Selected Articles.

HEAVIER THE OROSS.

Menylor the cross, the nearer licaven; No cross without, no fied within ! Death, judgment from the heart are driven, Amid the world's false glare and din. O I happy he, with all his loss, Whom God kath set beneath the cross

Menylor the cross, the better Christian; This is the touchsions God applies. Howmany a garden would be wasting Hawat by showers from weeping eyes The gold by are is purified; The Christian is by trouble tried.

Heavier the cross, the stronger faith: . The leaded palm strikes deeper root; The vine-jules sweatly usucth
When men have pressed the clustered fruit And courage grows where dangers come.

Heavier the cross, the heartier prayer, The braised borbs most fragrant are If sky and wind were always fair The sailor would not watch the star; And David's Psalms had no'er been sung - If grisf his heart had nover wrung.

Heavier the cross, the more aspiring ; From vales we climb to mountain-cross The pilgrim, of the desert tiring. alongs for the Cansan of his rest.
The dove has here no rest in eight, And to the Ark she wings her flight.

Heavier the cross, the easier dying ; Death is a friendlier face to see; To life's decay one bids defying, From life's distress one then is free. The cross sublimely lifts our faith To Him who triumphed over death.

Thou crucified ! the cross I carry, The longer, may lit dealer be; and last I faint while here I tarry, Implant thou such a heart in mo That faith, hope, love may flourish there, Till for the cross my crown I wear. -Front the German.

HELPERS FROM OVER THE SEA

When goods are imported into our market from far distant countries, it is natural, and to our interest, to inquire into the peculiar merits that entitle them to this consideration. They may, upon examination, prove to be no better in quality, no finer in texture, no more desirable for practical purposes, than what can be furnished by domestic manufacturers; but if the demand is for the imported article, there is no use in fighting the question.

There are certain vacancies occasionally occurring, which it is almost impossible to fill to the satisfaction of everybody, and where the occupant has been faithful to his duties, and ardently beloved, whether his position be that of teacher, friend, or companion, it is difficult for the heart to yield its allegiance to any new incumbent.

We remember, as children, how we dreaded promotions that took us away from the teacher who understood us, and whose pupil we were anxious to remain. We thought we should be miserable all the rest of our school days, but God mercifully prevented any such catastrophe, by giving us the support we needed at each step of our progress. And thus, every vacant pulpit is not always a misfortune, but a blessing, if the new incumbent be worthily chosen, jealously honored, and made to feel that the people are with him.

Good men fall away from us, and we mournfully say, "we ne'er shall look upon their like again !" but God's treasury is not exhausted, neither is his hand weary of being stretched out in God supplies all omissions.

No one can deny that there was no called from Dublin, to take possession of a New York pulpit, although considerable curiosity was aroused at the time, question answers itself, in the crowded aisles, the earnest attention of the people, the continued interest. the strengthening of the bond that unites pastor to people, and the strong hold he has upon the congregation, outside the walls of his own church. His style of delivery and personal appearance are so well known, that it is hardly necessary to give them repetition His power is his carnestness, and as his strong, terse sentences fall upon the ear, and find their way to the heart, we know that he works with the tools of God's providing, striking at the souls of men with the very hammer of truth. No rhetoric but

The next importation was Dr. Ormiston, from Scotland, or, more directly from Canada, a man who need not speak to betray his nationality. "The cut of his jib," as the sailors say, his gestures, physiognom, and even the shock of hair which rises from his brow as if alarmed at the thoughts that lie beneath, are "confirmations strong" to those who have made any study of national would give it play. I must know mypeculiarities. He abounds in homely illustrations, is trenchent and incisive son in the Methodist. in style, and understands thoroughly the art of putting things.

Win, M. Taylor, who was called from four dollars a day.

England to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, from the pastorate of the Tabernaole Church, where he had preached accoptably for at least a score of years. The impression made by Mr. Taylor during his occupancy of Dr. Storr's pulpit, was such as to qualify him for so exalted a priesthood, and he was recently installed over the congre gation whose loyalty to his predecessor has been the subject of comment the civilized world over.

Mr. Taylor's style is emotional. preaches much with his arms. He abounds in figures of rhetoric, and his word painting is so intense in color, that one is really dazzled and bewildered by its brillioney. His thoughts evidently come glowing from the spiritual furnace, and so glowingly are they uttered, that they impress and move the soul, much as one is thrilled at the sight of some great masterpiece.

Mr. Taylor's pastoral requests to his people are unique, and deliciously fresh and frank, and whatever else he may do or fail to do with them, or for them, there is certainly no danger of his losing his way to their hearts; "and that way honor lies.'

It seems a little singular that neither of these three pleaders, have anything in their personal appearance, that would recommend them to the people. Not themselves, but Christ, is their Alpha and Omega; and He, himself, hath baptized them to do a great work in their day and generation. Perhaps it may be merely poetical fancy, but it seems to us that each incumbent has in him, the distinguishing characteristics of his national emblem: The Rose of England, the Shamrock of Ireland, the Thistle of Scotland.

Now, all hail to this honored "trio." It has been a peculiar pleasure to us to see how warmly and quickly their hearts have beat in unison with the Christian heart in America; how quickly they have responded to the calls that have identified them with the great movements of the church, in her active aggressive work for Jesus. It is peculiarly to their honor, that they have so early and so heartily espoused the Sanday-school cause amongst us, and it is to our credit and profit as a people, that we have welcomed them to the first places of influence and of usefulness in this good cause. Already has Dr. Hall been placed upon a committee, whose work is to inaugurate one of the great Sunday-school movements of the day. And both he and Dr. Ormiston, and Mr. Taylor, have instructed and delighted large audiences of Sunday-school workers, by their words of wisdom, eloquence and power.

Their gifted pens, too, have been kept busy in the same good work, and we shall not be thought egotistical, if we congratulate our readers on this fact. Our noble brethren from across the sea have not thought it beneath them to enter at once into the children's cause, and through the columns of our paper, to help in pushing on the glorious car of our American Sunday-school progress .- Sunday School Times, Philadel-

SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

At the basis of all success in life lie knowledge, education, training. If a man attempts to be a merchant, he must our behalf. If John be taken, Peter is have an education for it, must be trained left; if Peter's mission be ended, then for it. If a man is to be a manufacturer Paul must step forward; and so the thread of discipleship is never allowed to fall, or become entangled, for the want of the right man in the right place.

The first of the must be trained for it. If a man is the beam list of the must be trained for it. If a man is the beam list of the must be trained for it. If a man is the beam list of the must be trained for it. If a man is the must list of the must be trained for it. If a man is is no pathway in life in life in which a man can walk successfully without trainmistake made, when Dr. John Hall was ing, for though a man disciplined to business may sometimes change his occupation, it is by careful study, examination, learning the relation of things, to know why he should be chosen in that he becomes qualified for his busiplace of many another candidate. The ness. And so, if we would walk in life's pathway successfully, and triumph over difficulties, we must be educated or trained for it.

No man can live for me, for no man is like me; and it would be very unsafe for me to take any human being for my absolute pattern. God has given me an individuality, and there are some things in which I am unlike any other individual who ever lived, or ever will live and that I may know how such a being can be trained, how managed, and succeed best, I must study myself, my nature, my weaknesses, my defects, my peculiar liabilities to go wrong, the weak points at which I may be assailed. righteousness is the marrow of his dis-courses. My friends may not know, my ene-courses. aware of them but myself and God. but if ever I succeed, I must understand them, and I must say: "At that point I must place a double guard; that point must be strengthened; I must guard against it; that impulse, if strengthened or cultivated, will lead me wrong. I must keep out of circumstances that would excite it, out of associations that

Carpenters in New York, having ob-The newest incumbent is the Rev. tained eight hours' work, new strike for

THE RIVERS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

The greatness of a country depends largely upon the facilities for internal Where natural facilities navigation. are insufficient it is found necessary to the prosperity of a sountry to create artificial channels of communication. As rapidity and directness are the most essential elements of through routes, railroads and canals are constructed for the purpose of linking distant points together. The great continental roads must be fed from the navigable streams that they cross and the branch lines that run to them. We showed yesterday what a magnificent ocean route is opening up from the sea almost to the heart of the continent. The following table, compiled from official sources for the Ottawa Times, shows that our North-West territory and British Columbia have 28,000 miles of water way, the greater part of which is navigable, and running through a country which has been found to be adapted to the growth of wheat.

Pembina.... Peace 1015
Peace, Upper South Branch 233
 Ponce, Upper South Branch
 233

 Slave
 200

 Slave Leke
 800

 River McKenzie with part of Lake
 1200

 River of the Mountains
 900

 Hay
 400

 Ruperts
 400

 Notaway
 350

 Harricana
 380

 Moose, to source of Abitibbe
 490

 W. Missinabe
 350

 East Branch do
 250

 Frederick House Branch
 210

 Albany River
 770

 Frederick House Branch
 210

 Albany River
 770

 English Branch
 250

 Atta Wapisca
 270

 Polly or Youcan
 700

 Branch of do
 860

 Francis of Stikine
 320

 Simpson or Skeena
 884

 Fraser
 864

 Thompson
 810

 Quesnell
 200

 Chilcoten
 200

 Stuart
 300

 Part of Columbia
 550

 Part of Kootany
 230

 Part of Columbia.
 550

 Part of Kootany
 230

 Jarvis and Inlet
 151

 Part of Okanagan
 118

 Dilovet
 190

 Douglas Canal
 140

 Belakool and Inlet
 200

 Deau or Salmon
 238

 Bute Inlet and River
 200

 Nechaco
 288

Nothing can possibly more impress the ordinary reader with the greatness of our western territory than this exhibit of its water courses. When the banks of those streams, 56,000 miles, and the banks of their unenumerated tributaries, are peopled, as they are sure to be at no distant day, our population will entitle us to a place among the great nations of the earth. Every one who has studied physical geography as it relates to the laws of population | psalms, and canticles. will readily understand the superior attractions possessed by well watered countries over all others. It has been one great drawback to the prairies of the Western States that water-courses are scarce, and the superiority of our own oceans of grass in this respect is apparent at a glance. It is safe to say that there is no country better watered or more fertile. As soon as the prejudices regarding the climate are dispelled it will be the chosen goal of the European agricultural emigrant. Its pros-perity will be hastened by the great railway to be constructed across the continent. Nothing can prevent its becoming one of the noblest seats of empire, because the great Creator himself has endowed it with the attributes of soil and climate and water-courses that make it a desirable abode for his creatures. The territory is well wooded, differing advantageously in this respect from the prairies to the south. Plenty of navigable water, an abundance of wood, a productive soil, and a climate comparing favorably with that of the best grain-producing regions of the old world, are features that render the future greatness of the country assured.

When we censider this vast country so recently added to our dominion, and realize the elements of grandure it contains, we are more impressed than ever with the absolute necessity that exists for the building of a through line of railway across the whole extent. This will be followed by the placing of steamers on the rivers and lakes of the interior,—indeed some have already been brought into use there. A numerous fleet will be required for the purpose of inland trade in a few years. The vast grain crops will have to be transported to the railway, and carried by it to the opean for transportation to foreign countries in Camadian ships. We are

painting no imaginary picture. cumetances are such that no other result is possible. With the elements of greatness and the disposition to develop them, nothing can prevent our odvančement.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

ITS EARLY HISTORY.

From Dr. Hart's Manual of English Literature, we gather some highly interesting items in regard to the introduction of pselm and hymn singing into the church, in its present form, which may not prove uninteresting to the readers.

Psalms and hynnas are not new in religious worship. They have been used in all ages by the Christian Church and in heathen as well as Christian worship, but in mediaeval times it was something belonging to the choir and not to the congregation. The choral hymns were in Latin and many of them surpassingly beautiful. The leading iden with the Reformers both in England and on the Continent, was to simplify religious worship, and to give the laity more active participation in it. Instead therefore, of the claborate and multiplied forms of the old established ritual, the Protestant churches adopted a much simpler service, and this always included the Church music. . The welltrained choir, and the lofty anthem, the old liturgic hymn and antiphonal chant, gave way to a great extent to hymns in the vernacular, set to the simplest strains and sung by the whole congregation. This change, made first by Luther, was followed up by Calvin, and from him found its way into England, through the English Exiles living at Geneva. Calvin found facilities for making the change in Geneva in a curious incident which happened just then in France.

Clement Marot, a valet of the bed-chamber to Francis I., was in his day the favorite poet of France, and embellished in various ways the French poetry which han been hitherto little cultivated. He distinguished himself by rondeaux, madrigals, pastorals, ballads, fables, elegies, epitaphs, and poetical versions from the Italian and the Latin. At length tired of the vanities of profane poetry, he conceived the idea of translating the Psalms of David into French rhymes. As this project was not connected with any intended innovation in public worship, it received the assistance of the Professor in Hebrew in the University, and the sanction of the Sorbonne; and the Psalms, or songs were dedicated by permission, to Francis 1., and the ladies of France. In his dedication to the ladies, whom he so often addressed in the tender phrases of passion and compliment, Marot seems anxious to deprecate the raillery, which his new kind of verses was likely to incur. In a spirit of religious gallantry he dec ares that his design is to add to the happiness of his fair readers, by giving them divine hymns instead of love songs; to inspire their suceptible hearts with a passion in which there is no torment; to banish that fantastic and fielde deity Cupid from the work, and to fill their appartments with the praises not of 'the little God,' but of the true Jehovah. 'The Golden age,' and fickle deity Cupid from the world, he says ' would then be restored. should see the peasant at his plough, the carman in the street and the mechanic in his shop, solacing their toils with

Marot's psalms soon eclipsed his madrigals and sonnets. Psalm-singing became the general mode of domestic merriment. It was the common accompaniment to the flddle. In the splendid court of Francis I., of a sudden, nothing was heard but the new psalms. The sagacious mind of Calvin turned to account this new fashion. Perceiving in it the means of carrying into effect his preconceived scheme, and of popularizing, as well as simplifying, the Church music, he forthwith introduced the Psalms of Marot into the congregation of Geneva. Being set to very simple airs, in which the whole congregation could join, they were soon established as a regular branch of the Geneva worship, and formed an appendix to the Geneva Catechism.

But the first psalm-book or metrical version of the whole Psalter was made in English, as in French, by a layman, a courtier, and a court-poet—Thomas Sternhold, who was Groom to the Robes to Henry VIII., and afterwards to Edward VI. The Scotch version of the Psalms was made in 1645 by Francis Rouse, an English Statesman. The first English hymn-book used in public worthip was that of Dr. Isaac Watts, which came into use about 1715. This was followed by many other writers of hymns, of whom Wesley and Doddridge are among the best known. Toplady wrote one hundred and twenty-four lyrics about 1740, and among them is what is generally conceded to be the best English hymn, 'Rock of Ages!'

Beware of slander in its every form. There is much of stern and wholesome reproof, as well as sarcasm in the remark,-

"A standerer lett a serpent bite his side; What followed from the hite? The serpent died!" Will, and there mad be little to fear.

A SPHERE FOR WOMAN.

Women are naturally good econc. mists. They are upt at understanding how to make limited means go as far as possible. The man unit wife are united in the desire to get rich; the man is likely to think more about earn. ing money, the wife will ottach more importance to saving it.

Almost every American carns money enough to be well off, and in time to be rich. If he does not become so, it is, in many cases, because he has no wife, or because he does not take her into his counsels. He is full of enterprise and makes an income, and if he does not prosper, it is often because he does not held on to it. His wife, very likely, has the faculty of conversation which he lacks, and if he has the shrewdness to enlist her in his plans, he may find his fortune made.

In continental Europe, book-keeping is a part of the education of welltaught farmers' daughters, and the wife presides over the finances of the establishment. With us woman's aptitude in the promotion of material prosperity is too little thought of; and a woman, who, as a girl, was untaught in respect to judicious economy, makes an expensive wife. Her husband perhaps keeps her in ignorance of his finances, purposely. If he is prosperous, she becomes accustomed to plenty of money, and ill-prepared for reverses. is not prosperous, she has to bear the pinching of poverty without knowing how to help him avoid the pressure.

Marriago would be easier and happier if young women were taught the principles of account-keeping, and systematic habits in respect to finances; and if the young husband would take his young wife into his confidence, and make the income and outgo, and the accumulation of the first few thousands of dollars, a matter of common interest. An American girl of average intelligence and good sense can make the fortune of a man whose love she enjoys, and who will give her for the purpose a full share in the responsible control of the income of the household. She will not generally be able to enter into his business plans, but if she knows his wages, salary, or current profits and his personal expenses, and can thus foresee what the household has to rely on, she will characteristically be ready "to cut the coat according to the cloth," and will usually be more scrupulous than he, to lay wide something every season as the begining of their fortune.—Con gregationalist.

LIGHT WILL COME.

Let us thankfully rejoice in the light and reverently submit to the darkness. And let us welcome that gradual widening of the region of light, of which we have experience, the retiring of the circle of encompasing darkness. How far remaining darkness may yet give place to light, now or hereafter, in the endless eternity before us, we know not. In the meantime we honor the light by obeying it, and in so doing honor God, while we honor Him also by a right aspect of our minds toward the darkness, accepting our limits in the faith of the wise love that appoints them. For if we are giving God glory in what He gives us to know, it will not be difficult to give him the further glory of being peaceful and at rest concerning the darkness which remains; not doubting that what we know not must be in harmony with what we know; and would be seen by us to be so, if it good hat the remai darkness should altogether pass away; if, indeed, it is possible in the nature of things that it should pass away. For we can believe that much is embraced in the Divine consciousness and in the relation of the creature to God, which it may be incompatible with creature limits that we should know. Yet on the other hand this is a large word, "Then shall we know even as also we are known."-John McLeod Campbell,

FREE SEATS.

The Presbyterian of Charlottetown

P. E. I. has the following; Our readers might have noticed that at the annual meeting of St. James' congregation (Kirk), it was unanimously resolved to do away with the old system of pewrents, and to leave the support of the Ordinances entirley to the free-will offerings of the people, carring out the Apostle's injunction in 1. Cor. 16: 2. These offerings are simply put into the plate at the church door in accordance with our well-known Scottish plan. And the plan so far, with God's blessing, has done well. Also in Clyde river, where the same scriptural method has been adopted, we understand the results are all that could be desired. Zion Church has had it sicce the begining of the year, and its testimony is the same. Might the experiment not be made by Presbyterian Churches elsewhere. In some cases of which we know, the present state of things is as bad as it can well be, and a change of any kind would be a relief. Have faith in God, and use such means as are most consonant to His mind and