

they should be kept in constant anxiety about the support of their families, if not in absolute grinding penury. They must have no surplus above the supply of bare necessities, and must not complain if even their "minimum" income is paid in an uncertain, irregular, and dilatory manner. To contribute to the salutary mortification which is assigned to them, even gifts of kindness are too often conferred in the eleemosynary style, as if the clergy were married mendicants, and should be thankful to receive the alms of the parish.

This might be less unreasonable and intolerable, if the Protestant clergy were under a vow of celibacy. A reverend bachelor, who is to be always a bachelor, might live almost anywhere and anyhow, and bid defiance to the humiliation of "donation parties." But, since the preference of the Protestant Church is decidedly pronounced in favor of a married clergy, as the best fitted to exercise with sympathy and discretion those pastoral functions which must touch on family life, it is a peculiar hardship that such a clergy should, in perhaps four cases out of five, be unprovided with the means necessary for the support and education of their families in a manner consistent with their social position.

Before our eyes, the habit of doling out "minimum" stipends is working most injurious and melancholy effects. It deters parents from turning the thoughts of their most promising sons to the office and work of the Christian Ministry, for they cannot bear to propose to them a life of constant dreary poverty. It impairs the usefulness and lowers the tone of some Ministers, who are not lovers of money, but who, from being compelled to think much of sixpences, insensibly acquire a pettiness of spirit, and fall into a habit of talking querulously about money, so that they compromise the dignity of their office, and even cast a slur on their genuine spirituality of mind. In others, who say little or nothing, the effect is equally wretched. It is almost impossible to describe the depression induced on the spirit of a sensitive educated man, by the feeling of continual stint, and the horror of unavoidable debt.

On such a theme, however, we cannot to any advantage expatiate at the close of an article like the present. We have termed it a fallacy to suppose that the Ministers of the Gospel are, or ought to be, bound to endure perpetual poverty. If we were to enter seriously on the subject, we could show the prevailing practice in many Churches and congregations to involve not a fallacy merely, but an injustice and a cruelty. It is a matter for intelligent and generous laymen, in town and country, to consider; it is a wrong for them to remedy.

THE GLORY OF GOD, THE WELFARE OF MAN.

IN RELATION TO THE ATLANTIC ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

In the 145th Psalm we find it written, "*All thy works shall praise thee, O Lord, and thy saints shall bless thee.*" It is most reasonable that the works of the adorable Creator should praise him. They are the evidences of his supremacy and wisdom. Whatever other story they may tell to mankind, they do certainly proclaim the mighty power and Godhead of the great I AM. Some of these works, have no tongue to sing or speak of God's Glory, no knees