

Brantford Presbyterian Young Ladies' College.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE YEAR 1874-75

BACCALAUREATE SERMONS BY REV. DR. COCHRANE.

The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, presented the Baccalaureate sermon to the students and a large congregation in Zion Church. Thereafter, the ladies took for their text the 14th verse of the 1st chapter of the Book of Esther: "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" which he handled in his usual able and interesting manner.

EXAMINATIONS MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

The closing examinations in the college took place Monday and Tuesday, 5th and 6th July, before a considerable number of the parents and guardians of the pupils, and prominent educators of the town. The examinations were conducted in Arithmetic, Canadian History and Grammar by Miss Schmeck; in German and British History by Mrs. Murray; in French by Miss Smecher; in British History by Miss Redford; and the preparatory department by Miss Francis. Dr. Clark, the Principal, examined the higher classes in English Grammar, Physical Geography, and Chemistry, and Dr. Cochrane in old and new Testament History, the Evidence of Christianity, and Natural Theology. The Rev. Dr. Kemp, of Galesburg, Illinois; Rev. D. M. McLeod, of Ansonia; Rev. M. Keefer, M. B. F. Fitch and other gentlemen took part in the examinations, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the proficiency of the pupils.

THE CONCERT.

The closing concert of the Young Ladies' College took place Monday night. The large Dining Hall of the institution was filled to overflowing with the friends and patrons of the College. The walls were lined all round with the paintings and drawings which had been done by the pupils during the past season under the supervision of Mr. Martin, the Drawing Master, and many of them evidenced a skill and taste in the art which we have rarely seen equalled. The concert was under the direction of Professor Marten and Miss McCarroll, the Musical Governess. The overture, "Norma," by Misses A. Murray, Mary Griffin, M. Leys and A. Clarke, was played very well and correctly, the performers keeping well together throughout. An instrumental piece "La Cascade des Rubis" was next given by Miss Mary Logie, in good time and taste, although she appeared a trifle nervous. Miss M. Leys followed with a song, "Love hailed a little maid," which was rendered very nicely and prettily. "Elfenpfeil," a piano solo by Miss Belle Baimor, showed a happy control of the instrument, and a perfect appreciation of the piece. Miss Mary Keachie, assisted by Prof. Marten, did ample justice to the duet "La chaise infernale." Miss A. Devereux who is, we understand, the *prima donna* of the institution, then gave the song "O Salutaris," and rendition showed a marked improvement of her vocal powers since former concerts. Miss Maggie Watt followed on the piano with "Faust Fantasie brillante," which if long, was good, while Miss Devereux rendered the sparkling piece "Tarantelle" in brilliant style. The first part of the programme concluded with a quartette "Greeting to Spring," very fairly rendered and in which the singing of Miss Francis evoked a good deal of praise.

The second part commenced with a piano duet "Robert le diable" by Miss Devereux, performed with her usual excellence. The duet "L'Anicizia" well sung by Miss Watt and Miss Devereux was followed by a brilliant instrumental piece "Invitation a la valse," by Miss Mary Griffin, who is one of the best players at the college charming in quality and touch. "The Mikmud's Marriage," a song by Miss Mary Watt was very neatly and artistically rendered. The next piece "Kindersinfonie," was perhaps from its novelty the most delightful and amusing performance of the evening, and to translate its German title might be called "Gideon's Band." Prof. Marten and Mr. Cordon performed on the violin; Miss Griffin and Miss Devereux at the pianos; Miss Logie drew the song of the nightingale from an instrument which in the distance appeared like a glass of lemonade with a straw placed therein to drink the cooling beverage by a sweet draught long drawn out; Miss Redford sang the song of the cuckoo from a somewhat cummy looking instrument of the shape of a clarinet; Miss Capron performed on a miniature kettle drum; Miss Maggie Watt with a trumpet of equally extensive dimensions; Miss Mary Watt on a flute; Miss Clarke with a whirrag, and Miss Balengall on the triangle. It was a regular musical piece, with solos, interludes, etc., and was really well done, drawing down vociferous applause from the audience.

"The flower gatherers" by a large number of the pupils was the last piece and was well received.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Tuesday evening the Ladies' College closed for the year and the distribution of prizes took place. A goodly number were present, and the proceedings were of a most interesting character. The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. Cochrane, and on the platform were A. Robertson, Esq., Chairman of the Board; B. F. Fitch, Esq., Secretary; Rev. Dr. Kemp, of Illinois; Dr. Clarke; Professor Martin, Drawing Master; Wm. Paterson, Esq., M.P.; Dr. Kelly, Robt. Henry, Esq., Rev. B. B. Keefer, His Honor Judge Jones, Rev. Thomas Lowry, and others.

The programme opened by an instrumental piece, "The Wanderer," by Messrs. Griffin and Clarke, on the piano, accompanied by Prof. Marten, on the violin, after which

evening, expressed his delight at the large audience that assembled to witness the distribution of prizes. The directors and all concerned have much cause for gratitude in looking back upon the work of the year. It was only nine months since the College was opened, under many difficulties, but the results had been far beyond the expectations. What had been accomplished was evident in the oral and written examinations which had been heard and read by many present, and in the music which they had heard last evening at the concert given by the pupils and the large number of tastefully and artistically executed paintings that adorned the room. It was the aim of the directors to furnish in the College the most thorough training, while not forgetful of the accomplishments. It had been too much the case in years gone by that Ladies' Colleges, in endeavoring to provide for the grace and polished deportment of society, had neglected the more important branches, and sent out graduates possessed of very little actual knowledge. Speaking on behalf of the Directors, he would say that no expense would be spared to make the College an honour not only to the Presbyterian Church but to the country at large.

Such a College, the chairman continued, had special claims upon the community where it was located. He trusted that a very large accession to the number of pupils would be made next year from families in the town. It had also special claims upon the Presbyterian Church in Canada as the first college erected under her auspices, and from the way in which it had been received by the last General Assembly he safely counted upon a large and generous support both from ministers and members. It had also claims on Christians of all denominations who value a thoroughly religious, while unsectarian, training for their daughters. The College, he intimated, would be reopened on Thursday, the 9th of September, when he hoped to see many old and new pupils taking their places within its walls.

Dr. Clark, the Principal, then made a few remarks and gave some statistics of the college. During the first term there were in attendance seventy-nine—40 boarders, thirty-nine day scholars and three special students. In the second term 105, in the third term eighty-six, in the last term ninety-two, making an average of over ninety throughout the year. The falling off in the third term was due principally to the decrease in day pupils. Considering the difficulties incident to the opening of such an institution, the attendance was fully up to what was expected. The staff consisted of the Principal, Professor Martin in the Art Department, Rev. Dr. Cochrane in Natural Theology and Evidence of Christianity, besides a course of elocution by Professor A. Melville Bell. There had been 100 pupils in music during the year, and an opportunity had been given of judging of the progress made. Professor Martin, in the Art Department, had expressed himself as extremely satisfied with the pupils under him. In another year their work would compare favorably with any school work in the Dominion. He concluded by paying a tribute to the excellence and good conduct of the pupils and the faithfulness of the teachers.

The distribution of the prizes was then proceeded with. The five medals were presented for competition respectively by R. Henry, Esq., for English literature; H. Wallace, Esq., of Toronto, for painting; Prof. Marten, music; A. Robertson, Esq., good conduct; and G. H. Wilkes, Esq., general proficiency. Mr. Henry presented the silver medal, and prizes for grammar, composition and history, and spoke highly of a thorough knowledge of these branches. Rev. Dr. Kemp presented in a most felicitous and happy manner the prizes in mathematics and natural sciences. He had had a good deal of experience in College education, and could sympathize with every student and every teacher who devoted their lives to promoting the interests of human knowledge. Fifteen years ago he had made a bold effort to establish a Ladies' College in Montreal, but had failed, and when he heard of the establishment of the one at Ottawa and this one at Brantford he rejoiced very much and was glad to hear and see of their success. Difficulties there were in the conduct of such an institution, but he hoped those who had it in hand would not be afraid of them. He expected that in three or four years, instead of counting the young ladies by tens, they would be counted by the hundred. Ladies who enter the College and subject themselves to all its rules and discipline, derive a much greater advantage from it than day pupils can, who are liable to have their studies broken in upon by the calls of family and household duties. The latter cannot have the command of their time necessary to make successful and substantial progress.

PRIZE LIST.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

(Including grammar, composition and history.)

1st prize (silver medal,) Miss Annie Devereux, Brantford.

2nd, Miss Lizzie Redford, Stratford.

MATHEMATICS.

(Including arithmetic, algebra and geometry.)

1st prize, Miss Lizzie Redford, Stratford.

2nd, Miss Annie Devereux and Miss Mattie Mathews, Brantford—equal.

1st prize, (first year,) Maggie McAffie, Nottawasaga, and Jessie Chapman, Ancaster—equal.

2nd prize, (1st year,) Maggie McCall, Norfolk, and Miss Jane Whiting, Onondaga—equal.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.

1st prize, Miss Annie Devereux, Brantford.

2nd prize, Miss Lizzie Redford, Stratford.

3rd prize, Miss Maggie Leys, Sarnia.

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

1st prize, Miss Minnie Rattray, Pembroke.

2nd prize, Miss Jessie Chapman, Ancaster.

NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY.

1st prize, Miss Minnie Rattray, Pembroke.

2nd prize, Miss Mary J. Wilson, Nelson, and Lizzie Davidson, Toronto, equal.

OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY.

1st prize, Miss Lelia Mackenzie, Hamilton.

2nd prize, Miss Lizzie Redford, Stratford.

MODERN LANGUAGE.

1st prize, Miss Emily Turner, Hamilton.

2nd prize, Miss Mary Leys, Hamilton.

3rd prize, Miss Annie Devereux, Brantford.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

1st prize (2nd year,) Miss Annie Devereux, Brantford.

2nd prize (2nd year,) Miss Lizzie Redford, Stratford.

3rd prize (2nd year,) Miss Emily Turner, Hamilton.

4th prize (2nd year,) Miss Minnie Rattray, Pembroke.

1st prize (1st year,) Miss Maggie McAffie, Northwasa.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

1st prize (1st class) silk (silver medal), Miss George Verton, Hamilton.

1st prize (2nd class) silk, Miss Minnie Rattray, Pembroke.

1st prize, water-colours, Miss Emily Turner, Hamilton.

1st prize, crayon, Miss Annie Devereux, Brantford.

2nd, Miss Maggie Leys, Sarnia.

Pencil drawing, Misses Helen Rattray, Toronto; Belle Badner, Oakville; and Annie Clarke, Brantford—equal.

FOR RAPID IMPROVEMENT IN DRAWING.

1st prize, Miss Maggie McKnight, Windham.

2nd, Miss Ellen Wilson, Seaforth.

MUSIC.

1st prize (pianoforte) 1st class (silver medal) Miss Annie Devereux, Brantford.

2nd prize, (pianoforte) 1st class, Miss Mary Griffin, Brantford.

1st prize (pianoforte) 2nd class, Miss Belle Baimor, Oakville.

1st prize (vocal) Miss Annie Devereux, Brantford.

2nd prize, (vocal) Miss Mary Watt, Brantford.

1st prize, (beginners—pianoforte) Miss Maggie McCall, Norfolk.

GENERAL PROFICIENCY.

1st prize (silver medal) Miss Maggie Leys, Sarnia.

2nd prize, Miss Jessie Barr, Norwich.

3rd prize, Miss Minnie Rattray, Pembroke.

1st prize, (preparatory) Miss Lottie Brethour, Brantford.

2nd prize, (preparatory) Miss Lizzie McMahon, Brantford.

GOOD CONDUCT.

(Open only to boarders who have attended the whole year.)

1st prize, (silver medal,) Miss Annie Devereux, Brantford.

2nd, Miss Mary Watt, Brantford.

HONORABLE MENTION FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Misses Maggie Watt, Lizzie Redford, Minnie Rattray, Maggie Leys, Mary Logie, Anna Clarke, Jessie Barr, Maggie McAffie, M. J. Wilson.

Presbytery of Barrie.

The first meeting of this Presbytery was held at Barrie, on Tuesday, 6th inst. The chair was taken by Rev. W. Cleland, of Brantford, who was appointed by Synod of Toronto and Kingston to moderate. After devotional exercises, with which the Presbytery was constituted, the Moderator delivered an address eloquent and appropriate to the occasion. The roll being called, there were found to be on it 18 Ministers and 21 Elders, of whom 17 Ministers and 12 Elders were present. There are in the bounds, besides 18 settled charges, 4 vacant congregations and 11 groups of Mission Stations, also 2 retired Ministers. A large amount of business was discharged. Mr. Cleland was elected Moderator for the next twelve months; Mr. R. Moodie was elected Clerk, and Mr. D. McDonald, Treasurer. It was agreed that the names be entered on the roll, according to the dates of ordination. Several items of business connected with the late Presbytery of Simcoe were disposed of. In granting petitions laid on the table, the following changes in the connections of congregations were made:—

1. Newwood was separated from Horning's Mills and joined to south line of Osprey, under name of "South line of Osprey and Honeywood," Southampton being joined to this congregation. Dundas was united to the Congregations of East Nottawasaga and Purple Hill. Petitions were received from Angus for separation from Alliston and Burns Church, to be united to New Lowell, and from Cookstown and Townline, for separation from Ivy, to be united to First, &c. These petitions were laid over till next meeting, and the Clerk was directed to notify all the Sessions and Congregations concerned to appear in their interest. Mr. Knowles was permitted to withdraw his resignation of Alliston, Burns Church, and Angus. The Home Mission Committee was appointed as follows: Mr. Rodgers, Convener; Mr. Ferguson, Vice-Convener; Messrs. McKee, Cleland, Wm. McConnell, Gray, and Alex. McDonald, Ministers; and Messrs. James Wilson and John Brown, Elders. Mr. Fairbairn was appointed to moderate in a call at Guthrie Church, Oro, when required. Mr. Gray was appointed to organize the Congregation at North Mara, preside at election of Elders, and moderate in a call when requested to do so. The Home Mission Committee was directed to present, at next meeting, a scheme for Missionary meetings to be held in winter. Mr. Robert Scott, Missionary in Penetanguishene, was taken on Probationary trials, and these being sustained, the Presbytery licensed him to preach the Gospel. It was agreed to hold a meeting of Presbytery at Wybridge, on Tuesday, 8th August, at 7 p.m., for the purpose of ordaining Mr. Scott. Mr. D. McDonald was appointed to preach and preside at ordination. Mr. McKee to address the people, and Mr. Rodgers the newly ordained Missionary. Next meeting to be held at Barrie, on Tuesday, 28th September, at 11 a.m.—Rogers Moodie, Pres. Clerk.

Presbytery of Ottawa.

This Presbytery held its first meeting in Knox Church, Ottawa, on the 6th and 7th July. The Rev. Alexander Mann, A.M., Moderator. The extract minutes of Synod concerning the erection of the Presbytery having been read and the meeting constituted, the Moderator addressed the Presbytery in reference to the interesting circumstances in which they were now met, and the spirit that should characterize all their proceedings. The roll of the Presbytery was then read out when it was found that it consisted of 27 settled Pastors, 4 ordained Missionaries, appointed for one or more years to particular fields, and 5 receiving appointments from time to time for shorter periods, also 4 retired Ministers. There are 9 vacant Congregations and 17 Mission Stations. On the roll being called, 19 Ministers and 8 Elders answered their names. Mr. Cleland was appointed Clerk at a salary of \$120.00 per annum, with postage and stationery. Mr. Mann was elected Moderator for the next term of office. It was agreed that the term of the Moderator's office be six months, and that they be appointed according to the order of the Roll from the minister in charge, at the commencement of the meetings at February and August—the regular meetings being held quarterly, on the Tuesday after the first Sabbath of August, November, February and May. A call was sustained from the Congregation of North Gower to the Rev. A. C. Stewart, Probationer. A reply was read from the Rev. Edward Vincent, declining the call from Aylmer. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Rev. F. Home, agent the union of Buckingham and Lechaber, on the one side of the river, and Cumberland, Clarence and Navan, on the other; and it be favorable to the change to visit the people and urge upon them to unite as proposed. Mr. Mark Turnbull, the Missionary to the Upper Ottawa, was received as a Missionary of the Lumber Committee; the salary which he receives from the Home Mission Committee and the settlers to be supplied by a grant from the Lumber Mission Fund. It was agreed that the remuneration of Probationers in vacant charges be at the rate of \$8.00 per Sabbath. The following draft was made of the territory which it was thought desirable to be embraced by the Presbytery:—South of the Ottawa River, the townships of W. Hawkebury, Longueil, Alfred, and New Plantagenet, in the county of Prescott, the counties of Russell and Carlton, the townships of Beckwith, Ramsay, Pakenham and Darling, in the county of Lanark, the county of Renfrew, including the country on the south of the Ottawa River west to Lake Nipissing, and north of the Ottawa River the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac. The Clerk was instructed to notify the Presbyteries of Brockville, Glengarry, and Montreal of this proposal, and ask what changes, if any, they desire to make. A Committee was appointed to take into consideration all matters connected with a Presbytery Fund, and to devise some scheme whereby the travelling expenses of the Ministers and representative Elders of the different charges to the regular meetings of Presbytery shall be met by an equitable assessment upon each congregation, according to its membership. The resignation of Mr. McEwen of the pastoral charge of Calvin Church, Pembroke, was taken up. The Rev. J. Crombie, who had been appointed to serve the edict, and met with the congregation and session, handed in a resolution appointing him to appear before the Presbytery as the Commissioner from the congregation. He read a copy of a minute passed by both the session and the congregation, which expressed their strong attachment to Mr. McEwen as their pastor, and their sincere regret that he has intimated his intention to resign his pastoral charge—testifying that his ministrations had been greatly blessed, not only in the town congregation, but also in Alce, where he has been instrumental in building up a congregation which has lately been set off as a separate charge, but stating that nevertheless they had resolved to offer no objection to the acceptance of the resignation, and expressing their best wishes for his future prosperity. Mr. McEwen stated that he still adhered to the decision handed in. The Presbytery then agreed to accept of the resignation, and to dissolve the pastoral relation existing between Mr. McEwen and the congregation of Pembroke on and after the last Sabbath of July, and appointed Mr. Stewart to preach and declare the charge vacant on the 1st Sabbath of Aug. The following minute in reference to the acceptance of Mr. McEwen's resignation and his removal from the bounds was unanimously adopted. The Presbytery being constrained to accept of the resignation of Mr. McEwen, desire to place on record their high sense of his worth. For more than twenty-two years he has laboured within the bounds of this Presbytery, and is esteemed as a beloved brother and co-presbyter, as well as an earnest labourer and faithful and devoted pastor, and nothing in connection with this step has diminished but rather increased that esteem. Having heard the report of the commissioner, Mr. Crombie, and ascertained that the Session are unanimous in expressing their warm attachment to Mr. McEwen personally, and their satisfaction with his labours as a minister, and that the congregation, with the exception of a very few individuals, concurred in these expressions of attachment and satisfaction, the Presbytery cannot but express a feeling of painful regret that in such circumstances where the minister stands so high in the regards of both session and people, and is acknowledged by them to have been the chief instrument under God in building up the congregation as well as in doing much to further the progress of the cause of Christ beyond his own immediate field of labor; he has been constrained by the disaffection of so small a number, to tender his resignation, and for the congregations welfare to adhere to it. We cannot but state our conviction that a grievous wrong has been done to the congregation and to the Presbytery, and that it is to be deplored as very dangerous that such a small element of disaffection existing in a congregation, should have the power to bring about such results, a state of matters which ought certainly to be

rectified. Mr. McEwen, on leaving the the Presbytery, carries with him the unfeigned respect of the members, and their cordial desire for his welfare and success in whatever field the Lord may place him in the future. We commend him to God and to the word of his grace, which is able to build him up and to give him an inheritance among all those who are sanctified. J. Carswell, Clerk.

Gavazzi on the State of Italy.

Lately Signor Gavazzi gave an address in London on the Evangelization of Italy. In the course of his remarks he said that the work of the evangelization of Italy was to be dated from the year 1860 and was almost entirely due to a special circumstance—the popularity of the man to whom Italy was so much indebted for the man who had done more for Italy than all other Italians put together—the Pope and his general, his political ally. We cannot call him the victor of Naples, he said to him (the speaker) "Go now and preach the Gospel to your heart's content," and he did so, and the cause evangelization throughout the whole of the emancipated provinces. At that time the Italian Government was not very favourable to the efforts of Christian missionaries, but they could not be behind Garibaldi in the cause of liberty and they had to give them greater countenance. He was glad to say that they were enjoying now in Italy liberty of creed and conscience and worship as full as we enjoyed in England. Sometimes he was tempted to say that Italy enjoyed greater liberty in religious matters than we did, because that English newspapers had often declined to receive his advertisements, to notice denunciations from his church in Italy, and even to print his placards. And why? Simply in order not to displease certain parties, and with a view to election times. In Italy they had none of that sort of thing, and they enjoyed real liberty. There were now four different Evangelical agencies in Italy—the Free Christian Church in Italy which he represented that night, the Waldensian Church, the Wesleyan Church, and the Baptist Church of America and England. There were 125 Evangelical congregations spread all over the country from Turin to Sicily, so that there was no large town without any Evangelical station in it. They had from 8000 to 10,000 communicants, and some 40,000 hearers, many of whom were becoming communicants. There had been great progress in their work. In the year 1848 there was not a single Christian in Italy; between 1848 and 1859 there arose five Christian congregations, with 400 communicants; and from 1860 to 1864 the numbers had increased, as he had said, to 125 congregations, with from 8000 to 10,000 communicants, and some 40,000 constant hearers. In all enterprises the great difficulty lay in the beginning, and now that they had overcome their difficulties he believed they could quadruple their numbers in the next ten years. No nation was so ready to receive the Gospel as his dear countrymen, and fortunately political and moral circumstances were in their favour. It was true that he had great difficulties to contend with in the opposition of the Roman Catholic priesthood. He never expected that they would leave them alone, and he was prepared for the battle. He followed Garibaldi from 1848 to 1867 on the field of battle—not, of course, as a soldier, but to tend his dying and wounded companions in the field and at their hospitals. But he had been under fire, and when a man had become in a measure used to real musketry he would care very little about the gunnery of priests. The priests tried to annoy them in various ways, and finding all unsuccessful they at length challenged the missionaries to public discussion. On every occasion the challenge was accepted, but of all the challenges given only two were carried, and in both he had his finger. (Laughter.) The most important and the final discussion was upon the question of the presence of St. Peter in Rome, which he denied. The Pope blessed his champions for the discussion, and loudly hoped that they would smash up the Evangelicals altogether, but in that instance the Pope's malibullity failed grievously. The newspapers who were not on the side of the Evangelicals admitted that they had the best of the argument, as was shown by the action of the Catholics themselves. The discussion had resulted in great good to the work of evangelization. He had been asked why, instead of forming a new church in Italy, he not introduced some of the denominational churches of this country there, or attempted to reform the Roman Catholic Church. He answered that he had formed no new church, but had renewed an old one, restoring to the Italians their primitive Apostolic Christianity, which they had lost in the Papacy—the church as established in Rome by St. Paul himself. He had not introduced an English denominational church, because he wished to avoid giving displeasure to any other sect; and he had declined the task of reforming the Church of Rome because it was unreformable. The Old Catholics were trying the latter experiment; but if they continued as they were they would never win the day. He hoped they would move on, and if they did they would find where he was. To use a homely English saying, they were at present neither fish, flesh, nor fowl. (Laughter.) The last difficulty to be overcome by these engaged in the work of evangelization in Italy was to get possession of Rome. They had now got possession of it, and how? On the 17th July, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon, the staunchest protector of the temporal power of the Pope, declared war against Prussia, and on the 17th July in the same year the Vatican Council declared the Pope infallible. Two months after that declaration of war Napoleon was no longer an Emperor, but a prisoner at Sedan—the judgment of God on the protectors! and two months after the declaration of infallibility, the Pope was no longer a prince but a dethroned king—the judgment of God on the protectors! Many Popes in past centuries had dared to do terrible things, but had never set themselves up as God, but Pius IX, like Lancelotti, had said in his heart, "I am equal to God in glory and in infallibility," and God had defeated him, had trampled his throne under foot, and his possessions were now in the hands of King Victor Emmanuel, who was to be restored to him again.