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[FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

ANTI STATE CHURCHISM AMONG R. C. BISHOPS.

It is said that the Roman Catholic Bishops in conference at Tulda, profess a desne to settle the difficulty Letween the Church and State in Germany, by advocating disestablishment and disendowment pure and simple. It must cone to this in the long run. It is only possible that the Emperor may refuse to agree to such a proceeding as likely rathe, to weaken than strengthen his power over recusant priests and disaffocted subjects. Time was when English statesmen believed that the great way to conciliate the R. C. Bishops in Ireland was to endew their church. That was a mistake. Let right be done by every one being required to pay for the support of his own religion, and united Germany will not be weaker but stronger.

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUSNESS.

"They are two very different things," said ry friend, "a man may be very religious and and yet have no religion." That looks paradoxical, it is nevertheless true. Religiousness is a very visible thing, but religion is unseen by the eye of man, although like a good pure fountain, it sends forth healing streams from its unseen depths.

There are religious orders who are known among men as the promoters of so-called religions. The priests and priestesses who are dedicated to worship—as the Levites the Flamens, the vestal virgins, the dervishes, the monks-are religious people; but what intelligent Christian will affirm that in every instance they were truly religious? Scriptural Christianity forms no such order or caste, but recognises a universal priesthood in all true followers of Christ, while some among them are expect ed to give all or a great part of their time to the ministry of the word, and prayer, and to the work connected with the out--ward church, not however as religious persons, that is, a class' distinct from the rest of the brethren. There is not properly a clergy or religious class in the Church of

There is religiousness also among private professors of religion, and there we find much religiousness with no religion. There are those who play the religious role-most careful in the observance of every rite and performance of every religious act. It is matter of notoriety that such religiousness exists along with indulgence in the vilest passions and consummate worldliness. The times of Louis XIV. illustrate how religiousness can be made adorn worldliness and be attended to while the heart is untouched by the grace of God. Or religiousness may assume an enthusiastic evangelical type. producing great fussiness in the activities of Christian work; much attending of meetinge, much talk, visiting; utter disregard of conventional propricties, and the use of startling and exciting means for producing a so-called religious interest. Experience proves that in all seasons of genuine revival this is one of the ways in which the good work is marred, and Satan sows his tares. Then there is a mystic and meditative religioueness, which shrinks from all form and seeks the pabulum of spiritual exercise, which abjures all activity and aims at higher holiness and merit by ascetic practices and unworldly habits. Every religion has pro-Aucad such character, and the testimony in all ages is the same, that under this spiritual getirement, asceticism and professed unworldliness, no real religion may existeven hare religiousness is not religion.

There are and doubtless have been many truly good Christians, religious in one of the above senses. Some ritualists and enthusiasts, and pietists, notwithstanding defects, linvagiven good evidence of true piety; But that piety or true religion is something distinct from, and in addition to, the religiousness which they share with those who 'ard not truly under grace. Our Lord states with annistakeable clearness, the form of roligioneness, as menifested by Pharisees in his story, "All their works they do to be boen of men." Religiousness in its low sonse, is the doing of good things with the purpose of being seen. There is much religiousness in our day. A Copie's pilgrimage, the vanous stops of which are telegraphed each day for the admiration of the faithful, and to attract the at "tion of unbelievers; a High Church proces on, with music and artistic appear.

utentions of awakening interest; a mass religious meeting, advertised with speakers from a distance; or some absurd topic of discourse; or some religious carosity or notorious religious character to exhibit so as to draw a crowd. Money thrown away on costly ethlices and fine music, to Le seen and heard by men professedly to lead them to Curist, illustrate this religiousness. Their Sabbath School zeal which elevates the school above the church, and preventy both children and toachers from regular attendance at the Christian Assembly; prayer meetings, held at unusual times, and in novel encumstances, and conducted in a way that Associations; our many benevolent and philanthropic societies, with their regular meetings; committees, vaunted contributions, begging organisations and business generally, too often tend to foster as well as produce a fussy religiousness which is not satisfied unless "men see our good works and glorify our father in heaven.' The intention in many cases is doubtless praiseworthy. The man wishes to do good, but he errs when he aims at doing good by making that good visible. "The kingdom of God cometh not with observat.on." True religion, whether associated with outward religiousness or not, consists in what is unseen. Love to God, and unostentatious, urobliusive love to man; meek and humble conformity and submission to God's will in all things: Christ-like beneficence, visiting the fatherless and widows in their affliction. and keeping one's self unspotted from the world, while the left hand knoweth not what the right hand doeth, and everything is done from regard to the Father, who seeth in secret.

We need not less religiousness, but more religion; we want the spirit as well as the body, the real thing which God approves, as well as the showy outside that man admires and praises.

THE SCOTTISH ANTIPATRONAGE BILL.

This Bill has advanced another stage in the House of Lords, and bids fair to become law. As it originally stood, the body of electors was made to consist of "ma'e communicants of full age." This was objected to in the Assembly and accordingly on its second reading the Assembly's suggestion was adopted and the electorate so enlarged as to embrace all communicants "of full age," both male and female. The Duke of Argyle on that occasion made a strong speech in favour of the measure, but at the same time urged that the different constituencies should be still further onlarged. In Committee, accordingly, it was carried that all "members of the congregation other than communicants' should, also, have a vote in the election of parish ministers. This we are afraid will breed confusion. The Assembly is to define who are to be regarded as members of the congregation in addition to the "communicants." But give whatever definition is possible, it is very evident that the communicants may be very easily outvoted by outsiders who though they may occasionally attend the church, may be utterly destitute of the very appearance of picty, and may take part in the election of a minister from very unworthy motives, and to gain more than questionable ends. The measure we believe will meny case only hasten what it is in tended to prevent.

THE POPE A TEETOTALER.

We think no church in A nerica has o late surpassed the Roman Catholic in zeal against intemperance. The Pope in his letter last winter to the Massachusetts Catholic Temperance Union, planted himself amongst the foremost of reformers. He says :-

In your zeal, consequently, to abolish this disreputable and promiseuous custom, you not only struggle against one vice, but in your efforts to stem the numberless evils flowing from this source you also advance the interests of your religion, promote the welfare of your fellow-men and the prosperity of your country. And should you with God's grace, prosecute the movement to success, you will call down manifold blessings on your own people. For Saint Augustine observes, "Sobriety is the mother of all virtues. . . It puts to flight sin and crime, shuns the dauger, is faithful to dury, and rules over the home and family with care and moderation.

We exhart you, therefore, for the true wolfare of your country, to rig rously urge onward the total abistenence movement under the guidance of the chuion. Thus will you, beyond all contradiction, deserve well of God, of the church and of your fellow men. We most couldn'll wish you the largest measure of success in your labors; and in token thereof, and as a piedge of our paternal tenderness, we most lovingly inpart to you, beloved children, and to all those who will engage in the same work with you, the Apostolic Benedic

The Rev. Jue Gray's remarks on the de ings of the General Assembly, published by ns last week, should have been credited to the Oxillia Packet. In clipping the report we gave the necessary credit, but it did not

OUR MISSIONS.

No. 2.

LAKE SU TRIOR.

It is a hopeful sign for our Church to see

her extension co mordont with that of our

country. With such an adventurous class of reople as these entrusted to our care, it is of supreme importance to keep pace with the rapid subjugation of territory that the great West exhibit. It is surprising to find the large proportion of Presbyterians there are who go to these new settlements occupying places of influence and of genera usefulness. To a traveller six years ago verted mass; in Young Men's Christian sailing upon the one solitary Canadian ves sel through Lakes Huron and Superior, there seemed among the rugged and silent rocks little for missionary or any one clse to do. The writer saw Prince Arthur's Landing when a was a single sharty. Silver liket was then unknown. Nepigon had been visited only by the tourist, and although Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie were instorically important places, one could scarcely repress a smile at the contrast between their historical and local importance. Since then how great a change Canada has extended her empire from ocean to ocean. Fort William, the former " Ultima Thuic," is now less than half way across her extensive dominion. In view of such facts, no feature in the report of the Home Mission Committee at the last General Assembly was more pleasing or more important than that three missionaries had been permanently stationed at Prince Arthur's Landing, Silver Islet and Sault Ste Marie. It is true for two or thise years past there has been summer supply at these stations, but the present movement is a great step in advance. It has been the habit for theoretical Home Mission men to dec y the Home Mission Committee for its system of sending out students only for the summer, and not sending men for two or three years. This is unjust. The H. M. Committee has no such system; the requirements of our immense field demand the use of every agency at our disposal. The empleyment of students is a more makeshift. The present appointments show that the H. M. is not only fully alive to the necessities of the case, but has the proper system, when materials are at its Asposal. As to Prince Arthur's Landing, any one may see from the map the importance it is likely to have. The point of shipment from the great prairies of the North-west, by the Dawson route now, or by the Thunder Bay tranch of the Canadian Pacific, one of the first sections to be built, it must be a place of great importance. Its advantages over Duluth are manifest; it bids fair to be the largest city on Lake Superior. How happy the H. M. Committee in its choice of a missionary for that point, all acquainted with the young man sent there will be prepared to state. The mining village of Silver Islat will be but one of the many centres to be formed as the mineral resources of the region are developed. The fact that Sault Ste. Marie has been made the seat of a bishopric shows the importance a sister Church attaches to it, and latest advices seem to point cut this old village as likely to take a new beginning. Already, then, we have men enough for a Presbytery in Lake Superior district. The establishment of a Presbytery should not be long delayed. It is a most useful thing to have matters controlled by men on the spot. To bring the affairs of Lake Superior down to Southampton, or Hamilton, or Guelph, to be considered by those more or less out of sympatly with the peculiar want of distant fields, is not wise. No doubt new places will soon spring up. Judging from the past six years, and the development of shipping and trade, the coming decade will see many another missionary seat to what is now a wilderness. The great advance made is in the permanent location of men for periods of two or three years. Many of our probattoners would be far more happy and comfortable were they to take appointments of the kind spoken of. It does a young man good to watch the growth of congregations; and dozens of our young men are injured by falling into a "rut," and with their small organized congregations have not enough to develop either intellectual or missionary tastes. Missionary life is an excellent preparation for a wider sphere, and will do most men good. But the greatest benefit will follow to the stations. It is painful to think of a place for successive summers stimulated to effort by carnest and energetic students, and then allowed to rool down in the winter. Nothing can be more detrimental. Employ the students by all means, until we get sufficient mission aries to be permanent appointments for a series of years. Our rapidly developing field will place such a date a long way off: We should be thankful for the prospects of the Lake Superior region.

> The contract for completing the spire of the C. P Church, Smith's Falls, has been awarded to Mr. Richard Locke 2; \$1,420.

Rov.W. Mitchell, M.A., of Millbrook, is spending his summer holidayout Cacouna, on the lower St. Lawrence.

Ministers and Churches.

Rev. Prof. Bryce took part in the services in St. Andrew's Chu.ch, London, last Sabbath.

We shal, be glad to hear from the Rev. S. Donaldson, of Manitoba, frequently. Such letters from other portions of the misson field will be very acceptable.

The Rev. Di. J. B. Finser, who will shortly leave Canada as Medical Mission ary tor Formosa, Chara, preached in Knox Church, Ottawa, last Sabbath.

A "Social" will be hold in Gould street Presbyterian Church, this (Thursday) even ing, at 7.39, in bonom of Dr. Taylor -the first and much level paster of the congregation-who is at present on a visit to his son, T. W. Taylor, Esq., of Osgoode Hall. We have no doubt that many others, besides members of the Gould street Church, will take advantage of this social gathering to meet Dr. Taylor.

A concert in aid of the organ fund of St Andrew's Church, Almonte, was held in t & Music Hall on Wednesday even ng of last week. Rev. John Bennet, Paster of the church, occupied the chair. The attendance was very good, and an excellent programme was carefully gone through. It is generally acknowledged that this is the best concort that has ever taken place under the auspices of St. Andrew's Church. - Almonte

A deputation from the Cookstown Presbyteman Church, waited upon Mr. John Watson, at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday evening last, on the eve of his acpartme for his native land (Scotland), and presented him with an address and a Gold Watch and chain, valued at \$175.00, as a slight recognition of his services as Precentor for the past five years, and for his liberality and assistance during his stay among them. The Watch bore the following inscription: "To John Watson, Esq., a souvenir from the C. P. Congregation, Cookstown, Ont., June 1st, 1874," to which Mr. Watson made a suitable reply.

At a meeting of the Presbytery of To onto (C. P. Church), held on the 7th instant, the o. dination of the Rev. Donald McKerracher, as missionary to Prince Arthur's Landing. was appointed to take place in Knox Church of this city, on Monday the 20th of the present month. The services to commence at 7.30 p.m. Rev. R. Gray to preach; Rev. J. M. King to preside, put the questions, and deliver the charge to the missionary; Rev. R. Wallace to address the assembled congregation. Arrangements were also made for the ordination of Dr. James B. Frazer as medical missionary to the island of Formosa. The ordination is to take place in September, of which a fuller notice will be given in due time. Mr. Thomas Fotheringham and Mr. Robert Thynne, theological students, underwent trial, and were duly licensed to preach the gospel.

The Stanley street C. P. congregation held a receting on Tuesday evening of last week for the purpose of electing elders and adopting a constitution. Rev. J. Scrimger, Chairman of the "interim session," presided, and opened the meeting with devotional exercises, after which he called on the members to nominate elders, five of whom were to be elected. Messrs. George Rogers, James Middleton, David McFarlane, James Ross and Alexander Rose were nominated, and elected by acclamation. The constitution, which had previously been prepared by a special committee, was, with some alteration, adopted. The first article declares that the congregation shall be known as the "Stanley street Canada Presbyterian Church." The second declares that there shall be no musical instruments employed in the religious services of the congregation, nor in the Sunday-school; nor shall this article be ever changed, except with the unanimous consent of the members of the congregation. The proceedings were very unanimous all through, but the constitution has to be submitted to the Presbytery for approval.

On Dominion Day the Presbyterians of Onlha held a Bazaar, which, according to the Expositor, turned out a complete saccess. Everything was to have been sold at a fair valuation, and consequently nothing but useful articles were procured for it, as it was understood from the first that its dealings were to be founded on real value. All these articles were sold off iapidly at good prices, under the management of Mrs. M. Millar, Mrs. Patorson, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. J. Perry, Miss Millar, the Misses Cook, the Misses Taylor, the Misses Leask, Miss Darling, Miss Harvie, Miss McKinlay, Miss Jackson, Miss World, Miss Parkinil, and Miss Logan, with mutual satisfaction to population are recognized, and if possible buyer and seller. The Refreshment tables, loaded with all the tempting delicacies of the season and presided over by Mrs. Hen derabn, Mrs. Cooke and Mrs McLeod, were preted in working among them are altowell patrentzed and became quite popular gether ineignificant. A missionary regulent during the day as resorts of reflection. Music, Vocal and Instrumental, varied the proceedings. The proceeds of the whole

MISSION WORK IN MANITOBA.

The following notes, by the Rev. S. Don. aldson, of Springfield, Manitoba, will be perusod with much interest by our read.

"As immigration for the season is now bogun, and new settlements a e being form. ed, it is desirable that mission work should be carried on at several places, out of the reach of our Missionains. The work u continually becoming greater, and the districts in which it is to be carried on, more extensive. There vill be for toany years to come increasing demands upon the liberal ity of the churches that carry it on. At present the burden is borne by the Old Kuk, the Canada Presbyterian, and the Irish Presbyterian Churches. The work among the new settlements, though expen sive to the Cauch at home, is promising, and must very soon be cargaged in on a larger scale. There are, of course, difficulties and discouragements; such, for instance, as are inseparable from settling in a new country, but when the right man has come we hear very little of them; and such as occur in old congregations, but are more annoying and troublecome in new ones. Sometimes trials are experienced from the outset, in the conducting of business trans. actions of the church, or in the carelessness of the people about its interest. But there are frequent indications, showing that on lahom is not altogether in vam.

As an instance of a settlement to which our Church has recently sent a missionary, I shall give some particulars about Spring. feld and Sunnyside. This district is on the east of the Red River, just outside the Set. tlement Belt at Kildonan, and extending twelve miles to the east, and six miles from north to south. A mission station was opened two years age in Springfield, and was supplied on Sabbath by our Catechists, whose services were very valuable to our cause here. It was not until the present year that a missionary was sent. The attendance on Sabbath was at first very small, but afterwards the number increased. We now have services every Sabbath in Springfield and Sunnyside. The greater part of the people belong to our Church, and its prospects are very good; but it need not be expected that it can become self-supporting for at least ten years to come. Some difficulties were experienced in the working of this station at the beginning, but unanimity now prevails. A church is being built in Springfield, and another will soon be commenced in Sunnyside.

While Springfield and Sunnyside have regular supply of preaching, there are other parts of the Province in which public worship is conducted only at long intervals. The Boyne settlement, in which last summer I found about twenty families, is still neglected. It was recognised then as a sistion in connection with our Church; but since my last visit about half a year ago, # had been visited only once by any of our ministers. I found on reaching it that a new settlement was being made of Presbyterians about fifteen miles to the south of the Boyne at Pembina Mountain. Somed the sixteen I met with on the way and on my return to Headingly met with several others. In all probability Pembina Mountain will soon be a more extensive settlement than the Boyne. The country is described as very attractive and as having many natural advantages—good agricultural land, weighty timber and pure water. The most convenient so tled district of any importance is on the Assimbonie, more than fifty miles distant.

On visiting the West, I found progress in some things very slow. Six years ago a manse was commenced at High Bluff, which is not yet completed. The number of the people seemed to be greater than before, and in some respects there were undeniable signs of progress. The interest taken by the people in church matters appeared to be very slight. But there is reason to hope that better things are about to begin, and that the energy and zeal of the missionaries who are now residing there will be the means of doing much good. Although the district was divided, there is now more than enough of work for both mission-

A very important opening for Christian work is to be found here among the Sieux Indians. They came here about ten years ago from Minnesota and Dakota, and in number are about three thousand. They are encamped at different places near the road to the Saskatchewan. At one place I observed more than twenty tents, and about one hundred and fifty men were engaged at some athletic sport.

No missionaries were among them since they came from the States, but there is evidence of their being once under Christien influence. While the needs of the civilized supplied, those of these heathen savages who reside in the same vicinity are quielly ignored. The difficulties that might be exin the neighborhood in a few months could learn lish language t is said by the reaffair reached the handtome sun of \$841.75 | training of an educated man would \$70