NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS AND SUBSORIBLES.

There seems to be some misapprehension on the part of old subsorbers resulting in order to seeme the Premium. If the following is borne in mind, no more inictains need be made. The Premium is offered to are who reint in full for 1650, providing the and exciber is not in arrears. For instance: If a subsection commenced getting the paper on 1st of October last, the remittence of \$2.00 will not entitle him to a Premium in order, to this end fifty cents, being subscription up to end of \$50, and \$2.50 for 1850, should be forwarded.

For the past two weeks names have been coming in protty hooly, idundreds of places still remain to be heardfroot. Hour friends push the canvasation much up till the end of the year, their ofterts will result in a fine addition to our list. To those who have already ferwarded lists of new names we tender our hearty thanks.

Our Promium is giving good satisfaction. A Minleter writes. "Yourfoffer is a most generous one, and I is post will secure you a large list of new subscribers." Mention the fact, kind reader to your friends. It cannot full to awaken interest in the per; and we are certain that if our effer was cally made known to every Presbyterian in the Western Provinces, a great impetus would at once begiven to our circulation. Let every subscriber, then, tell his neighbors of the inducements offered, and ask them to try the paper for

THE YEAR Book will be forwarded to parties who ordered copies as soon as published. Owing to circumstances beyond control it will be a few days late.

WE occasionally receive a letter without a name Last week we received two money letters, and no signature to either. One is dated English River Q, enclosing \$1.09; the other is dated Charlotteville, covering a like amount. Soud us your names, gentlemen, and we will give you proper credit.

British American Presbyterian. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1875.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

In our last week's issue we referred in an editorial upon this subject to an address of the Kingston Sabbath Reformation Society to the citizens of Kingston. By some oversight this address was not published. It will be found in another column. We would recommend to the advocates of proper Sabbath Observance, in many other places beside Kingston, to go and do likewige.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

A meeting of this now famous Christian organization was hold latery in Belfast. An exchange says there was a large attondance of British and foreign members, composed largely of men of a representative character from nearly all the Protestant Churches. Lord Waveney was in the chair, and in his opening speech dwelt especially upon the essential unity existing among all Protestant Christians which the Alliance seeks to embody, and upon its services in the cause of religious liberty. Dr. Henry, President of Queen's College, Belfast, gave the address of welcome, and in it took occasion to point out some of the dangers to which Evangelical Christians are at the present time more especially expozed, viz.: "bigoted sectarianism on the one hand, and latitudinarian licence on the other, leading some to Ritualism and Rome, others to make little or no account of an ordained ministry." The labours of lay evangelists were favourably spoken of, and their success under the blessing of God cheerfully acknowledged, but the Church of Christ must have its organization and government according to Scripture, and yet not so rigid and petrified as to shut out full scope for the activities of private members, as well as the more systematic labours of duly accredited pastors and teachers. The following motion relative to this subject is worthy the atten-

tion of all our minis "The Rev. T. Y. Killen, Belfast, then moved 'That the members of the conference bave heard with the greatest extisfaction of the work of awakening and revival with which God has been blessing many places in these and other kingdoms. They rein these and other kingdoms. They re-cord their special thanks to Almighty God for the blessing He has so abundantly vouchsafed to united meetings for prayer among Christians, and united evangelistic meetings for the conversion of sinners, and also for the large measure of brotherly love and co-operation among the ministers and members of the different Evangelical Churches which has been evoked. venture to recommend to the members of the Alliance to organize united services for prayor and evangelistic effort in their various spheres of labour, and they unite in imploring a still greater outpouring of the Spirit upon this and all lands, and in beseeching the Hearer of Prayer to acknow ledge more and more richly all Scriptural offerts now being made to bring sinacts to the Saviour. Mr. Samuel Hanson sec onded the motion, which was adopted."

The condition of Christians in Tarkey occupied a prominent place in the Conferences of the Alliance. The Rev. William Wright, missionary of the Irish Presbyter ian Church at Damaseus, was present at the meeting, and gave an account of the porsecutions to which converts are exposed in spite of existing treaties. The apathy or incapacity of Sir Henry Elliot, English ambasesdor at Constantinople, was severely blamed for this, and the conduct of the Government in not making its power felt more effectively in behalf of Christian converts, after so much blood and treasure had been spent by Britain for Turkey. Strong representations have been made to Earl Derby upon this sub-

Aletter was received from the Italian branch of the Alliance, asking for the next Conference to be held in the city of Rome. This was supported in an earnest speech by a delegate from Italy, and it was agreed that, considering the importance of this proposal it be remitted to the Council of the Alliance to take such stops as to it may seem proper! It appears not at all unukely that the next mooting may be hold in the oternal city, so long the head-quarters of principles and teaching diametrically opposite to those of the Alliance. Alas! what has the Pope come to when such a thing is not only possible, but very 1 obable, and certainly will take place at no distant day. Such a meeting at Rome would doubtless be a politic move-

hoped, may lead to more vigorous action.

A POOR MAN.

ment as well as an instructive sign of the

times. In no defiant spirit, but simply in

loyalty to the truth, the members of the

Alliance may well seek an opportunity of

exhibiting Protestant unity in a place

where it has so long been denied, and

where a false unity has been vauntingly

maintained by a church that claims for

herself a monopoly of truth.

There lately came to a close in the city of New York, at the advanced age of eighty-five, a life that may well permit a moral if it cannot adorn a tale. In these days when the race for riches is so general and so eager, it is instructive to read the public estimate after his death of one who succeeded in this struggle to a degree per haps beyond any man of his time in either the Old World or the New. It would almost appear as if Providence had permitted this man to succeed to the extent he did, and to be taken away at this very time, when so many are suffering the bitterest disappointment it is possible for them to suffer at being baulked in this race for riches by prevailing depression in business, to give the lessons of his life and death their weightiest meaning. William B. Astor died lately worth \$100,000,000, more or less. The ordinary mind is perplexed and altogether baffled in attempting to form any conception of what even one million of dollars would be like, and for one hundred millions we scarcely know anything about it beyond the mero sound of the words.

Some men who have amassed great riches have lived lives of true nobility in the discharge of the social and public duties of life. The process of becoming wealthy has been one that has developed and improved them in almost every way. The case before us is one of simple, pure, undivided devotion to riches in themselves, and for their own sake, to illustrate in the strongest possible manner what the nature of such a life is and the estimate of it at its close.

W. B. Astor inherited \$20,000,000 to begin with, and it became, it is supposed, at least five-foid. How was it done, and what kind of a man did it make of him? It was accomplished in part by the value of property, caused by the rapid growth of New York city, so that his whole work was just watching, using and hoarding. An important study was how he could raise his rents up to the last dollar that they could be raised, no matter if his tenants were drained to the last cent, and crushed in the attempt to pay. It added so much more to his ever-increasing, yet already over-grown store. If he could not buy at the cheapest rate, he would not buy all, and if he could not sell at the deare he would not sell at all. During his life his country was engaged in deadly internal strife. Opportunities and the most a.gent appeals were presented for the wise, timely and beneficient use of riches, and many rich, and even poor, did deeds of unblest generosity, but W. B. Astor was never known to assist a soldier. It would have reduced his pile of money, it would have made his god less lively, it would have lessened his chance by so much perhaps as a hair's breadth to reach the object of his merciless unfeeling ambition to be the richest man in America. He belouged to no party in politics, no religious society. His only point of connection with his fellowmen was his money, and that was to get as much from them as possible, and as far as possible to keep it to himself and make more of it. Money, money, money, and all for myself, seems to have been the beginning, middle and end of his whole life and conduct. Beloved by no one, with no high claim to respect, for the mere power to make and hoard money can never make such a claim, despised or hated by those whom his merciless selfishness onpressed, dying unlamented even by envy itself, discharging none of the duties imposed by the possession of wealth, recreant to his country and his followmen, was not this rich man poor, poor indeed in all that deserves to be called a miser. Compare him with thousands of men who are poor in dollars and cents but rich in deeds o. unselfish love, and how poor, degraded and comtemptible such a life, how poor and

a spark of true nobility, or a drop of the milk of human kindness, would choose to stand in his place, or have attached to their memory the loathing and contempt such a life and character excite.

ANNUAL MEETING G. D. SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance held their annual meeting on Dec. 7th at Brantford. In the Grand Scribe's report allusion was made to the importance which the question of Prohibition was assuming, as the ultimate and only effective remedy for the evils of intemperance, and the success attending the agitation upon this subject. Returns were sont in from 233 divisions, giving a membership of 16,175, being an increase over last year of 2,136; the number of meetings which had been held was 762. The Treasurer's report showed the receipt for the year to be 84,698.09; expenditure, \$2,845.84, making the total amount now in hand or invested \$9,780. There have been spent during the year for lectures, organizing new divisions, ote., \$3,074.63. It was suggested in this connection, that there should be an increase made in dues and initiation fees to enable divisions to do their work more efficiently, and also as a help to their stability and permanence. As means of greater progress in the future, it was urged that more attention should be paid to the formation and working of societies of Cadots and Bands of Hope, to obtain a larger membership of adult as well as of young people, and especially to retaining in membership all who joined the Order. It was also urged as of great importance that the real object of the Order as a temperance organization, should be steadily kept in view in the social and other meetings of the divisions.

In the evening a large public meeting was hold in the hall of the Y.M.C.A. On the platform were the leading members belonging to the Order, and several friends from the United States.

After a stirring and animated contest, the following were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year.

Rev. J. W. Manning, Almonte, was elected G.W.P. for next term; John Mc-Millan, Toronto, G.W.A.; Thomas Webster, Brantford, Grand Scribe; Rev. John Finch, Whitevale, Grand Treasurer; Rev. Donald Fraser, Port Elgin, Grand Chaplain; Byron J. Wade, Clinton, Grand Conductor; John Bingham, Tyrone, Grand Sentinel.

It was on motion of Representative G. M. Rose, seconded by Rep. Thomas Carswell, it was resolved, with only one dissenting voice, "That the Representatives of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Ontario, in Grand Division assembled, highly approve of the series of resolutions passed by the Convention of Temperance men, held in Montreal during the month of September last, and do horeby pledge ourselves as individuals, and as a Grand Division, to do our utmost to spread the principles therein set forth, and further, to support all caudidates for Parliament, who, if returned, are prepared to advocate Prohibition in the Legislature of Ontario and of Canada."

Schemes were discussed with regard to future action, and it was resolved to continue the lecture work, and organize new Divisions.

Very favorable notice was taken of the work done by the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League, and it was highly commended for introducing to Canada lecturers from Great Britain. The President, Mr. Robert Maclean of Toronto, and two of the lecturors, Mr. William Bell, of York, England, and Mr. D. Ramsay, of Glasgow, Scotland, attended during the session, and helped in various ways to assist in the public meetings and in the private deliberations. Towards the close, various questions relating particularly to the Order were discussed, and knotty questions on law disposed of, and at five o'clock in the r ternoon, the most numerously attended, the most harmoniously conducted, and the most satisfactory session of the Grand L. ision of the Sons of Temperance of Outario was adjourned to meet in Brockville next summer.

We learn the following interesting item from the annual report of the "Woman s Christian Union," Chicago, held last mo 'h, in the hope that it may lead to the spr. ...l of a similar work amongst ourselves.

I. o society was formed in March of last year It originated in a call made by a lady at the noon-day prayer-meeting for a temperance meeting to be held in one of the churches. This meeting was large and enthusiastic. A committee of fifty ladies was formed, and appointed to visit the city council to protest against the repeal of the law prohibiting the traffic in liquor on Sabbath. That appeal was denied; but a society was formed which has been doing good work. The number o. members of the Union since its commencement has been one hundred and fifty. The means which they have adopted are an office in the city where the victim of intemperance may go to receive counsel, sign the pledge, and to be a rallying point for temperance workers. In this way 1,800 signatures to the pledge have been obtained. Daily gospel prayer-meetings are held in Farewell Hall, from 8 to 4 p.m. Of this mooting the writer of the report says:

and treasure had been spent by Britain diseased and starved and short such as life, how poor and starved and shrivelled his whole nations poor to three hundred, numbering at present to three hundred, numbering at present from seventy to eighty daily. After having the from various quarters, which, it is

there meetings consecutively, with scarcely a day's absence, I desire to put on record to the glory of God, my estimation of the marvellous manner in which the interest of these meetings has been sustained the entire period. Without the attendance of clergymen, except in very rare cases, sustained by women and reformed men, coming together strangers—the one theme temperance and selvation by Christ—I have never yet seen a meeting other than interesting and refreshing. The miracle of the daily manna has been renewed; and the testimony of all has been. This is a wonderful work, and God is in it. Here has been the secret of its power. The rills that flow from unfailing fountains deep down in the earth are sure to be marked with verdure and beauty."

THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GRANT,

This important annual state document was presented to the Senate and House of Representatives on the 7th inst. It is very significant of the importance the subject is assuming, that the first matter specially noticed after a flattering contrast between the position of the country now, ud as it was one hundred years ago, is that of the Public Schools. It is well known that fears are beginning to be very generally entertained in many States that the Romish Church is about to make an attempt to divert a portion of the public funds from their originally intended uso to the support of schools, in which the tenets of that church may be taught as a part of a secular education. It is wisely recommended to make an amendment to the constitution of the United States which shall, it is hoped, for ever defeat such a scheme. His language upon this point is very strong :-

"No sectarian tonets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community."

Attention is also drawn to the immense amount of church property—\$100 000,000 and to the rapidly increasing amount of it, which bears no share in the public burdens, and it is suggested that laws shall be made allowing no property whatever, except church edifices and burying places, to escape untaxed. The fact that by the year 1900 the amount of such property untaxed will foot up to \$800,000,-000, shows clearly the folly of the principle of not taxing it, and the President points out that such a state of things continuing might lead, as it has lead in other States, to sequestration as a State necessity. We believe the plan proposed in the message to be sound and true, and it is when the effects of the opposite and commonly received principle become so glaring and monstrous that its folly is made evi-

Strong and most emphatic opinions are also expressed respecting the necessity of rooting out polygamy and other equally shameless and destructive kinds of heensed immorality.

The state of foreign relations and the importance to the well-being of the country of the resumption of specie payments, are the other chief matters touched upon in the message.

Ministers and Churches.

PORT LEWIS.—On Sabbath the 5th of Dec., Mr. Malcolm Campbell and Mr. Donald Stalker were ordained to the eldership of St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, P.Q.

THE Rev. Burton, of Belleville, has been lecturing most acceptably before the Dundas Knox Church Self-Improvement Association. His subject was "Astronomy."

Editor British American Presentana.

I think we ought to keep agitating question of the Hymnology for the church. Every one, except a few the prejudiced, admits the unsuitablence.

The induction of the Rev. John Hogg, as paster of the Presbyterian Church, Oshawa, took place on Tuesday of last week. A report of the interesting proceedings is crowded out of this issue.

HUNTINGDON, P.Q.—During the last spoiled. Our church is not for the Gael eighteen months, 130 new communicants have been added to the roll of St. Andrew's this version, but it ought to adapt itself to all classes and nationalities.

We have not uniformity in this matter. Congregation has been eminently prosperious.

We have not uniformity in this matter. Congregations that belonged to the Kirk use a collection of hymns in addition to the psalms and paraphrases. Most of the

THE ROV. Mr. Patterson having resigned his charge at Bobcaygeon, Mr. A. Tully, on the recommendation of the Home Mission Committee, and in compliance with the earnest request of the people, has been appointed to labour during the next three months at Bobcaygeon.

RNOX CHURCH, Woodstock, is to be furnished with chandeliers, so that the evening services may be held in that portion of the building instead of the ballment, as heretofore. The ladies of the congregation have taken the matter in hand, the result is not at all doubtful.

St. Paul's Church, Peterboro', of aich the Rev. J. M. Roger, M.A., was for many years paster, was formally declared vacant last Sablath week. Rev. Mr. Smith of Grafton, filled the pulpit, and preached a valedictory sormon, after which he went into the history of the Church, and Rev. Mr. Roger's connection

with it for the past forty-two years, and speke in a very energetic manner, urging a conciliatory spirit on the part of all, and the necessity of appendity filling up the

On Thursday the 9th inst., a nurebor of the friends connected with the Markdels congregation took possession of the house of Mr. Thomas Campbell, where the Rev. John A. McAlmon board, and after unloading their sleighs and cuttors of numer. ons baskets, they proceeded to present min with a beautiful cutter and buffalo. robe, amounting in all to the value of 870. After which a very pleasant evening was spent by all. The table was soon spread with an abundant supply, which was also apparently enjoyed by all present. The ladies of this congregation by their many acts of kindness are doing much towards making their pastor's duties pleasant, and we hope also profitable, With the blessing of God upon us as a people this will soon become a large and flourishing congregation.—Com.

LEEBURN Presbyterian Church, Colborne Township, one of the congregations in connection with Knox Church, Goderich, was opened on Sabbath, 5th Dec., services being conducted in the morning by Rev. J. Sieveright, in the afternoon by Rov. R. Ure, and in the evening by Rev. J. Y. Hartly. The Church is a neat frame building, and great spirit and liberality have been shown by the Presbyterian community in the neighbourhood in the erecting of it in a very short space of time. A social meeting was hold on the Monday evening following, which, like the meetings on the previous occasion, notwithstanding the inclemency of the wealther, was large. ly attended. The proceeds of the opening services amounted to \$181, leaving a dobt of \$50, which it is expected will be liquidated within the week. The Church is not yet entirely finished, but it is the intention of the Building Commmitte to proceed with the work as expeditiously as possible.

Correspondence.

Dr. Campbell's Case.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

Six,—As an allusion by one of your correspondents to the case of Dr. John McLeed Campbell is not strictly connected with my letter on the Confession, I prefer to refer to it separately. It is quite true that a number of Evangelical ministers united with the "Moderates" against Dr. Campbell. It is not, however, quite correct to identify Dr. Chalmers with a movement with which he had no sympathy, not even being present at the Assembly where Dr. Campbell was deposed. He always was and continued to be till his death a warm friend of Dr. Campbell's, and must have sympathized to some extent with the teaching for which his friend was deposed, since he pronounced the work of T. Erskins on the "Froeness of Gospel," containing the same teaching, "the most delightful book that over was written."

Your correspondent has noticed one of my reasons for inferring a considerable change of opinion in Scotland in respect of the doctrine for which Dr. Campbell was deposed. He has not referred to others. I do not know whether he would call Mr. Moody also a "semi-Polagian." But certain it is that Mr. Moody preached throughout Scotland this very doctrine, with the express sanction and endorsation of numbers of the most eminent and earnest Scottish ministers. It was the fullness and directness with which he preached this doctrine which was the very life and power of his successful preaching. Yours, etc.,

A LAY PRESPYTERIAN.

Hymnology.

Hymnology.

Editor British American Phesoyterians.

I think we ought to keep agitating the question of the Hymnology for the united church. Every one, except a few that are prejudiced, admits the unsuitableness and insufficiency of our present collection of psalms and paraphrases. There is not sufficient variety in them. There is a difficulty in finding anything suitable to cortain subjects. People of culture not accustomed to our version of the psalms, dislike them. They speak of them as doggrel. They save the beauty of the psalms is spoiled. Our church is not for the Gael alone, who through early use may esteem this version, but it ought to adapt itself

We have not uniformity in this matter. Congregations that belonged to the Kirk use a collection of hymns in addition to the psalms and paraphrases. Most of the congregations that were formerly U. P., use another collection. Some that were Free Church make use of the English Presbyterian Hymn Book. In some churches Sankey's Hymns are used at the prayer meetings; in others a collection made by the late Wesleyan Church.

Would it not be better for the united church to take action and authorize and recommend a good hymn-book? The "Presbyterian Hymnal," prepared by a committee appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, is an admirable collection. The music is set to the words. It was mainly prepared by Dr. Duryea. We have no man in Canada so admirably qualified for the work. We take Dr. Hodge, an American, as our standard and leader in theology. Why go to England or Scotland for our Hymnology? The Americans are their acknowledged leaders in this respect. I hope this matter of the Hymnology of our church will soon be happily settled.

A GREAT FIRE took place in New York, Dec. 9th, involving a loss of \$320,000.