

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOUSE IN CANADA. We are the sole and exclusive agents for the following celebrated Pianos: CHICKERING & SONS, SPENCER & SONS, DUNHAM & SONS, HAINES BROS. And for Organs: MASON & HAMILTON Organ Co., Boston. GEO. A. PRINCE & Co., of Buffalo, N.Y.

We also keep in stock a large assortment of Pianos by other well-known makers, which we offer at lower rates than any other house in the Dominion.

Second-hand Pianos from Fifty Dollars upwards. Special for Circulars, price-list, terms, etc., before you purchase.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER, King-st. East, Toronto, and 27 Spadina-st., Ottawa.

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, REV. A. MILNE, M.A. P.O. Address: 20 Bex 660, TORONTO, Ont.

British American Presbyterian

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

It is understood that His Honour Lieut.-Governor Howland will co' in office until the first of November next.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of "Gin's Baby," is to be the editor of a new English monthly, the Imperialist.

We are requested to announce that the next Provincial Sabbath School Convention will be held on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd October.

The cholera appears to be spreading rapidly, having made its appearance in Italy and Bulgaria as well as in West Prussia. Cases are also reported in Washington.

During the Session of the Spanish Cortes, Friday, it was announced from the Ministerial benches that the separation of Church and State is part of the programme of the Government.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald, ex-Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, has been appointed Judge in Equity, in the place of the Hon. Judge Johnson, the newly appointed Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.

It is now stated that Sir Hugh Allan and his colleagues have succeeded in making satisfactory financial arrangements in the money markets of Europe for the construction of the Pacific Railway.

The proclamation admitting Prince Edward Island into the Dominion of Canada is expected to be issued on or about the 1st of July. Newfoundland is now wanted to complete the unification of the British American Provinces. She will be knocking at the door presently.

Travellers have begun to wend their way to the watering places for the summer. No doubt many of the readers of the B. A. PRESBYTERIAN purpose doing so. We would, therefore, take the liberty of directing their attention to Metis, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 90 miles below Caecum, a place which, no doubt, will be well patronized after the Intercolonial Railroad is in operation. In the Canadian Illustrated News for May 31, are a large picture of the Falls of Metis, and a descriptive article containing several items of interest.

The Watchman and Reflector, of Boston, puts the following questions in the interest of the editorial fraternity:—"Why should not editors take summer vacations as well as ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants and others? Do they not work as hard, get as weary, need as much rest? And yet who ever thought it was possible for his paper to stop for a fortnight? No matter how hot the weather, how debilitating the season, he must have his paper 'on time' each day and each week, and never a thought does he give to the overworked editor who by compulsion belongs to the 'Can't-get-away Club,' and stays in the city to send the paper filled with fresh reading to his cool and restful friends who are off on their summer excursions. 'Will any one set the example of an editorial vacation?'"

OUR GENERAL AGENT.

For a long time we have been aware that the only way to get a large circulation for the PRESBYTERIAN would be by securing the services of an efficient Agent, who would be able to devote all his time to the work, and visit every congregation in the Church. This we have done. The Rev. A. Milne, M.A., of Watertown, compelled by continued ill-health to abandon pastoral work, has cheerfully accepted the position, and will at once enter on the duties. His physician intimates that the change will be beneficial, and we trust that while Mr. Milne will be doing good service for the paper he represents, and the Church whose interests the paper will endeavor to subserve, he may also in the Providence of God be renewed in his health, so that in due time he may again be enabled to return to his regular ministerial labors. It is scarcely necessary for us to add that Mr. Milne is commended to the kindly offices of ministers, elders, and people, wherever he may visit throughout the Church.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

The closing public examinations of this institution were held last week. During the two previous weeks written examinations have been held, and the public had an opportunity afforded of judging of the results by having the classes examined, and some of the papers read. The large hall, used as a gymnasium, was prepared for the occasion, and was gaily decorated. The attendance of the friends during the first three days was very small, but on Thursday a number were present, and on that evening, when a soiree musicale was given, the large hall was crowded to excess, and the windows opening on the verandah were filled with interested listeners. The young ladies acquitted themselves with great credit. Many of them were distinguished by proficiency in the several studies. The recitations and readings, both in French and English, as well as in German, elicited much praise, and the collegiate class in the examination papers on moral philosophy, the evidences of Christianity, and English literature, showed an astonishing precision of thought, thoroughness of apprehension, and power of expression. Where many were excellent, it may seem invidious to particularize, but it may truly be said that a paper of Miss Victoria Lees', on the Fall of Mexico, and the recitations of Misses Hay and Clara Russell, were uncommonly excellent. The music was most satisfactory. The pupils have made great progress, and the playing gives promise of future excellence. The specimens of drawing and painting exhibited were very fine. Certificates of honor were distributed to such girls as had excelled in all the departments. Those who were distinguished for general proficiency were Miss Annie Paterson, in the primary department; Misses J. Buchanan, E. J. Story, and S. Story, in the intermediate junior division; Miss K. Drummond, in the senior division; and Misses E. Lees, V. Lees, and M. Dyal, in the collegiate.

We are happy to be able to say that the College has proved a success, both financially and educationally. Notwithstanding the many difficulties incident to a new undertaking, a great deal has been accomplished. The number in actual attendance has been two hundred for the last half year, including from fifty to fifty-seven boarders. The present accommodation is not sufficient for teaching purposes, and arrangements are to be made which will give even greater privileges against another year. The College grounds have been in part planted, and the appearance of the place will soon improve. We are not able to state what may be expected for next year, but when the prospectus is supplied we shall be happy to inform our readers; meanwhile we commend the institution from its success last year, and hope to hear that it is as well patronized in the future. It must afford the Principal of this institution and his assistants much satisfaction to look at the results, and we cannot but express our regret, in the interests of the College, that Mr. Laing has decidedly declined to continue in his present position; and from what we can hear, the feeling is all but universal. Still, the College is needed, and the gentlemen who have undertaken it are able and determined to do what is necessary to secure its continued prosperity.

REMUNERATION OF PREACHERS.

The question of the remuneration of preachers is not an unimportant one. In some churches there is no regular system at all, it being thought, apparently, pay sufficient to be allowed to preach in a vacant church and thereby have the chance of a call. With others, however, it is different, and very right that it should be so. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and the only pity is that, as far as preachers are concerned, the hire is generally so small. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has long had a regular tariff of remuneration to be paid by vacant congregations, or by those needing occasional supply. Hitherto the minimum has been a guinea, or \$5.25, for each Sabbath's services, with a week's board in addition. This has been changed at the late meeting of Synod, and now the minimum is made \$6.25, with an increase of \$1.75 for every additional £50 above £120 paid as stipend by the congregation supplied. One anomaly has been that a very inadequate maximum has hitherto been fixed, viz., that of \$15.75. This is absurdly unfair to the smaller congregations and to the preachers, for a congregation able to pay say only £100 of stipend, if requiring a preacher for a Sabbath must pay, henceforth, \$6.20, while another that can, easily pay £600 of stipend, or six times the amount, gets off for little more than the double fee. In the Canadian Presbyterian Church, preachers have been dealt with on a comparatively liberal scale, though when the great distances to be travelled are kept in view, the minimum here of \$8 is not so much in proportion as the \$6.25 in Scotland. In the Canadian Church, also, there is no native graduation of pay mentioned by the Supremo court. The consequence of

this is a great deal of unfairness and positive wrong. A country congregation not able, perhaps, to give its minister more than \$600, if so much, of stipend cannot get supply for a day when the pastor is absent, or when the people wish to give him a rest, without paying \$8, while wealthy town and city congregations able to pay their ministers one, two, or three thousand dollars a year as the case may be, pay in many cases exactly the same! A few form a dim sort of conviction that this is not right. Many give \$10, and we have heard of cases where even \$12 were not thought too much. But these are the exceptions, while congregations strong in numbers and wealth place themselves in this matter on a level with the poorest congregation in the backwoods. We can see no reason or propriety in all this. If \$8 is thought a fair minimum for a Sabbath's service to a preacher from a congregation paying only the minimum stipend of \$600, then it is a question of very simple arithmetic to determine what ought in equity to be given by the congregation that gives or is willing to give a fixed stipend of \$1,500, or \$2,000, or \$3,000. Let us see how this tariff would stand in that case.

Table with 2 columns: Stipend amount and Implied amount. \$600 of stipend implies \$ 8 00 - then \$1,200 would imply..... 16 00 \$2,400 do 32 00 \$3,000 do 40 00

Clearly at any rate the present system as generally acted upon, is an injustice to the small congregations for the benefit of the large and the wealthy.

REMARKABLE TREATMENT OF A PRIEST BY HIS BISHOP.

It seems that the Canon law by which priests had rights which they could maintain against their superiors, has been superseded. The following remarkable case happened lately in Montreal:—

Rev. Abbe Vinette, cure of Saint au Recollet, was recently worth forty thousand pounds. On the eve of his recent departure for Rome he announced to the Bishop that he intended to make a bequest of his estate in his favor. His Lordship, doubtless calculating that the cure's chances of life were not much inferior to his own, thought that a donation en re vi would serve the purpose better, and urged this course to avoid the uncertainties associated with posthumous documents. The cure remarked that to make His Lordship a present of all he had would make him a beggar, but, on the assurance that he would have the enjoyment of his goods as long as he lived, consented to go through the legal forms. He was perhaps afraid to do otherwise, seeing that what he had thought would have won him favor with his liege lord, would become a source of disfavour, if he refused. Returning from Rome the Rev. gentleman met at his own door his astonished servant, who announced that the Bishop had just taken possession, and that a person from the Eyecho was coming in a day or two to prepare the rooms for His Lordship. Indignantly Abbe Vinette hurried to the Episcopal Palace to ask him for an explanation, which was readily given him by his being shown the deed which he had signed. He then sought his lawyer, who told him that the deed, which had been willingly signed by him, was the only thing that would hold good in law. Rather, however, than have the matter become a scandal by its appeal to Rome, the Bishop has settled on the priest an income of £1,400 annually.

His Lordship, however, in his turn is a sufferer by the same state of things. Similar to some recent appointments in Ireland—that of Bishop Fabre by the Archbishop of Quebec. Three names, those of Revs. Messrs. Desautels, Gravel, and another were submitted by the Bishop of Montreal, from which the new dignitary should be appointed; but the more constitutional Archbishop thrust aside all the Bishop's nominations and appointed a man after his own heart.

Ministers and Churches.

Rev. Mr. Wait was inducted as minister of Richwood Presbyterian Church on Thursday of last week. Revs. Dr. Burnet, Hamilton; Muir, Galt; and Hogg, Guelph; assisted at the ordination. We understand it is intended to have a tea-meeting soon in connection with the congregation.

The Rev. Thos. McGuire, of Glenallan, was presented on last Tuesday with an address and a very handsome buggy, with whip and railway wrapper, from the Sabbath School Scholars, as a token of the esteem they entertained for him, and in appreciation of his unwearied labors for their spiritual welfare. The value of the articles is \$125.

The Woodstock Sentinel says:—"At a congregational meeting of Knox Church on Monday evening of last week, it was resolved to grant two months' (or more) leave of absence to their pastor, the Rev. Mr. McMullen, who proposes to visit Europe for the benefit of his health, and to present him with a return ticket in addition to a considerable sum of money for other expenses, and to increase his annual salary \$200. The rev. gentleman has well earned this handsome recognition of faithful services. He will leave home early in July. The action of the people of Knox Church is worthy of more extended notice, and we trust to hear of many other congregations following their example—both as to leave of absence and increase of salary.

A neat, substantial fence has been erected around the grounds of the Bay Street Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. J. Smith, Bowmanville, who has been ill for some time, is, we are glad to say, rapidly recovering.

The Canada Presbyterian Church, East Williams, which is now nearly completed, will be open for Divine worship on Sunday, July 13th. The building is a frame one, 35 x 50, costing about \$2,600. Mr. Hector McLosh, contractor.

The Rev. John Campbell, M.A., of Charles Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, will (D.V.) preach his farewell sermon next Sabbath. He goes to Montreal in September, to fill the chair of Church History in the Presbyterian College there, to which he was appointed at the recent meeting of Assembly.

A meeting of the congregation of Erskine Church, Montreal, was held on Friday evening, to present the pastor, Rev. Dr. Taylor, on the 40th anniversary of his ministry, with an address, a silver salver, and a purse containing \$1,000.

The Monitor says:—"Rev. Mr. Gauld is now in Meaford on a visit previous to his permanent removal to the Lower Provinces. He has received a call from Kenneteook, Nova Scotia, where he is offered a salary of \$600 a year, a comfortable manse, and a globe of ten acres. This salary, though not large, is yet an improvement on what used to be paid him here, \$400 odd without a house."

Members and adherents of Chalmers' Church have increased so much during the past year, since the incumbency of the Rev. John McTavish, that contracts have been let for side galleries in addition to the end gallery erected last fall. At a congregational meeting last week it was resolved to secure a site for a new church and manse; the building of which it is expected will be proceeded with in about two years.

ORDINATION AND INDUCTION.

The ordination and induction of the Rev. D. MacIntosh to the pastoral charge of the congregations of Melville Church and Brown's Corners took place in Melville Church on Tuesday the 17th inst. The following ministers of the Toronto Presbytery were present:—Messrs. Dick, Cameron, Burnfield, Haigh, and Pettigrew. The Church was crowded by an earnest and attentive audience. Rev. G. Burfield preached an eloquent discourse, after which the usual questions having been put to the minister and the congregation, the Presbytery proceeded to ordain Mr. MacIntosh to the holy office of the ministry. The service was deeply solemn and impressive, and produced a marked effect upon the congregation. Mr. Dick then addressed the minister, and Mr. Cameron the people. The congregation having decided to hold a meeting of welcome to their minister in connection with his induction, the programme was commenced by proceeding to a large orchard near the church, where, under the branches of the venerable trees, the tables were spread with a bountiful and excellently prepared repast. The scene was one which could scarcely fail to produce enjoyment. The view from the place is very fine, extending over a section of country unsurpassed for fertility and pastoral beauty; the day was all that could have been wished, and as the people sat around the table flecked by the glinting sunbeams and the shadows of the fluttering leaves, it surely seemed an auspicious welcome. About 4 p.m. the large congregation, showing not the slightest symptoms of weariness, returned to the Church. The Rev. G. Bruce took the chair, and referred to the lamentable death of Mr. Duncan, and to his zeal and earnestness, results of which might be seen in the state of the congregation to-day; and welcomed Mr. MacIntosh in the name of the congregation. Mr. MacIntosh, who was then called on, spoke with deep feeling. He spoke of the leadings of God's providence in bringing him here, and of his sense of the responsibility resting on him in entering on the charge. Eloquent and inspiring addresses were then given by Revs. Messrs. Smith and Sawyer (Methodist), and Cameron, Haigh, and Dick. The speeches were interspersed with music by the choir, many of the audience joining heartily in some of the pieces sung. The day will be long remembered by many of those present as among the most pleasant and successful they have spent, and we trust that it is the commencement of a happy and blessed ministry.

Every one who has occasion to use the pen great deal as not require to be told of the trouble and annoyance to which they are put by steel and quill pens; the former rapidly corrode and becomes useless, while the latter requires constant mending. These difficulties are entirely obviated by using Aiken Lambert & Co.'s Fine Gold Pen, which is of superior workmanship and sure to give satisfaction. We can, after using, heartily recommend these pens to our ministers, students, and business men, as first-class, and at moderate prices. Mr. Wharrie, Jeweller, 27 King-street West, Toronto, is the Toronto agent.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

The report of the trustees of Queen's College, read at the recent meeting of Synod, was a gratifying exhibit of the affairs of that institution. The revenue had been, by \$531.44, more than equal to the demands made upon it. The general expenses, exclusive of salaries, amounted to only \$711.82. The total amount collected under the Endowment Scheme is \$100,403.40. This includes \$8,669.84 received for revenue, and \$927.05 disbursed for expenses in prosecuting the scheme. The whole sum realized for capital is, therefore, \$92,012.57, which is subject to a debt of \$7,807.00, incurred in meeting deficits in revenue for the years 1860-71. Under the College is not now laboring under the pressure of pecuniary embarrassment, its financial position cannot, by any means, be said to be easy. The curtailment of ordinary expenses, for some time unavoidable, cannot without detriment be any longer continued. It is impossible, without borrowing, to which the Trustees are averse, to introduce any of the numerous improvements which appear to them to be desirable.

Last year the number of registered students was 89, of whom 23 had the ministry in view. This year the corresponding numbers are 50 and 29, of whom there were 10 in the Theological Hall. In the affiliated institutions, namely, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Kingston Collegiate Institution, the numbers in attendance are respectively 50 and 82.

The report of the General Committee on the endowment of Queen's College is as follows:—"The total sum of receipts at this date is \$100,632.46. This includes contributions to the ordinary revenue of the College, amounting to \$6,669.81, and expenses incurred by the prosecution of the scheme to \$927.05. Deducting these two amounts from the aggregate of receipts, the whole sum realized for capital is shown to be \$93,135.57. This, however, as reported last year, is subject to a debt of \$7,807.00, caused by shortcomings in revenue for the years 1860-71.

The whole decrease of income since the suspension of the Commercial Bank, given in detail in the last report of the Committee, is \$7,080.00. To take its place the College is now in receipt of an annual revenue of \$6,106 from securities purchased by funds collected under the Endowment scheme.

THE TINY CLOUD IN THE EAST.

It is a curious, if not an ominous, coincidence, that as soon as the Emperor William left Russia the Russian press, for the first time since the Crimean war, began to discuss the Eastern question. It must be remembered that the Russian press is under the strictest official control, and that it dare not write on foreign politics without the express permission of the Government. We are therefore compelled to ascribe the articles on the Eastern question to official inspiration. The articles are a repetition of Russian utterances before the Russian war. The condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan is misrepresented. The Turk is described as a sick man. The claims of Russia on Turkey are sketched with a free hand. It is the old song, but pitched in a higher key, and sung with greater boldness.

It is possible that the sole object of this threat is to cover the Russian movement in Central Asia. There may be an apprehension that the movements to follow the fall of Khiva will provoke the active hostility of the British of India. We are not likely to be oppressed by the menace of Russia, and the men who govern India will not be the least alarmed by Russian official brag. It is therefore possible, and perhaps a trifle more probable, that Russia may meditate an attack on Turkey.

The moment seems favourable for Russia. England is without an active ally save Austria, which, we admit, is, in the event of German neutrality, a very material exception. But France cannot move even if she were disposed to do so. The neutrality of Germany will have to be paid for, and an extension of Empire may be the price; but Russia cares little about the divisions of Europe, provided she can extend her dominion eastwards. What most encourages the aggressive spirit of the Russian officials is the notion that the fighting days of England are over. The self-set snare that snared Nicholas may ensnare Alexander. We always profess to desire the continuance of peace, and our profession is perfectly sincere. We are not a military nation in the Russian sense. We have nothing to gain by war. We have an enormous industry and commerce, and our artisans and merchants are naturally averse to war. We do not go to war unless we are compelled to do so. We do not fight for an idea or for a theory. It may be that we are too apt to shirk the solemn obligations of a treaty, if the fulfillment of our pledges involves warfare. Moreover, we have a habit of grumbling at the state of our army and navy. Any foreigner who reads the English press must suppose that we have no fleet to speak of, and that our little army only exists on paper. Yet we have the most powerful navy afloat; we have an army that could do as well as it did twenty years ago; and we are ready to draw the sword and to fight without regard to cost if our Empire is in danger.

If we stood alone we should fight to prevent Russia's gorging Turkey. We could not allow Russia to seize upon the highway to our Eastern Empire until we had expended our utmost force in preventing the catastrophe. But we should not stand alone. We should at least have Austria with us, and with the English fleet, England, Austria, and Turkey would be a match for Russia. For Germany is so far bound over to keep the peace, that if she aided Russia in the East, then France, Italy, and perhaps other Powers, would join the league against Russia.

But we would rather, much rather, avoid war. It would at least be a sad calamity. We therefore hope that our Government will be firm in its declarations to the St. Petersburg Government. Let it be known that we are resolved to defend Turkey if she is attacked, and that we are ready to defend Right by Might.—London (Eng.) Weekly Review.