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British American Presbyterian. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1874.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

All over the States we hear of religious revivals taking place. North, South, East, and West, the same story is told. All denominations seem to enjoy more or less of this spiritual refreshing. And as the result very large numbers are being added to many churches.

The great fact of the past week, so far as Canada is concerned, is the decisive endorsation that has been given, at the polls, to the new Ministry. Its opponents have been not so much defeated as annihilated. The amount of responsibility which this lays upon those now in power can scarcely be over-estimated.

In Scotland the work of revival still goes on with unabated force. Dr. Arnot says that the gravest and most sober-minded among the ministers believe that nothing like what is at present going on, in Edinburgh for instance, has not taken place that any similar movement as going on either in England or Ireland.

It is greatly to be feared that the news about the death of Livingstone is this time correct. He had apparently joined the relief party sent to his assistance, and died from disease brought on by over fatigue and exposure. In him Britain loses one of the bravest and best of her adventurous travellers, who are apparently leaving so few places on the face of the earth for the men of future generations either to discover or explore.

Very little is said about what is taking place in Franco. All there is apparently quiet. The people are willing to take allowed to revive and reinvigorate the national resources so as to be in due time ready for the great work of vengeance upon Germany, which every Frenchman thinks it a religious duty to think c. and prepare for. Of course the Germans know all this, and, burst when the storm may, they shall not be found unprepared.

In Geneva and the towns adjacent the vacancies in the Catholic Churches are beng filled by Old Catholic priests. The correspondent of the London Times says :-"In consequence of the refusal of the cures in three of the most important parishes in the neighborhood of Geneva to take the oath of allegiance to the Government prescribed by the constitution, the cures were declared vacant, and a poll appointed to be held on the 28th ult., for the election of new cures, as well as parochial councils for each of the three parishos. At Carouge, out of a total of 516 electors on the register, the Abbe Marchal was elected by 281 voters out of 887 voters; at Chene M. Quily was Abbe Pascherod was elected by 53 voters out of 181 electors on the register. All three, as well as the whole of the parochial councils elected at the same time, belong to the Old Catholic Church, which has thus returned its candidates by 418 votes out of 808 Catholic electors on the register. The utmost quietness and order prevailed throughout the polling, the Ultramontane party having abstained from voting, well knowing, no doubt, that it would be left in a minocity."

The Popo's Allocation on the occasion of the appointment of the Cardinals, is not yet. published. Its supression is urged by Antonolli for political reasons, as it is said to contain very strong language concerning the German Court Among other things we are assured it denounces Bismarck as a demon minister. This is surely strong enough, but it is worse than abourd to think of anything which His Infellibility can either speak or write not being fit for publication in the newspapers. In these degenerate days we need infalliable utterances badly, and it is far from kind in Antouelli or any one elso to seek to deprive the world of anything so precious, and apparently so pointed, as the late ones of Pius the Ninth.

The election going on in Britain seems, so far as the accounts have yet come in, to be going against the Liberals. It is notorious that Gladstone's school law has greatly disgusted a very large and important section of his followers. Five years ago one would have imagined that Mr. Gladstone would continue in power for an indefinite period. He had a more powerful following than any Minister of the country ever had. That powerful following has been, however, greatly weakened, not so much by the assaults of the Conservatives, as by internal disagreements and a process of rapid disintegration. People, five years ago, were inclined to write Disraeli's political epitaph as if it were absurd to dream of his over returning to power. After all stranger things have occurred than his being Prime Min ister of England before the year is nearly

THE RESULT OF CANADIAN ELEC-TIONS.

It is not for us to discuss at any length

the mere political aspects of our late

general elections. Yet no lover of his country can fail to take a deep interest in such a contest, or can help speculating on the very decisive results which may flow from it. So that it seems beyond all doubt that we are at the beginning of a new order of thing, in a sense which some would scarcely be inclined to allow. By the very completeness of the victory over one so long the ruling spirit in the different administra. tions which have governed Canada for the last twenty years, the past and the present have been more distinctly separated than on any previous occasion that could be mentioned. A fair field has been cleared for the new ministers. Opposition of any appreciable power they apparently will have none. The Conservative party, in the old sense of the term, has been broken to since the Reformation. We do not learn shivers. For a year or two accordingly the present ministry will have every thing its own way. But in that very fact there will only be the greater livelihood of opposition growing up among the Liberals themselves. and developing only the more rapidly from the fact that the only party opposition had to much an extent disappeared. Among Liberals and Reforms, there have always been an advanced radical wing, composed of those why are anxious to go forward at a rate and in a way that their older and more steady going associates can litt's approve of. The Conservatives of to. day, the world over, are more liberal than were the liberals of forty years ago. In fact what are Conservatives, but just those who from age, or influences of one kind or another are inclined, to think the pres. most any ruler, provided they can have ent state of things perfection, and cannot peace and rest under his sway, and be al. therefore bring themselves to tolerate change. They may have been Reforme up to a certain point, and then they desired with Lord Russell, "t "est and be thankful;' so has it been in all ages, and countries, and the present Reform party in Canada will not be an exception to the general law. The more thoroughly the regular opposition has been destroyed, the greater the certanty of a new opposition boing formed among those who may now be all as brethren. Great expectations are naturally formed from the presumed wisdom, purity, and push of our new rulers-expectations being possibly unreasonably high, but which, if not satisfied, may naturally issue in a certain class feeling disgusted and falling away. Those who have guided the party to victory may naturally wish to mould its movements according to their own ideas now when the days of power have come round, while the young, the sanguine and the ambitious may seek to push matters further and more rapidly than their more experienced associates may deem politic or wise. All such possibilities tell the new leaders how wisely and prudently they will elected unanimously by 79 voters out of 161 need to act even in the flush of victory, electors on the register; and at Lancy the and in the days of unquestioned power. The power of the new ministers is unquestionable, their opportunities for doing grea things for Canada are many and splendid. Let us hope that they will use those opportunities to good urpose, that they will rule in rightoousness and with wisdom, and that whether their lesse of power be long, as their friends anticipate, or short as their opponents prophecy, it may be known in after times as distinguished by wise legislation and by an administration of the

affairs of this great and growing country at

orce rigorous, judicious and pure. The people of Canada have shown that they have no love for bribery and corruption. It will be well if politicians of every shude of opinion take a note of the fact and regulate their conduct accordingly. We must say that we anticipate a general election of That such incitations are greatly needed is the moral tone and conduct of politicians of every shade of opinion, and shall feel greatly disappointed if the personal conduct of the great man of our legislators at Ottawa, and their political proceedings, be not henceforth in marked contrast with those in by-gone times that disgraced at once the legislation and the legislators of

TEACHERS INSTITUTES.

The authorities of the Educational De partment and Dr. Sangster are apparently determined to push into notice the latte gentleman and bring on the discussion of very disagreeable matters in connection with the Teachers' Institutes that are being held throughout the country. We have taken the trouble to enquire and we have ascertained that the Chief and Deputy Superintendents of Education repudiate altogether having anything to do with Dr. Sangster and his meetings, and we also learn that the Council of Public Instruction give him no authority, and pay him no money, for holding such meetings. We have also reason to believe that the very reverse of this is represented through the country, and we don't wonder that it should be when our educational authorities proclaim a school holiday whenever Dr. Sangstor makes his appearance in a country. Before these authorities at Toronto and elsewhere seek to cram Dr. Sungster down the throat of the country, they had better clear up the past record of that gentleman in a way they have not done yet, and we fear they are altogether unable to do. So long as a man keeps himself private and secluded the public has nothing to do with his peculiar opinions and practises, but to her one comes forward under the saction real or pretended, of our Educational Department. the public has a right to know and will in. sist upon knowing that the past moral record of such an one is at all what it ought to be. One who proposes to be an instruc. tor of our instructors ought to be like Cæsar's wife, not only above guilt but above suspicion. We shall have more to say on this subject, by and bye.

NECESSITY OF EDUCATION.

Sir Bartle Frere, in a late address in Glasgew on Dr. Livingstone, remarked on the progress of the Germans in commerce

as well as in war, in the following terms :-I might tell you much regarding my recent visit to the East Coast of Africa it self, which might have a very practical beering on the future of some of the young men here. I might tell them how, wherever went during my late voyage, I found a riversal feeling among my old Scotch and English friends that the Germans were becoming as formidable a nation in commerce as they have lately proved themselves in war, and I think I could have satisfied you that the acknowledged and growing power of Germany as a commercial contury intimately connected with the admirable education which the great body of the German people are in the habit of receiving. might show you that even here in Scotland, where we are apt to pride ourselves upon being somewhat in advance of other parts of the British Islands in matters of cation, we are yet far behind what has been attained in many parts of Germany where a voung man destined for commerce is turned out into the world and sent to a foreign counting house, not only with a good knowledge of the classical languages, generally with a taste for music, much improved by careful culture, so as to form an agreeable source of recreation both for the young clerk and his friends; and all this without being-as we are apt to suppose in is country men so educated must be-too much a fine gentleman, but frugal, careful, trustworthy, painstaking young clerks, quite nossibility of superiority in these respects. to the general run of my young Scotch

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

A correspondent last week enquired about the Inebriate Asylum, whose institution was last year sanctioned by an Act of Parliament. In reply, we have simply to say that the building is in course of erection at Hamilton. It is, perhaps, a great and benevolent work to provide for the reclamation of d-unkerds in some such fashion. At the same time, it seems to us in the last degree absurd to license men to make drunkards and bring in an income to the country by the encouragement of vice and dissipation, and then to turn round and play the banevolent by trying to save a few from the very evil the State has patronized and encouraged. The Chinaman burning his house to roast his pig is about u a par with a Government encouraging arunkenness for the sake of revenue, and the spending money to counteract the disastrous results of its own handiwork. Such an asylum is a poor sop thrown to the national conscience to quiet all internal reproaches in connection with the terrible and wide-spread desolations carried by the provailing ain of intemperance.

PENALE COLLEGES.

The success of the Fernale College at Ottawa ought to lead Presbytorians in the western part of the Province very seriously both to bethink and bestir themselves. on all hands acknowledged. In most of the private schools for female ladies the education is not satisfactory, and, at the same time, very expensive. The number and wealth of Presbyterians call for more at at Ottawa. We cannot anora to allow our girls to have a much inferior education to that supplied to our boys. As little is it desirable to let them go to the institutions provided by other denominations.

Ministers and Churches.

The congregation of Zion Church Brantford have approved simplicitor of the Basis of Union.

It is stated in an American paper that Dr. Robert Buchanan has accepted the appointment of the Free Church General Assombly of Scotland to act as its delegate this year to the Presbyterian Assemblies of the United States and Canada. If so without doubt, he may be expected at Ottawa next June.

The third anniversary of the Presbyterian church, Ailsa Craig, was held on the 25th and 26th of January. Sermons were preached on Sabbath by the Rev. J. B. Duncan, of Forest; and on Monday evening the annual soirce was hold when the Rev. Wm. Cochrane of Brantford, delived a lecture on "The Hero Martyrs of Scotland." The services throughout were highly interesting and were attended by large and attentive audiences. The proceeds, amounting to \$88 clear of expenses, have been applied to the liquidation of the church debt. At the close of the meeting on Monday evening, the paster, Rev. John Rennie, was presented with a purse containing \$55, as a token of esteem, by a few of his friends.

Foreign Missions.

As the time has now arrived when many of the Congregations of the Churches make their annual contributions for Missions, we think it right to call attention to the state and requirements of the Foreign Mission

The large balance on hand at the time of the meeting of the General Assembly, has not only been exhausted by the current expenses up to the present date, but a debt of upwards of \$1,000 incurred. Not only are the necessities of the fund urgent, but the demands of the work are increasing.

Various changes have been made in the manner of conducting the Saskatchewan Mission which, without interfering with the efficiency of the work, will tend, it is hoped, to greater economy. The staff of labourers, however, has in that department been increased, so that we cannot safely look for a smaller total expenditure. We have now two ordained Missionaries, Rev. Messrs Nisbet and Vincent. Mr. George Flett, an excellent Christian layman thoroughly familiar with the Cree language and with Indian habits, has been cent to labour among the aborigines, in the neighbothood of Fort Pelly, where there is a promising field for missionary work.

In accordance with the instructions of the last General Asembly, Lisses Roger and Fairweather, who have for some time been preparing for mission service, have been sent to India, where there are abundant openings for female missionaries. They will labour under the care and direction of the Missionaries of the Presbyterian Board in the United States. Their outfit, passage and salary are paid by the Canadian Church. This important step involves the Committee in a heavy additional expenditure, which will require to be met by the growing liberality of the Church. The prospects of our work in Formosa

continue very encouraging. Rev. G. L. Mackay enjoys the manifest blessing of the Head of the Church. He has long been p'eading earnestly that a Medical Missionary may be sent to his aid. One in whom the Committee has every confidence has, at last, been found who is willing to undertake the work. Dr. J. B. Fraser, a son of the Rev. W Fraser, of Bond Fead, has agreed to devote himself to this service. enjoy the double advantage of a full medical and theological training. He completes his theological curriculum in Knox College, in March, and will be prepared in the course of next summer, to leave for China.

It may also be stated that another devoted young man has offered himself for service in the Chinese field. He also will he ready to go out next summer. It is for the Church, by its liberality, to say how many of these offers shall be accepted. The Committee can only administer the funds placed at their disposal. The labourers are ready, and we now appeal to the Church for the funds to set them forth. It it surely not necessary to say more to those who enjoy all the blessings of the Gospel of Christ, and who knew the state of these who are perishing for " lack of vision."

WM. MCLAREN, Convener. Toronto, 24th Dec. 1878.

Virtue is so delightful whenever it is per-ceived, that men have found it to their interest to cultivate manners, . 'ich are, in fact, the appearance of certain v des; and now we are come to love the s. 1 better than the thing signified, and indu tably to prefer (though we never own it) manners without virtue, to virtue without man-

Home Mission Committee.

SPRUIAL NOTICE TO MINISTERS AND CONCUE GATIONS.

The Home Mission Committee will meet in Knox College, on Monday ovening, the 30th March, at half-past 7 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance of members is re-

All chains on behalf of Mission Stations and Supplemented Congregations should be cent to the Convener one week prior to the abovo date.

Congregations will confer a favour upon the Committee, by sending their Home Mission contributions for the year to the agent of the Church, on or before that date. Whether the Committee can make any new grants, or must retrench in its ex-penditure, and reduce the grants already made, will depend upon the state of the fund at that time.

At the present date, the Committee have paid out \$12,000 more than received. Ad. paid out \$12,000 more than received. Additional claims amounting to at least \$8,000 must be met in April.

Ministers and Probationers willing to ac. cept appointments to the Lake Superior district, or Manitoba, or British Columbia, will please send in their applications to the Convener, on or before the 15th day of March. It is understood that the engage-ment in each case to the Mission Stations on Lake Superior, continues for a term of not less than two years, and to Manitobs for not less than three years.

WM. COCHRANE, Convener. Brantford, 81st Jan., 1874.

Knox College.

DEAR SIR-The following statement of the amount required to meet the current expenses of the College, and the claims of the College on the prayers and liberality of the Church is respectfully submitted, in compliance with the wish of the Board of

The estimated expenditure of this year

Salaries......96,750 00 Other expenses...... 1,500 00 Amount transferred to Endowment Fund...... 1,000 00

The income last year was \$9,226 90

It is with pleasure attention is invited to the large amount subscribed for the crection of a new College, which will be a credit to the Church, and a comfort to the Professors and Students. The sum subscribed is agont \$69,000. This, it is confidently be-lieved, will not diminish the ordinary revenue required to meet current expenses, Indeed, it rather evinces the increasing interest the Chyrch feels in the welfare of the College and is thus a pledge of all needful encouragement and support. The number of Students at proparatory and theological classes this session is very encouraging, and their high character and diligive reason to hope that, when their course of study is completed, they will be "workmen who need not to be affiamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." It is also gratifying to state that, although the number of Students entering the College every year varies much, as might be expected, yet there is a gradual and steady increase; for this we should feel thankful, especially as sist : Churches are complaining of an alarming decrease in the number of their Theological Students. Our only regret is that such difficulty is experienced in obtaining anything like an adequate supply of Ministers to meet the wants of a rapidly extending Church, and to furnish laborers to enter the numerous new fields which we are expected to cultivate. Without a great increase in the number of Students, we shall not be able to carry on Home and Foreign Mission work as extensively as we could desire, and as the wealth of our Church shall stimulate us to attempt. How well were it if the heads of families, while contributing liberally of their substance to the support of the College and of Home and Foreign Missions, would feel it to be their duty to encourage and aid some of the brightest and best of their sons to devote thomselves to the service of Christ in the work of the Ministry. "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few; pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

Commending the College to the confidence liberality, and prayers of the Church.

I am, yours truly,

JOHN J. A. PROUDFOOT,

Chairman of College Church. Toronto, Knox College, Jun. 25, 1874.

Money - Men work for it, beg for it, steal for it, starve for it, and die for it, and all the while, from the cradle to the grave, nature and God are thundering in our ears the solemn question, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" The madness for money is the strongest and lowest of the passions: it is the insatiate Moloch of the human heart before whose remorseless altar all the finer attributes of humanity are sacrificed. It makes merchandise of all that is sacred in the human affections, and even traffics in the solemnities of the eternal.

It is a common error in politics to confound means with ends. Constitutions, charters, petitions of right, declarations of right, representative assemblies, electoral colleges, are not good government; nor do they, even when most elaborately constructed, necessarily produce good government. Laws exist in vain for those who have not the courage and the means to defend them. the courage and the means to defend them. Electors meet in vain where want makes them the slaves of the landlurd, or where superstition maker them the slaves of the priest representative assembles sit in vainunless they have at their command, in the last resort, the physical power last resort, the physical power and their votes effectual.—Magazing.