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## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE Rev. Dr. Somerville, of Scotland, is meeting with much success in his revival campaign in Australia. In every town he has visited he has had large congregations and has awakened a profound interest in the salvation of the soul. Henry Varley is also in the country, following in Dr. Somerville's route; and he also everywhere meets with encouragement. The impression prevails that a great revival is to sweep over the land.

THE fall of Eleyva is announced. Osman Pasha, who was wounded, surrendered unconditionally after a protracted struggle. Forty thousand prisoners, and twenty thousand sick and disabled troops are in the hands of the Russians. Serbia is preparing to take part in the war. The London "Times" urges that the time has arrived when mediation between Russia and Turkey is possible, and hopes the British Government will use all efforts to that effect.

THE following earnest plea for additional labourers in Formosa reached us last week. It is under date 14th October last:—"MR. EDITOR,—Will you kindly publish these few words: To servants of the Lord Jesus Christ throughout the Dominion of Canada: I call upon you aloud, 'Come over and help us.' I ask you to remember our blessed Lord's command, 'Go ye therefore and teach all nations.' Ever yours sincerely, G. L. MACKAY." We trust this modern Macedonian cry may find a ready response in hearts prepared by the great Teacher; and that our missionaries in China may soon have their hearts cheered by the presence of reinforcements from Canada.

THE decision against ritualistic practices in the Church of England, lately given by Lord Penzance in the case of the Rev. Mr. Tooth, of Hatcham, has been reversed by the Court of Queen's Bench. This reversal has nothing to do with the merits of the case, being based entirely upon an informality in Lord Penzance's procedure. He had been directed to hear the case "at any place in London or Westminster, or within the Diocese of Rochester." He heard the case in the library of Lambeth Palace; and some person given to ecclesiastical and legal antiquities discovered that Lambeth is not in London. Certainly it is neither in Westminster nor in the Diocese of Rochester. On account of this technical informality, slight as it may appear, the judges found themselves compelled, very reluctantly as they say, to reverse the sentence.

A RECENT writer calls attention to the progress of Turkey in the last fifty years. 1. Printed school books

in the spoken languages of the schools have been introduced; formerly there were none of these. 2. The press has become an active, living power; the government having itself a magnificent printing-house. Anything can be printed in any language of the country. 3. No newspaper in any native language was printed before 1740; now there are, or were before the war, fifty in the capital alone. 4. The Scriptures are circulated all over the empire in a dozen different languages. 5. Common schools are multiplied in some provinces very largely. 6. Religious liberty has greatly advanced, although by no means perfect. 7. The old practice of confiscation and death without trial has disappeared. 8. Education has largely passed out of the hands of the clergy and the mosques, and become secular. 9. The Code Napoleon has been introduced as of equal authority with the Mohammedan codes.

THE various Dunkin' contests seem to develop the brutality of the opponents of the measure in a marked manner. The recent acts of violence at Chatsworth are still fresh in the memory of our readers; and now we notice an outrageous assault on the Rev. Mr. Ball, of Guelph, during the contest in Wellington. The Fergus "Record" says:—"The Rev. J. B. Mullan, with whom Mr. Ball was staying while here, did not go direct home from the drill shed, but on the way stepped into a shop to confer with a few Dunkinite friends. Mr. Ball was thus left alone part of the way to the manse, and while he was passing along St. David's Street some parties who had hidden in the doorway about Mr. Snedden's shop rushed out, and one of them dealt Mr. Ball a heavy blow upon the side of the face, almost knocking him down. The cowardly rascal then ran off as fast as possible and his name has not yet been ascertained, although it must be known to several, for there were a number of people at or near the place at the time. This brutal and unprovoked attack upon a clergyman is one of the most outrageous affairs that ever took place in Fergus. And certainly Mr. Ball gave no offence, as his speech was marked throughout by moderation and tolerance.

THE annual meeting of Queen's University Missionary Association was held on the morning of the 10th inst., in Divinity Hall, when the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, A. H. Scott, B.A.; Vice-President, John Ferguson, B.A.; Corresponding Secretary, Hugh Taylor; Recording Secretary, James Cumberland, B.A.; Treasurer, James Mason; Librarian and Tract Distributor, John R. Pollock. Committee from Theological Faculty, Thomas Glassford, B.A., Joseph White, B.A.; from Arts Faculty, Andrew Love and John Chisholm. The Hall was well filled and twelve new members were added to the roll. The Mission work of the session was enthusiastically entered upon. Members who have been labouring in various Presbyteries throughout Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces have returned physically invigorated and cheered by the encouragement and success they have received in their various Mission fields. Arrangements were made to supply mission stations and vacant congregations with services during the Winter. Of these a larger number than usual have applied for services. Committees were appointed to find suitable places for additional mission work in and around this city. Also to draft an address to be presented to the Rev. G. M. Grant, M.A., the Principal elect, upon his arrival. It was also unanimously resolved to continue the Stu-

dents' Sabbath morning Prayer Meeting in the classical class room as has been customary in former sessions.—J. CUMBERLAND, Rec. Sec.

HON. ALEX. MORRIS retires from the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba with a most creditable record. When he was appointed to that office five years ago, it was well understood that the task before him was no easy one; but he has succeeded in bringing that new province through a most critical period of its existence, and in educating its people to an acquaintance with the nature and principles of responsible government. His intimate and life-long acquaintance with the Indians has rendered him pre-eminently useful in concluding permanent treaties which will be of great benefit both to them and to the white settlers. It was not the government of Manitoba alone that lay upon his shoulders. Before the North West Territories' Act was amended and a special Governor appointed for them, Governor Morris and his council had to do all the work connected with the administration of the affairs of these vast regions; and no sooner had he got the North-West off his hands than he became *ex officio* Governor of Keewatin. The prompt energy and the untiring vigilance which he and his council exercised in preventing the small-pox plague, which broke out in the Icelandic colony, from spreading among the other settlers and the Indians will be long remembered. The name of Governor Morris certainly ought to occupy no mean place in the history of Canada.

ANOTHER French-Canadian priest has sent in his demission. The document is addressed to the Archbishop of Quebec, and signed "Georges Bernard Tanguay." It expresses the writer's great regard for the Archbishop, who had always treated him with much kindness, and for the reverend gentlemen of the Seminary of Quebec, at whose hands he had received a liberal education. But it goes on to say that in spite of all the ties which bound him to his kind patrons and associates in the Church of Rome, the writer could no longer conceal the light that God had given to him. "The more," says Mr. Tanguay, "I have studied the principles of philosophy and theology of the Church of Rome, the more I am certain that they are in opposition with human conscience, and that they contradict the word of God as the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ has given it us. These last two years I have tried to struggle against those lights which were coming from heaven. The idea of breaking forever those dear and sweet ties which attached me to the Church in which I was born; the Church of my mother, brothers and friends, and the Church of my country, frightened me. To separate me from all that my heart was loving on this earth; from all that I have learned to respect in this world, was a sacrifice above my forces. But I have prayed; and the merciful and almighty God, who has promised to grant everything we ask in the name of Jesus, has heard my prayer, and He has given me the courage which was failing in me. Now my Lord, I take the liberty to inform your Lordship that with the grace of God I have known the errors of the Church of Rome, and given them up, in order to follow the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ." The demission closes with the statement that it is the intention of the writer to consecrate the rest of his life to the preaching of that Gospel which alone can give peace, light, liberty and life, to individuals and to nations.