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A DENOMINATIONAL ORGAN.

An overture on this subject from the London Synod was supported by Dr. Proudfoot, who thought that such a medium as a weekly newspaper would greatly advance many interests of the Church. He could not withdraw the overture, but he would recommend the Assembly to vote it down, and hoped that all the members of it would extend their hearty support to the British American Presbyterian, published by private enterprise. Had that paper been in ex istonce a year ago, his overture would never

On motion of Mr. Mullen, after some discussion, it was resolved that the everture be rejected AND THAT THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PAPER BURD COMMENDED TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE C.P. CHURCH AS WORTHY OF THEIR HEARTY SUPPORT .- From Proceedings of General

Aritish American Presbyterian.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1872.

CHURCH FINANCE.

A week or two ago, one of our esteemed correspondents asked for some information about the envelope system for raising church funds. We had hoped that some of our readers, more particularly acquainted with the working of the plan than we can pretend to would have supplied the necessary information. It seems however they are too busy, we cannot believe they are too indifferent, to enlighten enquirers on the important point in question, and we therefore give the following hints.

The principle involved in the weekly offering is by no means a novelty. Substantially it is what lies at the root for benevolent purposes, for education of all true giving, either for religious or and for the evangelization of the world? benevolent purposes,-that every one should give as God has prospered him, freely, regularly, at short intervals, and they all doing this? Or even the mawithout reference to what others may jority of them? We fear not. Might pondent remarks, the pew system has incident mentioned in connection with its very evidently objectionable features. If sittings have to be rented at so much a year, then the poor man with a large family must either pay far more in proportion to the rich man, or he must be treated like a pauper, and get seats for the family in charity. This never works He replied that it had all come spontawell. It is invidious, insulting, and repellent. Is a poor man with the children to pay for as many sittings or bring only one or two to church? The idea would be intolcrably offensive, and almost equally so would it be for him to go to the managers and state thousand dollars would dare to hold up his poverty so as to get sittings free, or at a nominal rate. Any such arrangement carries its own condemnation on the very face of it. Boston, but had not been confined to To obviate this the system of weekly that city. offerings has been tried and in many instances with most gratifying results. In some cases the seats are all absolutely free. First come is first served. The fact of occupying a pew one Sabbath gives no title to hold it next.

In others the sittings are allocated. to each family and individual, according to the extent of the need. If ten! sitings are required by a poor man he he gets them. If two only are needed by a wealthy men he gets two and no | various remarks of the Prince of Wales | more. Paying is not according to the since his return from abroad have given number of sittings but according as the impression that his rate severe illeach in his own science believes he ness has not been without a permanent course should be adopted. Who will cholera have yet appeared on this side ought to give, and can give to the sur - influence for good, upon him.

port of the gospel. It is as the Lord has prospered, and on every Lords day, according to scripture direction. In ordinary cases it is understood that the sum put into the envelope will be kept up at any rate, and if on any Sabboth there may have been no service, or no one of the family present, that so much more will be given the next time This, however, does not interfere with the amount being increased or diminished if there is good reason for the change.

A very smell style of envelope with in many cases "weekly offering" printed on it, is provided, through a book seller or by sending to Toronto. These cost little and are distributed in parcelages of 18 every quarter to each contributor. The amount given is put into the envelope and scaled, and dropped into the collection plate on the Sabbath. Each contributor has a number in the Treasurer's book, and that number is always written on each of his envelopes. The Treasurer with his assistant, opens the envelopes, counts each sum, and enters the amount in his ledger opposite each number. In this way the contributions of each are seen at a glance.

In addition to this some put into the open collection plate, other's don't.

If there is anything like conscientiousness at all, it is found that much more is in this way raised and that much more easily than by any other system. The frequent and regular giving brings up comparatively small sums to a large amount by the end of the year. Of course niggardly souls may take advantage of it to avoid paying their due share. But these people need the Gospelvery much, and it is to be hoped that even though they get it at other's expense, it may by and by open their hearts, and then there will be no fear of their hands.

In almost every case in which this plan has been tried, it has succeeded admirably. It makes easy, yet complete church book-keeping; and it maintains the self respect of all, while it enables those of comparatively moderate means to give more than could well be managed in one or two sums. Those who have adopted it never wish to go back to the old plan. Of course it requires that people should believe in what they are about. But so does every plan for doing or getting good that could be men-

A FACT FOR OUR WEALTHY MEN.

Canada is getting to have her wealthy men. They are not so wealthy of course as in the States or in England, nor are there so many of them as in those countries. Still there is a large number, far more than well-to-do, and of these a goodly number are Presbyterians. Are they doing what they ought Some of them are, and doing what they do heartily as unto the Lord. But are Dr. McCosh, of Princeton

the corporation dinner of the University of Vermont. In the course of conversation he was asked how he managed to secure so much money for Princeton. neously. He had never askedfor a dollar, and did not wish to have his funeral sermon preached from the text, "And it came to pass that the beggar died and was buried." In the present day, he added, no one who is worth a handred his head in society unless he devoted a portion of it to educational purposes. That custom had originated, he said, in

Why only those who have made a hundred thousand dollars? Those who have made far less should also be ashamed, especially if they call themselves Christians. Let our wealthy Presbyterians take the hint. We need additional endowments to our theological institutions very badly.

The English Independent says that

COQUETTRY WITH CHURCHES.

It is an old standard opinion that ministers as a class are exceedingly fond of money, and that they have in many cases a strong tendency to coquet with different congregations, if they happen to be at all popular, in order that they may got the one to bid against the direction of that which bids most freely and promises the largest stipend. Perhaps there are cases of that kind but they are far fewer, we are convinced, than is generally supposed, while if the whole truth were known the congregations concerned are greatly more at fault than the ministers whom they are so ready to condemn. Very rare indeed are the instances in which any such bidding takes placer and, among Presbytorians at any rate, rarer still when candidates frankly tell each of the competing churches that their preferences are all in one direction, but that the question of adequate support and freedom from perplexing care is one not to be despised.

If congregations would only follow the authorized course, there would never beany grounds for any such complaint possible. Instead of seeking to know whether a call would be likely to be accepted if tendered, let them in an honest, straightforward way, the object give the call to of their choice, without any of that underhand dealing with preachers now become so common, and let them trust God's over-ruling Providence with the issue. And an honest, regular way of going to work, would prevent a very great deal of not very reputable proceedings, and we are convinced would expedite settlements instead of retarding them. If a call is honestly given, considered, and thereafter declined, there need be no heartburning nor annoyance neither one way or the other. But that won't satisfy many. They must have fassurances, they must "approach" preachers, though they know Presbyterian licentiates at any rate are bound to have no direct dealings with congregations in the matter of calls at all. They want, in short, to have the thing settled before the call is given, and thus to put the man whom they mean to be their minister in a very awkwark position when he comes to answer the question,-"Have you, by yourself or others, employed any undue means to would be far better any way. On other hand, we believe there are a few ministers who may be styled "call-limiters." These are persons devoured with a morbid desire to have the power of saying how many calls they have received. As a matter of fact we believe there are settled pastors in the Canada Presbyterian Church as well as others, of this order. These are continually writing to influental people in eligible "vacancies" or may not be doing. As our correst they not take a hint from the fellowing that they are quite willing to preach a Sabbath or two, or they give the hint to the Presbytry clerks who, like pat-It seems that the Dr. was recently at | rons on a small scale, are sometimes letters they receive; or some other means are employed to air their gifts and secure a call, which if it do nothing else may secure a rise of their present stipends, or increase their reputation as very popular and talented preachers. Such proceedings are very detestible. cases of vacant congregations that interfere. could be supplied all the year round by "volunteer candidates," but for the credit of the cloth we have always looked upon such statements as gross!

> considers the separate education of the sexes a relic of barbarism.

exaggerations.

Is another column we print a suggestive letter from an estcemed correspondent, urging that two important stations on the North shore of Lakes Huron and Superior should be permanently occupied by the Church. The writer adoffer for the important work indicated? | the Atlantic. .

HOLIDAY MAKING.

It is a good sign of the times that the necessity of holidays is always being more widely recognized and acted on. Continued work does not in the long run pay, as even very close and greedy people are finding out. Change, rost, relaxation for a short time, at least other, and then determine that the once a year, is coming to be looked on of life. More work is thereby done, and people find that in this way they can stand the tear and wear of life a great deal longer and more effectively.

Are congregations recognizing this fact as far as their ministers are concerned? A good many of them are, but the majority, we fear, nover think of it. If the minister go away for a week or two and get by hook or crook, his pulpit filled, there will not be much objection raised. But if not, it will be long before it is suggested that he should means are afforded for his doing so.

Ministers have no Sabbath on the first day of the week. The more reason why they should have rest at some other time. It would be better for themselves, better for their congregations, and better for the church in general.

The misery is that there is no use in arguing. Everybody acquiesces in all one can say, but that does not lead to any practical amendment on the part of previous defaulters. The ministers are all sound on the subject. They all believe in holidays, both theoretically and practically, but the flocks? what of them? In most cases their thoughts are so taken up with other matters, they have no time to think of such things and the poor minister suffers as the result and is voted dull simply because he has been over driven. Let our congregations have pity on themselves and regularly give their ministers a holiday for a few weeks at least, without leaving him to find supply and pay for it.

According to the nineteenth annual report of the British Anti-Tobacco Society, \$18,000,000 per annum "is squandered on tobacco, that enemy to health, that dishonour to the Creator, and the derogator from purity and sobriety.'

A correspondent of the Catholic Review, writing from Rome, says that the number of English and American converts men of good families and high education.

An interesting example of how a person apparently drowned may be resuscitated by the adoption of proper means, occurred in Toronto on Tuesday, when a little child, who had been immersed in a cistern for half an hour, was restored to life by the skill of a physician.

It is related that the late Archbishop breadth,' alluding no doubt to the love which passeth knowledge.

The pope is said to have signed a bull regulating the action of the future conclave for the election of his successor. Ordinarily nine days are allowed We can think of nothing more so; but to elapse between the death of one at the same time we are convinced that | pontiff and the election of the next. they are far rarer than is often repre- This rule is now annulled by Pius, so sented. We have no doubt heard of as to allow Bismark no opportunity to

The cholera, according to trustworthy accounts, is making rapid progress from the interior of Russia to the Prussian frontier. Communications have been cut off between St. Petersburg and the Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Church infected districts, and it is confidently expected that the progress of the disease will be stayed before it reaches that city. Berlin is represented as but illy-prepared for a cholera season. The streets are in a very bad condition, and the sanitary authorities have sadly neglected their duties. The death rate is now four per cent. as against two and onehalf per cent. at the same time last year. There is no reason to believe vances several cogent reasons why this that any well defined cases of Asiatic

WHO WILL OFFER?

TO THE YOUNGER MINISTERS AND STU-DENTS OF THE C. P. CHURCH:

DEAR BRETHREN,-While taking a

trip up the Lakes I have had one as-

pect of the life of our Canadian Church forced upon me—this is its extension to new localities and the means at our disposal for accomplishing this end. A leadings of providence point all in the not as one of the luxuries but necessities great field for our efforts in opening up, not only in the Northwest proper-Manitoba-but also along the route to the new Province. Two points already occupied should be permanently taken possession of, for occasional supply though very useful does not establish our cause. The two places referred to are Sault Ste. Marie and Prince Arthur's Landing. In Sault Ste. Marie we have the largest of the three congregations meeting in the village, and though one of our promising students, Mr. Martin, is doing good work, yet as soon as college begins the work must be left in the hands of the ministers of the other two denominations in the place. To do our take rest, and change, or before any duty to ourselves and our people there, we must have a Missionary permanently settled in this field. Again Prince Arthur's landing and Fort William are rising rapidly into importance and our service is very numerously attended. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton leaves this week after 8 or 10 weeks of valuable service. Should not two of our best young men give themselves up to the Home Mission Committee to be ordained and settled for say two years in these new, rising, and interesting places? It seems to me that nothing could be more beneficial for young men than a year or two of this sort of work. It awakens missionary zeal, compels the preacher to think deeply of the best modes of presenting scripture truth to men in different grades and states of society, and in the different circumstances in which men find themselves in our many-phased civilization. experience thus gained would be very valuable, not only in training the mind by freeing from the conventional trammels which injure so many of our ministers but also useful to any one likely to take any large part in the affairs of the Church afterwards. In these new places the class met with have far more intellectual force and cultivation than the majority of country congregations, and afford a great mental stimulus most useful to a young man. To young men fresh from college work, and with bodily health impaired by severe study the clear sky and bracing air of those regions are most important considerations. In addition the thought that not only at present a great service to Christ's cause would be done, but also the recollection in after time in the prosperity of these places that one was instrumental in laying a good foundation raises us to something of the spirit in which Paul looked at the fruit of his secure this call?" If they would only to Catholicism in that city this year is labours. Let a couple of our young follow the authorized, regular plan, it twenty-three, six of them being young men, our most zealous, energetic, and would be for better any way. On men of good families and high help of these places on the north shore of lakes Huron and Superior. Let them feel the importance of these places in view of their being on the highway to our North-western country; and let them show that quiet, retired charges and enjoyment of all the comforts of life are not the objects aimed at by those who enter our Presbyterian ministry. That the ministers of our Church, when they sacrifice the prizes which professions of the world hold forth, are prepared to endure all things for Christ, are disposed to covet rather than avoid of Paris who was put to death by the fields of difficulty, are determined to cruel Commune, traced on the door of show the world that for Christ's sake his cell, before his execution, the form of a cross, with four words placed round of anxiety to be engaged in the real, aggressive work may fill the minds and found boasting of the number of such it in Latin, 'height, 'depth,' length, hearts of the students in our colleges, and of our young, able-bodied and healthy ministers is the prayer of one, who, in view of the heavy responsibilities laid on our Church and our sister Church as upholders of a Calvinistic creed and a Presbyterian polity, in view of the manifest blessing of God vouchsafed to us during these past years of increased christian work, reaching during the last year to the establishment of 88 new mission stations, and in view of the large number of zealous and well-educated students entering our ministry, the best security under God for the extension and establishment of our principles in the Dominion, rejoices to sign himself

A CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN. On board Steamer Cumberland, 1 July 18th, 1872.

The morbid appetite of school-girls. for which they are often blamed or ridiculed, is a nervous disease brought on by impaired nutrition. There is a lack, a longing, "a sense which craves but lacks rel. h for healthful food. Men suffering from this take to beer and alcholic drinks; women more often to ten and coffee in excess, and school girls to chalk, slate-pencils, cakes, candies etc. A busy brain, as well as an active body, requires beef, bread, oysters, eggs, vegetables, and fruit, all well-cooked and plainly prepared .- Herald of Health.