Cooke's Church S. S. Convention and Social.

In connection with the printed search on tertainment of Cooke's Church S. S. Teach. and count learn more is a sincle year than ers, a convention of the members of the congregation and friends was held for the purpose of creating greater interest in the work of the school. Refreshments were served at 7 o'clock, and the following is a brist account of the subsequent proceedings which proved very interesting, and it is hoped profitable.

At a few minutes after eight the meeting was called to order by the Ubannan (Rev. J. G. Robb, B.A.), and the second part of the programme was proceeded with.

The Chairman remarked that the object for which they were assembled was the furtherance of the Sabbath School cause. Various phases of the work would be presented by Principal Caven and Professor Gregg, and an opportunity afforded to any one who might wish to throw out any suggestions. He flusted so much good would result from the meeting that it would lead to many others of a similar character, and hoped it was the commencement of a series of Sabbath School Conventions which should serve to stir up and encourage both teachers and scholars in the work in which they were engaged.

Mr. Wm. Hunter, the Superintendent of the school which meets in the lecture room of the Church, read the report for the past year, and briefly traced its progress during the 19 years which he has been connected with it. From a very small beginning the school had increased until now they had 800 scholars on the roll, 31 teachers, and a library second to none in the city.

Professor Gregg took as the basis of his remarks "The CLAIMS OF THE SABBATH remarks "The Claims of the Sabbath School on the people for sympathy and co-operation." The first of which was that the teachers were communicating to the young people the very best kind of knowledge they could possess. Youth could acquire no knowledge at school, college, or university that was better than the knowledge of Christ, which the Sabbath School sought to communicate, for to know Fim. ledge of Christ, which the Sabbath School sought to communicate, for to know Him was eternal life. In this respect the Sunday School teacher greatly aided the parents, and in some cases, it might, he feared, be said truly, that all the religious instruction the children received came from the former source. It was impossible accordant the yast amount of good ble to exaggerate the vast amount of good done by the teacher in such instances. Again, the Sabbath School helped ministers in the discharge of their great duty of feeding Christ's lambs. The pastor had not time to instruct all the young people as he would like to do, and were it not for the Sabbath School teacher, much of that work must remain undone. He, (the speaker) in examining candidates who presented themselves for admission to Church fellowship, could almost invariably distinguish those who had been trained in the Sabbath School, by the greater knowledge of religious truth they displayed. Another claim was that the teachers were likely to make most useful elders for the congregations. If those who had themselves been trained in a Sabbath School were likely to be intelligent, still more so were those who had been engaged in training others, for a teacher in trying to instruct a class got more information than he gave. He would thesefore here. he gave. He would, therefore, be more likely to make an active and useful member of the congregation. A fourth claim for sympathy and support was that the S. School supplied a large proportion of the ministers. If the ministers of the Presbyministers. If the ministers of the Presby-terian Church were taken, it would be found that a large number of them first had their attention attracted to the work of the ministry by impressions made on their minds in that way. By that means had been stirred up in their minds a desire to make known to others the love of Jesus; and some had become missionaries, carrying the Word of God to the perishing heathen. The Sabbath School might also be regarded as a bulwark against infidelity in the present days of ritualism and error, when so many people denied the truth of Christianity altogether. As the result of his experience he would say that the best defence of Christianity has been his experience he would say that the best defence of Christianity lay in a thorough knowledge of its truths. It was the work of the S. School to instruct the young in these truths, and the more thoroughly it these truths, and the more thoroughly it was performed, the better were they protected against the assault of error, and the invasions of infidelity. The claims of the Sabbath School upon the people for help and sympsthy having been established, the next point was, in what manner should those claims be met? Teachers did not ask for money in any large amount to adask for money in any large amount to aid them—though when they did so ask, there were no people connected with the Church whose request should be more readily and generously filled—but they asked, and rightly, too, that the children should attend regularly and punctually. They also were entitled to ask the co-operation of the parents in instructing their children. It would be a sad thing for the rising generation and the Church, if parents should regard the teachings of the Sabbath School as releasing them from all responsibility in that respect. Parents should exemplify in their daily life the truths of religion. They should also seek, by visiting the school, to helponward the work and encourage the teachers. Lastly, the teachers were entitled to ask the prayers of the people that God would by His Spirit carry home to the hearts of the young the truths with which they sought to make

them acquainted. Mr. Thos. Henry felt sure he was ex-Mr. Thos. Henry led sure no was expressing the sentiments of the great mass of teachers throughout the country when saying that the aim of Sabbath Schools was the establishment of a decided Christian. was the establishment of a decided Christianity founded on a thorough knowledge of the Bible. In that alone would be found a safe-guard against the assaults of those who were seeking to subvert everything noble and good. In endeavouring to being the young to Christ, Sabbath School teachers had the highest interests of their sabelers at heart. scholars at heart.

Mr. R. J. Hunter said he had, listened having been carried with much with pleasure to the previous speakers, and principal Caven pronounced the andorsed their remarks. It appeared to

han a matter of regret that so many joung people upon reaching the ages of fourteen or riviers years should cease to attend Subtath School. At that age a boy or in the previous four of fite, and it was very discouraging to teachers to see a bright and in elligent pupil leaving the school, just when his character was forming, to be, perhaps, carried away by the frivolity of evil companions. The fact was, they sombidered themselves "too old to go to Sabbath School.' The well-known Dr. Hamilton had informed the speaker that with a view to remedying the above ovil, he had instituted classes of grown people in the Sunday School connected with his Church with good results. Could not that experiment be tried in Teronto. He would much like to see some steps taken to remedy the ovil complained of.

The Chairman in introducing the next speaker, explained that Prof. McLaren (whose name appeared on the programme) having been called away from the city, had requested Principal Caven of Knox College, to take his place, which that gentleman had very kindly consented to

do.

Principal Caven thought teachers in the Sabbath School had many discouragements to contend with, not the least of which was the difficulty semetimes experienced in securing the attention of those under their charge. Parents might assist the teachers in that respect, by asking their children about the lesson, and showing some interest in what they were learning. If the teachers gave their deep hearty, interest to the work, the least the people could do was to support them to the utmost of their power. Again, teachers were discouraged sometimes by the conduct of the congregation with which they were connected. gation with which they were connected. He agreed with a previous speaker that, considering the amount of work accomplished, they were not extravagant in their demands for money. There was, there-fore, the less reason to look coldly on fore, the less reason to look coldly on Sabbath Schools on the score of expense; and whatever was required should be cheerfully given. As a word of encouragement, he would say to teachers, they were engaged in God's work and would not lose their reward. If they did not see all the results they hoped for among their pupils, let them still press onward; and they would find in teaching others, they would themselves be taught of God—in watering others they would themselves be watered. They were working for a great end, and the results of their labour would extendinto eternity. He was glad of an opportunity of showing his interest in the cause tunity of showing his interest in the cause they were met to support.

Messrs. Caswell and Hanna supported the views expressed by previous speakers relative to the desirability of parents visiting and taking an interest in the

Mr. G. Banks thought that the present Sabbath Schools did not reach a class of children it was most important to instruct
—the poor and ragged children of the
courts and back streets of the city. He
thought some plan ought to be devised to remedy the defect.

Rev. J. G. Robb, B.A., said the meeting had for its object the extension of the good work being done by the Sabbath School. He would briefly glance at the relations of that branch of the Church's work to the Church itself. A Scriptural warrant for the Sabbath School might be found in the commission given to weach the Garnel. commission given to preach the Gospel to every creature, and in the command to Peter, "Feed my lambs." The latter was Peter, "Feed my lambs." The latter was of special importance, because of the principle involved. Peter's love for the Master was to be evidenced by his feeding the lambs of his fold. Wherever there was love to Christ in the heart of any person, he or she would feel how naturally the exhortation connected itself with that love, and led to the work of feeding the levels. and led to the work of feeding the lambs and led to the work of feeding the lambs. Again, seeing that the Church membership was composed principally of parents, the Sabbath School was important as a means of training their children. The Church ought, therefore, to do all she could for the school—all that the school might properly expect to be done. The teachers should be members of the Church, and the Superintendent, if possible, a member of Session. It was also desirable that parents should visit the school, and if they wished to help schively in the work, they need not neces. actively in the work, they need not necessarily teach, but might, for example, visit sarily teach, but might, for example, visit the homes of children absenting themselves, and ascertain the reason of their irregular attendance. It was proper to consider, in the second place, what return should the Sabbath School make to the Church for her aid? He thought the Church had a right to expect that her members would be furnished from the Sabbath School. It was certainly a test of the success and fidelity of the school, for in preportion to the work accomplished should be the number of members brought into the Church. It was to the Sabbath School, too, that the Church looked for her office-bearers and ministry; in short, the office-bearers and ministry; in short, the future Church was expected from the present Sabbath School. The work of the Sabbath School, however, should not be confined to the children of Church members; efforts should be made to bring in the little ones from the hedges and lanes of the city. Above all, the Church expect-ed the Sabbath School to abide by the

truths of the Bible. At the close of the Chairman's address, slips of paper were handed round, it being permitted to any one in the audience to indite a question bearing on the work of the Sabbath School, to which, on its being the Sabuth School, to which, of its being handed to Chairman, one of the gentlemen on the platform would reply. Owing to the lateness of the hour, and the large number of questions, however, it was sug-gested by Prof. Gregg that the replies should be deferred until the next meeting, which was agreed to.

During the evening the choir sang a selection of pieces of sacred music, which contributed largely to the enjoyment of those present.

A vote of thanks to Principal Caven and Prof. Gregg, and to the choir, moved by Mr. R. J. Hunter, seconded by Mr. G. Banks, having been carried with much applause, Principal Caven pronounced the benedic HEARING restored. A great invention by one who was deaf for twenty years. Send stamp for particulars to JNO. GAR-MRI, Lock-box 80, Madicon, Ind.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS

On betterday mooning. March the lith, the wife of W. I. Mahood, heq., Amgeroa, of a daughter.

On Faturday, 11th of March, at 21 Charles street, the wife of the Roy R. H. Warden, of a DIED

At the numse, Thorold, on the morning of Mon-day, 15th March, 1875, W. J. Fraser, aged 21 years and ten month, the Dominion Gilchrist , chelur for the year 1875.

At his father's residence. Township of trow lend, on the evening of the Ith mat, Rev. Wulman head, aged 26 years and tou days.

MARRIAGES. MARIMACES.

On February 24th, at the residence of the bride a parents, by R.w. fas. M. Boyd, Demorestynle, brether of the bride, assisted by Rev. Jas. Whyte, Manotek, Robert Clarko, F. q., to Miss Kate Boyd, both of Gloucester.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Toronto, Mar 15 1876. English quotations are unchanged. New York is steady, and there is a slight autam of in wheat in Chicago. Here but little has been doing. TORONTO.

2011011201
Wheat, fall, per bushel
Wheat, spring, do 0 97 ' 0 98
Barley. do 0 58 " 0 78
Oate, do
Peac, do 0 70 " 0 00
Rye, do , 0 00 " 0 t0
Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs 8 50 " 8 75
Beef, hind quarters
Beef, fore quarters 3 50 " 5 00
Mutton, by carcass 800 " 900
Unickens, per pair
Ducks, per brace 0 50 " 0 75
Guese, each
Guese, each
Butter, 1b rolls
Butter, large rolls 0 21 " 0 22
Butter, tub dairy
Eggs, frosh, por doz
Eggs, packed
Apples, per brl 150 " 225
Potatoes, per bushel 0 40 " 0 50
Нау,12 00 " 13 00
Straw 7 00 " 9 00
LONDON.
White Wheat Dolbl 3 100 lbs
White Wheat Delhl & 100 lbs

White Wheat Dell	ıl 🗫 100	1bs	1	60		\$1	70
" Treadwell	11 6 100	*********		55	**	1	65
Red Winter		*******	1	50	"	1	55
Spring Wheat		********	1	50	**	1	60
Flour		********	2	75	"	3	00
Oats		**********	0	75	"	0	83
Peas	"	*** *******	1	05	"	1	06
Corn	**	******	0	90	"	1	10
Barley	**	*********	1	00	"	1	40
Ryo	**	*******	0	80	"	1	00
Bucl whoat	"	******* * **	0	80	"	1	00
Beans	**	********	0		"	1	21
Eggs, Store lots, & Farmers'	doz	******	0	13	"		15
" Farmers'	- 		0	17	"	0	18
Butter, crock			0	16	**	0	18
roll*			0	18	"	0	22
			0	17	"	0	18
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" factory	*******		0	11	"	0	11
Lard, & 1b		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	11	"	0	13
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" dry,	31		0	15	"	0	18
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Hides, green, & li		*******	0	10	"	0	00
			0	80	"	0	31
Mutton, & lb Beaf, & lb			0	90	"	0	07
Beaf, 19 1b	**********	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0	04	"	0	06
Live Hogs, 🏕 owt.	*********	******* ******	Ü	00	"	6	00
Dressed Hogs	••••••	******	7	50	**	8	£0
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Turkeys, each			0	50	"	1	25
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OTTAWA.					
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Fowls, per pair	** -	Õ	50	**	ŏõõ
Fowls, per pair		. ŏ	20	**	1 25
Apples, per barrel		3	50	"	4 00
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Butter, in lb. rolls	•	Ō	24	••	0 25
Eggs, por doz		. ŏ	25	**	0 30
Hay		12	õõ	**	13 00
Straw	···	. 6	ČŎ	"	8 00
					0 00

Official Announcements.

ARRANGEMENT OF PRESBYTERIES IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO, AND APPOINTMENTS OF MEETINGS

CHATHAM.—In Adolaido street Church, Chatham, on Tuesday. 28th March, 1878, at 11 a.m. Eldors commissions will be called for at this meeting. Paris.—The Prosbytery of Paris will meet in River Street Church, Paris, on Tuesday, 28th of March at 11 a.m. Elders commissions will then be called for.

Kindston. The next meeting to be in John Street Church, is elleville, on the second Tuesday of April ensuing, at seven o'clock p.m. PETREBORO.—At Port Hops in Mill Street (hurch, on the last Tuesday of March, at 1 p.m.

LINDGAY —At Woodville, on the last Tuesday of lay, at 11a m. HURON The Presbytery of Huron will meet at Clinton on the 11th April. Roll will then be made

HAMILTON.—Next ordinary meeting will be held in St. P.ul's Church, Hamilton, on the second Tuesday of April, at 11 o'clock a.m Session Re-cords are to be received.

TORONTO.—This Presbytory meets on the first Tuesday of April, at 11 a.m. Draft act for the constitution of General Assembly to be considered

PRESBYTERIAN YEAR BOOK & ALMANAG.

Edited by REV. JAMES CAMERON, CHATSWORTH, ONT. 25 CEN 18 122 pp.

be Argentenil A herbed say. Year Book is in its second issue, and shows improvement even on the excellence of the first It is, in short, a vade mecum for Presbyterians, and ought to be in the hands of an belonging to the

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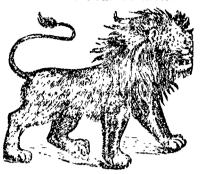
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