

provement there—but for the manner in which they have treated, or are still treating, their old one.

“One soweth and another reapeth.” In so far as this is a Divine arrangement, applicable to the matter in hand, we have no fault to find with it. As between God and man, the very best of us are altogether “less than the least of all His mercies” conferred upon us, whether physical and temporal, or spiritual and eternal, in their nature. When we think of what we merit at His hand, the poorest of us may well exclaim, with David, “My cup runneth over.” But as between man and man, let us have something like fair play. Duties and obligations are not all on one side. If it is the minister’s duty to “teach in the word,” it is no less the duty of him who is so taught, to “communicate to him that teacheth in all good things.” And we would have the taught to remember, that “he who goeth forth, bearing the precious seed,” to sow, is as much a “teacher in the word,” as he is who comes after him to reap.

I do not say that the evil referred to is universal. We all know that there are some noble exceptions. But I suspect there are few of your readers who cannot call up, and point to, instances which go to prove that it is altogether too general and too prevalent. Can nothing be done to mitigate it, or to wipe it entirely away? It is not safe for ministers to do much in this direction, in their own congregations, unless they are prepared soon to resign their charges, or to brave and fight against discontent, hard feelings, and bitter words. Ought not Presbyteries step in, and see that all congregations within their bounds *come up* and *keep up* to the mark *all along*, without waiting till perhaps a painful separation has taken place, and then seeing that they do something like their duty in connection with a new settlement? Does it ever strike you how few of our minister’s sons study for the ministry?

Thanking you for indulging me thus far, and intending still to keep an eye on this evil, as I may have opportunity, I remain,

Yours, &c.,
OBSERVER.

MANITOBA.

MANITOBA COLLEGE,
Kildonan, M.,
January 10th, 1872. }

DEAR SIR,—Your small space makes me hesitate to write a letter; and yet the anxiety of our Canadian people to know all about Manitoba, and your kind wish to have occasional correspondence, have decided me to write a few lines. The state of matters in this Province, religiously, is largely bound up with the social and political circumstances of the country, and one can scarcely be spoken of without the other. The rebellion has left matters in an unsettled condition, and as is usually the case, some strong personal animosities have followed the unfortunate occurrences of the past two or three years. In spite, however, of all this, the confidence of the whole intelligent population in the great future of the Province and the Northwest Territories is strong, and daily becoming stronger. The condition of the settlements is somewhat hard for you to realize in your land of forests and comparatively short distances. One peculiarity of these settlements is that they consist for most part of a single tier of lots along the water courses; and the lots, while about two miles long, are