### Loetry.

### James Rogg, the Ettrick Shepherd.

A short posts, introduced by him late the Brownfoot Browberk, has been said by good judged to be workly of the noblest band that ever wrote. That is idelt peaker, but no believe it to be well deterned, and commend it to the attention of our DWELLER IN HEAVEN.

Dwell-ria heaven hight Ruler below!

Liwell-rin heavon hight Rules below!

Kila would I know Then, yet tremble to know!

How can a record deem, how it may be,

That being can never be but present with Then?

In it true that Thou senset me ere I saw the morn?

In it true that Thou knowest me before I was born? That nature must live in the light of Thine eye? This knowledge for me is too great and too high. That fiv I to noon-day, or fly I to night,

The light and the darkness, or he the me in light, The light and the darkness to Thee are the same, And still in Thy presence of wonder I am! Should I with the dove to the desert repair, Or dwell with the eagle in eleugh of the air In the desert afer-on the mountain's wild brink-From the eye of Omniscience still must I shrink!

Or mount I on wings of the morning, away, caves of the ocean, unseen by the day, And hide in the uttermest parts of the sea Even there to be living and moving in Thes! Nay, scale I the clouds, in the heaven to dwell, Or make I my bed in the chambers of hell, Can science expound, or humanity frame, That still Thou art present, and all are the same?

#### The Scarlet.

The Chicago Interior says: "The spectacle of an ecclesiastical flamingo in the streets of New York, ruddy from the scarlet streets of New York, ruddy from the scarlet crown button of his red cap to the pink of his holy slippers, and the vermilion of his buggy-wheele, will be a display to excite the wender of the gamins, and afford ammunition for the light artillery of the wits. We shall doubtless think of the 'scarlet woman' of the Apocalypse. But if any one imagines that this is a silly show, after the manner of John Robinson of P. T. Barnum, he will signally fail of appreciation of Roman Catholic policy and shrewdness. The man Catholic policy and shrewdness. The red millinery will as surely set High Church ambition in a tover, as that gilt confectionis a Cardinal? Nothing less than a Prince of Rome, standing next to a potentate who claims universal empire, both civil and ecclesiastical. It will speedily appear that the dazzling apparition is well adapted to make weak heads dizzy. America has never before had a cardinal. England has had none from the reign of Elizabeth to the year 1850. But just at that time the Tracyear 1850. But just at that time the Tractarian controversy was bearing its sad fruit. Newman had entered the Roman communion, and started the congregation of the Oratory. The moment was auspicious for Rome, and it was wisely used. Dr. Wiseman, Vicar Apostolic, went across the channel, and came back Archbishop of Westminster and Prince Cardinal of the Holy Roman Empire. The fruit of that appointment may be seen in the England of to day—seen in the advance which Romanism has made among the nobility—and which will be seen in like manner among those weak-headed Americans, whose highthose weak-headed Americans, whose highest ambition is to be considered representatives of blue blood on this side of the water. And here is a neuclus, a central orb for the American court—a prince who dates back his royal flowers to a period more remote than the most aucient reigning family. When the kingly hand of Plus sows the divine seed in heretical soil, he does it with a purpose, and with the belief that the soil is fit to receive it. He has not been an idle observer of our toadyism to foreign royalty. He knows weil the weakness of our parietograpic circles in society. our aristocratic circles in society. He plants one scarlet flower, and expects to reap many golden ones, in which expectation, if he is disappointed, he will be no more set than we?" more so than we.

# Picturesque Romanism.

There is no revolution that does not sweep away much that is good. The reformation in religion, chiefly wrought by Wycliffe, Huss, Luther, and Calvin, was a movement of absolute necessity to the further progress of our race. The intelligence of Christendom had reached a devaluation of the progressian was incompatible with velopment which was incompatible with respect for the assumptions of the papacy, and with a belief in the fictions which the papacy had invented oradopted. The vasc must have broken, or the oak planted in it must have ceased to grow. Nevertheless, those fictions had their beauty and their There was a good and pleasing side to that system of fables and ceremonies, which amused, absorbed, and satisfied the people of Europe for a thousand years. If we concede that the mass of men must remain very ignorant and very poor, we could also admit that nothing was ever invented by man better calculated to make them thoughtlessly contented with a dismal lot than the Roman Catholic Church as it exthan the atoman Catholic University is ex-isted in the fifteenth century, before the faith of the people had been shaken in its pretensions. There was something in it for every faculty of human nature except the intellect. It gave play to every propensity except the propensity of one mind in a thousand to ask radical questions. It relieved every kind of distress except that which came of using the reason. All hu-man interests were provided for in it except the supreme interest of human ad-

One must have been in a Catholic community, or else live close to an important Catholic church, in order to form an idea of the great part the Church once played in the lives and thoughts of its members the endless provision it made for the enter tainment of unformed minds in the way of festivale, fasts, processions, curious observances, changes of costume, and special rites. There was always something going on or coming off. Thore was not a day in the year, nor an hour in the day which had not its ecclesiastical name and character. In our flowery observance of Easter, and in our joyous colebration of Christmas we have a faint traditional residue of feativals that once made all Christendom gay and jocund. And it was also adapted to the limited abilities of our race !—JAMES DAN. TON, in Harper's Magasine for May.

### HOME MISSION COMMITTEE.

This Committee met in Knox Colleg Toronto, on Monday, Tuesday, and We needey, the 5th, 6th, and 7th April, 187 The attendance was good-22 member being present—and the amount of business transacted was large. The following sum were ordered to be paid for services renders in Supplemented Congregations and Mis-sion Stations during the past six months

• • •	
Montreal	\$1210 50
Brockville	
Ottowa	699 60
Kingston	468 50
Cobourg	422 59
Ontario	878 00
Toronto	462 00
Simcoe	
Owen Sound	175 00
Hamilton	
Paris	125 00
Guelph	
Bruce	
Durham	
London	669 50
Chatham	412 95
Stratford	82 00
Huron	159 00
Total	\$7.158.99

It was agreed to pay only \$200 at presen of the salary for the past six months of the missionary to the Upper Ottawa, and to draw the attention of the Presbytery of Ottawa to the minute of the committee in September 1873, anent the missionary's salary, with the hope that the balance of the salary for the past half year be got if possible from the field. It was also agreed, that hereafter, the committee guarantee a sum not to exceed \$500 per annua, to wards tins field.

An application for a supplement of \$100 per annum to New Glasgow, in the Prest ytery of London, was refused; the commit-tee, from information before them, being unable to approve of the action of the Pres bytery, in effecting such a change in the field, as to render an application for sup-

plement necessary.

A claim from Mr. D. Davidson for certain arrearages said to be due him for services rendered several years ago in the Presbytery of Huron, was disallowed, the committee declining to recognize their lia-

bility to meet long standing arrearages.

It was resolved that the concurrence of this committee should be secured in the appointments of ordained missionaries by Presbyteries, to fields in which an exceptionally large salary is offered, the larger portion of which has to be paid by this com-

portion of which has to be paid by this committee.

The committee appointed Mr. Alex.
Stewart, a member of the graduating class of Knox College, to Nanaimo, British Columbia, at a salary of \$1,200 per aunum, and travelling expenses to the field. Mr.
Stewart accepted the appointment, and Messrs. Cochrane and King were appointed to arrange as to his licensure and ordinato arrange as to his licensure and ordina-

Reports of an encouraging nature were received from the missionaries laboring respectively at Prince Arthur's Landing, Silver Islet, and Sault Sto. Marie. Mr. Brown, from Sault Ste. Marie, being at present in Ontario, collecting funds to aid in the erection of a church in this field, the committee agreed to commend him and his mission to the various congregations throughout the church.

Interesting reports were received from Manitoba. Rev. A. Glendinning, of N. Augasta, and Mr. Allan Rell, graduate of Princeton Seminary, U. S., accepted appointments as missionaries to Manitoba.

It was resolved, that whenever the term of engagement of any missionary expires, the committee will not renew the engagement without the intervention of the Pres-

bytery within whose bounds the missionary has been laboring.

The convener submitted a statement of the funds to date, from which it was found that there was a deficiency of the transfer of about \$10,000. To meet the deficiency, the convener was instructed to issue a circular to the session of each congregation and mission station of the church, asking that a special collection on behalf of the Home Mission Fund be taken up on the last Sabbath of May, or first Sabbath of June, and . the amount of such collection to be made to the convener before the second day of the meeting of Assembly.

The list of missionaries was made up. It contained the names of 151 labourers, including about fifty students from Theological Seminaries in the United States. Applications for missionaries were made by the several Presbyteries for eighty-one fields. Eighty-one missionaries were distributed to the various Presbyteries. In addition to these, nine are employed by Knox College Students' Missionary Society, and seven by the Montreal College Students' Missionary Society.

It was agreed that hereafter no student from a Theological Seminary of another church be put upon the list of missionaries, until satisfactory certificates of college standing be laid before this Committee.

Messrs. Cochrane, King, Warden, and Taylor, were appointed a sub-Committee to attend to all matters that may emerge between the machine of Assembly. It was agreed that hereafter no student

fore the meeting of Assembly.

ine following resolution as adopted on motion of Mr. Laing, seconded by Mr. King: "It is the cpinion of this Committee in view of their past experience in the working of the missions of the church, and the rapid increase of that work in new and far distant localities which calls for ever increasing liberality on all parts of the church; that it is most desirable that the United Church in conducting its Home Mission operations, should aim at having the entire work of the church in this department under the supervision of a central committeo; and that it is possible to carry on that work on the same principles as those on which this church has carried on its work since the union in 1861, although modifications in detail will undoubtedly be rèquired."

The Coromittee spent much time in the consideration of changes in the list of Supplemented Congregations and Mission Sta-

The following is a complete list of those in each Presbytery, with the respective grants from lat April, 1875:

L	TATATAR TATA			LUCAU	J. S.
	-	-	MANUAL PROPERTY.		
	SUPPLEMENTED	CO	NGR	egatio	enc.
	PRESNYTERIES				
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d.	Bt. Sylvester, with	gra	nt ci.	••••	3 Z140
75.	Milite Tale	do	•	*****	200
	The Property of the Parket	do do	•		
.88 .88	1	do			
io.	Danville	do	•	*****	200
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is		do			300
		do			
	i *				
	2. BROCKVILLE. Kemptville, with g		A.F		4900
	Spencetville	do	. 01		100
		do			
	Newboro and W. I	ort.	do .		200
	S. Gower and Mou	กไม่เ	n. do.		150
			.,		
	8. OTTAWA.	4			6100
	Admaston, with gr	ans			
		do		. <b></b>	
	Russel and Glouces Dalhousie and N. S	Hari	hrank	a da	
	Avlwin C	io	oroom		400
	Alice and Pettawa				
		10			
	1	•••			
	4. KINGSTON.	1			8150
	St. Colomba & St. P.	gui,		do	200
	Demorestville Camden and Sheffi	.1.4		do	100
	Landsdowne	eiu		do	100
	Melrose and Lonsde	ala.		lo	150
2ŧ	Glenvale			lo	100
10	Trenton			lo	50
0					
of	5. COBOURG. Fenelon Falls, with				175
n 's	Haliburton	do	He or	*********	225
		do		*********	
of lf	Bobcaygoon -Perrytown and Oak		do	••••••	150
i,		,		•••••	^00
a' l	6. ONTARIO.				
. }	Lindery, with grant	ol.		************	200
	Cambray asked \$3	per i	รถบอก	ın anr.	- 1
0	ing vacancy. De	ierre	ou in	mosn.	J
.	time.				- 1
-	7. TORONTO.			_	
3	Weston, with grant	of .	•••••		200
.	Mono Centre and W				
8	York Mills and Fish	10rv	mo, a	o	100
٠,	College Street, Toro	nto,	ao	•••••	200

Bobcaygoon do 150 Perrytown and Oakhill, do 160
6. ONTARIO.  Linds 1y, with grant of
7. TORONTO.  Weston, with grant of
8. SIMCOE. Stayner, with grant of
9. OWEN SOUND.  Big Bay and Sarawak, with grant of \$200 Meaford do 150 *Kendy and Desboro do 200 *Conditional upon settlement,—till settled, only \$2 por Sabbath.
10 TEANCE COM

	10. HAMILTON.
	Thorold, with grant of\$100
,	Vittoria do 200
٠,	Silver Hill and L., do 150
, }	Grimshy do
	Grizzsby do
ı	Pelham and Port Robinson, do 150
	z emani and Port Robinson, do 150
	11. PARIS.
	E. Oxford, with grant of\$150
,	Burford and Mount Pleasant, do 100
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	12. GUELPH.
٠,	S. Luther & Little Toronto, grant of \$200
: 1	*Everton and Mimosa do 200
1	†German work do 200  *Conditional on settlement. †Conditional on ordained missionary.
ŀ	*Conditional on settlement.
	Conditional on ordained missionary.
ч	18. BRUCE.
- [	Langside, with grant of\$100
1	Kinloss and Bervie, do 200

Pine River

	14. DURHAM. N. Arthur, with g Hanover and W. Proton	rant Beni	of	, do		100	
	15. LONDON.						١
	Dorchester, with	grai	at of	••••		3150	,
	Port Stanley	do			• • • • • • •		1
	East Adelaide	do			• • • • • • •		
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j	Napier	do		•••••	• • • • • • • •	150	Г
1	Alvinston	do			• • • • • • •		ı
	16. СНАТНАМ.						
1	Buxton, with grai	at of	•••••			100	١
1	Harwich d	0			• · · · • • •		l
1	Amherstburgh d	0		•••••		400	ľ

17. STRATFORD. No Supplemented Congreg	ations.
18. HURON.  Dungannon, with grant of Craubrook and Ethel. do	6125
Cranbrook and Ethel, do	150

MISSION STATIONS. . MONTREAL. Kennebec, with grant of \$4 00 per Sab Chateauguay Basin do 2 00 Harrington and Grenville 8 00 Arundel and De Salaberry 4 00 Dalhousio Mills do ltiviere du Loup do 8 00 Hemmingford & Covey Hill 2 00 New Glasgow do 2 00

Lake Megantic ... No grant. 2. BROCKVILLE. N. Augusta & Fairfield, with grant of ...... \$1 50 per Sab

	Merrickvillo		46	7	ro '	
	Pretrickatild		uo	·	90	ao
8.	OTTAWA.					
	Ashton, with	grant of	\$	2	00 n	er Sab
	Aylmer					กใบ
	Bathurst & N					do
	Cumberland	do	• • • • •	8	UO	do
	Hull	તી૦		ŗ	00	do
	East Templet	υn	•••••	8	00	do
	Upper Gatin	482	• • • • •			do
	Wilberforce					do
	Bearbrook &	.'ambrid	go	4	00	оb
	Castleford			2	00	do
	Upper Ottawa	. 1,	••••	50	00 p.	annum
•	Kinburn	.lo	• • • • • •	N	o g	rant.
4.	KINGSTON.				_	
	Transfer				^^	

Kinburn	·lo			grant.
4. KINGSTON. Huntingdon, v	∴h g	rantof	<b>\$2</b> 0	0 per Sal
Consecon Fredericksburg	do M o		2 00	
* N. Hastings (	roun		4 00	) do
Mill Point * Conditional u	pon o	dained	Mo missi	grant onery.
K CODOTTO				

COBOURG. Minden, with grant of ..... \$2 00 per Sab WATEAW Warsaw do ..... 2 00 Chandos and Burleigh..... 8 50 go ..... 8 5<del>0</del> Harvey Kinmount ..... 2 00

8. ONTARIO North East group, grant of \$3 00 per Sab. North West do ..... 8 00 do Sunderland & Vreemanton 2 50 do Fencion and Palestino.....No grant 7. TORONTO. Mt. Albert and Vivian,

Muliaur and Molenethon 2 60 8. SIMCOE.

Longford, with a grant of \$1 50 per Sab. Mara do ..... 1 50 do Raymond and Shannon... 4 00 do Minesing and Grenfel..... 2 00 Allanville, Buntsville, and

Utterson 4 00 do Guthrie Church, Oro No grant Rousseau and Nipissing do Waubaushene & P. Severn Tay and Medonte..... 9. OWEN SOUND.

South Diagonal group......No grant \* Parry Sound District.....

• Presbytery recommended to accepy this field, and Committee promise all reasonable assistance. 10. HAMILTON.

11. PARIS.

Beachville ..... No grant Elmira and Hawksvillo ..... Amaranth

If occupied, Committee promise
all reasonable assistance

18. BRUCE. Manitoulin Island....

Presbytery recommended to occupy this field if possible, and Committee promise all reasonable assistance.

14. DURHAM. 15. LONDON.

West Williams, grant of \$2 00 per Sab Vienna and P. Burwell... 4 00 Chalmers Ch. Dunwich... 3 00 Oilsprings do ... 8 00 Oilsprings do ... 8 00 Corunna and Mooretown... 8 00 do Wyoming do
Lucan do
Point Edward do ... 8 00 ... 4 00 ... 8 00 ... 8 00 London East do 

16. CHATHAM. Dover, with a grant of \$2 00 per Sab.
Dresden do ... 2 00 do
Tilbury W. do ... 3 00 do
Sombra do ... 2 00 do
Mersea ... No grant
Meidetago Maidstone..... do

17. STRATFORD. Trowbridge, with grant of \$3 00 per Sab. Burn's Ch., Zorra do 2 00 do 18. HURON.

Bothany, with a grant of \$2 00 por Sab. Stephen and Hay Goderich (Gaelic) do 2 50 do do 8 00 do The Committee was closed with the bene-

diction. ROBT. H. WARDEN, WM. COCHRANE,

Secretary. Convener.

## Presbyterian Union in New Zealand.

Our readers are aware that there are two Presbyterian Churches in New Zealand, with independent jurisdictions, but not Presbyterian government These two churches are the Synod of Otago; and the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, comprising all the other provinces of the colony. Several years ago a hopeful effort was made to unite these churches; but difficulties crose which for a time handered the accomplishment of the object. The matter, however, has never been lost sight of, and it is probable that in a short time the result aimed at will be secured. In a recent number of the Evangelist or Presby terian Herald of Otago we notice the fol-

"We anderstand that the following suggestions on the proposed union of the Pres byterian Churches of the colony have been forwarded by the Union Committee of our Church to the Union Committee of the Presbyterian Church of New Zealand: "1. That the basis of Union, so far as

Confession, with the usual qualifying clause as to the right of conscience.

"2. That for the first five years the Synods should have supreme jurisdiction in all matters of discipline, on the understanding that at the end of that period this arrangement may continue for a longer time should any of the Synods desire it.

"8. That with respect to the existing difference of practice between the two Churches as regards psalmody, the Committee recommended that this matter be left to each Synod to determine for itself. "4. That with respect to all properties held in trust, each Synod should continue to hold such properties, subject in all re-

spects to the same trusts as before. ' 5. That the question of the mode of ministerial support be left for at least the first five years to the respective Synods.

"6. That some scheme of united action for Church Extension throughout Now Zealand be devised, such relieme to be under the control of the General Assembly. 117. That there be a common, foreign, and Maori mission scheme.

"8. That there be blennial Assemblies in the meantitue.

Frientific and Aseful.

WASH TO WHITEN THE HAILS. Dilute sulphuric soid, two drachers; ting. ture of myrth, one dracher; spring water, four ounces; mis. First cleanse with whita soap, then dip the fingers into the wash.

BUTTER-MAKING.

The artificial butter making is not likely to be as profitable in the future as in the past, an investigation having been made by an eminent chemist, who says:—"Those who are fond of it would decline to mention who are indeed it would desine to mention at the breakfast table all the elements of the compound." But why make a fuss when it tastes good, and you don't know what it is made of?

GOOD VINEGAR.

Vinegar prepared as follows, never loses Vinegar prepared as follows, never loss its virtue though kept for years, and if used for packing will never mold: Cork it up in glass bottles; set them into a kettle with hay and straw under and about them to prevent their knocking together. Fill up the kettle with cold water, let it come to a boil, and then let the bottles stand in it, will it hecomes cold.—Hearth and Homs. until it becomes cold .- Hearth and Home.

CRACKED WHEAT.

Rinse theroughly with cold water two teacups of wheat, add four cups of cold water, place the basin in a steamer and cover closely. In half an hour or so, stir and salt to the taste. Let it steam four or and sait to the taste. Lot it steam four or five hours, stirring once or twice. Good hot, warm or cold, for breakfast, dinner, or tea. To be eaten with rich milk, or cream if you are fortunate enough to have it. Many use a little sugar with this and with graham pudding.

FEATHER BEDS.

To repoyate old feather beds, when no stoam apparatus is convenient, but them out doors during a heavy rain. Let them dry in the sun, beating them occasionally with sticks to loosen the feathers. They should be turned over several times, and thoroughly dried. A paste of soft soap and starch will take stains out of bed-ticking. Spread it over the spots. When dry, scrape off and wash with a damp sponge.

### TRACING PAPER.

Tracing paper, from which a drawing may be removed by washing, is prepared by first saturating writing paper with benzine, and then immediately coating it lightly with a varnish composed of boiled and bleached linseed oil, twenty parts; lend shavings, one part; oxide of zine, five parts; Venico turpentine, one-half part. Mix, boil for eight hours, and, after cooling, add white gum copal, five parts, and gum add white gum copal, five parts, and gum sandarac, one-half part.

CABBAGE JELLY.

This is a very appetizing dish, and by some persons considered more wholesome than cabbage plainly boiled. Cut a cabbage into quarters, and soak it in strong salt and water for an hour or more, then boil in the usual way, and squeeze in a colander until perfectly dry; then chop very fine, season with butter, pepper and salt to taste. Press the whole very closely into an carthen bowl, and bake one hour in a slow oven. When done turn it out, and serve with vinegar and popper.

CATCHING FISH WITH LIME.

A method of catching fish, employed for years by poachers in England, is to fill a large stone bottle with quicklime, then to pour in water enough to nearly fill the jar, and cork it up, securing the cork to the neck of the bottle by copper wire. The bottle is thrown into the water, and the pressure, caused by the working of the lime, explodes the bottle and stuns the fish, which then float helplessly on the surface

TO GET RID OF A PEST.

The best mode of getting rid of bed-bugs is to fumigate them with brimstone. Houses standing long and empty which have swarmed with them, have by this means been effectual 7 freed from them. Place in the centre of the room a dish containing about four ounces of brimstone; remove from the room such metalic surfaces as might be effected by the fumes; close every aparature, even to the key hole, and light the brimstone. After four or five hours enter the room and open the window for a thorough airing .- Inter Ocean.

### ABSURDITIES.

Frested grass does not tend to dry up cows. Apples in moderate quantities have no such tendency, but on the contrary may be fed to advantage-especially sweet apples. Potatoes are said to dry up cows also. No thing is more absurd, for they are an eminently milk-producing food; and when mall potatoes are not boiled and fed to pigs, the cows ought to have them. Pump-kins are well known as excellent milk feed. The seeds, however, are diurctic in their tendency, and very likely reduce the quantity of milk.—Rural New Yorker.

# SPACE IN PLANTING CORN.

There is more or less disagreement as to the distance corn should be planted apart, and the number of stalks in a hill. Good crops are realized from three and a half feet planting, three to four stalks in a hill Better have been grown, as I have wifnessed, with the rows four feet apart, including the hills (which makes the space between the hills about three and a half feet), with three to four stalks in a hill, the difference in this case being mainly in the greater number of ears grown, usually two to a stalk, and large at that, the larger space between the hills giving chance for the sun and air to circulate. I have also winnessed a growth of corn where the space hatween was just held of the third and between was but half of that last mentioned It was on soil which for several years had grown large crops of carrots, and was specially favourable to corn, being black, highly unnured and deeply rich, a well drained alluvial descriptions. alluvial deposit. There resulted an im-mense growth of stalks, but no corn, although it was the intention of the awner, confidently expressed, to raise an unusually superior crop. It was a failure save in the amount of fodder it made. In that it paids so great was the growth. We want the superior that it paids to the form of the force in the superior that it paids to the force in the superior that it paids to the superior that it paids to the superior that it is the superior that i and the fresh air in our corn as in our full arees. The result being secured, wa-cas plant as close as we please.—F. G., is Country Gentleman.