but | recommend it to all who wish to eco

ine Streets. JAMES MAVOR & CO. Mural Tablets, Baptismal Fonts, Tiling for Aisles Transepts, &c. Churchyard Memorials in Stone, Marble, Granite, & c. Chimney-pieces, Slabs, Table-tops, and House

Work of every description. Designs and Estimates furnished promptly on application. 14

MY DEAR SIR, -I have much pleasure in cer-tifying that I consider your Patent Gas Carbonizer a most valuable introduction, especially when the quality of the gas, and the high price

TOOTHACHE PAIN 1N THE FACE.

NEURALGIA AND RHEU-MATISM, FROSTED

FEET,

, &c.,

Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mor-tals as inevitable as death, and liable at any time to come upon as. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on an emergency, when we are made to feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the de-

rest the exercicle agoines of pain, of the de-pressing influences of diseases. Such a remedial agent exists in PERTY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, the fame of which has extended over all the earth. Amid the eternal ices of the polar tegions, or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropics, its virtues are known suffering humaning as found relief from many of its ills. The effort of the Pain-Killer upon Cold, Cough, Bowel Complaints, Cholera, Dys-entery, and other affections of the system, has entery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name an ong medical preparations that can never be forgotter. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Spains, Cuts, Sting of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it the most prominent position among the Medi-cines of the day.

That day a gentleman visited the school, and after listening with apparent pleasure to various exercises by the scholars, the principal requested him to talk to the boys a little while. He did so, and interested them very much by relating some anecdotes of his own school-life. One of these incidents was the means, by God's | look over the course designated by the different blessing, of curing Fred's habit. It seemed to Fred that the gentleman must have known what his bad habit was, or he could not have said anything so suited to his case. The gentleman said that one day he was stopped on the street by a very shabby-looking man, who, after calling him by name, and asking him if he did not remember Harry Brown, begged him to lend him some money.

"I remember Harry Brown very well," replied the gentleman. "Can it be possible you are he, wishing to borrow five dollars ?"

"Yes, I am," answered the man, in a despairing sorrowful tone.

"What has brought you to this condition? Your prospects on leaving school were as bright as mine ?"

' Time enough has brought me here," replied he. "I was always putting off necessary business by saying that. Now I am old, the habit is fixed, and I cannot break myself of it. If you do not lend me five dollars, I shall have to go to the poor-house, or starve.'

"Boys," continued the gentleman, " time enough ruined that man's life. 'Take care that it does not ruin yours."

A LETTER ON ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

FROM AN UNCLE TO HIS NIECE.

My Dear Niece,-I am giad to find you are getting on so nicely in learning the accomplishments. Writing is one of them, and considering your age, I think you have got on pretty well in that. There are, however, many more for you to learn, if the Lord spare your life. I will name a few of them.

To clean a house well, every room of it, looking particularly into the corners, to see that all the dust is thoroughly removed from them.

2. To never let any dirty water remain in the pan, bowl, or basin, after having washed in it, but immediately throw it out.

To always have a dry towel to wipe hands and face with, taking oure that grease is not on the decree after the Russian formula : Byt pe it, and that it be not like a dish cloth.

4. To rout the ashes all out from the grate before lighting the fire in the morning, and high si cr ler, was the first one to be led to the keep the bottom of the grate clear of ashes a 1 9 day; also to use plenty of elbow grease about the fire-place daily, as well as about the fire-head, had raised him on his shoulders to launch irons. Elbow-grease is a fine article for clean-ing such things, better than all the vain wish-and he fell forward, bruised and bleeding. ing and talking in the world.

5 To keep the windows cleaned. Elbowgrease is a capital thing for cleaning windows : the only grease that will do it.

6. To mop up all slops as soon as made. . Never pull the cat's tail, but always be kind to poor pussy

8. Never loave any bits of meat, etc., on the plate at meals, if possible.

9 To have a search occasionally after a small troublesome creature which is apt to lurk about the bed; your dear mother will tell you about it, if you ask her

10. Never allow holes to remain in your stockings or dress, but remember the old saying: "A stitch in time saves nine."

11. Never put clean water into a dirty glass or cup. 12. To always keep the knives and forks him the contrary. And he went out."

who pleased by his reticence and promptness | using gas, believing it will do fully as much as in executing orders. When the road was you promise .--- Very truly yours, decided upon by a council of ministers, and its erection conditiered u gent, a map of Russia was brought to the Czar, who was asked to engineers and give his preference. Nicholas, without saying a word, took the map, marked a straight line from Moscow to St. Petersburg, and , aid to the stupefied engineers "This is the line of the railroad.

"But, they all cried, 'impossible. Your wo k. It would be to hide treasures in a desert.'

" No one undertakes it when I command it to be done ?' said Nicholas we shall see. "And signalling Kleinmichel from a corner : Kleinmichel, 'you see this line ?'

" Yes, sire. " This a new railroad I propose constructing in my empire.

" 'Sire, it is magnificent." " You think so? Will you charge yourself, then, with the execution of my orders ?

"With the greatest pleasure, sire, if your Majesty order it. But the funds, the funds?" Don't be troubled about them. Ask for all the money you want.'

And turning to the engineers : " You see,' said Nicholas to them, 'I can

get alone without you. I will build my own railroad " And the construction of this road lasted

ten years. It did not deviate an inch from the line marked out by the imperial finger and leaving on one side, at about a distance of ten leagues, the villages of Novgorod, Twer, and a host of others equally rich and important it traversed, in the midst of mashes and woods.

nothing but immense solitudes." "His jealous instincts, and implacable firmness in punishment, were not solely due to the character of the Emperor Nicholas, but also to the sad experiences which signalized the commencement of his reign. Conspiracies against the new Czar, revolts occasioned by the

appearance of cholere, indeed all sorts of disorders, Nicholas had to suppress on his accession to the throne...... "The first conspirators of his reign, Pestel,

Mouravieff Apostol, and the poet Relieff, were condemned to be hung. The Emperor signed siemau. (So be it.) They were then conducted to the place of execution. Relieff, a poet of the 'scaffold. Just at the moment when the execu-

. They know not how to do anything in

Russia, said he, raising himself without even turning pale, 'not even to twist a rope. "As accidents of this kind, besides being

very rare, were always considered occasians of pardon, they sent there ore to the Winter Palace to know the will of the Emperor.

"Ah ! the cord has broken,' said Nic! olas. "Yes, sire. " Then he was almost dead ? What impres-

ion has such close contact with eternity produced on the mind of the rebel? He is a brave man, sire,

The Czar frowned. "What did he say ? he asked severely. "Sire,' he said, 'They know not how even

to twist a rope in Russia.' "Well, replied Nicholas, let them prove to

HENRY MCVITTIE.

MONTREAL, 5th Nov., 1867.

DEAR SIR,-In answer to your enquiry, we would say that your Carbonizer, placed in our billiard-room on Great St. James Street on the 4th September, has given us entire satisfaction. Before we had it introduced we were burning about 1200 feet of gas p r night, with 50 burners, running about 5 hours. We are now burn-Majesty will find no one to undertake such a ing less than 2000 feet per night, running about 61 hours, with 62 burners, and fully as much light. We therefore confidently recommend it to all who wish to economise in burning gas .--- Very truly yours,

Jos. DION & BRO. To Mr. Robt. Alsop.

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

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

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

May 14. 1v 16 HENRY J. BENALLACK, FAMILY GROCER. BONAVENTURE BUILDING, (VICTORIA SQUARE,)

MONTREAL. AGENT FOR

Sharpe's celebrated Finan Haddies

The Canadian Rubber Comp'y OF MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Machine Belting. Hose, Steam Packing RAILWAY CAR SPRINGS & BUFFERS, VALVES,

STATIONERS' GUM, TEITHING RINGS &C.

-ALSO,-INDIA RUBBER OVER-SHOES AND BOOTS, FELT BOOTS in great variety.

All Orders executed with despatch. SFFICE AND WORKS : 272 ST. MARY ST. F. SCHOLES, Manager.

May 14. 16

W. D. MCLAREN,

DEALER IN Fine Teas,

Coffees,

Sugars and

General Groceries.

Goods packed for the Country or delivere in the City free of charge.

No. 247 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Corner (639) of St. Catherine Street.

MONTREAL. May 14.

April 30.

Read the following Testimonials :

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

Rev. I. D. COLBURN, Missionary at Tavoy Burmah, writes : 'I shall be happy to assist in extending a knowledge of a remedy so speedy and effectual.'

Rev. M. H. BEXEY, 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," &c.

Rev. H. L. VAN METER, writing from Burmah, says: "The Pain Killer has become an almost indispensable article in my family." Hundreds of missionaries give similar testi-

mony to its virtues. Rev. J. G. STEARNS writes : "I consider it

the best remedy for Dyspepsia I ever Rnew." M the United States, all guaranteed FRESH. Rev. JABEZ SWAN says : "I have used it for One of the best collections in CANADA, either years in my family, and consider it an invaluin FLOWER, VEGETABLE, or FIELD able remedy.' SEEDS, viz. :--

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER .- This medi-Beans, cine has become an article of commerce,which no medicine ever became before. Pain Killer is as much an item in every bill of goods Beets. Cabbage, sent to country merchants as tea, coffee, or Cauliflowers, Mustard, sugar. This speaks volumes in its favour .-Celery, Glens' Falls Messenger. Corn.

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 flesh wounds, aches, pains, sores, &c.. it is the most effectual remedy we know of .- News, St. Johns, Canada.

After many year's trial of Davis' Pain Killer, we advise that every family should provide themselves with so effectual and speedy a Pain-Killer.-Amherst (N.S.) Gazette.

The Pain Killer of Perry Davis & Son we Mr. Geo. Wilson...... Amherstburgh Rev. F. Harding...... Aylmer, Ont Mr. W. D. Ardagh..... Barrie, County Simcoo Mr. Alex. Gavillers, Bondhead, County Simcoo can confidentially recommend. 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 inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveller, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

KILLER and take no other Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medi-

cines.

Prices, 15 cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., per Bottle. Mr. Highfield. Quebec Mr. Thomas Owens

PERRY DAVIS & SON,

14

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

380 St. Paul Street,

Montreal, C.E.

adopted, which will be found more moderate than that of nost 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 Pre mium. 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.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

HENRY R. GRAY.

DISPENSING AND FAMILY CHEMIST

144 ST LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,

MONTREAL.

N.B .- Particular attention paid to the Dis-

ensing of Physicians' Prescriptions.

Physicians supplied cheap for cash.

April 36.

Carrots,

April 30.

14

Parsley.

Peppers,

Raddishes.

Spinnach.

14

. Stonefield

Turnips,

Peas,

SEEDS! SEEDS !! SEEDS |

Cucumbers,

Lettuce.

Melons,

Onions.

Call and get Catalogues

JUST RECEIVED, Y new SEEDS. from France; England and

Mangold Wurtzel,

A liberal discount allowed to Dealers and

117 & 119 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

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