## Britisk American Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS : \$2.4 year, in advance

Postage by mail, 20 cents per year, payable at the office of delivery
Active Cauressers and Local Agents wanted, to whom
liberal commissions will be paid

Cheques and P st Office Orders should be drawn in aver of the Publisher

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON.

Publisher and Proprietor Correct No. 102 Bay Street; House- No. 37 Elm St. Teronto.

Any irregularity in the receipt of the Presentenian will be immediate'ly rectified on notice being sent by Postal Card or otherwise

Single insertion (or 1 88 than one month) 100 One (nonpanel) each insertion.

One (nonparied) each insertion.

Special rates for quarterly, half-yearly and yearly advertisements.

No double columns; cuts 25 per cent extra; spe-in reading matter 15 cents. per line each inser-

OFFICE, No. 102 Bay Street, ( Late Telegraph buildings.

## **Br**itiish American Bresbyterian.

TORONTO FRIDAY JAN. 3, 1873.

### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Throughout Canada for the past week there has been very stormy weather, with the Thermometer sometimes as low as from 15 to 20 below zero. Holiday making has been the great work of the time, and in that, in spite of the weather, most people have been tolerably successful. The past year throughout our land has been one of general and marked prosperity and it is both natural and proper that about New Year, there should be pleasant home meetings, general relaxation, and devout thankfulness. In the political world of Canada all is in the bustle of preparation for the meeting of the Local Parliament of Ontario, on the 8th inst., and of the Federal at Ottawa, some weeks later. In the religious world there has been no occurrence of any consequence.

In Scotland according to the latest News, the mutual elegibility scheme has been carried the larger number of the Presbyteries of the Zion Church by increasing majorities. Already 39 Presbytories have approved, and as there constitute a majority the measure according to the requirements of the Barrier Act has passed, and ministers and preachers of the U. P. and Reformed Presbyterian Churches will now be open to a call from any Free Church Congregation. In 1870 the votes in the different Presbyteries against Union, 'pure and simple' was 248. Against the present scheme there were only 145. It will now be seen whether the minority will proceed to put their foolish threat of secession into

Preparations are being made for the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, in the course of next Autumn. Already very many distinguished men have intimated their intention of being pre-

A very determined effort has been made to prevent Dean Stanley being elected as one of the select preachers at Oxford. It has not however been successful, as 849 voted for him, while only 287 were opposed. A very kind friendly letter from Dean Goulburn to Dr. Stanley has been published in which the writer gives his reason for using every effort to exclude the latter from the position referred to, at the same time expressing his regret that he had been forced by conscientious convictions to take sucl a course.

The Inverness Conference of Free Church Ministers and Elders to which we referred a week or two ago was held at the time ap. pointed; and though the meetings were private yet it has been ascertained that the greatest harmon y provailed, and that those present were quite unanimous in favour of the mutual eligibility. Every thir g passed over most encouragingly.

# NEW YEAR CALLS.

It is rather too late for us now to say a single word about New Year Calls. Whatever evil effects flow from them, have already as far as this year is concerned taken place. Things we are fully convinced are not so bad as they used to be in the one objectionable feature about these calls. We liave no objection to gentlemen going to sec their lady friends, whether on New Year Day, or on any other, they may deem most suitable. But the custom of offering wine to such visitors has been followed so frequents, by the most disastrons results that we are astonished that any ladies making a religious profession at any rate should ever think of persisting in it. And yet they do. To a greater or less extent, it was done on Wednesday, and more young men, we believe went home on that day heated with wine, and other intoxicating liquors than very likely on any of the other 864 days of the car. In many cases

habitual drunkenness has been induced by this New Year drinking from house to house, and Christian ladies with the sweetestamile imaginable have coaxed young men to their fall and ruin by the pleasant cake and wine at that festive season. We have been alarmed and confounded to hear ladies tell of certain persons of their acquaintance coming to their houses, 'not drunk but quite excited,' and of their not withstanding offering them wine and msisting upon their taking it as a proof of this hospitality. If any of our readers wince when they read those words, as we think they will from being conscious that they are applicable to themselves, let them turn over a new leaf, and yow that 1878 shall be the last year for such a practise as far as they are concerned. If young men call at a dozen of houses, and many call at more, and drink a glass of wine at each, in what kind of a state will they go home? The whole thing is detestible and without ex-

#### KNOX COLLEGE.

Did our readers carefully peruse, mark, and inwardly digest the letter of "Index," in last week's Presbyterian? Many of them, we hope all, did. They may, however, with profit do so again. We can assure them it tells only 'ower true tale.

The whole surroundings, external and internal, of our school of the prophets in Toronto are of the most melancholy and depressing character. We cannot speak so authoritatively as "Index" on the dust. but of the close, dank odours, as of the sepulchre, we can testify very conscientiously, while the whole of the sleeping and studying berths are, we can vouch, attractive in no one particular. It shows that our Canadian Presbyterian Students must have a large amount of the perfervidum ingeniun, when they escape from such a depressing place of residence with the amount of fire and energy, and even cheerfulness, which many of them undoubtedly exhibit, after Knox College has been left behind. Surely Presbyterians will not allow such an unsightly place to be much longer associated with the name of Knox and their own Theological Institution. We know indeed that Presbytericus are a thrifty generation and that they have often a Scotsman's horror at 'brakin' a saxpence.' Still, when they take it into their heads and when clearly convinced that a certain course is right and dutiful they can be not only liberal but lavish. No clearer case of duty could .. ell be made out than the pressing necessity of providing a more suitable abode for our Toronto Theological Institution. We hope all whom it concerns may see that duty to be theirs, and set about it without delay, as they actually will, to discharge it to the full.

# MANITOBA.

A very large proportion of those who have during the past two years settled in Manatoba, are Presbyterians, while of the old inhabitants, a very considerable number are also connected with the same church. The likelihoods are all in favor of still larger companies of our people removing to the same great land of the West in coming years. It is accordingly at once the duty and privilege of the Presbyterian churches in the older Provinces of Canada, to make ample provision for the supply of gospel ordinances to those pioncers of the North West, and thus, from the very first, to have a strong progressive and aggressive church in that region. There is no reason to believe that the settlers will be very long in being able to maintain ordinances among themselves and reach out a helping hand to others as well. What the Presbyterians in Ontario and Quebec have then to do is to see to it that missionaries of the right kind, and in sufficient numbers be sent, and for the time being supported, so that the members of the Presbyterian Church may not through the neglect of their own denominations be led to join others, and build up organizations, which as Presbyterians, they may not think so calculated to do the Lord's work in the land. There can be no doubt that both in Ontario and Quebec, much ground has been lost by the Presbyterians from their not having had ministers in sufficient numbers to send forth to the work of caring for those who went to form newhomes for themselves and their children in the woods. Some how or other we have often been among the last to go into new settlements, and have on that account labored at great disadvantage. Amid the solititudes and hardships of bush life, the sympathy and presence of a minister of the gospel of any denomination are specially acceptable and specially sorthing. The visits of such have been a cordial to the hearts of many a weary, many a lonely one. What wonder then that these should have been permanently drawn to the firstpreachers that visited them, and that they should have felt altogether [disinclined to leave these and their ministrations when messages from the church of their fathers came by and by and wished them to start Presbyterian congregations? It was the

most rational thing in the world that they

should say,-No. These men came to us in our days of poverty and loneliness and desolation, they cheered us by their visits: they preached to us the word; they encouraged us in the darkest hours; they went with us over our dead; and they rejoiced with us in our homely joys, and much as we could have wished our "own church" and our own mudsters once, we cannot change now." To what an extent Presbyterianism has in this way lost in members during past years in Canada, could not easily be estimated. It must have been very great lowever, and more or less of the same process is going on still. Let the churches see that the same mistake is not made in Manitoba. The Presbyterian church has precious opportunities in connection with that Province, and it will be at once discreditable and blame worthy if she does not avail herself of these to the

We notice from a letter of Professor Hart, given in the Presenterian for January, that matters are in the most interestingly progressive state about Winnipeg. As our readers know, Mr. Hart has been sent by the Kirk, and has wisely and in a most brotherly fashion cast his lot with the Canada Presbyterian brethern in that land. He is a Professor in the Manitoba College and preaches alternately with Professor Bryce in the Presbyterian Church, in Winmpeg, going on to neighboring stations for the other part of the day. The church m Winnipeg has already had to be enlarged. The first communion last spring was observed by come twelve persons only. On a recent occasion, the number was between thirty and forty-Govenor Morris and G. McMichen, Esq., acting as elders on the occasion. In a very short time, to all appearance, Winnipeg will be a very large place. Already the population amounts to about 1500, having, according to Mr. Hart's statement doubled in the course of the summer. We believe there are demands being made on the Home Committee for additional laborers in that field. The men and the means we trust will be forthcoming for the accomplishment of the great and important work to be done in that great North-western Canada.

### THE HEADSHIP AND UNION.

Last summer, the Presbytery of Montreal in its return to a remit on Union, expressed the desire-" That there should be introduced into some parts of the Basis a clause embodying the Church's continued adherence to the great doctrine of Headship of our Lord Jesus Christ over the Church and the nations; and the General Assembly, in view of the fact that many esteemed members of Court desire a recognition of the Headship of Christ over His Church, instructed its Union-Committee to endeavor to secure, in some way, such a deliverance as shall meet the views of all parties. Hence not a few have concluded that the majority of the Canada Presbyterian Church are opposed to Union with the other Presbyterian Churches in the Dominion. It may, therefore, serve a good purpose to indicate some reasons for desiring and endeavoring to arrive at a mutual understanding on the doctrines of Christ's Headship.

- 1. Many think an explicit declaration on on this point necessary in order that they may heartily go into Union. It would be well to conciliate them in this matter, especially as the Headship of Christ is the corner-stone of His Church, and the assertion of it in a basis of Union very opportune as a testimony to Hishonour, not only against Erastian encroachments, but against Papal arrorance and Rationalistic dogmatism. It would look very well to affirm articulately, not only what is the Supreme Rule, but also who is the Soverign Lord of faith and conscience.
- 2. Whilst all the negotiating denominations are at one in upholding the principle of Christ's Soverign authority, there is confessedly a conflict among them as to what in some particulars is His Sovereign will; for instance, in regard to the relation proper to be maintained between Church and State. Is there such a degree of unanimity on this subject as would be sufficient for mutual incorporation? Probably there is; and if there is, why not desire and endeavor to put it beyond a doubt? To many minds it is not quite clear at present. We are told by the Reverend Robert Campbell, of Montreal, in the preface of his prize Essay on the Union of Presbyterians in Canada, that "The true Union platform is to be found in the Church of Scotland anterior to those divisions which it is now sought to heal;" and yet in the secondisection of his first chapter, he says : "That which specially renders the Union we are discussing practicable, is the fact that The Principles of Toleration are now better understood and acted upon than in the days of our Fathers." This last statement, printed by him in capital letters, is true. None of us occupies exactly the position of our fathers, we have all found it impossible to stop where they stopped; we have all advanced, though, not to the same point. Is it not worth while to same point. Is it not worth while to examine, discover and declars whereabouts we are, both severally and conjointly? It is pretty certain that the result would be se tiefactory .... J. W.

### MANITOBA,

CHURCH AND COLLEGE AFFAIRS IN THE NEW PROVINCE.

The following interesting Communication has been received by the Royd. Wm Cochrane, Convener of the Home Mission Committee of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and transmitted us for publication. FORT GARRY, DEC. 18TH, 1872.

DEAR BRETHREN .-- At the suggestion of the Convener of the Homo Mission Committee. I would seek to bring some of the financial details and material features of our extensive work before you. Our cause is progressing rapidly; our position in the Province of Maintoba hasmaterially changed during the last year. Our old congrega-tion of Kildonan is still first in members. though in contributions it will be surpassed unless on the alert. It has however agreed to advance the salary of the Rev. Mr.

Black, \$250 per annum.

The Fort Garry congregation has had a most remarkable growth. It was organized in February last, the first communion was held in May, with 10 members; the second was held in November, with about 40 communicants. The congregation has had to The congregation has had to enlarge their little Church twice during the season, and propose building a new one next year. The annual congregational meeting was held a couple of weeks ago, and the determination was come to call a minister of their own, and become solf-sustaining. It appeared that about \$900 had been raised during the year. It was agreed to call a minister as soon as possible, a Committee was appointed to enquire into the matter, and the resolution adopted to begin the salary of \$2000 per annum after New Year. A very influential minority of the congregation belongs to the Church of Scotland; but we work most harmoniously here, and we are as may be supposed ardent unionists on both sides. I do hope the state of affairs in this great north-west will be largely taken into account in the negociations. We need here a speedy union. So far as we are concerned we can vouch for the cordiality if it be but speedy enough. Though For Garry's increase has been perhaps unequalled in the countery it has not been exceptional. The other stations have been during the rne other stations have been during the year supplied with ministers. Messrs, Fraser to Little Britain &c.; Donaldson to Headingley; and Matheson to Portage La Prairie. These stations are to be visited within the next month, and the Presbytery expects to raise above \$1000 from these stations towards the Home Mission Fund as stations towards the Home Mission Fund as against about \$200 last year. During the year we have opened up several new stations. One Missionary Rev. Mr. Nabb, an ardent and faithful worker, has been transferred to the most westerly settlements of the Province, so that while strengthening the centre, we are furthest west with the great tide that is flowing in. Mr. McNabb has 8 or 4 preaching places, and is entirely among Canadians. We have opened at station at Silver Heights, 6 miles from Fort Garry, to work with Headingley. In addition to these new fields we have taken two very interesting fields in new settlements, respectively east and west of Kildonan, Rockwood, and Springfield. The former is a settlement of some eighty people; while somewhat mixed in religious belief, our church has the largest element. In Springfield a large settlement of 120 or more, the Presbyterians is almost the only form of belief. In Rockwood a Church is being planned. In Smithfield and Suppliside probably two will have to be built. Fort Garry has contributed some \$60 to help the beginners in Springfield and promises have been given to the

As to Churches during the past year, three have been built; two enlarged; and four or five planned for next year. May God give us strength to avail ourselves of the opportunities offered us. Our Presbytery has in hand, as all who interest themselves in the Church's schemes, now, two public Educational Institutions, first Manitoba College, at Kildonan. The building is now in use-Class rooms and boarding depart-

The number of students has kept up, the College has grown in public estimation, and the prospectus for the Winter Term after New Year, are about twenty-five students. -ten in the boarding department. teachers staff has been reinforced by Rev. Thomas Hart, M. A., of the Church of Scotland, Professor of Classics and French. He is a most valuable addition, and assists in the Mission work of the church. Our brethern of the sister church, are deserving of a warm expression of our good-feeling and thankfulness.

The library has been begun and has a nucleus of some 150 volumes, Meetings are being held at all the stations in aid of the College funds, for we find it an expensive matter, in a country of high prices to conduct so large an institution in efficiency. The other part of our work, not thoroughly a church scheme, is the Winnipeg ladies This has been begun with every prospect of success, and the prospect after half a term's work are, that we shall begin the new term with musical and general pupils, twenty in number.

Such is our work. The amounts raised for 1872, for all purposes will probably be

Kildonan )Winnipeg) Fort Garry Little Britain, (8 station) . Headingley, (2 station) Porttage group, (4 station)
White Meed group, (4 stat)
Springfield (1 station) 1.000 Rockwood. (1 station) . . . . )
For College (Fees, collections, &c., for Current expenses, &c. . . Ladies School (8 months) . .

This is a short sketch of our work; some of these sums will probably be exceeded next year. New settlements will be opening up, indeed, nuclei of new settlements which we cannot overtake, are already formed. Hoping the Church at home, while doing much for our Province, may appreciate the magnitude of the work, and the bearing funds to bearing funds to be the work and the bearing funds to be the bearing fun the bearing funds judiciously expended have upon the future.

I remain, your fellow laborer in the . Lord,

GEORGE BRYCE.

THE INTERNATIONAL SCHEME OF S. S. LESSONS, BY DR. HALL, OR NEW YORK, AND INFANT CLASSES.

A very deep and wide spread interest has attached to the subject of Sunday Schools during the last few years, principally in connection with our Institutes and

Conventions.

Perhaps this interest has just been flagging a little of late. This is, I am convinced, only for a short time, for I can see, I think, that God is preparing for us as Sabbath School workers a great and stirring time, the tide of which is not far distant but close upon us, and it is ours to be up and doing to meet that which God is sending upon us.

Some may smile, but I believe we are on the dawn of a great Revolution in the Spir-it, but especially in the work of our Sabbath Schools. The work now is carnest and true, but to a great extent disjointed and unsympathetic, and the Revolution is

in the opposite direction.

In different lands and even in different schools in the same lands we have at present all kinds of lessons taught, and the sympathy must to some extent be a broken

Why not all schools, of all denominations, in all lands, teach the same portions of the words of the Lord on the same Sabbath days. Then how pleasant would it be for a stranger, for example, desiring to visit a school, to feel sure of the lesson of the day. Then would he be uble to sit down and study it: and when in the school, if any teacher happened to be absent, to lend an intelligent and helping hand.
That is only one advantage; and yet a

not-unimportant one. To me it is an powering thought, that on the Lord's Day that great and noble band of earnest and devoted workers should be all teaching, and that far greater band of yearning learners all drinking in the same precious words of the Lord at the same time.

Does any credulous one smile at the consummation as visionary. I tell you, teachers, it is coming upon us, thank God, and ers, it is coming upon us, thank God, and it is our duty to meet it. The children of God are drawing so tight the cords of christian fellowship and love that we are beginning to feel that the cords are real things.

While we remain ever Presbyterians, Methodists, Churchmen, let us hurl to the winds anything and everything which tends to make us aught but one in heart and work in the cause of Christ.

While intellectually we differ, let our hearts and hands be as one, firm and true, to work the works of the Lord.

Dr. Hall, of New York, one of the most devoted Sabbath School workers, has matured a scheme called "The International scheme," which is intended to serve the accomplishment of this result:—To bind in one great army—to provide with the same real tempered workers, we have to lead to the well tempered weapons, and to lead to the home charge upon the same citadel of the human heart, those, who now by various and somewhat disjointed efforts, and with different instruments, are fighting the bat-

tles of the Lord.

And any one who knows Dr. Hall, who has ever had the great privilege of listening to his simple, earnest gospel preaching, and knows what he has done and is doing for the cause of Christ, especially in the direction of the Sabbath Schools in the city of New York, knows well that never fitter work fell to abler hands.

Dr. Hall is an Irishman and a Presbyte-rian; and although some narrow minded ones may hint that the Scheme came from the States, yet, let such remember that some one must originate it, and who so likely as the greatest of gospel preachers

on this continent.

Let us on this side, forgetting every prejudice, for Christ's sake, lend a helping
hand to the man who has devoted so much time and labor, and is banding every energy to bind in closer sympathy the Sunday School workers of every land.

My object is not to offer any thoughts on this scheme as it affects advanced classes in our Sunday Schools, for there is a paper published every month, called The Sunday School World, containing Dr. Hall's own comments on the lessons, and for this

But I shall endeavor to follow out that Scheme, as it may be used in teaching infant classes; for I am most thoroughly convinced from what I have seen of them and of the ways in which they are taught, that, just as there has been too much carelessness in systematizing the teaching of idvanced el: sses, so, mu more. almost total disregard of systematic teaching in infant classes.

No Bible student will over advance in his

knowledge of its contents who does not study it systematically. And this is just what we want to introduce into our schools; that our little ones may, like Timothy, be trained in the scriptures from their infancy. This week I only offer a few suggestions

regarding infant classes:
First-No school should be without an infant class. Make it a grade class consisting of those who cannot read well.

If possible give them a room to them-selves. I think it is better even to have thom in a separate house, rather than not have them by themselves, for many reasons could give.

Give them the very ablest teacher in the

school. Let none but a true, prayerful, and devoted christian-one who loves the work, (that is essential), and who is willing to devote not only Sabbath to teaching, but a portion of the week to visiting, his or her little scholars.

Let it be felt that the class is one of the

classes from which the pupils are graduated, as they learn to read and advance in Bible

knowledge.

Teach nothing but the words of the Lord. Teach nothing but the accords of the Lora. Some teachers make telling stories the sum and substance of their teaching. Stories, objects, anything, may be used, but always make the truths there things teach the most prominent thing in teaching.

Especially go to an infant class from

So much generally and at this time. shall endeavor to be more particular as I advance, hoping that I may be able in my humble way to drop a few thoughts which may be picked up and perhaps planted in some soul which when watered with the dew from prayerful hearts shall bring forth fruit to life everlasting. Fellow teachers, let us over pray for strength and guidance in our weakness.—Tracure.