

that Rome is making boast of the unprecedented number of her converts, there never was a time at which her authority was subjected to a severer strain.

DICESAN SYNOD OF ADFERT AND AGHADOE.—A circular has been addressed to the rural deans of the diocese of Aadfert and Aghadoe, by the Rev. James Walsh, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Limerick, convening a synod of the clergy of the diocese of Aadfert and Aghadoe, at the parochial schoolhouse, Traice, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. for the purpose of considering the Irish Church Act, with especial reference to the provision for the commutation of the life interests of the clergy, and (2) the Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Irish bishops held in Dublin on the 3rd and 4th inst.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

LAY ORGANIZATION.—The determination of the Bishops not to assume the position of leaders of the Church necessitates an immediate organization, and we are happy to say that steps will be at once taken by persons of influence and of every party to induce the two laymen of highest rank in Ireland—the Duke of Leinster and the Duke of Abercorn—to summon a Convention of the Laity for the purpose of considering the constitution of the new Church Body.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW EPISCOPAL APPOINTMENT.—The premier has had an opportunity of re-deeming his offer of the Deanery of Durham to Dr. Temple in his appointment to the see of Salisbury, and we are bound to say that he has used his opportunity well. After having twice made his obeisance to "the golden image" of Religious Liberalism in the persons of Dr. Temple and Mr. Lake, Mr. Gladstone has apparently called to mind the higher and better associations of early days, when Sydney Herbert, and not John Bright, was his chosen friend. Dr. Moberly has been appointed to the vacant see. We could scarcely conceive an appointment which should be accepted with more universal satisfaction. Dr. Moberly is a sound Churchman, a well-read theologian, and a courteous Christian gentleman. If to this list of qualifications we add that he is a vigorous Conservative, we do not know what more we can say in praise of the new bishop, except that he had the privilege of being the friend of John Kobie. We wish the bishop-elect a hearty "God speed" in his work, believing him to be a worthy successor of Bishop Hamilton; though whether he would not at his age have been more in place as Dean of Durham, and head of the University, is a question.—*John Bull.*

Store-street Music Hall was filled on Friday night by a hostile audience, who had assembled to oppose the Rev. Father Ignatius in his reply to a lecture by the Rev. J. Geikie. The lecturer had stated that the Reformation in England did not owe its originality to Henry VIII.; that the Reformation was a blessing; that to monks were the curse of the land—all these statements Father Ignatius undertook to controvert. His appearance on the platform, in his monastic attire, was the signal for a storm of hisses which lasted for several minutes. On commencing the lecture, he was received with hisses and other marks of disapprobation. Having with great difficulty obtained silence, he begged, for the sake of fair play, that they would accord to him the same attention they had done to his adversary. He then commenced; but on saying he would show them the Reformation was a curse, the storms of dissent were so deafening that he had to stop and seat himself. He proceeded; but on arriving at the second point, loud cries were raised, "Prove the first!" "You and your historians have made a mistake!" &c. He said a brilliant idea had just struck him; a certain number amongst his audience were Baptist who had been taught to act like children, but he would prefer on the present occasion to see them imitating the simplicity and silence of children. Having arrived at the third point, considerable uproar was created outside the doors of the hall by those who had been unable to gain admittance. The confusion amongst the audience was thereby increased tenfold, and cries of "There's plenty of room on the platform," were raised. To this the lecturer replied that he had paid over seven pounds for the use of the hall, and he always reserved the platform for himself. The Rev. Lecturer, finding it impossible to conclude said he had come to reply to the lecture of the Rev. J. Geikie; they had promised him attention, but they had not given it, and it would be a loss of physical energy and a waste of time did he stay longer. He then wished them "Good night," and left the platform amidst cries of "No, no!" "Come back!" &c. A few minutes after leaving the platform, the Rev. Father sent one of his monks to announce that the reason of his not continuing the lecture was on account of physical weakness. Whilst separating hearty cheers were given for "the glorious Reformation," Rev. Father Ignatius, and the Rev. J. Geikie.—*Globe.*

—The Marquis of Westminster towards the close of last year placed the sum of 6,000l. at the disposal of the Bishop of Carlisle, to endow places of worship at Cleator-moor, and Hawcoat, and Newbarns. Missionary work has been going on at the former place for some time, and it appears with success, and operations are to be commenced at the latter as soon as an incumbent is appointed.

—We have already chronicled the restoration of cathedrals in different parts of England, and to these we have now to add

that of Exeter. The choir is to be restored by Mr. Gilbert Scott, at a cost of upwards of 12,000l., towards which the Chapter subscribes 3,000l., the Bishop of the diocese 1,000l., and the Dean 1,000l. Restorations are to be made on other parts of the venerable edifice when the necessary funds have been obtained. We may also state that the restoration of the holy Trinity Church in Hull, by Mr. Gilbert Scott, at a cost of not much less than 20,000l., is proceeding satisfactorily. New places of worship are also springing up. As a sample of what is doing in this way we may refer to the case of Yorkshire, where we find that on the 5th inst. the Archbishop of that diocese presided at the opening of the parish church of Goole, rebuilt after being partly destroyed by fire. On the 6th his Grace consecrated two churches in Sheffield, one at Sharrow and the other at Walkley. The cost of their erection has been in great part supplied by the Sheffield Church Extension Society. Within three years six churches have been erected in that place; four of these have been consecrated in the present year. A seventh church is in course of erection. On the 10th the Archbishop preached at the consecration of a new church at Southcoates, in Hull. Two other new churches are in course of being built in the district. In London a new church is about to be erected close to Finsbury Park, at a cost of 8,000. It will contain between 900 and 1,000 seats. The Rev. Geo. Birkett Latreille, of King's College, London, will be the first incumbent.

At the Hertford assizes, on Friday, the case "Fair vs. the London and North-western Railway Company" was heard. This was an action to recover compensation for injuries sustained by the plaintiff through the negligence of the servants of the defendants. The company admitted their liability, and the only question was the amount of damages to which the plaintiff was entitled. The plaintiff in this action, the Rev. Campbell Fair, was a clergyman of the Church of England, and at the time of the accident he held the appointment of secretary to the Church Missionary Society in the Midland Counties, and had a salary of \$250 a year and travelling expenses. He was on his way from Birmingham to Rhyll on the 16th of September last year, in a second class carriage upon the railway, when upon the train arriving at the Holywell station it came in contact with a goods train, but this accident was not at all of a serious character, and the plaintiff was the only person who received any injury. It appeared, however, that in the first instance he received a violent blow under the right ear, which he at first did not consider as likely to cause any material mischief. Very alarming symptoms, however, speedily came on, he became paralysed, lost his sight for a considerable time, and ultimately entirely lost his taste and hearing, and, according to the medical testimony, he was in such a condition as to render it more than probable that he would be prevented during the remainder of his existence from following any useful occupation and his prospects in life, which were stated to be very good, had been entirely destroyed. Mr. Harcourt, having addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, the learned judge summed up, and the jury, after being for some time in deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £5,000 damages, and £250 in addition to pay the expense of his medical attendants.

DIocese of MONTREAL.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. C. F. THORNDIKE.—On Monday evening, the 30th ultimo, the members of the congregation of St. Stephen's Church, Chambly, presented their Rector, the Rev. C. F. Thorndike—who has been appointed assistant minister of the cathedral at Quebec—with an address. At the same time two beautiful presents were given to the Misses Thorndike for their services rendered in the choir of the church. A handsome Church service was also presented by the Sunday-school children to Mrs. Thorndike, a very slight token of the appreciation of her work in the school. Universal regret was expressed at the prospect of parting with Mr. Thorndike.

In his new and extended field of labors we sincerely trust he may find as many warm and affectionate friends as he has left in Chambly. The address and reply will appear in our next issue.

—His Lordship the Metropolitan has made the following appointments: Rev. Canon Loosmore, M.A., to be Examining Chaplain, also Domestic Chaplain to His Lordship and private Secretary. The Rev. Canon Balch, D.D., to be one of His Lordships Domestic Chaplains.

—We understand that a special meeting of the Executive Committee of this Diocese will be held on Tuesday, 14th, inst., to consider some very important business.

—St. George's new church is fast approaching completion, as far as outside work is concerned. The architect, Mr. C. J. Thomas, may well feel proud of this beautiful edifice, which, unlike most buildings, looks better when erected than even on paper.

—The Rev. J. Carmichael's tract against the errors of the Plymouth Brethren has had a good circulation, the first thousand having already passed out of the publishers' hands.

—The Rev. W. B. Curran, Incumbent

of St. Stephen's, held last week a communicants' meeting, previous to the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. There was a very good attendance, which augured well for the success of future meetings of a like nature.

—At the last meeting of the St. George's Young Men's Association, a committee was appointed to confer with kindred associations in the city, to devise measures for preventing by law the horrid scenes of desecration which occur each Sunday in the suburbs.

—The monument to the late Metropolitan is in course of erection. It will stand on the east side of the cathedral.

—The Rev. Canon Bond, in company with the Rev. N. Forbes, of Paris, has been engaged this week in visiting the missions supported by the Colonial and Continental Society. Mr. Forbes leaves this for Quebec, and thence for England.

The rotting away of the beams which supported the old floor of the Chapel of St. John the Evangelist, and the floor itself being in the same condition, a new floor has been laid, which the congregation hope will endure better than the last.

DIocese of TORONTO.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, HAMILTON.—The Crystal Palace on Wednesday night was the scene of one of the most pleasant and successful entertainments ever given in this city. It is in contemplation to erect a neat and commodious School House, which will also be used for Church Services in the West End, and this entertainment was given with a view to assist in raising funds for that purpose. They must have been nearly 2,000 persons present, and everything passed off most pleasantly. The band of the 13th Battalion was present, and performed a choice programme with their usual ability and taste. The Glee Club of the Great Western Railway sang with good effect two or three capital choruses, and Mr. Swift some three or four excellent Solos. Mr. Smith gave a humorous reading, and altogether the entertainment was all that had been promised. The refreshment table, furnished by the liberality of the teachers in St. John's Sunday School, was one of the best we have ever seen at an affair of the kind, and its receipts will, we should judge, to be very considerable. Through the kindness of Mr. Chilman, a soda water fountain was in operation. We cannot express too strongly our commendation of the whole affair, and one of its pleasantest features is the evidence it affords of the kindly feeling towards the Church existing in that part of the city.—*Church Herald.*

The teachers of St. George's Church Sunday School, assisted by the members of the congregation of this Church, gave a picnic to the scholars last week in the Queen's Park. Over three hundred children were present. The day was delightfully fine, and what with music and a variety of recreations the afternoon proved one most acceptable as well as profitable to the party.

Precisely the same can be said, with the exception of numbers, of the Sunday School and pupils connected with St. John's Church, Norway. Mrs. Patterson and family, assisted by others of the congregation, made all the children happy upon this occasion. Should the weather continue fine we shall have next week to chronicle the success, no doubt, of an event undertaken and completed for the benefit of the funds of the little church in this place.—*Id.*

—The annual picnic given to the children attending the Sunday-schools of Christ's Church and St. John's, Hamilton, was held last week, and proved a great success. Over 600 children assembled in Christ's church at 10 o'clock, and, after divine service, they were addressed by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, the Rector, and Rev. T. S. Cartwright, assistant minister. A procession was then formed, and the children marched to Dundurn, where they amused themselves with base-ball, lacrosse, foot-ball, &c., till 4 o'clock, P.M., when tea was served. Over 1000 persons were present.

—The Rev. T. S. Cartwright of Hamilton, whose lectures on "Mary, Queen of Scots," &c., were so well received last winter, is about to lecture on "Lord Byron," with special reference, we suppose, to the Stowe controversy. Mr. C. will, no doubt, handle the subject ably. The proceeds of the lecture will be applied to the church building fund.

—We are sorry to have to record the death of the Rev. J. Sims, one of the most earnest and efficient missionaries amongst the Indians in the Dominion. Mr. Sims was on his way home from one of his stations, his wife and children being in the canoe with him, when he was attacked, it is supposed, by an apoplectic fit, and fell over the side of the canoe into water 30 feet deep. Search was at once made for his body, but it was not recovered for two days. We condole very sincerely with Mrs. Sims in her sad bereavement, and pray that God may comfort her, as He alone can do. Mr. Sims' career in the ministry, though short, was a bright one. His ministry in Dunganon, Diocese of Huron, will long be remembered, and, short a time as he was connected with the Indians, he had thoroughly mastered their

difficult language, and through this power, coupled with his own earnest piety and devotion, he had gained the deep affection of his red brethren committed to his charge. It will be very hard to fill his place.

DIocese of ONTARIO.

MEETING OF THE MISSION BOARD.—The quarterly meeting of the Mission Board of the Diocese of Ontario, was held at the Secretary's office in the city of Kingston, on Wednesday the first of September, at 10 o'clock.

In the absence of the Archdeacon who was prevented by a bereavement in his family from being present, the Chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Boswell, there were also present the following: Dean Lyster; the Rev. J. A. Preston, Carlton Place; J. J. Bogert, Napanee; G. A. Anderson, Tyendinaga; T. R. Tane, Brockville; G. Forest, Merrickville; J. S. Landen, Ottawa; Messrs. F. McArmany, James Shannon, S. Muckleton, E. Harrison, S. Keeper and the Hon. James Patton, Dr. Henderson, W. B. Simpson.

The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A memorial from Ospeode was read, complaining of the reduction of the grant to that mission.—The previous action of the Board was sustained.

A conversation arose concerning the mission of North Gower, which a resolution was moved referring all after action in the matter to the Archdeacon, the chancellor and the clerical secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Preston brought under the notice of the Board the case of the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Pembroke, who claimed payment for the unexpired portion of his term, he having left the Diocese.—On motion it was agreed that the grant should be made.

The grant was renewed to the mission of Carlton Place on motion of the Rev. Mr. Forest.

A communication was read from Mr. H. Lvinks, of Pembroke, asking a grant for that mission and hoping a clergyman would soon be sent.—On inquiry it was learned that the term for which the original grant was made was unexpired, and it was not necessary to take any action in the matter.

A communication was read from Wm. Percival Esq., Amherst Island, asking that the grant made to that mission be continued, the former clergyman the Rev. Mr. Short having been removed, and his successor the Rev. Donny D. Cartwright having been nominated by Lord Mount-Cassell.—The grant was continued.

A communication was read from the Rev. Mr. Tigh, of Marysburgh, asking for an outfit.—The Board did not permit the request to be granted at present.

The Rev. E. H. M. Baker applied for the renewal of the grant to the mission of Hillier.—The matter lay over until next meeting as did also an application for a grant to the missions of Smith's Falls, Lym.

A communication was read from the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Ottawa, apologizing for his absence and enclosing the copy of a canon he had prepared for the management of the mission fund &c.—The matter was referred to a special committee previously appointed.

STATE OF THE FINANCES. Mission Fund. To Balance 1 June, 1869 ... \$3267.70 " Collections received to date ... 1099.47 " Grant from S. P. G. for quarter ... 545.03 Cr. By paid salaries for quarter \$2806.66 " share clerical Secretary's salary 30.00 " discount on silver 34.07 " account for printing 3.25 " auditing books 90.00 " account for stationery 10.00 " charged to profit and loss account as per vote of Synod .. 50.00 \$4999.19

Balance Sept. 1, 1869 \$1949.21 Dr. Subsidiary Fund. To Balance 1 June, 1869 ... \$336.89 " Interest ... 174.45 " Offertory at meeting of Synod ... 33.90 Cr. By discount86 " paid acct. for auditing books 10.00 " " secretary .. 3.50 14.36

Balance 1 Sept., 1868 \$529.88 It appearing that several of the Parishes had not yet sent in their Parochial Collection, the secretary was directed to inform such clergymen as were missionaries of the Board, that their next quarter's salaries would not be paid until the Collection was forwarded.

The meeting was closed with prayer.

DIocese of HURON.

—Dean Hellmuth's school for girls was opened for the reception of pupils on the 1st instant. The Dean has procured an able staff of teachers from England, and as the terms are moderate, we expect ere long to hear that it will be filled to overflowing. The school is a beautiful building, situated on the old rectory grounds, once in possession of the present Bishop, and since then Archdeacon Brough. It is situated about a mile and a half from the city limits, and commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

—The new church in Stratford, county Perth, bids fair to be one of the largest and most ecclesiastical structures in Huron

Diocese. The Rev. E. Patterson, the valued incumbent, has slowly, yet surely, carried out this holy enterprise, in a manner which not only reflects the highest credit on himself, but also on his people. Long ere this he might easily have erected a less costly structure, but he thought it better to remain in his old church a few years longer, in order that, when he did build, he might erect a church which would last for many generations to come. The Roman Catholic church erected last year in Stratford was looked on by many as "the church" of the town, but we feel convinced that a careful comparison of the two churches will result in giving Mr. Patterson's in every way the palm. The church will accommodate about 700 people, and, when finished, will cost at least \$35,000. We heartily congratulate Mr. Patterson, and trust that he may long be spared to minister in this beautiful building, which owes its erection to his faithfulness and christian energy.

—The quarterly meeting of the Church Society will be held in the Synod Hall, on the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock.

—The church members in Clinton are about procuring a bell for St. Paul's church. We hope soon to hear of a paragon.

—The Rev. S. DuBourdien, of Clinton, has addressed a faithful, manly letter to his parishioners on the subject of bringing ill-feeling, arising out of local municipal matters, into the church, and church matters generally. If often happens in small communities that this course is pursued, and always with the most unhappy results; and we are very sorry to learn, for the first time in the history of Clinton church, that cause for sorrow in this respect has been given to its clergyman. We feel confident, however, that such a letter, coming as it does from one so beloved by his people as Mr. D., cannot fail to reconcile all differences between brother churchmen.

STRATFORD.—The Church people of this town are building a really magnificent structure, in which to meet for public worship. The site is one of the best in the place, being situated on the hill, north of the river, and commands a pleasant view of the surrounding neighborhood. The building is already roofed in, and looks very much like our magnificent Cathedral in Montreal, only, of course, its walls are not of such a colossal form. Few churches in any city or town in Ontario, will be better finished. No pains or expense are being apparently spared to make it both comfortable and handsome. It will take all of \$35,000, to bring it in a state of completion. A beautiful chancel is shown out from the rear, in which is to be a large and tastefully stained glass window. We believe marble slabs with the Lord's Prayer and Ten Commandments, will be incased in the walls, within the communion rails. The main portion of the building is supported on either side, with arch-roofed wings. Altogether, the structure is a model of taste and will not only be an ornament to the town, but will reflect the very highest credit upon its promoters, prominent among whom are Messrs. Fuller, sons of the venerable Archdeacon Fuller, of Toronto. Rev. Mr. Patterson is the pastor, and a more beloved minister of the Gospel, there is not in the Dominion. He is one of those good men whose sole time is devoted to the work of Christ, by going amongst his flock, the rich and the poor alike, and imparting to them knowledge of a Christian nature. Would to God, other ministers would follow his example.—*Church Herald.*

ST. GEORGE.—This parish, which was one of the first in the Diocese, is situated about fifteen miles north of London, and is one of the best self-supporting missions in the Diocese. The church at present in use, is an old structure, and was erected some twenty years ago. Having served more than the allotted time, the good people of the place, through the instrumentality of their pastor, Rev. W. Davis, a short time ago let the contract for the erection of a place of worship more in keeping with the people and the times, and its beautiful white brick architectural walls are already rearing themselves heavenward. It will be in all probability be brought to a state of completion before the cold weather sets in. As the congregation are very wealthy, we expect that no debt will be left on the building, and its consecration will therefore immediately take place.—*Id.*

—We hear it is the intention of the House of Bishops to present a complimentary address to the Metropolitan, and that their Lordships expect to be in Montreal about the middle of this month. The Bishop of Huron will leave London for Montreal on the 13th instant.

—The Bishop of Huron left London for a confirmation tour through the county Grey on the 30th August, and will be absent till the 10th instant. His Lordship went through the counties Huron and Bruce last month, and administered the rite of confirmation in all the churches.

CLINTON.—This parish is widely known from the fact that it was here that the popular preacher and lecturer, Rev. J. Carmichael, had been stationed up to his acceptance of the assistant ministry of St. George's Church, Montreal. Rev. Mr. DuBourdien is the present Incumbent. The congregation is in a flourishing state, and church matters generally are going on

well. Mr. De Bourdieu is an excellent expounder of the Gospel, and is well liked. The lady portion of the congregations, who by the way are full of christian zeal and spirit, have undertaken the collection of a sufficient sum of money to purchase a bell, to be placed in the belfry of their handsome church. May they succeed.—*ib.*

The Mohawks of Tyendinaga have just placed, at a cost of \$125, a very handsome new cabinet organ in All Saints Church, on their reserve. The instrument has all the latest improvements, and was manufactured by Messrs. Curhuff & Medham, of New York, who have an obliging agent in Belleville, Mr. Flint. Towards the purchase the Indians beg to acknowledge, with many thanks, the sum of twenty dollars from His Excellency the Governor General, through one of their Councillors, Thomas Claus, and £10 stg. from the New England Company in London, sent to Mr. Anderson for the same object. With this liberal assistance the Mohawks soon subscribed the balance required, and had the satisfaction of knowing when, for the first time they heard the sweet tone of their organ on Sunday the 15th Aug., that there was no debt upon it.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

A recent number of the *Charlottetown Semi-weekly Patriot* contains the following sensible letter:

"DEAR SIR:—It was announced in the *Patriot* of last Saturday, that a solemn and special administration of the Holy Communion was to take place in one of our city churches, for procuring God's blessing upon the recently confirmed, and upon such as are now candidates for that sacred rite. The Sacrament is here evidently made to usurp the place of intercessory prayer. Prayer may be very properly offered up for a Divine blessing upon an act of early self devotion, but how the religious welfare of young christians is to be advanced by a special observation of the sacrament on the part of others, I am at a loss to conceive. Perhaps the framer of the notice may be able to explain its real meaning.

A CHURCHMAN."

Perhaps some persons reading this letter, may be in doubt whether the "city church" to which it refers belongs to the Church of England: we are sorry to say that it does. The attempt at making the administration of the Lord's Supper take the place of intercessory prayer is in accordance with the teaching of the Church of Rome, and not of our reformed communion. The observance of this solemnity "with intent" to produce a special benefit, other than what our scriptural formulary implies, is quite consistent with the delusion that man's work of worship has a meritorious virtue, and must bring from heaven its acknowledgment: the worshipper has worked, and may demand his pay; he has carried his "intent" into the celebration of the sacrament, and the work done in the shape of ritual must meet its reward. We can only express our conviction, that this novelty will detract from the spirituality of those who seek to import it into that part of their worship; the sense of their own unworthiness will be displaced by the self-complacent fancy of being engaged in a service that will bring a blessing to others; the holy communion of our reformed Church will be perverted into dangerous approximation to the errors from which, three hundred years ago, she was set free.—*Church Witness.*

AMERICAN.

"The Churchman's Magazine and Monthly Review," for August contains the following summary of Church News, respecting the United States.

Churches are beginning in several places to suffer disquietude on the ritual question. But, on the whole, great energy is displayed in the practical work of the church, and encouraging progress is made. Many new churches are being built, and many signal tokens of prosperity are enjoyed. The following statement appears in a Baptist newspaper, published in Tennessee, and the fact stated is as true of other States as of that of Tennessee: "Presbyterianism is on the wane. Baptists are at a stand-still. Episcopacy is taking the day in this community and throughout the State. They have recently established a Church—"the Church"—in Lexington, and all men are pressing into it. They have accessions from the families of Presbyterians, and also of Baptists. Every six months the Bishop confirms quite a number of all sorts. They are trying to proselyte everybody, and they are succeeding wonderfully, not only here but all over Mississippi. According to numbers, they are gathering in communicants faster than all denominations together. Since the war, there is a great tendency in the South to Episcopacy." In Bolton, on Lake George, has lately been erected, at a cost of \$5,000, a beautiful Episcopal Church, called St. Sacrament (the old French name of that lovely lake); and the accomplishment of the task is due to the single-handed exertions of one zealous young girl during the last eight years. We need more of this individual effort. A most successful inroad upon Mormonism has been made by Protestant Episcopal Missionaries, under the energetic Bishop of that territory. They are also looking to aggression upon the Chinese in the Pacific coast of America, of whom there are already 10,000 settled there, and the

numbers rapidly increasing. Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, proposes to found a Diocesan Library for the Clergy, and is asking for memoranda of the annals of all the parishes in his Diocese to be laid up there. S. B. Harman, Esq., Registrar of Toronto Diocese, at one time tried to induce the Clergy to furnish him with similar memoranda, but seems not to have succeeded in his attempt.

LAY MISSIONARY WORK IN KENTUCKY.—I am very sure that the hearts of all who are interested in the great subject of lay-co-operation in the work of the church, will be gladdened to hear the story of a good work now in progress in this Diocese.

Grahamton is a little village in Meade county, and is the site of a flourishing cotton factory. It is located in a wild and most picturesque region, and the writer had but little idea of finding within thirty-five miles of the city of Louisville, a country almost mountainous in its bold and rugged hills, steep precipices, rapid streams and gushing springs. In the midst of such scenery is nestled the little village of Grahamton, containing from two to three hundred souls, gathered around the mills which afford them occupation. In this country of Meade, no clergyman of our church has ever been settled, and no missionary of our faith has ministered. Only once before last Sunday, July 11, has a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church ever officiated in this country.

To this village, an earnest communicant of our church, Mr. A. M. Robinson, of Louisville, removed with his family in March, 1868, to look after the interests of the manufactory. Finding himself surrounded by perishing souls in much ignorance and spiritual destitution, and with no opportunity of having the regular services of a clergyman, Mr. Robinson began at once, with the aid of his family, to minister to the spiritual wants of the people. A Sunday-school was organized, and lay-reading commenced. Sixteen months have not yet elapsed, but the work has begun to yield most precious fruit.

On Sunday last, July 11th, Bishop Cummins visited Grahamton and administered baptism to thirty-seven persons, and all the fruit of labour. The services held in a room over the saw mill of the factory, a room seventy by forty feet, and capable of holding three hundred and fifty persons. It was densely crowded, both morning and forenoon, though the thermometer registered over 90, and the heat was most oppressive. The Bishop was alone, and conducted all the services, preaching both morning and afternoon, baptizing the thirty-seven candidates, and administering the Lord's Supper. It was thought best to defer the confirmation until another visitation, to enable the newly baptized to become more thoroughly instructed.

What an encouragement is this record for our laymen and devoted women everywhere, to exertion in the noblest of all labors. We are only beginning to find out the mighty force of this undeveloped power in the laity of the church to win the masses to the love of Christ, and to the services of our church.

We trust it will not be long ere a church edifice is to be seen crowning the heights of one of the beautiful hills of Grahamton.—*Cor. of Protestant Churchman.*

DIocese OF WESTERN, NEW YORK.

FAREWELL SERMON.—On Sunday evening last, (22 Aug.) The Rt. Reverend Bishop Coxe, delivered his farewell Sermon, prior to his departure for Europe, in St. Paul's Cathedral Church, Buffalo. Prayers were read by the Rector—Rev. Dr. Shelton, and the Rev. W. H. Moffatt, of Brantford, Huron Diocese. The Bishop took as his text Heb. 13 8, "Jesus the same yesterday, and today, and for ever." The discourse was extempore and characteristically earnest and eloquent. It tended strongly to show that the God head was meant by the text; and the speaker drew from the language of Paul the great and precious lesson of the unfulfilling fulfilment of all God's promises,—a glorious thing for the Christian to contemplate. He referred modestly and touchingly to his contemplated departure from home, and there were several in that large assemblage who were visibly affected by his remarks. After the Sermon the Bishop prayed with his people and then pronounced the pastoral benediction. As the great congregation left the holy house it was in truth very solemn to see the many friends of the good Bishop crowding to shake him by the hands, and to receive his parting blessing. Many are the prayers that rise to the throne in heaven for God's protecting care of the Bishop; and we, too, heartily join with the Church of Western New York, at the same throne of grace to plead the mercies of our covenant God that he may be pleased to restore his dear servant to his wonted health and his loved Diocese. The writer of this article was very much pleased with his late visit to Buffalo. In his opinion the Rev. Dr. Shelton, Rector of St. Paul's, ought to be one of the happiest men living,—this is also the opinion of his Bishop.—He has ministered in the same parish for forty years, and at the present moment is regarded as an angel of God not only by his large congregation of about 1500 souls but by the whole city in which he lives. The collections for Diocesan Missions and other Church pur-

poses for the year just ended, amount to the handsome sum of \$34,500 and odd; this we venture to say is not surpassed by any Church in North America. The good Doctor has only to ask to get. He is at present engaged in having a spire 248 feet in height erected. In fine, Dr. Shelton and St. Paul's congregation stand as the very bone and sinew of the Diocese. We wish them God speed and will try to imitate and learn from them.

Missionary Intelligence.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Report of the Church Missionary Society, presented at its recent anniversary meeting, gives the following—

SUMMARY OF THE MISSIONS.

Stations.....	156
European Missionaries.....	202
Native and Country-born Missionaries.....	118
European Catechists and other Laymen.....	19
European Female Teachers.....	5
Native and Country-born Teachers, 1,951 Communicants.....	16,145
Native Christians.....	19,106

"The Society has also withdrawn from 77 stations, chiefly added to the parochial establishments in the West Indies, or transferred to the native church in Sierra Leone, containing 10 native clergy, 4,356 communicants, and 12,866 scholars."

The financial statement shows an income for the year of £155,194 (\$775,970, gold.) The native ministry increased thirty per cent. differing much in race, language, and country, are now about 120."

RITUALISM CONDEMNED.

In the "conclusion" of the Report of this Society, as given in *The Record*, it is said: "The Society completes its seventieth year in strength and vigor. Born in a day marked by the recognition and revival of the principles of the blessed Reformation, it rose during half the period of its present life to a high and strong position in the hearts of earnest Protestant Churchmen. Then the "enemy came in like a flood." A Romeward movement commenced within the Church. As soon as the tide of Romish tendency had ebbed, the deadening influence of a rationalistic reaction threatened a paralysis of faith and zeal. The chilling frigidity of rationalism is now less prominent than the captivating frenzy of ritualism; but as Romish doctrine is declared to be expressed by ritualistic symbolism, and as rationalistic skepticism still widely prevails, the Society, supported by the defenders of the "faith once delivered to the saints," is necessarily impeded by these systems and speculations, which are not only repugnant to the teaching of revealed truth and from the articles of the Reformed Church. But "none of these things have moved" the Society from its high purposes and great mission. The exorcises have disfigured the body of the Church, but have not disturbed the action of the sound Protestant heart of the country. Even the thoughtful heathen can discern the feebleness and folly of the last development of error. "I have," said a learned Hindoo in Calcutta, after reading a pamphlet presenting sacramental theories and sacerdotal pretensions in a ritualistic garb,—"I have studied the Bible and held converse with Christian missionaries. My regard for Christianity has been growing up to this time; but, if this pamphlet be a true representation of Christianity, I can only say, let me rather die a Hindoo than perish a Christian idolater."

THE WORK, NO FAILURE.

The Bishop of Ripon, in an address at the meeting of the Society, said: "If we turn to India, we find there thousands of converts and a large number of native clergymen, and we are reminded again and again, by those who best know the state of India; that the results which we see form but a very inadequate and imperfect test of the real effect produced by our missionary work. The whole field of India seems to be shaken towards its very centre. There is much inquiry, much doubt, much questioning, much searching after some religion not as yet plainly understood, or revealed to the people; but at all events this marks a spirit of inquiry, which shows that our missionary action has not been without a very powerful effect. From it we learn that God may be preparing the way for the advance of his gospel throughout India, in a manner that may surprise while it shall delight the hearts of all who love the truth as it is in Jesus. A want of missionary success! Why, how is it that this Society has been able to withdraw from 77 missionary stations? Simply owing to this fact, that the little tiny seed which it was instrumental in sowing in faith and prayer has taken root, and grown and waxed into a large tree, beneath whose boughs and branches the people are gathering to rally round the standard of the cross of Christ. How is it that in the missionary fields alone there has been contributed, in the support of this Society, a sum of £20,000? In the missionary field, those who have best opportunities for testing the results of the work believe that its progress is true and satisfactory. If this work be a failure, how is it that we have about 120 native ordained clergymen, and that in the course of the past year, as

we have heard from the Report, the native pastorate has increased by 30 per cent.? I trust it is recognized that missionary work is not a failure, and that the objections of those who tell us that we are engaged in a work which is productive of no permanent results, are objections founded only on ignorance, or in opposition to the spread of Christ's gospel."

Educational.

MEETING OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE COUNTY OF SHEFFORD.—Waterloo has an institution which should be found in every town and village of Canada, namely a fine park. It contains three acres, and was presented to the village by Mrs. Robinson, an example which should be extensively copied. In this park were gathered last Saturday, the Common Schools of Shefford, numbering about 150 scholars. Last year they had 500, the day being more propitious. They marched upon the ground with white banners, on which the number of each school, with some appropriate motto, was inscribed. The school trustees of this district realize the earnest desire expressed by many of the speakers at the recent Convention held at the same village. They comprise all the classes of the population, the Chairman and the Secretary-Treasurer being Irish and French Roman Catholics respectively; the other members being French, British, and Americans, and all working together in unity. There were English and French schools, but all taught it is said, on the same system, and the clergy of all denominations were present and took part with the school-commissioners in the competitive examination for which the gathering was called. After addresses of welcome by a lawyer and a Catholic and a Protestant clergyman, the scholars of each language were arranged, according to their ages, and carefully examined in the regular branches, prizes and honorable mention being awarded according to the results. A plentiful luncheon was provided, which, however, owing to rain, had to be partaken of in a school-house, the French school in the village being chosen for the purpose. Addresses of encouragement to the scholars were interspersed through the other exercises. This gathering, as was said by some of the speakers, was a happier omen for the future of Lower Canada than any other that could be brought together.

Scientific.

SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION AT SALEM.—Prof. Vander Weyde excited some discussion, in the course of which Prof. Peirce criticised the nebular hypothesis. Prof. Peirce also showed that the matter of which electricity is a mode of motion was very probably different from the matter of which heat and light were modes of motion. If there was such a thing as a perfect vacuum we could not see through it. If the spaces between the earth and the sun were absolutely empty the sun's heat and light would not be transmitted.

Mr. Elliot gave some statistics of the effects of reducing the duty on any article. The English Government had at four several times made a reduction in the duty on tea. An examination of the prices of tea in bond, that is before the duties were paid, showed that the reduction was not solely for the benefit of producers or consumers, but was shared between them in the ratio of one-third for the benefit of producers and two-thirds for that of consumers. Mr. Holton submitted a grave proposition to abolish the months. He would begin the year with day No. 1, and keep on until day No. 365, or No. 366 in the case of leap-year. He argued that it would simplify the calculation of interest, the computation of board bills, milk bills, &c., and possess numerous other advantages over the cumbersome system now in use.

Prof. Peirce began his paper on Quintuple Algebra by remarking that he did not suppose he should be intelligible to ordinary algebraists. On subsequent enquiry among the savants present, your correspondent found that the Professor was quite right. Quintuple Algebra is 25 times harder than Comm-a Algebra, and is not understood at all except by the inventors, of whom the principal one, next to Prof. Peirce, is, or was, the late Sir Wm. R. Hamilton. Prof. Peirce said that any man coming back to mathematics after 20 years' remission of his studies, would find the science almost unintelligible, even though he had forgotten nothing. This was owing to the immense progress made by the science.

Dean Alford publishes the results of his New Testament labors in a new version, adhering as much as may be to the Authorized Version but correcting it according to his own conclusion. In the Gospel of St. John, and the epistles to Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians and Colossians, he avails himself of the labors of the Five Clergymen, of whom he was himself one. In his Preface to this *New Testament, Authorized Version Revised*, the Dean, of course, sees no difficulty in the combination, by "a Royal Commission," of what he calls "the various sections of the Church," in preparing a revised version. And equally, of course, he exaggerates the extent of proved and accepted and important changes required—proved and accepted to the degree of being acquiesced in at once by all scholars and important as really changing important meaning of texts.

Political.

"JEFF" DAVIS.

THE "EX" IN THE LAND O'CAKES.—"COPPERHEADS," AND "SECESH" EVEN IN SCOTLAND.

The London *Standard* of the 15th. of August chronicles the movements of Jefferson Davis thus:—

Mr. Jefferson Davis is the lion of Glasgow and its vicinity just now, himself and party having established themselves in that city, and made several excursions in the neighborhood. On Wednesday, en route to Glasgow, they passed through Dunfermline, and visited the Abbey church and ruins. Mr. Davis then paid a visit to Stirling, and left for Callander in the evening. The news soon spread that the ex-President was in the town, and as he left per train in the evening three hearty cheers were given by the large concourse of people congregated on the platform. Mr. Davis afterwards visited Dollar. At Glasgow he visited the Exchange, where, in expectation of a visit, there was a crowded attendance. The assemblage opened a passage in the centre of the hall, up which Mr. Davis walked, and at the end of the room entered his name in the visitors book. On leaving the building Mr. Davis was loudly cheered. The shipbuilding yard of the Messrs. Napier & Govan was also visited, after which the party returned to the residence of Mr. Benvue, Downhill. On Thursday Mr. Davis, with Dr. Charles Mackay, left Glasgow for Oban. Mr. Smith and a number of friends accompanied him some distance down the Clyde. On leaving the Broomielaw quay, where there was a large concourse of persons, Mr. Davis was followed by loud cheers, which he acknowledged by raising his hat and bowing repeatedly. A similar demonstration was accorded him at Greenock, Dunoon, Innellan, Bothesay and Tighnabruach, the crowds that were assembled at the different piers exhibiting an eager desire to have a sight of the famous ex-President of the Southern States.

THE NEW BISHOP.—The arrival and installation of a new Bishop—the giving of a new head to the Anglican Church in Canada, are matters which necessarily interest the public in general quite as well as the congregation and establishment over which he is called immediately to preside. We give up a considerable portion of our space to-day to a report of the ceremonies attending the installation of Bishop Oxenden at the Cathedral yesterday, and of the sermon which he delivered on that occasion. We are of opinion that in the selection they have made, the members of the Anglican communion in Canada have done well. Bishop Oxenden appears to be a man of simple manners, and evidently recognizes the importance of the trust committed to him.

We cannot say for our part that we at all favor the practice of importing our bishops any more than we endorse the idea of importing our governors. Explain it as we may, put upon it the mildest and most plausible construction possible, and at best it is a slur on the intellect, education, and capacity of the Colonials, another evidence of the prevalent errors cherished as concerns insular superiority. Since we must import our rulers spiritual and temporal, it is well that such men as Sir John Young and Bishop Oxenden are selected. The latter is a man of considerable if not of surpassing ability, of unblemished character, and of an amiable disposition. We trust that under his management the Church of England may prosper, temporarily as well as spiritually, and that his election will be succeeded by that peace and unity which did not precede it.—*Star*

THE NEW BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

This gentleman seems to have the faculty of winning golden opinions from all who come in contact with him as well as all who read his writings. His fellow-passengers in the steamer, without distinction of denomination, speak very highly of his affable deportment and kindness of disposition, as well as the genuine piety which characterizes his walk and conversation. His first sermon at Quebec is also very highly spoken of, and it is especially remarked, with pleasure, that it was not read. His meeting with his flock in Montreal was one of the most affectionate kind, and it was a delicate attention on their part to supply a furnished dwelling for him till first May next, in order to allow him leisure to suit himself in a permanent residence. Bishop Oxenden has, we understand, been much gratified that among the numerous callers to welcome to him there are a number connected with other churches than his own, and he regards this as an indication of a pleasing contrast in the state of society here as compared with England. The fact is, all Christians of whatever name wish to see the kingdom of their Master promoted, and whoever is instrumental in that work will be highly esteemed by them, whether connected with their own denomination or not. It is the conviction that the new Metropolitan will be eminently useful in Christ's work in the new world as he has already been in the old, that renders his coming among us a matter of deep interest and general satisfaction to all.—*Witness.*

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Church Observer.

"One Faith;—One Lord;—One Baptism."

MONTREAL, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1869.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Rev. Edward Forbes, M.A., chaplain of the Rue D'Aguesseau Church, Paris, passed through this city last week as a deputation from the Parent Society to the various missions in the Dominion.

He expressed himself as exceedingly gratified by the reception he met, and much pleased with the aspect of the general work of the Society, especially in the Dioceses of Huron and Toronto, where he also he received, on behalf of the Society, substantial proof of the gratitude of the people for the aid of the Society.

In Montreal he preached in the Cathedral, Trinity and St. George's, and, including a donation of £10 stg. from a gentleman noted for his liberality, obtained for the aid of the Society nearly \$200. He held meetings also at St. Johns, Sorel and Berthier, having large audiences at the two last mentioned places. He left on Friday for Quebec and the Lower Provinces, where we are sure he will be well received.

It may not be amiss here to advert to the work of this Society in the Dominion, or rather British North America. Their missionaries and agents number 131, demanding grants to the amount of \$20,000 from the Parent Society, which elicits from the persons benefited \$20,000 more in round numbers. These operations extend from Labrador to Rupert's Land, and include missions to the French, to the Indians, and to the colored population. Amongst their agents are found catechists, missionary schoolmasters and mistresses, city missionaries and Bible women, as well as clergymen.

And this work has obtained the express approval of many of the Bishops, in whose Dioceses their agents have labored. For example, the first Bishop of Newfoundland wrote:—"I have had the opportunity I so much desired of visiting many of the schools supported by the Society, and I should be unjust if I were to withhold my unequivocal testimony to the great usefulness of these institutions, and my firm conviction that they will be, under God's blessing, the main seminaries of the Protestant faith in this land." The

Bishop ordained many of the schoolmasters, and on leaving the Diocese, four years afterwards, wrote:—"I have endeavoured to express my deep and lasting sense of the great aid which I have received from an institution so justly dear to the Church of the colony which I have lately quitted, and my gratitude for the confidence which they have uniformly reposed in my humble exertions to increase the efficiency of their schools."

And our late Metropolitan, who presided over the corresponding committee for this Diocese, ever bore testimony, publicly and privately, to the success and efficiency of the Society in this Province, and of the debt due by the Church to the Society for its efforts on behalf of sound education during nearly thirty years.

We have not space even to glance at the operations of the Society in the other colonies of Britain, nor at its work on the continent of Europe; but we may say that all who heard the Rev. E. Forbes were deeply interested by his statements concerning the latter sphere of the Society's labors, especially those in Paris, the unusual nature of which may be gathered from the fact that a lady is employed exclusively for visiting English governesses (of whom there are 300), and that for various descriptions of people Mr. Forbes has twelve Bible-classes in his work. Mr. J. J. Roy, of Sabrevois, a student of the college there, is employed during his leisure hours by Mr. Forbes.

Surely this Society should have the powerful support of all well-wishers of the Church.

It is currently reported that the Plymouth Brethren do not intend to answer the charges brought against them in the sermons preached and published by the Rev. Jas. Carmichael, on the principle that the act of doing so would lay them open to the charge of "casting pearls before swine." The text quoted certainly is Scripture, but we doubt the validity of its application. Mr. Carmichael has indicted a Christian body for holding and teaching heretical and dangerous doctrines. He has given direct quotations from Messrs. Darby, McIntosh and others, and refuted their views by God's own word. Surely it says little either for the Christianity, decency or learning of a sect to answer such accusations by a misapplied text of Scripture. If Mr. Carmichael took our advice, he would rest content with the exposure, and refuse to notice such unworthy theological opponents.

MRS. H. B. STOWE AND LORD BYRON.

There is decency, if not wisdom, in the old adage, "If you have nothing good to say of the dead keep silence," and we never felt its wisdom more than when we read Mrs. Stowe's renowned disclosures with reference to Lord Byron. Mrs. Stowe has ever held a high place in our affections as an authoress—all that she has written in the past has had some noble if not holy purpose in it, and perhaps no American authoress has seen such results flow from her pen. But in this case she appears to have been bewitched. Years have passed on since Lord Byron died—a new generation has sprung up, admiring all that may be admired in the deceased poet, but neither caring, nor perhaps ever thinking of sounding those sad depths which surround the history of his married life. A month ago no passing friend in the street ever thought of speaking of Lord Byron. We suppose there is no corner in the civilized world now, over which literature wields an influence, that the poet's name is not on every one's tongue. Mrs. Stowe, like the witch of Endor, has raised a greater ghost than she can lay,—but for what earthly good? Samuel, though he terrified the witch, came back to life with a holy purpose. Mrs. Stowe calls back, not the prophet, but the man, his poetry forgotten, his sins revealed. The dumb, weird shadow, that cannot explain, defend, or admit accusations of such an awful nature that the wildest libertine must shudder as he reads, is raised at her call. It has no power of speech, no field for controversy. Mrs. Stowe reigns supreme. But we ask again, for what earthly good? Nothing that she can write can add to the purity of Lady Byron's character. Much that she has written can blight still more the blighted dead, and open fields of thought as new as they are immoral. Far better for the world's good if the gifted pen of Mrs. Stowe had said "Finitis" when it penned

the words to "Old Town Folks." That is a Christian work, worthy of a Christian woman. The Byron disclosures are a blot on her wisdom as a Christian authoress, that can never be obliterated, save through a forced courtesy to her past character as America's boldest and most Christian female writer.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE METROPOLITAN.

On last Sunday morning, the installation of the Metropolitan took place in Christ Church Cathedral, at 10 o'clock a.m. About 9 a.m. the congregation commenced to gather, and at the hour of installation the Cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds were unable to gain admission. The clergy of the Diocese assembled in the vestry at 9.30. Few were able to attend in consequence of the installation being held on Sunday, and on the first Sunday in the month (Sacrament Sunday). There were present:—The Dean, Canon Loosmore, Canon Balch, Canon Bond, Canon Anderson, Canon Bancroft; the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Rev. M. S. Baldwin, Rev. E. Wood, Rev. W. B. Curran, Rev. J. B. Davidson, Rev. J. Golden, and Rev. W. Caulfield. At ten o'clock, the Dean, and other members of the Cathedral body, left the vestry and entered the Cathedral; the Bishop, attended by his Chaplain, Canon Loosmore, and the clergy, passing out through the vestry into the Cathedral grounds, and proceeding to the main entrance, where Canon Loosmore knocked, and asked admission.

The Dean and other members of the Cathedral body within, enquired: "Who is there?"

Answer.—"The Bishop of Montreal, who prays the Dean of Montreal to install him."

The door being opened, the procession entered, and proceeded up the centre aisle whilst the following hymn was sung:—

Pour out Thy Spirit from on high;
Lord, Thine assembled people bless;
Graces and gifts to each supply.
And clothe Thy Priest with righteousness.
Within Thy Temple when they stand,
To teach the truth, as taught by Thee;
Saviour, like stars in Thy right hand,
Let all Thy Church's Pastors be.
Wisdom and zeal, and faith impart,
Firmness and weakness from above,
To bear Thy people in their heart,
And love the souls whom Thou dost love.
To watch and pray, and never faint;
By day and night their guard to keep,
To warn the sinner, cheer the saint,
Nourish Thy Lambs, and feed Thy Sheep.
So, when their work is finished here,
They may in hope their charge resign;
So, when their Master shall appear,
They may with crowns of glory shine.

After arriving at the Chancel, the Bishop, Chaplains, Dean, and Canons took their places within the rails, the rest of the Procession standing without.

The Bishop then handed the Act of Consecration to the Chancellor who read the same aloud.

The Chancellor then administered the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and an Oath to Defend the Rights and Privileges of the Cathedral, as follows:—

I, ASHTON, do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. So help my God.

I, ASHTON, do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, that damnable Doctrine and Position, that Princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, or Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, within this realm. So help my God.

I, ASHTON, having been appointed and consecrated Bishop of the See of Montreal, do solemnly swear on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that, as far as in me lies, I will well and truly direct and govern this Christ Church, the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Montreal, according to the rules and ordinances thereof, and generally all things movable and immovable thereto belonging, I will well and faithfully keep, defend and preserve, according to the laws and regulation of the said Church, and cause by others to be kept, defended, and preserved; and the rules and ordinances of this Church by our Sovereign Lady the Queen enacted, in what relates to me, I will well and truly observe, and cause to be diligently observed by others; and I will not knowingly prevent or impede anything which may be lawfully done for the advantage and honour of this Cathedral Church, and both will study to promote. So help me God.

The Dean then conducted the Bishop to his Throne, and said:

I, John Bethune, Dean of this Cathedral Church, do now induct, install, and enthroned you, the Most Reverend Father in God, Ashton, Lord Bishop of Montreal; and the Lord preserve thy going out, and thy coming in; and mayest thou remain in justice and sanctity, and adorn the place delegated to thee by God. God is

powerful, and may he increase thy grace. Amen.

The several parties then retired to the places assigned them, and the Morning Prayer was said.

THE SERMON.

His Lordship ascended the pulpit, and, after the usual prayer, announced his text from the sixth chapter of Isaiah, and the eighth verse: "I heard the voice of the Lord, saying, Whom shall I send, and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; send for me."

There are times when the Lord calls upon his servants to enter upon some special work which he has marked out for them. He called upon Noah to prepare an ark for safety during the coming deluge; he called Abraham to quit his native country to shine like a beacon light in a distant land; he called Moses to give up a life of ease in the Court of Pharaoh and to undertake the leadership of His people Israel; he called Daniel to make a bold confession before the scoffers of Babylon; he called the sons of Zedec to turn away from their seafaring life and henceforward to become "fishers of men."

The case brought immediately before us in the text is, perhaps, still more special. We find the Lord condescending to invite his servants to volunteer, as it were, for a certain work on which His mind was bent. Like some great general who sees that a fort is to be attacked or a city wall to be scaled, so the Lord asks who of his soldiers will offer themselves for the enterprise he has in hand. He cries aloud "whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" Upon which the prophet Isaiah steps forward with a willing heart, and without a moment's hesitation gives himself for the work—"Here am I; send me." And yet it may be his heart was not altogether free from misgiving; not as to his duty, but as to his fitness; for do we not find him a moment before, when brought into the near presence of the Holy God, shrinking back at the thought of his own short comings, and exclaiming, "woe is me, for I am undone, because I am a man of unclean lips, for mine eyes have seen the King the Lord of Hosts?" Yes, he was awed not so much by the difficulty of the work to which the Lord might be pleased to call him, but from the persuasion of his own inability to discharge it; not that he felt unwilling but unworthy to be employed by such a master. Then we are told how one of the seraphim upon him having a live coal from off the altar, and laid it upon his mouth and said "Lo, this hath touched thy lips and thine iniquity is taken away and thy sin purged." And now in an humble and chastened spirit but with the full assurance of God's pardoning mercy and of his own acceptance he stands boldly forward ready for any errands to which he may be called. Here then is a noble pattern for us to imitate. In the great machinery of God's world, we have all of us a post to fill. God calls us to work for him. It is true He does not require our aid; He can act wholly without us, but yet He graciously invites us to be workers together with Him. To each one He says, "I have a work for which you are fitted; a work in which you may glorify me; a happy work in which it is your privilege to engage. This work, whatever it be, may be small and insignificant in the eyes of men, or it may be great. It may be a work which needs self denial; it may be a work which needs self denial; it may be a work which needs self denial. Still if He summons you and calls you to it, it is your duty and your happiness to enter upon it. Some persons are always looking out for work, and never finding it. And yet perhaps their real work—that which God would have them engage in—lies all the while very plainly before them, but they see it not.

Some again are always intending—always wishing—to do something for God; and there it ends. Many things are thought of, and talked about; but nothing is accomplished. Brethren, we must be working, and not mere wishing, Christians,—doers, and not mere dreamers.

He says to us, "son, daughter, work to-day in my vineyard." And we unto us, if we shrink from it. Wee unto us if we are slack and dilatory in obeying Him—if we put off till to-morrow what He bids us do to-day.

Then too, some are ready to plead a backwardness, arising from humility. What can I do in my humble position, situated as I am with so few advantages and so little influence? But surely we can all do something for our Lord. Does not our Master say "to every man his work," whatever be your position something is within your reach; every one has an influence for good or evil which he may exert; every one has a hand to lift, a foot to move, a heart to feel and a voice to raise; every one may employ himself for the good of others and for God's glory. If through the mercy of God you have received light from above, you can let your light shine. You need not force it upon any one, but simply let it shine. Yes, and in God's sight your little speck of light may, perhaps, be as bright as the flaming torch of some great one. The smallest twinkling star above us is as precious to him, and in its measure serves his gracious purpose as much as the brilliant mid-day sun.

Oh that God would give us willing hearts! Oh that we were more eager to labour for him! Oh that when He says, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" we were ready to exclaim with all humility, but with a holy promptitude, "Here am I; send me."

It is a great mercy, brethren, when God shows us clearly where our work lies, when He points the way so plainly and unmistakably that we can but follow. Thank God this seemed to be the case with myself, when, suddenly and unexpectedly, a call came to me from this Church in Canada to leave the quiet and humble post that I was filling to occupy the exalted position which I now assigned to me. A call so distinct from the Church of Christ, gathered in solemn synod seemed also to be a clear call from God, and I could not, dared not, hesitate. It whispered, as it were, in accents too clear to be mistaken:—"Son go work to-day in another portion of my vineyard; the time is short; life's little hour will soon be gone; the sun has passed its meridian, ere it sets go forth and work a while in a new field of labour. My finger points the way. My everlasting arm supports thee. My presence shall go with thee. Could I then hold back? Could I hesitate to accept a call so lovingly made? Instead of taking credit for any willingness to obey, I should have been simply faithless had I doubted.

And now I proceed upon my errand, conscious of the important task I have undertaken,

but assured that He who has called me to it can also fit me for it; feeling that the discharge of a humbler office in the Church would, perhaps, have been better suited to my powers, but knowing that He could give me grace and strength even for the highest.

And now, dear brethren, I want your sympathy, your help, your prayers.

I want your sympathy, and I feel that I shall have it. Are we not "One body in Christ, and every one members one of another?" Are we not children of a common Father? servants of the same loving Saviour? Are not the interests of one the interests of us all? Are we not as sheaves bound up in the same bundle of life? placed one here and another there in the wide harvest field, but to be gathered one day into the same heavenly garner? One of the Gospel's golden rules is that we should "bear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ."

And truly this rule has been abundantly observed towards me. I may say that there are few things that tended more to sweeten the bitterness of parting with those most dear to us in our own beloved land than the marvellous sympathy which has been abundantly shown us both by friends and strangers.

Never, I think, has any one been blessed with so many kind affectionate wishes as I have experienced in the last few weeks—the hearty expressions of good will from both rich and poor, who have desired to speed us on our way. Oh! these have been like sweet breezes which have wafted me and mine to the shores of our adopted country. These have comforted us in our moments of trial, and the grateful remembrance of these will comfort us in days to come.

And thanks be to God we find that self-same spirit of affection awaiting us here, throwing open, as it were, its arms to receive us. Though we have exchanged a long cherished home, and still dearer ties, for those which are altogether new, we rejoice to find that the strong but invisible thread of sympathy is in no way severed; but we still feel its sustaining power: it still draws us out of ourselves, and binds us on to those whose faces are strange to us, but whose hearts are one with us.

But further, I want your help. And I am asking you for what you all may give me. In a family the humblest servant, or the youngest child, may be very helpful to his master or his parent. In a Parish each individual member of the flock may give a helping hand to his minister. He may help him by his influence, for who is there who has not, as I said just now, some influence, who is there that may not say something, or do something to forward the great work in which his Pastor is engaged. He may help him by following his directions and carrying out his plans. He may help him yet more by the daily preaching of a holy and consistent life.

And, brethren, as your Bishop, I also shall look to you for help. The work I have undertaken is a very arduous one; but you, each one of you, may do something to lighten it. I cannot tell you how much it will tend to diminish my burden, if I can have the happy feeling that you are doing your best; it may be but little, but still your best, to strengthen my hands and cheer my heart.

I shall doubtless have my trials and my difficulties. Some will blame me for being too severe; others for being too remiss. There are those whose quick eye will be ready to mark each little error in judgment, each inconsistency in conduct, for who among us can always stand upright? Who is there that has not need to pray, "cleanse Thou me from secret faults?" But at such times of trial and difficulty, when my heart will perhaps ache within me, and my path for a moment will be full of perplexity, and the feeling that I have done my very best will not be enough to re-assure me, if I can fall back upon the kind forbearance of my brethren, the charity that thinketh no evil, the love that is ever ready to start up in support of God's servants, then I shall indeed feel that I have a tower of strength on which I can confidently rely.

And yet, after all, whether in the case of a parent or of a minister, or of one filling a still higher post, in every time of anxiety our truest refuge is in God, our repose is in the bosom of our Lord. Happy, indeed, is he who can look up and say, "Thou art my hiding-place." "Thou will keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on thee."

I ask, then, for your help, and I have shown you that you can give it. I shall greatly need it in carrying out my plan for the good of the Diocese. I shall need it if I am to accomplish anything here for God. I shall need it for my own comfort and encouragement. Alone, I shall be weak and powerless; but backed and supported by you I shall feel a strength which will sustain me.

But I have another request to make, a yet harder request to grant—a boon even more difficult to bestow. I want your prayers: not a momentary lifting up of your hearts for me, but a continued pleading in my behalf before God, who can make me a man that He would have me to be. Pray, brethren, that I may have come to you in the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of peace. Pray that He who has summoned me to my exalted post may strengthen me, and guide me, in the discharge of it. Plead for one who greatly needs help from above, grace in his own soul and vigour to nerve him for his work. Pray that a living fire may touch my lips, and that the Holy Spirit of God may sanctify my heart.

The prayers of Abraham would have saved the guilty cities, steeped as they were in iniquity, had there been but ten righteous men in them. Elijah's prayer called down a refreshing shower on the parched plains of Israel. Prayer helped St. Paul in his abundant labours. And, brethren, if you wish to help me, pray for me, that my labour may not be in vain in the Lord. In answer to your prayers souls may be saved, and gifts may descend like the former, and the latter rain upon the thirsty ground. "Prove me now herewith," saith the Lord, "if I will not open the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

Be assured God has great things to give, and He loves to give them in answer to our entreaties. He will be enquired of for this to do for us. "The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man, of even the humblest servant of God, availeth much."

And now before I close my sermon—my first sermon preached in this, my Diocese—let me express a fervent wish that God's best blessing may rest upon this branch of the Church of England; that she may ever be a living, growing, advancing Church; that she may be sound in faith and holy in practice, wise in her moderation, and yet abounding in zeal and earnestness; that she may be

faithful, devoted, and true to her Lord. Oh, that God may bless his clergy, and give spiritual life and grace to all her members!

In the evening the Cathedral was again crowded. His Lordship took for his text the last verse of the 48th Psalm: "For this God is our God, for ever and ever; he shall be our guide unto death."

The character and history of David presented more inconsistencies and broader contrasts than any in the Bible. He was a man after God's own heart; then he was proud and an adulterer. The Psalms show a perfect confidence and trust in God; the most spiritual feelings are breathed forth, which none but a very advanced believer could have uttered.

manner of our English forefathers.

Claiming our part in the satisfaction which you must have felt in those manifestations of regard which accompanied you on your departure from your native land, we yet assure you that we required no such testimony to your fitness for the holy functions to which you have been called by the Church in Canada.

We are quite sensible that you have had to resign much that you justly valued in order that you might accept our invitation. In this comparatively new country you will find, in your visitations of distant parishes, rugged bodily labour added to those mental anxieties, which are inseparable from the faithful discharge of the duties of your weighty office, and you will, doubtless, miss some of the amenities of an older culture.

We know that you will be most cheered in toil and trouble, by the consciousness that you are labouring under the eye of the Great Task-master, but so far as it is possible, for the love and reverence of a faithful people, to compensate the services which we expect at your hands, we hope that you will find them following you throughout your ministrations, which we shall fervently pray, may be prolonged for many years, and crowned with the best blessings which the Almighty confers upon his servants.

In conclusion, permit us to ask you to present to Mrs. Oxenden and family our hearty congratulations upon their safe arrival in this city, and to express for us the wish, that their new home may, in due time, become as interesting and as dear to them as that which in the providence of God, they have been called upon to leave.

- Montreal, September 1st, 1869. STRACHAN BETHUNE, Christ Church Cathedral. GEO. MACRAE, M. H. GAULT, HUGH TARBOR, C. J. BRYDGES, Trinity Church. JAMES HUTTON, St. George's Church. M. P. HOWARD, M.D., St. Stephen's Church. C. SMALWOOD, M.D., St. John's Church. C. HEALY, St. John's Evangelist. U. S. AKERS, St. Luke's Church. E. LUSHER, St. Luke's Church. WM. SALTER, St. James' Church. JAS. NELSON, St. James' Church. E. G. PINNY, St. James' Church. J. H. WINN, St. Thomas' Church. THOS. SLACK, St. Thomas' Church. F. MACKENZIE, Secretary.

To which His Lordship replied:— To the Lay Members of the Church of England residing in Montreal, GENTLEMEN:—Allow me to thank you most cordially for the warm greeting which I have just received at your hands, as well as for the very generous and considerate act of yours by which we find ourselves, on our first entrance into your city, in possession (for a time at least) of a thoroughly convenient and comfortable residence, and that without cost.

I deeply feel with yourselves the great and almost irreparable loss which this diocese and Church have sustained by the removal from among you of my justly loved and lamented predecessor. And I would humbly ask that a portion of his singular wisdom, his administrative power and his personal nobleness, may be graciously vouchsafed to me, who, by the providence of God, am summoned to fill his post.

In succeeding him it is to me a source of great thankfulness to have been called to my high office by the united voice of clergy and laity. And I hope that the individual interests of each and every member of the Church will be always near to my heart. As your Bishop, I hope you will ever find me ready to act the part of a Chief Pastor among you, "preaching God's word and administering the godly discipline thereof," and ready at all times to take counsel with you on those great questions which concern the welfare of our common Church, which is so dear to each one of us.

With the willing and affectionate confidence of my clergy, and with the hearty concurrence and support of the laity, I feel that troubles which would otherwise bear me down will prove comparatively easy and delightful. I doubt not—you have not allowed me to doubt—that this confidence and this concurrence and support will be cheerfully accorded to me.

In the closing words with which you have been pleased so address me, you have touched a very tender chord in my heart by mentioning the name of one who, as she is ever willing to share my trials, so she is thankful to be also a sharer in my joys. I feel sure that she will fully ap-

preciate the expression of your sympathy towards her, and that she will find no difficulty whatever in making a happy home here in the midst of so much kindness.

Gentlemen and brother-members of the Church.—I again thank you from my inmost heart, and assure you that I shall ever rejoice to be regarded as your faithful friend and servant in Christ.

ASHTON MONTREAL. During the reading of the address the silence was broken more than once with well deserved applause. After reading the answer His Lordship shook hands warmly with all the members of the Lay Committee.

Correspondence.

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

SCRIPTURE STUDIES—No. 3.

"The cloud of witnesses."—HEB. xii. 1.

To the Editor of the Church Observer:

Sir,—The illustrative imagery employed in the sacred Scriptures is, as should have been expected, always appropriate; but it cannot be used, in any measure, beyond the purpose for which it was intended by the Holy Ghost, without incurring the danger of taking, as divine instruction, the teachings of fallible men,—which observation I am led to make, as a careful study of Hebrews xii. 1. leaves on my mind an impression that some of us are carried away by thoughts springing from the figure used into mistakes of the mind of the Spirit in the passage.

The Apostle, doubtless, had in his mind the idea of a man engaged in running a race, and because of this, the accessories—some real and some fancied—connected with such antagonistic performances are supposed to be crowded into this brief passage, "darkening counsel by words without knowledge," and interpreting the language of the writer not only not according to the teaching it was intended to convey, but in a manner unsupported by, if not inconsistent with, other portions of the Word of God.

It is assumed that the successful competitors in the races of olden time pressed around those who engaged in the succeeding races, watching and encouraging them, for which assumption we have no reason, and against which we have these facts, namely,—the winners were few, and could not be fitly compared to a cloud, which signifies a multitude; and even if they could be reckoned many in number, it is only correct to think they should be enjoying repose after their exertions in running. And then, reasoning from this unfounded assumption, it is argued that the saints in glory are watching as while running the race set before us, for which view we have no sure warranty of Holy Scripture, but find it repugnant to that sacred Word.

I cannot find any scripture which tells me that the saints in heaven behold the things on earth,—that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob can see me in Canada and a brother in Australia at the same time, or that they are like their Creator, omniscient or omnipresent,—and I therefore utterly reject such an exposition of the words; and, further, if it were true that the glorified saints are watching us, I maintain that the ambition to appear well in their sight would be a very unworthy motive for an Apostle to supply to his readers, and this must be the motive if the explanation above referred to be correct.

The witnesses are those brought forward or called up in the preceding chapter (with which the twelfth is connected, by the word "wherefore"), and they are "witnesses," because they bear witness to the truth that men can, "through faith and patience, inherit the promises." It is said of Abel, the first of that "noble army of martyrs," that "he, being dead, yet speaketh," and what has been written of him is intended for all, and that is—his examples proclaim to us the triumphs of faith.

I have not my Greek Concordance, but, making use of Cruden, I agree with Scott in the following:—"Witnesses—Martyrs. It does not appear that this word is ever used, either in scripture or in Greek writers, to denote a spectator simply, except as he was one prepared to testify what he had seen. So that the testimony of the multitude of ancient believers to the truths insisted on, and not that they or others are spectators of our conduct, is perhaps exclusively meant."

I ask whether we are warranted in giving an explanation of the words, which is certainly not corroborated by other scriptures, if not plainly contradicted by them, while we have an explanation exactly suited to the Apostle's purpose; and, secondly, are we not distracting attention from Jesus, whom, looking away from all others,—(a meaning included in the Greek word)—we are to behold as "the Author and Finisher of our faith," as well as our only perfect exemplar; and, thirdly, do we not countenance, to some extent, a reliance on dead men and women, who cannot see, or hear, or help us?

O Almighty God, who hast knit together thine elect in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of Thy Son, Christ, our Lord, grant us grace so to follow Thy blessed saints in all virtuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable joys which Thou hast prepared for them that unfeignedly love Thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.—Collect for All-Saints' Day.

Yours, W. C.

EXTRACT OF LETTER RECEIVED.

SIR,—I send you enclosed the amount of subscription for 1869-70, lest I should be so forgetful as not to send it at the proper time again; and I beg to say that I prize your valuable paper much. I am well pleased with the loyal spirit of its articles, and the able man-

in which the Observer is conducted. Apologizing for my remissness in not having sent in my subscription sooner, and trusting it may not occur again, I remain, &c., R. C.

Toronto, 4th Sept., 1869.

MONIES RECEIVED SINCE 1st AUGUST LAST.

MONTREAL.—Rev. M. S. Baldwin, \$50; W. S. Chipman, Messrs. Aylwin, Grant, W. P. Johnson, Rev. J. Carmichael, A. Wand, Harman, M. H. Gault, Thomas Craig, Thomas Crathern, W. C. Jones, J. Thompson, H. Shorey, T. D. Hood, Dr. Howard, A. Joyce, J. Mills, F. McCulloch, Evans Bros., J. N. Hall, W. Kennedy, M. H. Sanborn, Wilson & Rumsey, Capt. Durford, A. McGibbon, C. D. Hanson, H. H. Whitney, D. A. Parker, \$4; F. Scholes, W. A. Merry, G. Chapman, F. McKessie, \$2 each: Total \$111. Canada Rubber Company \$5.

TORONTO.—Rev. E. Baldwin, \$50; Rev. Dean Grassett, \$15; H. Leach, \$2; Robt. Carmichael, \$4; Sheriff Jarvis, \$2: Total \$36.

KINGSTON.—James Hope, Neil McLeod, G. C. Hall, Mrs. W. Wilson, \$2 each; J. Cooper, \$1.50: Total \$7.50.

OTTAWA.—G. S. Pollard, \$1.50; C. Magre, L. Cuyner, D. Halfpenny, C. H. Pinhey, \$2 each: Total \$9.50.

CARLETON.—S. M. Forbes, G. F. Forbes, W. B. Forbes and George Schneider, \$2 each: Total \$8.

QUYBEA.—G. S. Cotter, one dollar and a half; and A. P. Farrel, two dollars; R. Blackburn, New Edinburgh, 50c. and Mrs. Bea, Cedars, two dollars.

HANOVER.—E. A. Goodeve, one dollar and a half; T. S. Coppings, do; Rev. R. Lindsay, Knoviton, two dollars.

LONDON.—Helmsuth College, twenty-two dollars; Rev. W. Brookman, one dollar and a half; Dr. Farrel, two dollars; R. P. Street, Hamilton, do; H. Crotty, Ingersoll, do.

THE NORTH-WEST.

MEETING OF THE ORIGINAL INHABITANTS—THEIR CLAIM TO A FINGER IN THE FINANCIAL PIE.

The following is from the Northwest:— Pursuant to a notice signed by Messrs. William Dease, Pascal Berland, Joseph Genter and William Hallet, and published in the Northwest, a meeting of the natives of the country was held in the Court House on Thursday the 29th, ult. The room was filled to overflowing, and a large number had to be content with learning so much of the proceedings as could be gleaned through open doors and windows. At about two o'clock the gentlemen signing the notice took seats on the Bench, being accompanied by Mr. Banarneye. Mr. Dease stated that the object of their assembling there to-day, was to consider the recent transfer of the country by the Hudson's Bay Company to the Canadian Government and to call in question the right of the Company to dispose of any Territorial claims without the consent of the natives of the country.

The Company had received £300,000 for the country, and they were to consider whether this belonged to the country or to the natives. He stated that so far as regards this Settlement of the Red River, the Hudson's Bay Company had bought it of Lord Selkirk, who had power from the English Government to barter with the Indians for it. But Lord Selkirk did not buy the Settlement, he merely borrowed it for a term of years from the Indians, paying them an annuity for it while he occupied it.—Mr. Dease further contended that it was necessary for the Company before selling their rights to have the consent of the half-breeds, as they were descended from the original possessors, and had families to provide for. The half-breeds wanted proof of the rights of the Company to sell the country.

Mr. Hallet being requested to address the meeting stated that they had merely to consider whether the lands belonged to the Company or to the half-breeds and Indians. The consideration of the question he would leave to the meeting.

On suggestion of Mr. Dease, it was agreed that Governor Macdavis should be requested to attend the meeting in order to explain the action of the Company. On the arrival of Mr. Macdavis he was asked in substance, the questions contained in Mr. Dease's speech. The Governor replied that the Company had received from the English Government a charter of the country, and that the late sale embraced only the rights contained in that charter whatever they were. Mr. Dease quoted from the Report of the Canadian Delegates to England, to the effect, that the Territorial rights of the country had been disposed of. The Governor stated that it was not true. He further stated that this Settlement had been bought from Lord Selkirk, who had bought it from the Indians.

Chief Pa-bat-ov-kok-ow-sis, was requested to explain what he knew of this purchase by Lord Selkirk. Replying through an interpreter he stated, that the land was not sold, but leased for a number of years. Gov. Macdavis asked him why the Company now paid him an annual gratuity. The Chief replied that this was for work in procuring furs, and that the land was only sold for 22 years.

An Indian stated that when a boy his grand-father told him that the land was not sold, but only lent to Lord Selkirk to trade in, for a period of 21 or 22 years, and his grand-father requested him to state this in case of dispute. Mr. Hallet mentioned that he had information to the same effect from chiefs whom he knew in his younger days. The Governor having retired, it was understood that no further proceedings should take place until the arrival of the Canadian Government.

ALARMING SYMPTOMS IN IRELAND.

The London Times has sent a "special commissioner" to investigate the land question in Ireland, and his conclusions are as follows:

"Notwithstanding decided progress, society in Ireland still exhibits not a few perplexing and alarming symptoms. Irish agriculture, as a rule, is far behind that of England or Scotland; indeed, except in some fortunate spots, it is still very defective and backward. Absenteeism, though diminished, still prevails to an extent detrimental to the country. Though embarrassed owners are more uncommon than they were, though middle-men tenures have been broken up, it cannot be said that landed property rests generally on a secure basis. The Landed Estate Acts have done much good, yet complaints are made that in some districts they have introduced a new class of proprietors, grasping, mischievous and illiberal. The old dissentions of religion and race keep the owners and occupiers of the soil asunder; time and change have done something, but not much, in bridging over the chasm between them. While the cottier peasantry have almost vanished, and the position of the agricultural laborer has been improved in a remarkable manner, the relations between the landlords and the better class of tenants have not been in proportion improved.

"It is said that five-sixths of the land of Ireland is still held by precarious tenures—yearly tenancies, in a real sense at will—and that a growing disinclination exists to concede even short leasehold interests. Complaints are made and that not only by trading agitators but by thinking men, that the pressure of rent is still excessive; that it does not allow the Irish farmer a fair and reasonable margin of profit. It is said, too, that the great mass of improvements which are added to the soil are the product of the tenant and not of the outlay of the proprietor; that landlords have too often the power, and in some instances have shown the will, to appropriate these improvements to their own benefit by direct or indirect means; and that injustice, done accordingly, is not seldom, and agricultural progress is seriously impeded.

"It would appear, too, that there are few signs of an increasing growth of the kindly sentiments that should knit the landed classes together; indeed, according to some reports there has been a tendency in an opposite direction. More than all, those foul confederacies of blood, so long the curse of Irish society, have never been completely dissolved, and of late, unhappily, have given proof of contiguity and even renewed vitality. Though agrarian outrages are few compared with what they were thirty years ago, several agrarian crimes of the very worst type have been perpetrated during the last eighteen months; the spirit that fosters this wicked conspiracy, and that assures for impunity and sympathy, survives in a great part of the nation; nor has it ceased with the cessation of the cause that formerly made it so fierce and intense—the extreme want of a half starving peasantry.

"Nor must we forget that at this moment the government will not entrust the immense majority of the occupiers of land in Ireland with fire-arms; that until the other day the habeas corpus act was suspended throughout the whole island; that a Minister of the Crown not long ago admitted that if Fenianism had enjoyed a momentary triumph it would have obtained the support, as it had the goodwill, of an unknown number of the agricultural classes."

MR. FAWCETT'S MOTION ON TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

The motion brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. Fawcett, is one of which we have not seen the last, it is therefore desirable to draw the attention of our readers to it. Mr. Fawcett moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, those who are not members of the Established Church cannot be placed in a position of equality with regard to University education in Ireland until all the Fellowships and Scholarships of Trinity College, Dublin, are freed from all religious disabilities."

From the wording of the motion one would imagine that Trinity College, Dublin, was the university in Ireland, and hence it was desirable, in order that all might enjoy the advantages of a university education that the Church character of the university's constitution should be abolished. But it is not a fact that Trinity College, Dublin, is the only Irish institution where a university education can be obtained, for there are also—1st. Queen's College, Belfast; 2nd. Queen's College, Cork; 3rd. Queen's College, Galway; and any of these the youth of Ireland can be educated in the arts and sciences, medicine, or the law; the education being purely secular in all three.

Moreover Parliament has provided a purely religious university, Maynooth College, established in 1795 for the education solely of the Roman Catholic priesthood; it voted a sum of 40,000l. to start it, and 8,000l. annually for the maintenance, education, and training of 200 students as priests of the Roman Catholic Church, this annual grant was incurred at various times until in 1844 it was raised to 26,360l., and provision was made for the education of 500 students. Added to this grant various sums have been lent by the Board of Works, and though some have been repaid, the college is still in debt to the board up

wards of 20,000; according to the Irish Church Act's provisions this debt is to be forgiven, and the Government will pay it out of property of which the Established Church is to be deprived and this in addition to the 366,666l. to be taken from the said property for the future endowment of the college. It is worthy of notice that when this college was established, Henry Grattan presented a petition to the Irish House of Commons from the Roman Catholic laity, who complained that the college, which was then open to Roman Catholic laymen, excluded Protestants!

We now come to consider the case of Trinity College, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth in consequence of a memorial presented to her by the heads of the Established Protestant Church of Ireland; it was endowed partly by Elizabeth and partly by James I., the net revenue being 31,369l. (less in 1866 on account of an expenditure of 4,345l. for repairs, extra taxes, and pensions). The working expenses are partly paid out of the interest of a private endowment, and the entrance fees of the students, &c. Trinity College has already been entitled "The National University," by a Roman Catholic judge educated within its walls, and justly so, for amongst her students (one-twelfth of whom are trained for holy orders in the Church in Ireland and England), are men of every creed, and it is competent for them to take degrees of any kind, including those which give the right of voting for the representation of the university. Only the fellowships, foundation scholarships, three professorships (the Regius and Archbishop King's professorships of Divinity, and that of Hebrew), and the divinity lectureships are reserved for the clerical or lay members of the Church which caused the university to be founded, to whom its property was given, and by whose members it has been maintained for the education alike of Protestant and Roman Catholic laymen. We may here state that there is a limited number of foundation scholarships, but an unlimited number of non-foundation ones, which latter are open to all, and only differ from the others inasmuch as they give no vote for the university.

Roman Catholics were first admitted to degrees in Trinity College, Dublin, in the year 1704, (sixty years before Oxford, sixty two years before Cambridge admitted them), and the following are the professorships and lectureships now opened to Roman Catholics:—Feudal and English Law (salary 700l.), civil law (200l.), anatomy (over 1,200l.), chemistry (1,000l.), surgery, botany, and all others in the school of medicine, professorships in the engineering school; those of political economy, Sanscrit, Arabic, modern languages and all the medical professorships. Moreover, the whole fourteen studentships are open to Roman Catholics, all university honours, and prizes (except those of the Divinity school, of course), and all exhibitions (except divinity ones). Thus it will be seen that for the good of Ireland the Protestant Church has offered to all creeds, and in every possible way, the benefits of its own university, simply reserving to itself the government thereof. Any interference with this government, any infusion of the Roman Catholic element would simply deprive the Church of its university. About seven of the fellows (dreading the same fate for the University which has befallen the Church, so far as its disestablishment is concerned), have deprecated any resistance to the enemy; but it is not for the fellows to give away that Church property which they enjoy—they simply hold it on trust; it is for the electors, nay, rather for the Church itself, to say whether she will hand over her own university without one word of remonstrance; one thing is certain, true Churchmen do not, cannot, endorse the conduct of these fellows who did not oppose Mr. Fawcett's motion.—Rock.

FROM RED RIVER.

The Advertiser says the Rev. Dr. Davidson, of Aylmer, passed through London last Wednesday night on his return from Red River, and reports that eighty miles south of Fort Garry he met the grasshoppers in dense clouds flying northwards, and if they reach the Red River this season the destitution there will be even greater than last year. But Mr Davidson hopes that they have not got to that quarter, from the fact that the next day after he met them the wind changed round to the north, and continued from that quarter for three or four days, and it is a well known fact that the grasshoppers never fly against the wind. The Rev. Dr. reports very favourably of the country—its fertile and inexhaustible soil and equable climate. He has brought samples of wheat and pemican with him; the former a very fine sample, and the latter very good food, we dare say, but rather strong for our Canadian stomach.

We are rejoiced to see that most of our Canadian Exchanges are getting quite lively over the Pacific Railway question. They deem it to be the only expedient way to open out and develop this Territory properly. They are quite right, and we advise them to continue with us in pounding away at the question. Capitalists and Government will yet get warmed up through the process.

Birth.

At George Street, Kingston, Ont., on Tuesday morning, the 31st of August, the wife of Mr. James Shannon of a son.

Married.

On the 21st ult., in St. Mary's Church, McGillivray, by the Rev. W. H. Balpin, M. A., Professor Huron College, London, assisted by the Rev. T. W. Smith, Incumbent of St. George's Belmont, and brother of the bridegroom, Rev. S. Lorin Smith, Incumbent of St. Paul's Kirkton, to Susie, eldest daughter of J. Corbet, Esq., Reeve of McGillivray.

Died.

At Cornwall, on the 30th ult., Elvira, eldest daughter of the Ven. Archdeacon Patton, D.D.L.

At Brantford, Huron Diocese, on the 27th August, William Elwell, infant son of Rev. W. B. Moffatt.

On Monday, August 30th, Thomas Henry, son of the Rev. Francis W. Kirkpatrick, A. M., Incumbent of St. James' Church, Kingston, aged one year.

Commercial.

CHURCH OBSERVER OFFICE, Wednesday, 8th Sept., 1869.

Gold opened in New York at 137, and closed at 136½. Exchange, 8½.

Greenbacks bought at 27 to 00 dis., and sold at 26½ to 00 dis.

Silver bought at 2 to 00 dis., and sold at 1¾ to 00 dis.

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

Table with columns: BANKS, Am't of Shares, Paid up, Dividend, Closing Prices. Includes entries for Bank of Montreal, Bank of Toronto, etc.

Table with columns: RAILWAYS, Am't of Shares, Paid up, Dividend, Closing Prices. Includes entries for G. T. of Canada, A. & S. Lawrence, etc.

Table with columns: MINES, Am't of Shares, Paid up, Dividend, Closing Prices. Includes entries for Montreal Consols, Canada Mining Co., etc.

Table with columns: BONDS, Am't of Shares, Paid up, Dividend, Closing Prices. Includes entries for Government 5 per cent, etc.

Table with columns: EXCHANGE, Am't of Shares, Paid up, Dividend, Closing Prices. Includes entries for Bank on London, etc.

ROBERT MOAT, BROKER, North British Chambers, Hospital Street.

Mail Time Table.

Table with columns: DELIVERY, MAILS, CLOSURE. Includes entries for A.M. P.M., ONTARIO, QUEBEC, LOCAL MAILS, MARITIME PROVINCES, UNITED STATES, WEST INDIES.

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, 1869.

THOMAS MUSSEN, IMPORTER OF British, India and French Goods, CARPETINGS, RUGS, DRUGGISTS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, TRIMMINGS AND SMALL WARES, MONTREAL.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Established in 1782.

THIS COMPANY having invested, in conformity with the Provincial Act, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS 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.

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

W. GEO. BEERS, DENTIST, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 12 BEAVER HALL TERRACE, MONTREAL.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, BERTHIER, P. Q. Mr. Ph. de Gruy, Master of the Berthier Model School, late City Missionary of Montreal, proposes to receive into his family a limited number of Boarders.

References: Rev. Canon Bond, M.A., Montreal; T. H. Dunn, Esq., Quebec. Berthier, Aug. 4, 1869.

SERMONS ON ERRORS, PLYMOUTH BROTHERS, BY REV. J. CARMICHAEL, FOR SALE AT DAWSON'S, GRAFTON'S, HILLS, PICKUP Price 5 Cents.

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, AND ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE AGENTS. Office—104 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL. March 1868.

WM. NOTMAN, PHOTOGRAPHER TO THE QUEEN, 17 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL. Medals Awarded at London 1862, Paris 1867.

The Reception Rooms are open to visitors, who are at all times welcome, whether on business, or merely to spend an hour looking over the very large collection of pictures, comprising in portraits all the celebrities of the Dominion, and in views of nearly every place of interest to the tourist. Branch Establishment at Ottawa.

Portraits of the Rev. A. OXENDEN, the newly-elected Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan, just received from England: on view, and for sale by MR. NOTMAN, at his Studio, 71 Bleury Street. June 11, 1868.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA, 1869. Summer Arrangements. 1869. Trains now leave Bonaventure Station as follows:— GOING WEST.

Day Express for Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all other points West, at 8.30 A.M. Night do do 7.30 P.M. Accommodation Train for Cornwall and Intermediate Stations, at 5.10 A.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston and Intermediate Stations, at 7.15 A.M.

Trains for Lachine at 7.00 A.M., 9.00 A.M., 12.00 Noon, 3.00 P.M., 5.00 P.M., 6.30 P.M. The 3.00 P.M. train runs through to Province Line.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations, at 7.00 A.M. Express for Boston at 8.40 A.M. Express for New York and Boston, via Vermont Central, at 3.30 P.M. Express for New York, via Plattsburgh, Lake Champlain, Burlington and Rutland, at 3.00 P.M. Express for Island Pond, at 2.00 P.M. Night Express for Quebec, Island Pond, Gorham and Portland, stopping between Montreal and Island Pond at St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, Acton, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Waterville and Coaticook only, at 10.10 P.M. Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage checked through.

The Steamer "Carlotta" leaves Portland every Saturday afternoon, (after arrival of train from Montreal on Friday night), for Halifax, N. S., returning on Tuesdays. She has excellent accommodation for Passengers and Freight. The International Company's steamers, running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday, at 5 p.m. for St. John's N. B., &c., &c. Tickets issued through at the Company's principal stations. For further information, and time of arrival and departure of all trains at terminal and way stations, apply at the ticket office, Bonaventure Station. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, April 27, 1869.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING WITH LARGE RESERVED FUNDS. Annual Income . . . £800,000 Sterling. FIBRE BRANCH. VERY MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM. PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES. LOSS AND DAMAGE BY EXPLOSION OF GAS MADE GOOD. NO CHARGE FOR POLICIES OR TRANSFERS.

LIFE BRANCH. The following are amongst the important advantages offered by this Company: PERFECT SECURITY TO ASSURERS. MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM. LARGE PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS, THE BONUSES BEING AMONGST THE LARGEST HITHERTO DECLARED BY ANY OFFICE, AND DIVIDED EVERY FIVE YEARS. EXEMPTION OF ASSURED FROM LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP. CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY ON PROOF OF DEATH. LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR SURRENDERED POLICIES. FORFEITURE OF POLICY CANNOT TAKE PLACE FROM UNINTENTIONAL MISTAKEMENTS. NO CHARGE FOR POLICIES OR ASSIGNMENTS. MEDICAL FEES PAID BY THE COMPANY.

Tables and Forms of Application, with all other information can be obtained by application to H. L. ROUTH, AGENT. W. E. SCOTT, M.D., Medical Examiner, ALFRED PERRY, Fire Inspector.

WORKS by the Rev. ASHTON OXENDEN, M. A., Rector of Pluckley, Hon. Canon of Canterbury, &c. OUR CHURCH AND HER SERVICES. New Edition, revised. Fcap. 8vo. 2 6d. THE PASTORAL OFFICE: Its Duties, Difficulties, Privileges, and Prospects. Third Edition. Cloth. 8s. 6d. THE PARABLES OF OUR LORD. In Crown 8vo. Fifth Edition. 2s. 6d. WORDS OF PEACE; Or, The Blessings and Trials of Sickness. Fcap. 8vo. 20th Thousand. 1s. 6d. THE PATHWAY OF SAFETY; Or, Counsel to the Awakened. In small 8vo. 170th Thousand. 2s. 6d. Morocco, 7s. 6d. THE HOME BEYOND; Or, A Happy Old Age. In bold type. 70th Thousand. Cloth. 1s. 6d. THE EARNEST COMMUNICANT. A Course of Preparation for the Lord's Table. Containing Meditations, Heads for Self-Examinations, Resolutions, and Prayers for a week. 18mo. 172nd Thousand. Cloth. 1s. Morocco or calf, 3s.

THE LABOURING MAN'S BOOK. 18mo. 30th Thousand. Cloth. 1s. 6d. PORTRAITS FROM THE BIBLE. Old Testament Series. Containing 33 Sketches of Bible Characters. Small 8vo. 24th Thousand. Cloth. 3s. PORTRAITS FROM THE BIBLE. New Testament Series. Containing 34 Sketches of Bible Characters. Small 8vo. 12th Thousand. Cloth. 3s. GREAT TRUTHS IN VERY PLAIN LANGUAGE. 18mo. Fifth Edition. Cloth. 1s. FAMILY PRAYERS (FOR FOUR WEEKS). By Rev. A. Oxenden and Rev. C. H. Rawson, Vicar of Chillingham. 8vo., large type. Fifteenth Edition. 2 6d. Morocco, 7s. 6d.

London: WILLIAM MACKINTOSH 24 Paternoster Row.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. MARINE. ESTABLISHED 1848. FIRE. Capital \$1,743,520.

HON. J. HILLYARD CAMERON, President J. SYDNEY CROCKER, Manager and Secy. Insures against loss by Fire on all descriptions of property. Also, Inland and Ocean Marine Policies granted on Hulls, Freight and Cargoes at moderate rates. JOHN F. MCCUAIG, Agent, 34 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, June 23, 1869.

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY (OF CANADA). AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$2,000,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,000,000. DIRECTORS: HUGH ALLAN, President. EDWIN ATWATER, C. J. BRYDGES, GEORGE STEPHEN, H. Y. LYMAN, ADOLPHE ROY, N. B. CORSE.

LIFE AND GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT: OFFICE . . . 71 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. This Company is now prepared to transact every description of LIFE ASSURANCE, also to grant Bonds of IDELITY GUARANTEE for employes in positions of trust. Prospectuses can be obtained at the Office in Montreal, or through any of the Company's Agents. EDWARD RAWLINGS, Manager. Montreal, July 23, 1869.

THE CANADA HOUSE, CALEDONIA SPRINGS. NOW OPEN TO VISITORS. RETURN TICKETS WILL BE ISSUED TO THE SPRINGS AT REDUCED PRICES. Further information and Tickets can be had at the OFFICE, No. 10 BONAVENTURE STREET. By order, EDWARD SCOTT, Secretary. Montreal, 23rd June, 1869.



T. D. HOOD, FIRST PRIZE PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 79 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Constantly on hand a large assortment of Square and Cottage Pianos. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange. Repairing and Tuning promptly attended to. Perfect security may be obtained, and an important 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.

JAMES NELSON, ARCHITECT, VALUATOR, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, 121 ST. JAMES STREET. Valuations of property made for loan or other purposes. Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold on commission. Register and plans of property for sale, open for inspection. Communications solicited from Capitalists seeking investment by loan or purchase. Plans of Property for sale prepared free of charge.

FRENCH. The Professors in charge of the Mission at SABBREVOIS would receive into the College, during the Summer months, Young Persons desirous of studying the French language. Apply to REV. W. BOND, Secretary. June 16.

RICH DAILY BOY BETWEEN

ON and 4 QUEBEC on the Pier (O'Connell) following: The Steamer Belle, will leave on Monday, the 11th inst. The Steamer Nelson, will leave on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

Office of the 301 Com Montreal

THE OT

MAI MONTREAL (SUNDA ST. AD POINT RILLON VILLE, BROWN HAM.

THE SPIRIT SHEPHERD: A. BOWIE. A Train every morning at 6 o'clock, to the "Princes of passing thru and Lake O by Railroad."

QUEEN VICTORIA DOWN TOWNS leave arriving The com unsurpassed one of the m and is the m Parties de Return Ticket for one day, Passengers Springs, will PARCEL to Ottawa a Single, B Ottawa and obtained at ings, Bonas steamer. Single and obtained at MARKET S McGOW UPWARD DOWNW DAYS and

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THE LIFE in the names Economy class in the EDWY Pn participating Bonus des cent, equal third year's MOI

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RICHELIEU COMPANY.



DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

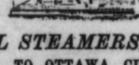
On and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers QUEBEC and MONTREAL, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) as follows:—

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

RATES OF PASSAGE. Cabin (Super and State-Room Berth included) \$3.00. Storage 1.00. Passage Tickets will be sold at the office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking tickets at this office only.

Office of the Richelieu Co., 201 Commissioners Street, Montreal, 1st May, 1869.

THE OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.



MAIL STEAMERS, 1869.

MONTREAL TO OTTAWA CITY, DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) STOPPING AT ST. ANNE'S, OKA, COMO, HUDSON, POINT AUX ANGLAIS, RIGAUD, CARILLON, POINT FORTUNE, GREENVILLE, MERIGORS, PAPINEAUVILLE, BROWNS, THURSE, AND BUCKINGHAM.

The Splendid new fast sailing steamers "PRINCE OF WALES," Captain H. W. Shepherd; "QUEEN VICTORIA," Captain A. Bowler.

A Train leaves Bonaventure-street Depot, every morning (Sundays excepted), at SEVEN o'clock, to connect at Lachine with the Steamer "Princes of Wales," (Breakfast) for Carillon, passing through St. Louis, St. Ann's Rapids, and Lake of two Mountains. From Carillon by Railroad to Grenville, join the steamer "Queen Victoria," (Dinner) for Ottawa city.

DOWNWARD.—The steamer "Queen Victoria" leaves Ottawa city at 6.30 a.m., passengers arriving at Montreal at 4.45 p.m.

The comfort and economy of the Line is unsurpassed, while the route passes through one of the most picturesque districts in Canada, and is the most picturesque for tourists.

Parties desirous of a pleasant trip, can obtain Return Tickets from Montreal to Carillon, valid for one day, at single fares.

Passengers for the celebrated Caledonia Springs, will be landed at L'Orignal.

PARCEL EXPRESS daily from the Office to Ottawa and intermediate landings.

Single, Return and Excursion Tickets to Ottawa and intermediate landings, may be obtained at the Office, Montreal Library Buildings, Bonaventure street, or on board the steamer.

Single and Return Tickets to Ottawa can be obtained at the Bonaventure Depot. MARKET STEAMER "DAGMAR," Captain McGowan.

UPWARDS.—Leaves Canal Basin, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 a.m. DOWNWARDS.—Leaves Carillon, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6 a.m. R. W. SHEPHERD.

COMMERCIAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES: 19 & 20 CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND; and 385 & 387 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA.

CAPITAL—\$2,500,000 Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. PERFECT SECURITY guaranteed by large Subscribed Capital and Invested Funds.

Moderate Rates of Premium on an equitable system of assessment. PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.—The Directors and General Agents, being gentlemen largely engaged in commerce, will take a liberal and business-like view of all questions coming before them.

LIFE DEPARTMENT. The LIFE FUNDS are entirely separate, and are in the names of Special Trustees.

Economy of MANAGEMENT guaranteed by a clause in the Deed of Association. EIGHTY PER CENT. OF PROFITS divided among participating Policy-holders.

BONUS declared to 1867 averaged £2 2s per cent., equalling a cash return of about every THIRD year's Premium. MORLAND, WATSON & CO., General Agents for Canada. FRED. COLE, Secretary.

CANADA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

Sums Assured \$5,300,000. Amount of Capital and Funds 2,000,000. Annual Income 200,000.

Assets of about \$150 (exclusive of unclaimed capital) for each \$100 of liabilities. The Income from interest upon investments is now alone sufficient to meet the claims by death.

Agents wanted throughout the Province of Quebec, and liberal arrangements made with proper parties in all districts not already filled.

Every information afforded by DONALD MURRAY, General Agent, 77 St. James Street, Montreal.

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

NEW LADIES' COLLEGE LONDON, ONT.

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

PATRON. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Huron. VICE-PATRON. The Ven. the Archbishop of London. The Ven. the Archbishop of Huron.

PRESIDENT. The Very Rev. I. Hellmuth, D. D. Dean of Huron and Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Ont.

LADY PRINCIPAL. Mrs. Mills, late Lady Principal of Queen's College, London, England. Assisted by a large and able staff of experienced EUROPEAN TEACHERS.

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

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

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

H. H. GEDDES, GENERAL ESTATE AGENT.

BUILDINGS AND BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

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

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

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

The undersigned is also prepared to advance from \$1,000 to \$50,000 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 Great St. James Street, Next to the Post Office, Oct. 22nd, 1868.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD!

THE \$25 NOVELTY SEWING MACHINE. It makes the famous elastic lock stitch that will not rip or ravel, and will not break in washing, ironing or wearing. It is adapted to all kinds of family sewing, and to the use of seamstresses, dressmakers, and indeed for all purposes where sewing is required. It uses the straight needle, which is not so liable to break as the curved. It does not soil the dress of the operator, and does not require to be taken apart to be oiled. It is not injured by being turned backward, and is therefore not liable to be put out of order by children or inexperienced persons. It is made in the most thorough manner of the best material.

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

At the Massachusetts State Fair of 1867 the Novelty Sewing Machine took the Premium over Wilcox & Gibbs, and was awarded a Bronze Medal therefor.

Every machine is sold with a table and complete outfit, and is warranted for one year. S. E. H. VANDYKE, General Agent, 675 Broadway, New York.

DOMINION SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPT.

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

The Sunday School Methodist—100 Hymns and Tunes—\$10 per 100. The Sunday School Messenger, monthly \$10 per 100. The Montreal Hymnal—150 Hymns—\$10 per 100. Gospel Hymns—128 Hymns—\$10 per 100. Bible Palm tree; or, illustrations of Christian Life. Price 60c. Gospel Tracts—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 good and useful Literature, works on Eloquence and Pulpit Aids; Books for Mothers; Anti-Tobacco Books and Tracts; Works on Romanism and Ritualism; Bible Pictures and Maps; Temperance Pictures.

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

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

Goods packed for the country, or delivered in the city free of charge. No. 247 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, Corner (639) of St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL. May 14 1869

THE BRITISH CHURCHMAN'S MAGAZINE, FOR RESIDENTS IN THE COLONIES, INDIA, and on the Continent of Europe.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE THE PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE

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

DAWSON BROTHERS, 55 to 59 Great St. James Street.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

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March 12, 1868. ly 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second Term,—20th of January to the Thursday before Easter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Application for admission, and for all other particulars, to be made to the LADY PRINCIPAL, or to MAJOR EVANS, Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ontario

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