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Contributors & Correspondents.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Presbyterianism in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia-Interesting Particulars— Terrific Snow Storms—Trains Delayed— Threatened Financial Crisis.

From our own Correspondent.

Presbytorianism is far from being as strong comparatively in this Province as it is in the neighboring Province. of Nova Scotia. There ere some parts of the latter where our Church occupies a position in proportion to the population as a whole, and also in the maturity to which the organization has grown, not much unlike Scotland, and the North of Ireland. This is especially the case in the County of Pictou, and in a considerable portion of the County of Colchester. There are also vigorous and wealthy sections elsewhere, as for example in Halifax, and in the important towns of Windsor and Yarmouth. We are very much pretty soon, even though it be delayed weaker both in members and in strength. somewhat beyond the usual time- Bo-A far larger proportion of the congre- tween here and Halifax the roads are gations in this Province receive aid from very bad. The English mail for this what we call the Supplement Fund, a days ago in ordinary times the distance scheme which some years ago was sep- is some twelve or thirteen hours and arated from the Home Mission proper, might be made in less) whether we will probably with an idea that it might be got the letters this evening or not I don't developed still further into a Sustenta-Church and latterly of the Presbyterian Church in Iroland. Nevertheless when Church in Ireland. Nevertheless when be confined to Nova Scoti and New we take into account the late period at Brunswick and the portion of Maine ly which our church took root in this Province, the growth is not to be despised, to the city in the stopping up of traffic especially when it is remembered that if It is said that if it continues much longa Church is not planted at the same or we will have a financial crisis, as it is time that the settlers take possession, if an opportunity be given to other denominations to take the lead, it is doubly full on the commercial world here as that difficult to do the work again. It was threatens. only in 1818 that the first Presbyterian Church was opened in the Province of New Brunswick and a regular congregation organized. There had been preaching tours made by brethren of Nova Scotia, chiefly by the veteran pioncer, Dr. McGregar, but so far as I know, no congregate a wasformed until the year mentioned. The man that opened St. Andrew Churchin this city and ministered here for several years, still lives. It was the Rev. George Burns, brother to Dr. Robert Burns of Toronto, in later years, and uncle of the the Scottish Christian Herald, several articles on the state of New Brunswick at that time, and of St. John in partieu opening services, and of the sensation with which Rouse's version of the Psalms was introduced into this city for the first time. That one congregation has grown into 41, the number which the two branches of our Zion masters now. 26 of the one and 15 of the other. I would not exaggerate in the least were I to say, that had any exertion been made at the proper time, had there been men sent out of a true missionary spirit, that is a sufficient number of men, there would have been double the number of congregations to-day, and these congregations as a rule far stronger. In all parts of the Province are to be found men, who either themselves were brought up in our communion in Scotland or in Ulster, or else their fathers were, and they are to-day the bone and sinew of the Baptist and Wesleyan Churches. It was of necessity that this was the result, after waiting for years be distinctly seen, the followin to see whether a paster of their prehensions must be removed: own would come along they were compelled to fall in with the organization that was there or else sink into indifference. It is sad to find these lost to our communion : but assuredly it is better be church of Scotland may be said to have had the Province to themselves so far as the Presbyterians were concerned until the disruption, there never were more than two Secession conwent out and formed the Free Church. They were somewhat ambitious in their views for they began by calling themmight have sufficed for a time. They months before the Joint Committee met, abated their pretensions afterwards and the General Assembly, at Quebec, re-

rivals, for in 1866 when they were merthat was made in particular sections and Kirk, but to ourselves? the present position of some of the

charges bereafter from time to time.

A most extraordinary succession of approaching to them in severity has or curred for many years. For two days Bangor, and now after the way being cleared it is closed again as bad as ever. On the eastern side and in Nova Scotia it is quite as bad if not worse. When such is the state of the main a teries of travel as may be expected the branch lines are still worse. It is said that some of the latter will not be opened untill a thaw comes. Being now in the middle of March that issue must come city was despatched from Halifax three know. Only two mails have been got for the last week. The storm seems to ing next to us. It is a very serious loss to the city in the stopping up of troffic. very hard to get money just now. It is to be hoped that no such calamity will

St. John, 16th March, 1872.

UNION IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLLEGES.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

Sin: In the view of many, the Colleges present the greatest difficulties in the way of union. These difficulties may be viewed in a general way, both as matters involving principles, and as present Dr. R. F. Burns of Montreal, purely practical; and to these must now It is only a few days ago that I read in | be added the experimental difficulty re yealed in the failure of the Endowment Committee, to raise any considerable lar, written by George Burns after his amount of the money required. These return to his native land. He gives three points I purpose to disease, consome very interesting particulars of the fining myself to the first in this paper. fining myself to the first in this paper.

> The question whether the raising of \$250,000 was intended to be considered a condition of union, I shall not at present discuss. I have already expressed the opinion that it was not. 1 am satisfied that those most auxious for muon, on both sides, are influenced by view, to do much for the welfare of the attend it; or as if they wished to creet lie College at St. Hyacinth, in the Procountry and the Glory of Christ. No pecuniary obstacle could effectually resist the force of these philanthropic, fraternal and pious affections. Those therefore who seem anxious to creet such an obstacle, or to magnify it if it does exist, will be miserably disappointed if they expect it to arrest the progress of the union movement a single day.

That the state of the question may be distinctly seen, the following misap-

1st. That the union is to a large extent a pecuniary matter -- a thing to be us involves the very principles which purchased with money, and that money underlie the great school controversy to be paid by us. Some present it as to see them where they are than to find united with the Old Kirk, that the Can- other misapprehension. The points at the reader imagine himself on the garthom regardless of all religion as some ada Presbyterian Church should ruise issue in Britain, so far as I know, are ret, and looking out through the skylight \$250,000 to endow the Halls in Toronto and Montreal. The union is thus represented as involving a heavy ligious teaching in public schools. To the best picture of the sight which one oatlay of money; but is this a fair way present this as the principle involved in can see from the upper windows of Mr. of putting the case? We, as a church, our College question, is simply to raise Chiniquy's house or Church. But the gregations at one time, with one or two felt the need of an endowment for our a false issue. Not one of the nego-of Covenancers that grew up at a later Colleges, long before union with the tinting churches in this Dominion, is period. In 1846 three of the ministers Kirk was talked of; we even made an opposed to the non-secturian system of great surgrise there was a congregation attempt to endow one chair as a fair be-education which we enjoy, or is desirous of at least one hundred people; and I sinning, and failed, it is supposed, main- in any way of supplanting it. Our Kirk ly because the endowment contemplated | friends receive no public money for their before, nor have I since, preached to selves a synod, where a Presbytery was only partial; and more than three Colleges and they do not ask it.

Churchtliey left, they soon outgrew their necessity of an endowment would be ces they numbered 19 ministers with ture of money, the necessity of raising it in a subsequent paper some 22 or 28 congregations. But I which existed, and does exist, independ have given you cuough of history for ently of union altogether. - and which, one letter. I will return to the growth when raised, will be paid not to the

2nd. That it is contrary to the principles of our Church, to engage in the work of secular education, is another snow storms has passed over these East grave misapprehension. As a Church, tern Provinces and the State of Maine we have pronounced against the grant during the past few weeks. Nothing ing of public money to denominational Colleges. Thus far we have gone, and no further; and from this I trust, we last week and four this one there were never shall recede one tota. I admit no trains able to pass between here and that great diversity of opinion exit. among our ministers and people on the question of education in general. Some maintain that the office of the Govern ment is not a teaching office at all, al though a non-denominational system of education may, as in this country, be of great value and worthy of cordial support, others maintain that the teach ing of the people devolves on the Govthe Church; others, that it should be left very much to private enterprise, others, that this great work may be car ried on by all these agencies combined. So far as the present argument is an error, it matters not which of these opinions is right. All that I am con-corned with is, that our Church has made no declaration on the merits of the case; and that it has wisely con tion Fund, similar to that of the Free from the States and the Upper Provinces fined its testimony to the single point already stated. There is, therefore, no principle which, as a Church, we assert and maintain, that would be infringed on in the smallest degree, by the reception or Queen's College precisely us it is, and into the same relation to the United Church in which it now stands to the

So far as Lam aware, no Presbyterian Church in Christendom has over declared that the Church cannot rightly engage in the work of general education. It would be a sad pity if we, under the influence of any theory, especially held by a very small minority, should thus suddenly limit our basis of operation as

Those who oppose, on principle, the reception of Queen's College, are virtually seeking to commit the church to an authoritative declaration on this point. They are thus endeavoring to erect a barrier against the admission of the College which does not exist in the declared pinciples of our church. Instead of widening the Church door, in view of the great enlargement of the edifice, they are endeavoring to narrow it. And to meet their views, it would require to be greatly contracted; because the statement that the church should not in general engage in secular education would not serve their purpose. They would require a declaration that the church should not in any circumstances engage in this work. For, merely, the reception of Queen's College might be considered an exceptional case, if any such could exist. It is not as if our Kirk friends wished to erect Presbyterian Colleges all subordinate schools to compete with the public schools of the country; or as if they wished now to commence the erection of a College. All they wish is simply the reception of a College which had a reasonable and even necessary origin, which has long existed, for which they have put forth great efforts and made great sacrifices, and which , has now a place not only in their church's organization, but also in their

most cheri hed affections. 3rd. That the College question with which is at present agitating Britan, and, and yet the level monotony must evena preliminary qualification for being especially the British Churches, is antually become somewhat oppressive. Let giving public money to denominational of the highest house in a village on ar schools, or allowing denominational re- ocean trozen in a calm, and he will have

ception of Queen's College does not in fell back on the more humble title. Two solved that a general effort be made to of the three arc still in harness within raise \$250,000, as an endowment for principle which, as a church, we have the bounds of the Presbytery of St. Knox Collège, Toronto, and for Mon-lolm, the third is in New Zenland now. treal Collège. And, even if the union principle has nothing to do with the one half the number of people would inward-loss.

Figure as they were compared with the negotiations should go no further, the matter, it must be viewed marrely as a come out to an ordinary service. The necessity of an endowment would be question of practical atility or exper. Choir consisting of the young people of felt as much as ever the fair then, to diency. In this aspect, I shall be glad; the congregation, gave us music which ged in the Church of the Lower Proving charge to the union this great expende (D. V.,) with your permission, to present

Yours, &c.,

MR. CHINIQUY AND HIS WORK For British American Presidental

St. Anne, where the Roy, Mr. Chinupty lives and labors, it is near little village of about 100 families of Prench Canadians, ten miles from Karkakee, the county town, and about 64 miles south of Chicago, Minois. For many years Kankakee was the me rest call road station to St. Anne. But since last summer the Chicago, Danville, and Vicennes Railroad was constructed, and now St. Anne hairs Railroad station. Tolegraph, and Express offices which make it convenient to its own people and quite accessible to the travelling ernment; others, that it devolves on public. It is also expected that an airline railroad will be an structed shortly between New York and San Francisco and that it will cross the present road at St. Anno, where it will have a station. If this & portation be realized St. Anne will become a place of considerable in portance. Being in Chleago during the latter part of January, I felt very anstons to visit Mr. Chanicaly and his mission. I left Chicago at 7 a. m., and reached St. Anne at about ton a clock when I was met by Mr. Chinique and many of his people who gave me a most hearty reception. Notice of my arrival and of my intention to preach at 7 p. m. and the American flag was raised as the usual token to the people that a protestant minister had come to visit them. The "Stars and Stripes" were kept flying until after I had lost sight of St. Anne, as we sped along that vast and waveless ocean of land, at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, toward Chicago. We went at once to the house where I had a warm welcome from Mrs. Chiniquy and other ladies who were present. Mr. Chiniquy's family consists of one little girl, who is a lively and loving miniature of all that is living, lovely, and loveable in this lower world—she is a world of happiness and kindness in her self. What a well of life" to her father amid all his troubles !- In the afternoon we went to see the Church and the school, both of which are within the same building, the upper part being as-ed for a church, and the lower for school purposes, the junior classes being separated from the semor by sliding doors,

painted white, and is of the very best kind of hame buildings, in order to resist the strong winds of the prairie. The jumor classes are taught by a young lady whose name I do not now remember, vince of Quebec. I was very much scholars. From a worldly point of view, Professor Lafontaine has lost heavily by accepting the Gospel of God, instead of clinging to the muncries of Rome. The winter is very mild in the county of Kankakee, and all over that region, so much so that sleighing is a rare luxury. During the first week of February, when I was there, one would see an oceasional sleigh, but there was no more than two or three inches of snow. The sight in summer will be magnificent, am in duty bound to say, that I never more attentive or intelligent looking The amount of the whole is, the re-chtion of Queen's College does not in and West, and I do not know of ano-

The whole building cost \$600, is

would compare favorably with the best and ic in our city churches. The Rev. Mr. Paradis, of Kankakee, who was present, and with whom I studied some years ago, deserves much credit in this connection, as it was he who trained the choir. Mr. Chinquy is a wonderful man; full of life and indomitable perseverence, he has endured more persecution and done more good, so far as man can see, than ten ordinary men could do. As Paul was hated by the Jews ever after his conversion, and for a long time suspart of by the disciples; so Mr. Chiniquy has been persecuted by the papists, and suspected, if not almost, by some protes tunts. But before one should abuse Mr. Changuy, he ought to look round to see whether he himself has as much or more evidence of being owned of God, whether he himself has as many souls for " seals to ins ministry. Let those who have done better, who have brought more souls out of darkness into day, cast the first stone at Mr. Chiniquy, who is now getting old, whereas the most of those who suspect him are comparatively young. About three thousand years ago an old warrior said to a boasting tyro, " Let not him that putteth on the harness boast like him that putteth off." Still Mr Chinquy is hale and hearty, and working hard for Christ; "troubled on every side, yet not distressed; perplexed but not indespair; persecuted, but not for-aken; cast down, but not destroyed. A Romish Priest will not stay in St. Aune, because Mr. Chiniquy at once challenges him to a debate, and then he must face either Mr. Chiniquy or his own people, and he dare not meet the former, nor can be endure the latter, who will very logically say to him,—"If Mr. Chiniquy is wrong, if the Bible and in the church, was at once given out, history are both on your side, and against hun, why not meet and expose him? Hence no priest will live in St. Anne. When in Montreal two years ago this winter, Mr. Chiniquy would stand on the platform and hold out \$100 in gold as a reward to anyone who would bring a priest to discuss the matter. The poor Roman Catholics would run the next day from bishop to priest, for the gold was very tempting, but, alas I neither priest nor bishop would venture to make his appearance. It was once aunonneed that, on a certain evening, a great champion would appear,—the evening came-the crowd was immensethe Roman Catholics were hopeful, bold, and numerous Mr. Chiniquy was in his glory, with gold and books on hand, gold to pay the reward, and Romish books by which to confront and confute his opponout. But, alas! to the terrible mortification of Roman Catholies, no champion appeared to either defend or represent them. I know of no other living man who has such powerful influence among the French people. It would require ten ordinary men to make one "Father Chiniquy." Such disappointments and defeats as the above told like grape and camster, or bombshells among the Roman Catholic French.—Dr. McTavish, a good Presbyterian, and a medical gentleover the country to impart higher edu-to extend and consolidate Presbyterian-ism in this Dominion, and thus, in their view, to do much for the welfare of the who are smokers and drunkards, will be of great service to Mr. Chiniquy, in the pleased with the general proficiency, es- way of commending Protestantism to pecially with the deportment of the those French people there who are still in the darkness of popery. As I had something to do with negotiating the above arrangement, I hope that much good will come out of it, and that both Mr. Chiniquy and Dr. McTavish will be long spared to benefit the souls and bodies of their fellow beings. Let me here add what I should have said in its proper connection, that the number of scholars on the roll is about one hundred, and that some of them are the children of Roman Catholics.

Yours truly,

A MINISTER OF THE C. P. CHURCH.

" For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whose ever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Two parties are brought to view, God and man. God loves and gives, man believes and re-ceives. This is the cospel.

The only religion possible to man is the religion of penitence. The rightconsness of man cannot be the integrity of the virgin citadel which has never admitted the enemy; it can never be more than the integrity of the city which has been surprised and roused, and which, having expelled the invader with blood in the streets, has suffered great

Selected Articles.

POPULARITY

(From the Songs as the Sterras.) The world has turned Shop-keeper, go, sell, sell. Put on your solt a costly price, to solt.
Real cash customers buy no chean nowls The med has new get held the money bays And skilful judges of corn, pork and cabbage Do Judge men by their arrogance and named No indee then by their aeroganeo and name Assume a lofty air and sounding title— The parefaced tools out miniber and onestmat The man of sense and solid worth and thought The gilded chiefled vinels that means Most stupid, sour, and unwholesome wines At once are placked at by the mency meb, The while the plain but precious bettled lique Accumulates the dust of generations. Go, buy and soll—Got gold. A golden lever Moves more than o'er the Syracusan might. Deceit brings wealth, wealth brings the bubble fam Fame lulls the fever of the soul, and makes Us feel that we have grasped en immortality. Oh, I have mocked at man and shook with mirth Yet is in all a sort of shallow justice. Have you no time observed with what an odd Yet an impartial hand are things divided? The fool has fortune thrust upon him. while The man of brains is pluched with ponury The dell who feels as much of sentiment As a mileh-cow fed in her field of clover. With maidens fainting for a breath of love. And hoirossoz cast at his empty head By fond mannas, whene'er he please to show it While he of finest sense is blown by fate Like some sea walf upon the frontier wild. The prottiest maiden is a screeching par ot While she of wit is shorn of all of beauty. The gifted man is stoop'd and sallow-pale. The ass stands six feet up of lovely fiesh; Wisdom means ago and gout and ugliness
While the crude boy has health and ruddy beauty And wisdom's sovreign head is bow'd and bald And the rich man envies the be gar's stomach

THE SCRIPTURAL FORM OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

We find the following review of Mr. Stewart's able work, lately noticed in our columns, in the Presbyterian Witness, of Halifax, N.S.:-

"This is a work which the Presby terian Churches in these provinces should regard with very special interest, and patronise with extensive support, alike for the intrinsic excellence of the work itself, and for its authorship.

Mr. Stewart is a Nova Scotian, born and bred in Musquodoboit, and was from his childhood till the time he went to College connected with the Presbyterian congregation of that place. His career as a student was from its beginning to its close eminently distinguished. He is a Gold Medalist of Magill University, and had there been honor to win, and prizes to gain in our Divinity Halls, he would without fail have won them and worn them.

From these antecedents great expectations were entertained respecting him, and this book entirely justifies their expectations. The work itself is an elaborate, but most certainly a clear and simple and easily understood, defence of Presbyterianism as distinguished from other forms of Church Government, professing to be founded on the Bible.

The work is comprised in nine chapters, and the contents of these chapters embody the argument in favor of Presbyterianism with such a regard to the authority of the Bible, and such a handling of the testimony of the Bible as has been rarely equalled, and seldom surpassed, and withal, with such logical skill and power, and accuracy, as are not met with generally in treatises of this nature, especially by modern controversalists. Indeed one loses the notion of controversy in reading it, and is compelled occasionally to wonder that any other form of Ecclesiastical Government ever claimed Scriptural authority with any show of feasibility, or that any other form over obtained in the Christian

fine specimen of the puritan style, without the puritanic prolixity. While laconic, it is not buld, and the reader is carried forward, step by step, in the argument with an case and a freedom equal, if not superior, to that which a person feels when in the hands of Richard Baxter, or John Owen.

In the conception of the work, and in the embodying of the conception, Mr. Stewart has shewn that he has mastered his Thesis, and it will be a wonder if the and sentimentalism: Presbyterian Churches of these Provinces, and the whole Presbyterian Church does not hail it as a timely and valuable addition to our Denominational Liter-

The "getting up" of the volume is every way creditable to the enterprising publishers, Campbell & Son, Toronto, a firm who seem to be animated with the same spirit which distinguishes the Carter's of New York, and which has made that House a blessing to the universal Courch, and to the world.

This Book should be in the hands of the young ministry of the Church, both on account of its worth and of its author -a young minister. Our eldership in they wish to know clearly and fully the it should be in every Presbyterian home. to the end the tevery body may be able to find to catch you. Render yourself the United States was 1 in 15. Fifty sciousness being in the least degree integers a san actory answer to any body that asks, ... of are you a Presbyterian? Shrewd mother or brother to help you ago 1 in 9; and now it is about one in find a market.

The price of communicants to the population in the to death occurs without control the United States was 1 in 15. Fifty sciousness being in the least degree integers ago it was 1 in 12. Thirty years ago it was 1 in 12. Thirty years ago 1 in 9; and now it is about one in find a market.

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**The price of communicants to the population in the to death occurs without control to the United States was 1 in 15. Fifty years ago it was 1 in 12. Thirty years ago 1 in 9; and now it is about one in find a market.

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**The price of the United States was 1 in 15. Fifty years ago it was 1 in 15. Fi

CHRISTIAN CHARACTER A GROWTH.

It matters not if you cannot tell just when you became a Christian. If we sow a handful of wheat in your garden, we could not tell, though we watched it ever so narrowly, the exact moment when it germinated. But when we see the waving grain in the autumn we know Wdid germinate, and that is all we care for. The young disciple should not expect too much light at once. It will grow brighter with every Christian duty he performs. The Christian life is a sort of mountain path; and the higher one climbs the clearer theatmosphere, and the sooner he will see the morning sun. To the adventurous traveller who has ascended to the summit of Mont Blanc, the sun rises carlier and sets later, and the night is therefore short cr, than to the person who lives down in the valley at its base. So it is in the Christian life. Clearness of vision, and firmness of foot, and beauty of prospect comes only to those who have struggled up to the heights—to the heavenly places in Christ Jesus. Conversion may be the work of a moment, but a saint is not made in an hour. Character, Christian character, is not an act, but a process; not a sudden creation, but a development. It grows and bears fruit like a tree, and like a tree it re-quires a patient care and unwearied cultivation.—Exchange.

A STRONG FAITH.

A sweet little girl-well, she was about ten years of age-came to me not long ago. A few moments she stood hesitating at the door; then I heard a

faint knocking.

"Come in. Ah! is it you, Mattie.
Here, sit down here by me. Now tell me, what is it?"

"Do you think, sir, he would have me; that is—may I—I would like to join his church?"

"You may, if you love Jesus."

"I do love him, sir"—
"Why do you love him, my child?"
Quickly she answered, "I love him

because he first loved me. "Loved me! And he loves you

then? How do you know that?" "Yes, sir; he does, for he says, love them that love me, and I know I

love him. " Don't be too positive, Mattie. How do you know that you love him?"
Her eyes fell. "Because he says.

They that love me keep my command

ments," and I try to keep them."
"Yes, but you fail every day, do you not ?"

" Indeed I do, sir; but he says again, ' whatsoever ye ask the Father in my name, I will give it you,' and I have asked him to forgive my sins, and I know he will do it," she said, with

an air of triumph.

"But what," I said " if he should fail to keep his promise?"

She looked up with a puzzled look and then said very reverently, " He said it himself, sir; he cannot fail."

Oh heart, heart! covet this little girl's treasure. Lean on her creed, " He said it himself sir; he cannot fail." Christian Weekly.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The English Presbyterian Church had, last year, 182 congregations, 1,540 of fice bearers, 24,000 communicants, and 28,000 seat holders. The receipts for ordinary congregational purposes, and congregational missions, amounted to £11,000; for temporary and extraordinary purposes, \$16,500; and from other sources, £5,706; giving a total of £71,-And then the style of the Book is as 060, which give an average of £2 19s withholdeth more than is meet, and it serse as the argument is strong. It is a good band of zealous workers in 646 or to no one. He pays compoundinterest district visitors, 1,222 members of Dorcas societies, and 2,217 Sabbath schools, and on the roll were 20,000; of day scholars, 6,800; of members of young men's societies, 1,400; and of Bible classes, 2,113.

ADVICE TO GIRLS.

Somebody gives she following advice to girls. It is worth vloumes of fiction

Men who are worth having want women for wives. A bundle of gegaws, bound with a string of flats and quavers, sprinkled with cologue and set in a carmine saucer -- this is no help for a man who expects to ,raise a family of boys on veritable bread and meat. piano and lace frames are good in their places, and so are ribbons, and frills, and tinsels; but you cannot make a dinner of the former, nor a bed blanket of the latter —and awful as such an idea may seem to you, both dinner and bed blankets are necessary to domestic happiness. Life has its realities as well as funcies; but you make it all decorations, remembering the tassels and curtains, town and country should procure it if but forgetting the bedstead. Suppose a man of good sense, and of course good Scriptural authority of their office, and prospects, to be looking for a wife, what the supplies had been drawn. chance have you to be chosen? and in every Congregational and Sabbath may cap him, or you may trap him, but One hundred years ago the proportion School Library throughout our bounds, how much better to make it an object of communicants to the population in

OUR BOOK OF SONG.

The Bible is our Book of song. It is not only our fountain of doctrine, but our fountain of devotion. Mark how much there is in it to sing! Out of its sixteen huidred chapters, about two hundred are mainly lyrical. Some of them are mere hird-gushes of melody. Others are "tender songs in the night" for God's children of sorrow. Others are spirit-rousing battle-hymns to be chanted by Christ's soldiers as they wind up their fortified steeps, or hurl themselves on the foe. Cromwell went into the fire-clouds of Worcester and Dunbar singing the war-psalm of David. Latimor mingled the sweet songs of victhe martyr's stake. The whole range of sacred music is in the Bible, from the magnificent Oratorio of the 14th Psalm, to the lark-like carol of the 46th. The sweetest of all is that plaintive nightingale, the 28rd Psalm. Through how many a dark, weary hour of trial hath she poured her celestial strain! To millions this has been a song in the valley of the death-shade—a prolude on earth to the 'new song in the Para-dise of God. For one thing is incontestible, and that is, that we shall sing it in Heaven. Even our beloved breth-ren, the Quakers, had better take a few lessons by way of rehearsal on this side of the pearly gates .- Theodore L. Cuyler.

THE POETRY OF TREES.

Said Nathanial Hawthorne: The trees, as living existence, form a peculiar link between the dead and us. My fancy has always found something very interesting in an orchard. Apple trees, and all fruit trees, haven domestic character which brings them into relation-They have lost, in a ship with man. great measure, the wild nature of the forest tree, and have grown humanized by receiving the care of man, and by contributing to his wants. They have become a part of the family; and their individual character is as well understood and appreciated, as those of the human members. One tree is harsh and crabbed; another mild; one is churlish and illiberal; another exhausts itself with its free-hearted bounties. Even the shapes of apple trees lave great individuality, into such strange postures do they put themselves, and thrust their branches grotesquely in all directions. And when they stood around a house for many years, and held converse with successive dynasties of occupants, and gladdened their hearts so often in the fruitful autumn, then it would seem almost sacrilege to cut them

COMPOUND INTEREST GIVEN.

I know a rich merchant in St. Petersburgh, who, at his own cost, supported a number of native missionaries in India, and gave like a prince, to the cause of God at home. I asked him one day how he could do it? He replied, "When I served the devil, I did it on a large scale, and at a princely expense; and when by His grace, God called me out of darkness, I resolved Christ should have more than the devil had had. But how can I give so much, you must ask of God, who enables me to give it. At my conversion, I told the Lord that His cause should have a part of all that my business brought me in double that it did the year before; so that I can and do, double my gifts in His cause.'

" A man there was some called him mad : The more he castaway, the more he had."

" There is, ' said God, " that giveth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, and it for all that by faith is put into His

THE AGASSIZ EXPEDITION.

Professor Agassiz's party have visited Rio di Janeiro, and have explored the whole neighborhood of that beautifully situated port. The distinguished naturalist has forwarded a large number of specimens to the Cambridge Museum, Massachusetts. A cotemporary is res-

ponsible for the following: During a trip to the Southern Parahyba river, the Professor obtained specimens of a number of species of fishes, some of them entirely unknown to science, which he very carefully placed in alcohol for preservation. On his way back to Rio di Janeiro, he passed the had at length been fulfilled. But while night at a gentleman's residence, and his host's cook, naturally looking upon the party merely as gentlemen sportsmen, poured off the alcohol and served up the valuable specimens nicely fried for breakfast. It was an appropriate repust for a scientific party; but it is hardly to be supposed that the worthy professor would have enjoyed it if he had known at the time the source from which

BRITISH KAFFRARIA.

The death of Tyo Soga, the eminent native Presbyterian minister, writes a correspondent from the Cape of Good Hope, is a sad loss to the colony. Many years will chapse before his equal will be found. His attainments were of a high order. His fervid and unostelliatious piety, his knowledge of native for the work of converting them to Christianity. He has left a widow (a native of Scotland) and a large family. Three of his sons are at school in Scotland, and it is noteworthy that on his taking leave of them on their departure from the colony, he had a presentment that he should never again see them in the flesh. The greatest of Mr. Soga's literary achievements, and the one most likely to live among the Kaffir races, is his translation of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," which is highly culogised by Kaffir linguists. The Lovedale Seminary where Soga was educated, is, in my op inion, the most effective of all the agencies employed in the mission field of South Africa. Intelligent natives are there taught useful mechanical trades, and made thoroughly conversant with the science of agriculture, both in theory and practice. I confess I was agreeably surprised to witness the skill of native compositers in the printing department of that institution. The Kafter Express, a monthly publication in Kafter and English, is printed by natives at Lovedale, and is a credit, not only to natives themselves and the missionaries, but to the society which supports them. The seminary buildings, which include a commodious chapel, ministers' houses, &c., are very extensive, and the gardens, when I saw them in August, were very attractive, the orange trees in particular being loaded with golden fruit. The beaut:ful cypress also, so stately and mournful, the Babylonian willows "dres sed in hving green," and the copious and lavish supply of clear, cool, run-ning water from the Chumic river, imparts life and vigour and beauty to every tree and flower and shrub in the vicinity of this spiritual oasis in the desert of South Africa. -- Freeman.

WONDERS OF THE LIGHTNING.

A flash of lightning rushes through space at such a rate that it might go from the earth to the moon in one second. Then what time is allowed a man's nerves to transmit to the brain the impression of a stroke of lightning and what time has the brain to under stand such a crash? Absolutely none The flash occurs, and in silence and darkness a life is cut off. Experience bears out this deduction, for Professor Tyndall, in his "Fragments of Science," gives the following circumstance:
"On June 80, 1788, a soldier in the

neighbourhood of Manheim, being overtaken by rain, placed himself under a tree, beneath which a woman had previously taken shelter. He looked upwards to see whether the branches were thick enough to afford the required protection, and in doing so was struck by lightning and fell senseless to the earth. The woman at his sale experienced the shock in her foot, but was not struck down. Some hours afterward the man revived, but remembers nothing about what occurred, save the fact of his look ing up at the branches. This was his lust act of consciousness, and he passed from the conscious to the unconscious without pain.'

Professor Tyndall relates thus his own experience:

in the presence of a numerous audience discharge went through my body. Life was absolutely blotted out for a very returned; I saw myself in the presence of the audience and apparatus, and by the help of these external appearances immediately concluded that I had received the battery discharges. The intellectual consciousness of my position was restored with exceeding rapidity; but not so the optical consciousness. To prevent the audience from being such a such a shock, and that my wish making this remark, the appearance which my body presented to myself was that of a number of separate pieces The arms, for example, were detached from the trunk and seemed suspended in air. In fact, memory and the power of reasoning appeared to be complete long before the optic nerve was restored to healthy action. But what I wish chiefly to dwell upon here is, the abso-

plicated. It is an abrupt stoppage of

THE AGGREGATE OF MISSION. ARY WORK IN INDIA.

Twenty seven different Boards and Societies are now laboring to spread the gospel in India. Altogether they have 628 statious, and over 2,000 out stations. In nearly 8,000 different communities, therefore the light of the gospel is now beginning to sinne - in each instance character and thorough acquaintance reaching to greater or less extent multi with their customs, rites and projudices, and the esteem in which he was held sionaries, and 100 native pastors, and by them, made him peculiarly adapted are preachers and catechists for the work of converting them to are preaching the Word directly, while more than 8,000 teachers are employed in the great work of enlightening the young. The whole number of communicants is about 70,000, and the nominations. al Protestant Christians about 268,000, 187,000 of the youth of India are in the schools.

> As one of the very noblest testimonics to the value of missions in India, as judged by those on the ground, is the fact that the sum of \$151,787 was last year contributed by residents, mostly English and American. The native contributions were \$43,101.

> But statistics give only a very inadequate idea of what has been done in In-The translation and dissemination of the Bible and other religious books in twenty three different languages and dialects, the under-mining of systems of error, the changed attitude of the Government and the people toward missions, the learning of the best methods and demonstrations of success, and the illustration of Christianity as affecting the home, the position of women the elevation of children, the prevention of cruelty, and the vindication of the rights of all—these are among the grand results accomplished.

YOUR CHURCH PAPER.

You might nearly as well forget your churches, academies, and school hou es as your church paper. It speaks to ten times the audience that your local minister does, and if it has any ability at all, it is read eagerly each week from be-ginning to end. It reaches you all and if it has a lower spirit and less wisdom than a sermon, it has a thousand times better chance at you. Lying as it does, open upon every table in almost every house, you owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you do from any education in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—unless yourselves are beneath notice and care-for t is your representive. Indeed, in its character is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves. New York Times.

WALKING.

Walking briskly, with an exciting object of pleasant interest ahead, is the most healthful of all forms of exercise except that of encouragingly remunerative, steady labor in the open air; and yet multitudes in the city, whose health urgently requires exercise, seldon walk when they can ride if the distance is a mile or more. It is worse in the country, especially with the well-to-do; a horse or carriage must be brought to the door even if less distances have to be passed. Under the conditions first named, walking is a bliss; it gives animation to the mind, it vivines the circulation, it paints the cheek and sparkles the eye, and wakes up the whole being, physical, mertal and moral.

We know a family in this city who, "Some time ago I happened to stand from the age of seven, had to walk with a battery of fifteen large Leyden | summer; whether sleet, or storm, or jars charged beside me; through some | rain, or burning sun, they made it an awkwardness on my part, I touched a ambition never to stay away from school wire leading from the battery and the on account of the weather, and never to be "late"; and one of them was heard to boast that in seven years it sensible interval, without a trace of had never been necessary to give an pain. In a second or so consciousness "excuse" for being one minute behind the time, even although in winter it was necessary to dress by gaslight. They did not average two days' sickness in a year, and leter they thought nothing of walking twelve miles at a time in the Swiss mountains. Sometimes they would be caught in drenching rains, and wet to the skin; on such occasions they made it a point to do one abarmed, I observed that it had often thing -let it rain, - and tradged on been my desire to receive accidentally more vigorously until every thread was dry before they reached home.

There is no unmedicinal remedy known to men of more value in the prevention of constipation than a few miles' joyous walking; let one follow it sup a week-a walk of two or three miles in the forenoon, and as much in the afternoon-and, except in rare cases, when a longer continuance may be made, the result will be triumplant, and yet nine persons out of ten would rather give a dollar a bottle for some nauscous drops lute painlessness of the shock; and or poisonous pills than take the trouble there cannot be a doubt that to a person | to put in practice the natural remedy of struck dead by lightning, the passage walking. Nor is there an anodyne from life to death occurs without con- among all the drugs in the world which sciousness being in the least degree im- is the hundredth part so efficacous, in securing refreshing, healthful, delicious, glorious sleep, as a judicious walk .-Hall's Journal of Health.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF MONTREAL.

After the closing beture of the session at his college, delivered by the Rev. W. McLaren or Ottawa, on Wednesday ovening, in breaking charch, on the subject of: The links of Lath in the Church of Rome the lice. Dr. McVisar, as Chairman or the Sonato, gave the ful lowing information regarding the work and condition of the College.

scholar-ups.
The following soliohirahips were com-poted for during the session and award to the gendemen maned:

to the gendemen named:

I. Fifth dollars by Peter Redpath,
Eq. to be awarded to the student en-tering the first year at McGill College,
who shall pass the best examination in Homer.—Had book VI. to lue 340; Virgil, Jan., book VI.: Euclid, books I.
II.; Alcebra, Colemo, part I. to the ord of Shingle Equations.—Awared to John Casey.

of Sample Equations.—Awared to John Crower.

If Pffty dollars by Edward Mackay.
Esq., to be awarded to the stadent entering the second year at McGill College, who shall pass the best examination in Europides.—Medea, first five hundred lunes; Houses, Edward, Eurial, books III., IV., VI., Calibrath said Haughton's Plano Trigonomery to and of solution of Plano Tringles.—Awarded to Win. M. McKibbon

111. Fifty dollars by Vlex. Walker, Esq., to be awarded to the student entering the forch year at McGill College, who shall pass the best examination in Thieveddes, book I., Hebrew, book of Habadakis, and Tynddon Hest, lecture I. to V., inclusive.—Awarded to R. Whilmas.

Awarded to D. H. McLemman, B. Å. VII. Sixty Joll: by High Mackay, East, to be as with to the student who shall stand higher to a bis final examin-ation in the third, are Theology and who shall puss the best examination in Caminghem's Historical Theology, Vol. 1, not Parthau's Hermonatical Man-ual.—Awarded to J. M. McAlister, B.A. VIII. The Labor Behards solely failed.

and—Awarded to J.M. McMatser, B.A.
VIII. The John Redpath scholarship, forty Johns, for the host examination, in Carrel History, ondersons Hersies of Cent. IV. and entire history of Cents XVI. XVII. (Text book, Kuttx.)—Awarded to J.M. McAlister, B.A.

IX. Fifty doll-r-by Robert Anderson Esq., for the feet essay on Presching, especially show on the best method of applying the truth to the heart and conscience, with written examination in West oft's Introduction to the study of the Googles—Awarded to D. Molline.

X. Fifty dollars by Mrs. John Ross. Quoboc, for the best e-yo on the Doction of Providence, stewed especially unclation to the Drivine Immustability, Prayer, and Man's Prec. Agency—Awarded to G. Munro, B.A.
XI. The John Redpath scholarship.

awarded to G. Muuro, B. A. XI. The John Redpath scholarship, lifty dollars for the best essay on the excellency of the treek Language as a vehicle of Divine Truth.— Awarded to John McJutvre.

MI. Saxty dollars by D. Morrice, Eaq., for t. best essay on the Dectrine of Fiture Pauliban at submening a relation of recent errors on the subject. Awarded to D. H. M.Leunan, B. A. first, and P. Melleod, serond.

c. McLeod, second.

XIII. Twenty-live dollars by John Watson, E.-a., for the best examination in the trees of the Septiagnit. Isa., XXXV-14m.—Avaided to G. Gibson, M. A.

(A) Einde approferdie de Dogmêde l'In-faillibilité l'apolet sa nature, arguments par leaguets en l'estibit le réjute par l'Écriture par lus persa, par l'histoire, par le raison-nement).

(2) Heat and the second of the philosophic or VIII or and VIII or and Amarical Second of the Amarical Second of the Amarical Second of the Amarical Second of the Second o

bost examination, &c. as above - Award-ded to G. Smith.

ded to G. Smith.

XVII. Porty dollars by the Sabbathachool of St. Mary's, Ont., for the same
subject as in N. XIV. Awarded to T.

Broudlotte.

XVIII. Fifty dollars by the Babbathachool and Bab class of Knox ChurchMontreal, for the lesst evanuation by
Lughol. Study at in Franch inde long
tuned don from English into French
and from French into English, Readure
Dictationand Franch Commerc - Award
of to R. Bumilton
No Sudolnt can hold two Scholar

No Student can hold two Scholar sings; but if two or more are awarded him he will be entitled to one fifth the amount of each additional Scholarship, and the Senate may award the remain dor to the student host in order of mer

it. The Mackay Scholarship is an excep-tion to this rule.

It will be observed that for 14 of the above Scholarships we are in-febted to the liberality of the city of Montreal, but we mention with apocala pleasure and thanks the addition this session of the Scholarship from St, Mary's, Ontar-n, and trust that the good example thas farmished may be speedily followed by others. by others.

Interval, the control of the state of the control of Plano Transfer. Awarded to Win M. McKibber to the first well as the control of the control of Plano Transfer. Awarded to Win M. McKibber to the first well of the state of the control of the c ATTENDANCE AND WORK OF THE SESSIO

Stillo We purchase the remaining 16.

ATTENDATE AND WORK OF THE SESSION.

Of the 45 students now curelled, 39
gave attendance in Theological and
Literary classes during the winter; the
remaining as were absent through sirkness and office ranges. The Exegetical
class, as hitherto, was conducted by the
five, J. M. Gibson, M. A.; and flev.
Prof. Couseaut, B. D., has betured in
French on Theology, Philosophy and
other subjects. For Hobrew, students
have attended the bectures of the RevIbr. Desola, of McGill College. Mr.
flowed the properties of the Revlive. Desola, of McGill College. Mr.
flowed the principle of the Session the
last the beginning of the Session the
live. W. McLaren, of Ottawa, was apjointed by the Deard to focture in
fourth livtory, but felt constrained for
various reasons to decline the appoint
on the consequently the class was
conducted by Dr. McVerr in addition
to his other duties.

Stream and tream bartelly come of you

MISSION BY WORK OF STUDENTS, &C

pleasure to announce that the structure have, at their own expense, founded a Gold Medal to be offered for competition annually to the members of the gradua Gold Medal to be offered for competition sominally to the members of the gradua ting class, the nature of the examination to be determined by those Senate, and to embrace a wide range of the objected and kindred subjects. The medal will not be awarded unless a high standard of excellence is obtained. It will be offered next session and the terms of conjection, will be made kindwn in the armual catalogue.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS AND ADDITION TO THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Hitherto the work of the College has been carried on in rooms in this church, the use of which has been kindly granted by its managers. In view of the steady growth of the institution, and the argent not, will of providing proper facilities. It is work, its friends and supporters recordly resolved to do two things:

First—To provide for the support of an additional Chair in Theology, Se cond—To creet College buildings. We mention the steps cheady taken in these

cond—To creet College bullings. Wimitten the steps shready laken in these matters:

A most eligible site on McTavish St., adjoining McGill College, has been purchased. Plans have been procured, by which it appears that the owto from the most process of the most process. Remembering the fact that these undertakings have been in hand only a few weeks, it is most satisfactory to be able to announce that 14 persons in Montreal have contributed \$10,760 for the order than the College building, and \$1,200 per annual for five years, for the salary of an additional Professor. Social 14 citizens have done so much, and there can be no doubt that what has been thus so ausquerously initiated will be speedily carried to a successful issue. Indeed, we feel at tiberty to hold out to students the certain prospect of refurning mest season, to enjoy the predection of an additional Lecture, if a Professor cannot be elected in so short a time, and to see the buildings well advanced if not ready for occupation.

Let me only add that by these means.

ready for excupation.

Let me only add that by these means the power of our institution for good will be greatly increased; and we may under God's blossing, confidently expect

results even more satisfactory than those of the past.

After certain notices and the singing of the developy, the session was closed by Dr. Taylor pronouncing the benedic-tion.

THE DEAD SEA.

Being without an outlet, evaporation is the only escape of the water pointing into it by the riser Jordan and asone other stream. Each brings into that contravalinary reservoir, which is a depression in the earth's crust thirteon involved feel below the water lovel of the Mediterranea, an immension mass of man the Jordan with the run on beyond and find an outlet to the zea, if the world iremans mits present physical form long from the fording with the run on beyond and find an outlet to the zea, if the world remains mits present physical form long terminal materials which may be a support of the present physical form long terminal materials which materials and limit the remainder of water energy second. Each day that the remainder of water energy second. Each day that the remainder of water energy second. Each day that the relationship was the state reservoir loss nearly reached the pount of saturation.

A Synkking QUESTION.

A Synkking QUESTION.

Following the earthquake in California, which wecknoniced hast week, word comes from the East, of another which has destroyed the half of Antioch, in Syria, and taken the lives of 1,000 of its inhabitants. The unfortunate city, once so prominent in Christian history, has experienced a succession of those destroying shocks. In A. D. 1,5, in 488, in 620, in 687, and in 1882, it had similar visitations. Since that of 1822 similar visitations. Since that of 1822 the city has been but the shadow of a name, with a population of not much over \$,000. In the fourth century its inhabitants numbered 200,000.

and vicinity, and their Missionary Society employanid sustains four labourers in different fields during the coming of summer. Three students have fully resolved to offer themselves of foreign mission work in China and India, one of them is a native of India and India a thirty three of its long ongs. It indoped that in a long wear is he to be papers that while the work of the long of them is appears that while the work of the long of them is appears that while the work of the long of the long could be the long to be proced to long of the long could be the producted of the long of the long could be a full to work of the long of the long could be a full to work of the long of the long could be a full to work of the long of the long could be long to long the long could be long to long the long to long to long the long to long to long the long to long the long to long to long the long to long to long the long to long the long to long the long to long the long to long to long the long to long to long the long to long the long to long to long to long the long to long to long the long to long to long the long to lo Arther metric occupied to decet their own-paths; when they adopt principles for themselves, and negate heb; and choose companions, and come under other uffuences than those of the home, then he will know a mightier and more an ious care.

anytons case. The worst great of a parent may not be unan early beroavement. A little form taken away leaves a great, and, we may be the house and in the heart as the man and daughters over which the stricken heart of a father or mother will mean: "Oh, if they had been taken away from us in their week unfonce, we could inter lawe borne the worsew of their fleath, than the shame of their life!"

the 1" The growth and maturity of children always take the parent by upprise. To him they a may be used to be upon the parent by the parent by the parent ing for themselves, and putting on a fixed type of character. He calls them still by the abbreviated pet names of their childrens, with others noticibe adulte them by their simulates, or profit some title of courtesy. They are young men and young women with settled lattic of life, before he knows it, or dreams it. dreams it.

that dreadfully sait, outcomes as the nearly reached the point of saturation.

When no more salt can be dissolved, then it will accumulate on the irregular bottom till it reaches quite ment his prostness much interest for coming ages as at past history.

EARTHQUAKES.

Following the artifutuke in California, which weekronneed last week, word comes from the East, of another which has destroyed the half of Autichia. But I do not see any one preparing to the first past of the control o

The Rev. Ass Bullard has taken the trouble to refute the famous saying with regard to ministers' sous and descens' daughters. He finds in 448 ministers and deacous' families in Massachuseds and Counceticut, 2.101 children above fifteen years of age; and of these, he says, 1,414 are professedly religious; 98 are in the ministry, or preparing for it; and only 84 are dissipated.

SALARIES OF NEW YORK PREACHERS

000. Several Episcopal ministers re-ceive from \$2,000 to \$6,000, and only a few are so low on the last as \$1,000.

Salaries in the Presbyterian Church
also rate high, though not up to the
Episcopal. Dr. Gardiner Spring, now
past ins eightieth year, is about the Balances in the Presbyterian Church also rate high, though not up to the Episcopal. Dr. Giardiner Spring, now must his eightech year, is about the heat paid, his salary being \$4,000. Then others receive \$6,000 a ach, and the remainder receive from \$1,000 to \$44,000. The whole number of Presbyterian ministers is forty, to which may be aided twelve United Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian. The highest salary paid in \$4,000. There are five Congregational churches, and the highest salary paid is \$4,000. There are four Congregational churches, and the highest salary paid is \$4,000. There are four Unitarian Churches. Dr. Bellows, pastor of one, is paid \$4,000. There are four Lutarian Churches. Dr. Bellows, pastor of one, is paid \$4,000. and Dr. Hepworth, who lately escoded, received \$10,000. The Universalist churches are five in number, and the highest salary =\$6,000—is paid to Dr. Chapin.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE PATHER

TESTIMONIAL TO THE PATHER

men and young women with settled hadits of hic, before he know it, or tecaus it.

Even with the most assadous early training, the first independent development of character is very likely to be in a wrong direction. A freed of minimum, the first independent development of character is very likely to be in a wrong direction. A freed of minimum in front of it, and sowed it with the seed of English lawn gross. The first growth was a crop of rank and add weeds. "What does this mean? I be said to the gardiner, "where did you get that seed? it proves worthloss." Not at all, so, was the reply. "The seed of the weeds was in the soil. They cerminate quick, and grow fast. But they grammate quick, and grow fast. But they grammate quick, and grow fast. But they grammate quick, and grow fast. But the rank a better harvest.

But the wanting may be a long and hard strain up a our puttience and on fist. We want every Christian friend o help us by his counsels and his prayers. We look for sympathetic alliance to confort and to strengthen us. We are chankful to any soul that will take up the burden with us, and wrestle on our belalt. I get mony letters from anxious and troubled parents in the East about their boys in California. These letters plead so carneatly with ne tity to guide and save their wandors.

And when a son or a daughter goes wrong, what corrowful self-questioning there are in the parent's heart. A mother, whose deaughtor land come testing the provious provential to the reversance and respect for one who always to full of hio, and so fond of excitement.

I may shoult up strictly. And shows of full of hio, and so fond of excitement.

I may have been too strict with her two sould be did high and have the may be a long in his Master's service.—1st Master's s

SCARLATINA.

Mt. W. M. Searcy suggests the frequent examination of the tonsits of all persons living an a house where scarlatina is present, as the redicess and entry symptoms of the discuss. Nitrate of silver in solution—one druin to one ounce distilled safer- is a good local application, and if the case be severe, application, and if the case be severe, and therewith.

John Bunyan was asked a question John Bunyan was asked a question about henven, which he could not answer, because the inhiber was not revealed in the Scriptures; and he thereupon advised the inquirer to live a holy his and go and see.

A good deneou, who was naturally a high tempered man, had been used to beet his over over the head, as all his neighbours did. It was observed that when he became a Christian his cattle wore remarkably docile. A friend inquired into the secret. Why, and the deneon, "formerly, when my orea were a little contrary, I hav into a passion and beat them unnerefully. This made this matter worse. Now whon they do not behave well, I go down behind, sit down, and sing Old Hundred, I don't know how it is, but the peals time has a surprising effect on my orea."

—Revisinge.

Beitish American Bresbyterian.

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

British American Presbyterian.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.

THE KEITH CASE.

This somewhat perplexing case has now been removed to the Court of Chancery, and will be proceeded with as fast and as far as the rules of that court will permit.

There is, of course, a determined effort being made to keep the children concealed from their father, and so far as matters have yet gone, it has not been possible to get the Archbishop and others examined on oath as to their knowledge of their whereabouts. Mrs. Keith could, at once, be committed to prison for contempt of court in disobeying the order to produce the bodies of these children, but it would not be advisable to have even the appearance of acting harshly towards her, while those who are the real movers in the case go undetected and unpunished.

The children have been made wards of chancery, and an injunction has been secured forbidding any one to remove them out of the country. More than this however nust be done, else we shall have to acknowledge that in Canada a man's children can, under the pretence of zeal for religion, be spirited away from his house, and no remedy for the grievous wrong he has sustained be available.

As was to be expected, this case has attracted much more attention in the neighbouring province of Quebec than in Ontario in general, or Toronto, in particular,

The Roman Catholic Freeman and Irish Canadian of this city have defended the whole proceeding of Mrs. Keith and her confederates; and one or two other newspapers have directed a passing notice on the incident, but there has been no such amount of attention given to the whole of the circumstances as their importance deserves. The community in general has never considered fairly and distinctly the fact possible for a wife still living in her hasbands house and supported by him, to hide away his children for more than a year, and by the help of professedly religious associates defy the law of the land, trample upon her marriage vows, and be kept in countenance through it all by persons that claim to be moved by the Holy Ghost, and by zeal for religion, in thus aiding and abetting a a course of systematic violation of the laws of God and man.

In Montreal, almost all the organs of public opinion have discussed the case with more or lessfulness; and have, so far as we have noticed, without exception condemned the course taken by Mrs. Keith. We have not room to quote what they say with the exception of what follows from the True Witness. Though a rabid Ultramontanist, the Witness is to astute to defend or even excuse the kidnapping taken place.

It says :- "By God's law as well as well as man's law, the husband is head of the family and the wife is subject to him; and the Catholic woman should see well to it before marriage, that she give not unto herself a Protestant head."

There must, in stort, in the family be some final authority whose decision is an end to discussion. That, by all law nothing but hum, devour and sting.

has been left with the husband, and the course pursued by the wife in the case we speak of, could, if successful, only end in the destruction of the family relationship altogether, or in making the wife the logal head of the husband.

CONGREGATIONAL WORK.

It seems that in St. Paul's Cathedral Parish, London, Ont., an Association of Lay Helpers has been instituted, of which the following are the rules: 1st. To act under the direction of the Rector. 2nd. To be willing to devote at least one hour each week to one of the objects of the Association. Srd. To attend the monthly and other business meetings of this Association, when not reasonably hindered. Some such Association might be found of great use in many other congregations in the way of utilizing and directing Christian effort.

The work proposed to be accomplished by the Association is arranged under 14 headings, any one or more of which can be chosen by each individual as his or her specialty. We mention them as hints and assistants to others. 1. Performing the ordinary duties of a district visitor. 2. Voluntarily teaching a child or an adult of scanty means and opportunities. 8. Voluntarily teaching in a Sunday School. 4. Visiting the sick, aged and infirm, for the purpose of reading the Scriptures or other books. 5. Distribution of tracts. 6. Searching out children for the purpose of getting them to attend the Sabbath School. 7. Taking in hand individual cases with a view to (a) rescue them from evil ways, viz: intemperance, swearing, profanation of the Lord's Day, (b) and bring them to attend church; (c) obtain employment for immigrants and others; (d) reconciling those who are at enmity, and discountenancing back-biting. 8. Assisting in making clothes for the poor. 9. Informing the Rector of new arrivals in the city, with a view to his visiting them. 10. Informing the Rector of any case in which his visits would be particularly desirable, especially cases of serious illness, accident or death in a family. 11. Assisting in the musical portion of the church services. 12. Endeavoring to secure more hearty response to the service of the church. 18. Collecting funds for charitable and church purposes. 14. Obtaining old clothing for distribution among the des-

From the want of some such organizations as the above, a great amount of latent power for good is never turned to account. In almost every congregation there are those who are anxious to do something, and yet cannot find a way in which that something, whether little or much, can be accomplished. With such a choice of specialties as has been indicated, it would be hard indeed if any one willing to work could not get something to do.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIAN WORK.

The British American Book and Tract Society, whose headquarters are in Halifax, Nova Scotia, is doing a work the season is nearly over, though settlement extent of which we in this Upper Pro- lebrations are, very properly, to be vince have no conception of. The re-, expected at all times of the year. ceipts for the year ending 31st December, 1871, were, in donations and subscriptions, \$2891.74; store sales, \$12,-085.69; colporteur sales, \$12,914.81, making, with one or two other items, an income of \$30,487.85. The increase over that of 1870 was \$9687.82. The total value of Bibles and religious publications sent out of the Depository was \$31,481 36. Among these were 28,428 Bibles and Testaments, 6,500 periodicals, such as Sanday Magazine, Sanday at Home, &c.; 25,200 Band of Hope; 20,400 British Workman, &c., &c. Altogether, 275,000 copies of periodicals, 7,500 bound volumes, 2,000,000 of pages of tracts have been issued through this agency. 300 Sabbath Schools have been supplied with libraries.

Taken all in all, this organization that must be regarded as very large.

WEEKLY SUMMARY

The incidents of tho week have neither been numerous nor startling. In Canada matters have moved on quietly and peacefully. The "nine heurs" agitation has in Toronto and elsewhere formed a prominent subject of discussion, while the printers strike has dragged its weary length along and has practically nearly reached its close. The prosecution of some of the members of the Printers Union for conspiring" to induce workmen to leave their employment, may be in accordance with law, but can scarcely be characterized as a very wise movement, for it is calculated to make it appear that the men are persecuted and that the right of combination which is allowed to the employers is very unfairly denied to the employed.

got into full working or fighting trim. The session is likely to be a very important and exciting one. Both political parties are confident of success in the struggle. At least they say they are, and of course very strong language on both sides is likely to be the order of the day. Already the contending newspapers sound for the onset, and vie with each other in any amount of crimination and recrimination. The contest has come to assume a very definite, though somewhat narrow character. On the one side, it is to be asserted and, if possible, proved that the Ottawa ministers never have done one good thing. and never will, nor can; so that it is the duty of all true patriots to hurl them from power as expeditiously as possible. On the other hand the way is equally plain, viz.: to contend that these ministers have never once made a mistake; that they are heaven-born one and all of them, and that, consequently, if Canada that being justified by faith we have no is not to go to utter ruin, they must be thing to do with works? we forget that be sustained at all hazards. This sort of work reduces politics to a very small compass, and is becoming painfully

In the States the Presidental contest has fairly commenced. The prospects are that Grant will be re-elected, though a wing of the Republicans are very dissatisfied and may coalesce with the Democrats.

In Britain and the European continent nothing of any importance has transpired, except that the young King of Spain is likely to have trouble, though the Cortes just elected is said to be very strongly ministerialist.

Throughout the Churches there is the same paucity of incident. The work goes on quietly, and, so far as Canada is concerned, with nothing particular calling for remark. Any discussions of Presbyteries in the Canada Presbyterian Church on the Union question have been in general favourable to an early consumation of the proposed arrangement; the only apparent difficulty in any case being in connection with the relationship Queen's College is to bear to the supreme court of the United Church.

The soirce, surprise, and donation

Knox College closed some weeks ago, and almost all the students have gone to the mission field, where we doubt not, a great deal of good carnest work for Christ will be done during the summer. The interest taken by the members of the Church in that work has hitherto not been so great as it ought to be, and that very much from the information given of its character and extent having been very meagre and fragmentary. It is to be hoped that not a few of the missionaries will remedy this defect by availing themselves of the columns of the Presbyterian.

The Presbyterian College at Montreal has also closed for the summer after a

successful session. In Scotland the proposal of the Joint Committee on Presbyterian Union in seems a very active, energetic one, which reference to making the ministers and is doing a work not otherwise likely to | preachers of each of the contracting be overtakon, and doing it efficiently, churches eligible for call and settlement and when the size and population of in any congregation within the entire Nova Scotia are considered, on a scale bounds of these churches is exciting a large amount of keen discussion and opposition in the Free Church. The Let the society thou frequentest be Anti-Union party has come out very like a company of bees gathered to strongly against the proposal, and the

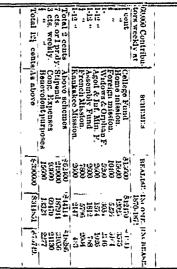
A plan for confederation in the work of Foreign Missions has also been suggested by the same committee, and the subject of cooperation in Home Missions is now under consideration. The more opposition there is shown to this Union in Scotland, so much the keener and more decided its friends seem to be-

THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D. pastor of the Infayette Avenue Presbytorian Church, New York, sailed on Wednesday last for Europe, as the accredited representative from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States to the General Assemblies of the Kirk of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and the united Presbyterian Church of Great Britain. Dr. Cuyler is pastor of the largest Presby-The Dominion Parliament met on terian church in the United States, there Thursday of last week, but has not yet | being in it 1570 communicants, and by his writings is well known throughout the Christian world.

FREQUENT GIVING.

Editor British American Presbyterian.

Sin .-- It is time that these letters were brought to a close, and I am certain if they tend to increase the actual giving of some of our church members and adherents you will not grudge having opened your columns to them. It is one thing to know the way and another thing to walk in it. Is Christianity a mere matter of taste? Is the Christian left to live just as he pleases, to be regulated by his own moods and feelings? Are there no holy gulling precepts, no high regulating principles? It looks very much as if it were so from the practices of many professing Christians and the present aspect of the Christian Church. If in our day we are free in some measure from the error of " justification by works," are we not apt to fall into the other extreme of supposing "faith without works is dead," and that we are "ander law to Christ." But allow me now, as I promised, to come to Individual Frequent Giving in regard to the schemes of our church, and here I crave the patience of readers while I go into "dry" statistics for a very little. First as to the number of contributors or who ought to be. We have according to last years returns about 47,886 communicants. Then it is well known that we have in all our congregations many adherents not in full communion attached to our cause, and many of them regular supporters. I am under the mark when I reckon these at 12114. Adning these we have 60,000 contributors. Suppose these were giving individually weekly 124 cents each, how would it stand? Instead of lengtheucd remarks I would here set before the eye a table that will speak for itself.



It will be observed that the money spent in Church and Manse building is not placed in the table. The reason is that such efforts are local and occasion al and should be met by special contributions. Again I would remark that while it is thought that every one might reach the summentioned we know many will, as they already do, go far be, and it and special schemes are not at all interfered with, such as our Gordons to the Foreign Missions, or our friends who provide Bursaries in our Colleges. Again while the table shows what might be done, it is not intended that congregations should keep to the proportions proposed, but vote away the sum raised as they might see meet. It may be said that small weak congregations could give very little to the schemes of the church, they need not do much for selfsupport. Dut would it not be better for such congregations and the individual contributors that the give a proportion to the schemes of the church and receive if need be a supplement to the stipend. For instance I knew a congregation receiving \$150 a year for supplement and paying to the schemes of the churk \$150 Surely it was better so to give and remake honey, and not wasps, which do other side with equal vehemance in its nothing. Suppose a congregation of nothing but hum, devour and sting.

above table, they would raise for the schemes of the church \$104. For sti-pend \$865, for congregational purposes 150, and for benevolent objects \$20, Such a congregation should be regarded as entitled to supplement of stipend from the Horse Mission Fund, and in this way the strong would help the weak, and the weak would be more likely to become strong all the sooner, in being enabled to exercise themselves in giving freely to the mission work of our church. And now, Sir with thanks for your kindness I close a subject that some may reckon of little moment; but even if small, let each endeavour to act under law to Christ, to discharge his duty, and let usremember that when God's people take pleasure in the stones and favour the dust of Zion we have an evidence that Gon's time is come to arise and favour Zion !

Yours sincerely,

IRIS.

Litarery Motices.

STEWART'S QUARTERLY, published in St. Johns, New Bronswick, has reached, we are sorry to see the close of its fifth and last volume. It has been we think, the best quarterly or monthly publication of the kind of a purely native Canadian character hitherto published. Mr. Stewart had succeeded in gathering round him a large and able stuff of contributors, and everything seemed to promise a long and successful career to his literary undertaking. We presume from his valedictory that he has given it up from bad health and perhaps from not receiving that amount of encouragement which he had a right to anticipate. We are sorry that there should have been any such necessity for the stoppage of a periodical which better deserved a long life than some others of far greater pretensions. Perhaps when Mr. Stewarts health is sufficiently established he may be encouraged to resume his editorial labours. And we can only express a hope, for his own sike, as well as for that of his readers, that such perfect convalescence may take place speedily.

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTER-LY AND PRINCETON REVIEW, for April, is a very excellent number of the new sorice of this old and able periodical. Under its new management it bids fair to mantain its ancient reputation. The article on Dr. Cooke of Belfast will be read with special interest by the many admirers of that able and eloquent Irish Divine. One on the "Eldership" seeks to show that service as un Elder for a term, and not till death or removal from the congregation was without exception the original polity of the Presbyterian Churches of the old world. A lengthened paper on the "Finances of the Church" will represent the tive perusal even in Canada where Ecclesiastical finance is too often in not so healthy a condition as could be desired. We have not space to mention even the titles of all the articles. The literary notices at the close are particularly valuable, especially for clergymen and Theological students. We shall be glad to learn that this $Q_{t,t}$ to $Q_{t,t}$ is widely circulated throughout $t'_{t,t}$ Dominion.

"BLACKWOOD" for March is partieularly good. Of course it is especially savage upon Gladstone and all his followers, but then it is sopleasant to hear Blackwood scold, It goes at it so con amore, and is altogether so vigorous and extreme in its denuncation, that one cannot help feeling interested. Scold! cries old Ebony "I'll show you scolding"! And so it does with a vengeance. No Reform during the 's half century could be mentional statch Blackwood did not oppose with all its might and main, and then when opposition was useless, accepted with a growl, and a snarling intinaction that after that Britain's sun would speedily set never to rise again. For Britain's sun has gone on shining all the same, and Blackwood with all 118 extrem impractiable Toryism, still keeps in the front rank of the magazine army.

THE CANADIAN MONTHLY, for April, is the fourth number of a magazine recently started in Toronto, to supply as the phrase goes, " a felt want." It aims at being a first class publication of its kind, and proposes to draw out, encourage, and not be presentable in the literary world, native Canadian talent hitherto latent an a mappreciated. We hope it may be successful in its very praisworthy undertaking, though, to speak honestly, its career hitherto has been by no means a brilliant one. Its light articles have been rather heavy, and its heavy ones, rather light.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for April, is fully an average number, and will be perused with interest An appreciative article on William Wilberforce, the great English Abolitionist, will command the attention and sympathy of Canadian read-The illustrations are numerous and well executed.

erriesiastical.

TORONTO PRESBYTERY.

PARRICIANTAN CHUNCH OF CAPADA IN CONNEC-TION CITH WILL CHIPHON OF SCOTLAND.

HOME MISSION COMMITTEE.

HOME MISSION COMMITTEE.

The Lift-yearly uncling of this Committee was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 28 and 80. There was a very large smooth of the control of the Committee agreed to direct the Committee and the Committee agreed to and our House Mission operations. The Committee reserved the control of the control of a Lione Mission Agreed in the control of the control, and at a world as senticent to engage the whole afternation of the control of the con

SYNOD OF TORONTO.

The anusal meeting was hold in Hay Street Church, on the evusing of April Srd, and the following days. Mr. Roger, of Peterboro', the retining Moderator, penedictle an appropriat discourse from 2 Cor. 2.14, and Dr. Thoraton, of Oshawa, was appointed Moderator.

A memorial from Rev. W. Windell, of Cartwright, and a number of pervises adhering to him, for transference the consideration of which had been postproned by list Bysood, occupied much time. Two other papers bearing on the deep companied by the Bysood, occupied much time. Two other papers bearing on the deep companied, and completing to speed, at the first paper of the control of the companied of the control of the companied of the control of the control of the control of the church. A communical was appointed to go down to Cartwright and deep with all the parties having power to dispose of the case, or bring it lasfore the next Assembly all parties, including the Dreat just, were alsed speed action.

A request reparating sharch property at Owen.

All parties, including the Prestylety, were sited appeal exis.

A request regarding aburels property at Owen good acid.

A request regarding aburels property at Owen Scould was also before the Frued. A report was brought in by a committee, to which the payars were referred, showing that no present tions of law which were involved could be reached without further enquiry. Oven Sound on was apposed to the matter, taking such action, or hard be weekendy. A conference on the state of religious was help of the state of religious was held, it was introduced by a papear and by low J. M. King. Beweral by the control of pactical godiners, its best way of deather than the control of the supertion of pactical godiners, its best way of deather with the supertion of pactical godiners, its best way of deather with the supertion of pactical godiners, its best way of deather with the supertion of pactical godiners, its best way of deather with the supertion of pactical godiners, the best way of deather with the supertion of th

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PRESBYTERY OF BROCKVILLE.

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of our Church governly.

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Churok.

Presbytery agreed unanimously to approve of
the Basis of Union and resolutions therein
remitted by assembly.

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Fund, the final consideration of which was deforced until mext incestung.

Paud, the first considerating of artresposity Fund, the first consideration of which was do the first consideration of which was do the first consideration and the first consideration and the first consideration of the American Committee for two labourers for the mission field during the summer months.

The Pre-hydry adopted the following winute in reference to the trustation of Mr., Mellennia is former Converbed the Ear. Robert McKennia is former Converbed the Ear. Robert McKennia from the pastorel charge of the Seath Owen and Martintown to the Congregation of Morristorn, N. Y. in connection with the Pre-hydrestan Church of the United Battet, but the Pre-hydrestan Church of the United Battet, but the Pre-hydrestan Church of the United Battet, but the Pre-hydrestan Church of the United Battet, and their sympathy with him in his separation from the present and ministerial character, and their sympathy with him in his separation from the present and ministerial character, and their sympathy with him in his separation from the present of the loss which the Pro-hydrey will sustain in the want of his traws and counsel at the histories mooting, and to offer the prayer that through the blessing of Onle in my laws made comfort and ancess un his new field of bount.

W. BENNETT-Presbytery Clerk.

PRESUYTERY OF PARIS.

INDUCTION OF THE REV. JORN M'TAVISH INTO FABRUARS CHARMS OF CHARMES S CHERCH, ROODSTOCK.

RODGICCK.

The Precision of Paris met in Chalmeck Church, Wasslander, on Tuesday Jaak, for the purpose of randering the lies. John McTawah, formary of Woodrille, into the pastoral charge of Chalmer's Church. This Moderator, the live. W. McQuarrie, of Prime, of Urantoral, exted as feel. The following Inc., gentlemon were also prount: Mearrs, lughis and Thompson, of Ayr. [hostnot and Parries, of Privil, McBillier, of Woodstock; McKusufe, of Intille; and Wright and Grant of Ingressell. Rev. Mr. Lairl, of the Weelgyan Church, Woodstock, was also present.

street and constitutes with the propose distinction that is countered with the propose of the control of the co

mar's Church. We may add that before the meeting of the Predigtery began the members, along with Thomas Oliver, Ley, M. P., and a bers much of a friends, shood at the hospitaled man-star of friends, shood at the hospitaled man-star of the free shoot of the shoot of the farry greated under the load of good things, At his chose a vote of thanks as undustrouch by given in Mrs. Gordon for her hospitality se places of the shoot of the

ST. ANDREWS CHURCH, OTTAWA.

ST. ANDIEWS CHURCH, OTTAWA.

We have received, says the Hailfast Research
the Annual Report of this congregation, and, as
usual, it is a model of order and completence,
and shows the churris to be prevapelus. The
handless and fast entitles one is prevapelus. The
handless and fast entitles one is prevapelus. The
handless and the officer and IS Schlacht School
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ST. GABRIEL CHURCH MONTREAL

Sometime age we received a copy of the An-mual report of this congregation which should have been noticed before now had thus per-mitted. In the last number of the Halfax litered their is a very complete summary for report from which we make the following ex-

treats:

The seport bears upon the face of it the traces of his unsteely manipulation of the flor, the seport bears upon the seport bears upon the seport bears and the seport bears of the seport bears and the seport bears and the thorough organization with which every users of this congregation is colled any play. The stunster has his Kirk acesion, and the course the seport bears and the seport bears and the course has been seport bears and the seport bears and bears on special seports. The sender bears and bears of selection and to seport bears and bears of the sender bears and the sender

The Snudsy School has its Superintendent, Secretary and Tressurer, Librarian, and a siss of 13 Teachers, actionaive of the Rev. Hobert Campbell, who teaches a Bibles class.

Composes, who toucces a numerical and heing a congregational Association, and heing a congregational Association, the members have been their sense of propriory in appointing the industries the Honorary Presidents. It thus return its exclusionation and will all the more readily girs its influence for the cool of the congregation. Decrease it have been applied to the constraint of the condition of the condition

There, in the order of the report, we have vented in the order of the report, we have what should be in very congregation, a Mission, any Association; but, what is, unfortunately, and the state of the state of the state of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of office kerrers, but also a sit of collectors. That stationly unear work-ovidence to which is amply borno out in the neutral great the state of the state of the count great which is amply borno out in the neutral great the state of th

supported by the Boolety which, for wait of paper, we cannot heneitine.

But now let us sees what the report-sistes as to ling good work done by the nainster. It is such as to rejoice the heart of svery lower of the church. By removal and by death, 3t, Oabriel's its common with all other conpregations during the past years, 48 mans were added to the Communion Bolt, must up plans; 10 young persons loolonging to the congregation. No more favourable feature of the success of the minuter's tabours could be given use admittered to 30 persons during the year. We wish that of the persons during the year. We wish that years the success of the property of the property of the property of the confidence of the property property of the property of the

in the same city.

In conclusion we take a gleace at the reacment made by the Trustees. Their entire is
all amounts, during 110, 120, 123, 126, 132. The
anister's stype of the property of

It is nothing but what is clus to this congre-gation to commend heartiff the emergy and scal which the report above to laves been manifested during the past year. We hope and trush by the co-pertains of the congregation with the latested young minister, and the things are in story for it. Montreal, to each and over "monested with which, we wish peace and peopers).

PRESENTATION.

On Weinceday verning, 20th ult., Mesers.
Daniel Cameron and Hector Great; two of the
office-barrers of the congregation, visited the
numes in commercitien with the Canada Presynterian Church, Beaverton, and on behalf of the
young people, both numbers and se'crante
of the congregation, presented their pastor,
lker. Duncan Cansoron, with a parase containting \$100, as an actumette-generic of their hearty
appreciation of his services slaving the two years
he laboured amorget them, and also as a token
of eateen and regard for humself, wito und famait:—Con.

SOURE.

The ladic of Knox Church Congregation, Braupton, held their annual soirce in the Church, on Frlaty ovening the 3th the Theore, the Professor Inglis, of Knox College, Terrotto, Meser, Fringe, Hernigo, Bradhaw, Coates of Broupton and Mr. Carte of Worlow, Notwithstanding the disadvantages, which was ally stead poor adjekting and neocligit, the inceiting was a very successful one. The clarch was full. To heing over, the claiman introduced the speaker of the eroning. The Her, Professor Inglis, who deliverad an Interesting and excilent becture, on the "Relation of tailigion to every day life."

The lecturer was the roughly practical, show-techniques.

ligion to every day life.

The kelturer was the roughly practical, showing the power schiler religion smould have upon the business and social habits of men. We hope to have be pleasur of laring the Preserr again amongst us. There was excellent small from this chair, under the leadership of Mr. Parry. After speculing a very pleasurd evening, the meeting brake up a little before ten.—Com.

The Berr. D. H. Fielcher, of Agineours, has accepted the call for the ManNati Street congre-pation (staty under the sharps of Frederica In-itia) and his industries will (D.V.) take pines on Welseeday, 1st of May.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

We hidly received a communication from the Res. Robert Jamisson, New Westminster, B. O. Missionary of the C. P. Church, onclosing a copy of the annual roport, which exhibits the dimeteral passion of the Mission Stations an-dar his charge. We make the following or-trastic: Receives.

Amount contributed by Sabscription

Total \$1,055 60 Expenditous. \$165 00 Total

Leaving to Credit of Mission Fund ... £600 60 Mr. Janteon expresses hunself as pleased with the Parsavetanas. He says: "We used it much especially in new field. I have not time to make any effort to get authorithers be-fore the neal goes out and therefore write to order twarty slight copies to be sent to my ad-dress unemakin."

We trust that our readers will frequently lear from their Missionary on the samp slopes of the Parafic through the columns of the Para syrealsy.

BASIS OF UNION. BRAUPTON AND PERRY WEST.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESENTARIAN.

Billion Butting ABRAGAY PRESINYDRIAN.
Sin,—Your secrepondeds, in your mans of
last well, reporting the action of the section of
line above congregations, omitted to state the
"Basic of Union." as centified to escales and
congregations, but been under consideration
March, mail, when it was resolved to recommand the substitution of the term "Pretures"
instead of "Manners" in the first strict.

Instead of the first part of the second article
that the following be substituted:—"This life
Catchelium are the Conference and Catchelium
of this Church."

osserciones are two Contressors and Catechism of this Gluerd.

All the other decisions of the Assembly arrapert to the I tion, at the meeting in Norea, ber, was approved of hy and meeting of the congression of the Assembly and the Assembly and the Assembly and the Assembly and the Assembly of the Confession of Fath, the difficulty about the confession of Fath, the difficulty abo

BASIS OF UNION.

At a resting of the Bullimore congregation held on the 37th oils. He following alterations were recembanched to be made in the proposed basis of union;—I That the following the substituted for Att. I flast the Vestmituste Confession of faith and the larger and shorter Catechines are the Confession and Catechines of this church and contains the authorized reliable of the sense in which we understand the Holy Scriptures. It were always much state the best of the confession and the content of the confession and the content of the confession and the content of the confession in matters of religion is held by this shruch which searches the confession of the confession in matters of religion is held by this church which searches the confession of the confession in matters of religion is held by this church which searches the confession of the confession of the confession in matters of religion is held by this church which searches the confession of the confe

church which sanctions computery or intoler-est principles as religion.

That the following article be added to the bears of union:—" That the Lord Jeans Chrot-is the only King and Head of his church, that the has made her fee from all external or sens-iter authority in the administration of and the manufacture of the administration of the con-lor authority in the administration of and the fined this illustry to the atmost; and out-fact this illustry to the atmost; and out-fact this illustry to the atmost; and out-led the properties of the atmost; and out-lowing was agreed to: "That in tree of the man certains system of clients for this clurch to undertake as period in work the courted or apport of any laterary or seintific College or I inversity:—Further that the assembling of the clutch instanct such persons the histories of the Joseph that the security of the clutch in the tra-te of the clurch of the clurch of the lateral properties the clurch to have a view in any future acceptance to the evidentian of the number of Theological Colleges to 1 is suppor-ted, to three, via : one in each of the Provinces-tical considering the round on Instrumental Judge, the following resolution or as mode and

Profunces."

In considering the result on Instrumental Music, the following resolution ras made and adopted. "That the introduction of instruments into our churches to add in public worship be prohibited by our church courts."

MANITOBA COLLEGE.

MANITOMA COLLEGE.

The written examinations for the winter term of Manitoba College terminated a few days ago. The work has been conducted during the past term by Problement layer, assained by the line. See that converse of book-heeping, premanably and correspondence, by Mr. 11. Bell. The College has had during the past term sighteen sudeasts, averaging about tightness years of age, in regular attendance. The classes have been conducted in toosal in the house of Mr. D. Murray, hindly offered for the purpose. The user College Senior Septiment of the the purpose. The user College Senior Senio

The Prechipterance of Certain this hamman to be all of the working of the fall term.—The Liberal.

The Prechipterance of Certain this cause of the prechipterance of Certain this cause of the work of the control of th

Miscelluneous,

THE OAK.

---The oak tire boughs once touched the grass;
But every your they grow
A little farther from the ground,
And marer to the blue.

So had that you each year may be, Winte time gives earlily by, A little farther from the earth, And nearer to thosky.

And never to the sky.

It is more than the second to see time by robbing yourself of second to be a proting from the following the sky and the second to be a fixed to

of the Northern point and our Demanders and which hills to be an all precent. Mr. Couper published a series of very interesting notes of which hills to be an all precent. Mr. Couper published a series of very interesting notes of his first visit.

The premoters of very interesting notes of his first visit.

The premoters of very interesting notes of his first visit and the premoters of his first visit and first communication telescent Transic and England would not visit as opposition; but he added that he roads is epices in opposition; but he added that he roads is epices in opposition; but he added that he roads is epices in opposition; but he added that he roads is epices in opposition; but he added that he roads is epices in opposition; but he added that he roads is epices in opposition; but he added that he roads is epices in the position of the coupling names.

The use of the organ in Prechytorian ohmed service, as we that he again Place, is he coming more general. At the meeting of the Kingston Trentyers of the C.P. Charin, heads at Napacity of Kingston, the C.P. Charin, heads at Napacity of the coupling of the C.P. Charin, heads at Napacity of Kingston, and Gray, of Kingston, the C.P. Charin, heads at Napacity of Kingston, and Gray, of Kingston, the C.P. Charin, heads at Napacity of Kingston, and Gray, of Kingston, heads and the Napacity of Kingston, heads and the Napacity of Kingston, and Gray, of Kingston, heads and the Napacity of Kingston, heads and the Napacity of Kingston, and Gray, of Kingston, and Gray, and kingston, heads an

(Editor Home and Foreign Record.)

My Dran Sin,-In name of the Board of Management of Knez College, I take the liberty you, upon the liberality of your people, the slaims of that Institution.

you, upon the internaty of your people, use slaims of that institution. It may not be necessary, perhaps, to remind you of the lamportance and nocessity of maintaining out of the lamportance and nocessity of maintaining to that could be considered to the control of the contro

way.

The prospects of Knox College are very promising, so far as the number of students is exceeded. Thereare upwards of \$5 in Theology proper, \$25 in preparatory classes, and a considerable number taking a University examp; as that there may be about one broaded thus cugoged in proparation for the ministry.

cugaged in proporation for the unvisity. The expenditure is estimated this year at about \$7,000. In order to meet this capenalitier, the income of but year will require to be somedicably increased. And userly, in the pressal outstandly pro-provise condition of the country, there should be no difficulty in such abonification adding, for this purpose, segmentate to the former contribution. If the Level furties as to pray that I to would read farth Jaboners into His harrest, it is ours to provide, out of that which is lill own, the means for the thorough and efficient training of such labour-ger.

I am.
Yours very sincerely,
ALBLANDER TOPP,
Toronto, 13th Feb., 1872.
Contrast

ON THE UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS IN CANADA. By the Rev. Robert Compbell, M.A.,

Montreal.

We are afraid that this valuable little publication, which was awarded the petac by the adjudicators named to decide upon the best conductive to the terror of terror

Sabbath School Teacher.

THE RELATION OF THE SABBATH SCHOOL TO THE CHURCH

The following paper was prepared by the Rev. John Laing, M. A., for the recent conference of the Toronto Presbytery, and in his absence, was read by the Rev. Mr. Cameron:

With much pleasure, though absent I comply with the invitation given me and account it a privilege to contribute my share to the important discussions on Sabbath School interests in which you are engaged. I only regret that I am by absence deprived of the pleasure of hearing what others say. confine my remarks strictly to the subject entrusted to me by the Committe, "The Relation of the Sabbath School to the Chuech," and before I attempt to say what that relation is; we shall consider what the Church and Sabbath School respectively are; when, if I mis-take not, the relation will be so evident as to require of little more than a distinct statement in order to satisfy us what its true nature is.

First then, what is the Church? The general notion of the Church as prevailing among Evangelical christians, is that of a distinct Society, having its own peculiar basis, and origin, organization and constitution, life and means of action, design and sphere. Of course I speak of the visible Church, with which alone man has to do in his outward relations. It is not a mere voluntary association, which depends for its origin on the inclination of individuals and which may at any time cease to exist, if its members please to separate. Nor do its constitution and the object for which the Church exists, depend upon the assent of its members. Nor can the members enact their own laws, or lay down the terms of membership. As opposed to all such disintegrating opinions, we hold the visible Church to be a society established by the Son of God and his apostles; possessed of a divine life through the indwelling Spirit, and having a continued organic existence through all the ages; while its terms of membership, its laws and functions are authoritively prescribed by its head, its objects being the salvation of fallen man, and its sphere of action determined by that ob-

Further, the Church includes children, although they cannot comprehend their privilege, or discharge the duties of adult members. And the Church membership of infants depends not on the "due administration of the Sacrament of Baptism," whereby they are made Christians, but upon the fact that they are the offspring of the members of the Church, and thus born within the covenant, heirs of covenant privileges and covenant obligations.

By such a course of reasoning, based I am fully satisfied on the whole tenor of Scripture under both dispensations, we come to adopt the simple yet inclusive and far-reaching definition of the Westminister Confession, "the visible "Church consists of all those throughout " the world that profess the true religion " together with their children."

Second, what now, we ask, is the Sabbath School? We at once feel that in no sense is it an institution co-ordinate with the Church-We may not say that it is a modern invention, for all the ends which the Sabbath School fulfils have been met in all ages, more or less perfectly by God's faithful people. For our present purpose, it may be best to speak of the Sabbath School as an institution, which has sprung up among us, the result of pitying, Christian love and ardent zeal, and designed by means of appliances suited to the circumstances of these later times, to teach the youth of all lands the religion of Jesus, that they may be saved. The history of Sabbath Schools presents us with an object distinctly twofold.

1. We have the missionary aspect of the Raikes. Christian pity mourned over neglected children who were growing up within the sound of the gospel trumpet yet ignorant of the name of Jesus, and who played in the shadows of the house of God, but never entered to worship. Christian love went forth to speak to these lost ones, and gathered them to-gether, that they might learn that name and adore, This is the naked idea, this-the impelling motion, this the way of working, and this the dark, forbidding, difficult, yet deeply interesting field of Sabbath Schools in their missionary aspect. As such they have spread, till not only the waifs in the loathsome dens of city godlessness, but the careless thousands that are scattered in lone country districts have felt the power of the love of Christ following the lost sheep to save. This missionary aspect of the Sabbath School consists in the gathering in of the uncared-for children of ungodly and unchristian parents.

2. But it has never been thus with the offspring of the godly. While Sabbath that enjoy the fostering care of such a Schools, as such, were unknown, the church. work of religious instruction was carefully performed in the family, and at the echising diets on the Sabbath and on week days. This we call the educational supert of the Sabbath School. It has:

reference chiefly to the children who are within the church of God, and who there are being brought up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. In this aspect the Sabbath School is a meeting of the children of the church for religious instruction on the Lord's day, where they may enjoy the ministrations of men and women who are regarded as more qualified than parents to give such instruction. How far this may be true, or how far the Sabbath School as thus conducted may react favorably or unfevorably on parents and family, or what may be the gain on the whole, I do not stop to inquire. It is enough that we distinctly understand what the Sabbath School in this aspect is—a meeting of the children of the church for religious instruction.

This twofold character of Sabbath Schools has been oftentimes disregarded, and an attempt made to intermingle the children of the godly and the ungodly. The result is not satisfactory in all cases, as what is suitable and necessary for the one class does not suit the other, and devices resorted to in order to render the Sabbath School attractive may have anything but a beneficial effect on children whose opinions and tastes have been formed under more ennobling religious influences. Practically where mission schools on a large scale are effective, they are separate from the school of the church properly so called.

III. We are now prepared to say what relation the Sabbath School holds to the

1. If the church be God's appointed instrument to gather in and teach the lost, then it is the duty of the church to establish mission schools. The commission of the church is to "every creature," and she is to evangelize or preach the gospel to every creature, including children, "teaching them to observe every-"thing which Christ has commanded. This is a law binding on the church which cannot be disregarded without sin, where the church, in its united capacity, fails in her duty, and the zeal and energy of private Christians seek to make up for that failure, we rejoice; we hail such labourers as valued assistants in the Lord's work, while with sorrow and shame we acknowledge the sin and deficiency of the church which have called for the separate, and, if I may use the expression, irregular action of Christian love and earnest zeal while therefore Sabbath Schools distinct from the church have been undoubtedly useful and the blessing to many, nay while in some abnormal state of the churches, it may be the only way of successfully gathering in the neglected children, and as such we thank God for these independent schools, we will still consider the more excellent way, where the mission school originating in connection with and under the control of the church, this relation brings a mutual blessing. It affords due exercise for the gifts of the members of the church and quickens their graces, while it secures for the school the united support and sympathy of a divinely guided society, the Christians oversight of experienced christians, and a protection against the evils that may result for the errors of well-meaning but often illinstructed and impulsive men alike in matter of doctrine and administration and further when this relation is observed, all unseemly collision between pri vate Christians and the church is avoid ed, while ample scope is afforded to all who are disposed to engage in the good work. Practically we find this result to come about, wherever churches are active and zealous, independent schools disappear before the well directed and sustained efforts of denominational institu-

2. The above line of argument applies with still gueater force to Sabbath schools children church. "Feed my lambs," is the injunction laid on the pastors of the flock. And when owing to circumstances it is manife tly the best way of feeding the lambs, to gather them together, and in-Subbath School. In this department shines in primal brightness the name of Raikes. Christian with a struct the rather through the duty of the abundance of the the church as such to select, prepare and direct the teachers, and generally to take the oversight of the school; seeing to it that the children are fed with the pure milk of the word, and that all is done to the edifying of the body in love. To ueglect to do this is to full in a most important department of church work and by unfaithfulness and negligence to endanger the faith as well as the christian character of the children of the church

My general answer to the question then is - The relation of the Subbath School to the church is one of subordination- The school should originate in the church should be carried on by it, and sustained directed, and controlled by it; as one most important part of the great work committed to it, and this, whether we regard the church's function of ingathering the godless and uncared for, or of training the children of the church and developing the life of Christ within them. Happy that church which realises this its high ideal, and happy those children

Do your duties, and let wealth come to you, if God will. Then there is hope that your culture and capacity to it will keep pare with its growth.

Our Joung Kolks.

A KISS FOR A BLOW.

Fil knock you down," cried Jammie Jones, Speaking to his sleter; He raised his fist and struch at her, But happly he missed her.

"And I'll tiss you," sald little Pot, Running to her brother; She throw her arms around his neck, And so they kissed each other.

Dear children, would you know the way Of true and happy living, You must, like darling little Pet, Bo loving and forgiving. The Child's Paper.

THE RAG-PICKER'S SON.

As the grey dawn of a November day was breaking over the city of ----, some twenty years ago, a light streamed from the window of an old lodging-house in Manchester street. The room from which it came was the dwelling-place of "Old Meg," the rag-picker, and her little son Willio. For seven years she had been an inmate of the same room, and nearly every morning, at an early hour, she went forth in search of rags, and her little son went to his place of employment in the town.

Willie was a bright-faced, curlyhaired little fellow, of thirteen years, and was the hope and pride of his greyhaired mother. Willie's mother, "Old Meg," as the boys used to call her, was about forty years old; but her road through life being rough, and her burdens heavy to bear, she looked much older. Everybody in the neighbourhood knew her to be an honest, God-fearing She troubled nobody; and woman. She troubled nobody; and since her husband's death, some ten years before, had worked hard to support her little son, and let him receive as much education as possible.

On the morning in question, she was up at the usual hour, and her scanty meal was spread for herself and Willie. The room in which they were living was not very large, nor was the amount of furniture extensive; but everything had the appearance of the most scrupulous neatness. After they had been seated at the table a few moments, and Willie's mother had asked a blessing, Willie said:

h Mother, you must let me go and gather the rags to-day. I have a holiday, and you do not look well. I know the rounds, for, you know, I used to go with you often before I went to work for Mr. Williams."

"My son," said his mother, "this is the only holiday you have had for six months, and I would not like to take it

"Never mind, mother; I am young, and don't mind work. You won't have to go out many more mornings, for Mr. Williams is going to raise my wages soon, and then I shall make enough to keep us without your working.'

And the little fellow's eyes beamed with pleasure at the thought of his mother not working any more.

"Well, Willie," replied Mrs. Matthews, "you may go out in my place to-day, and I will rest."

Willie soon finished his breakfast, and taking the bag and hook, kissed his mother's pale cheek, and with her kind "God bless you!" following him, went down the rickety stairs and out into the chilly autumn twilight, to commence his search for rags.

By noon, Willie had nearly filled his bag, and was on his way homeward. As he was passing a millinery shop, he saw some scraps lying by the side of the curb, which had been swapt from the shop, and setting his bag down, he began to gather them up. He had them nearly all picked up and put into a heap, preparatory to putting them in the sidewalk attracted his attention. He stooped down and picked it up. What was his surprise to find that it was a pocket-book, and, to all appearance, well filled! Willie opened it, and one his li look at its contents caused his heart to leap with joy. Sticking it quickly in his pocket, he shouldered the bag, and started as fast as he could toward

As he trudged along with his bag on his back, he pictured his mother's surprise when he should tell her what he had found, and shew her the pile of money which he knew the pocket-book

He soon reached home, and setting his bag down by the door, fairly new upstairs, threw open the door, rushed a vulgar and a noble soul, as the respect into his mother's presence, and exclaimed :

"O, mother! I've found a fortune! And without waiting for his mother to speak, he pulled out the pocket-book, and commenced to count the money.

"Two hundred pounds!" he exclaimed when he had finished counting the roll of bank-notes. Isn't that a fortune,

"Where did you get it, Willie?" said | with work! his mother quietly.

a name, mother," he continued, as he ing wine, do it for the sake of others; if raised the fly-leaf. "It is Hornoe Car, it is a great marifice, do it for your own raised the fly-leaf. "It is 'Hornos Car, it is a great sacrifice, do it for your own penter, No. ——Street." But he sake."

must be rich, and will not miss it and we need it so badly."

"But my son, it would be stealing to keep it. 'Honesty is the best policy,' so you had better take it to its owner, and if he does not reward you, God will.'

Without a word of remonstrance, Willie rose, saying:

" I will do as you say, mother, and if he offers me a reward I will not take

"Go then my boy, and God prosper you," said his mother.

So off he started for the office of Mr, Carpenter. When he arrived there, he asked if Mr. Carpenter was in. On being told that he was, he said that he wanted to see him. A clerk went to a side door and called him, and in a few moments he entered. Willie stepped up to him and said:

" Are you Mr. Horace Carpenter?" "Yes my little fellow. What can I

"Take this pocket-book, and see if it is yours," said Willie, as he handed itto him.

Mr. Carpenter took it, and, without opening it, said :

"Yes, my boy, that's mine. It was lost by my daughter while out yesterday afternoon. I had just written an advertisement to insert in the morning papers concerning it. But why did you bring it to me? You look as if you needed money,'

"My mother bade me take it to its owner, and I never disobey her."

" You shall be rewarded for your honesty, my little boy. But what is your name, and where do you live?"

" My name is William Matthews, and I live in Manchester Street.'

"I will go home with you," said Mr. Carpenter, " and see your mother, and perhaps I may do something for you or

They went together—the rich mer-chant and the rag-picker's son—and were soon at Willie's house.

After a short talk with Willie's mother, it was arranged that he should go into Mr. Carpenter's warehouse the next week. In the meantime, a more comfortable place was provided for him and his mother by Mr. Carpenter.

Time passed on, and Willie was fast winning the love and respectof all in his new place.

When he reached his twenty-first year he became a partner with Mr. Carpenin his great warehouse.

"Old Meg," the rag-picker, is no more and the kind hearted Mr. Carpenter sleeps in the old family burying ground among the green hills of his native country. But Willie remains, and you would scarcely recognise to-day, in the hand-some gentleman entering the warehouse of "Mathews & Co.," the rag-picker's son. - The Appeal.

Nandom Neadings.

He who serves well need not be afraid to ask his wages.

Better be understood by ten than admired by a thousand.

A chief art of the spiritual life is to do natural things spiritually and spiritual things naturally.

Providence has a thousand keys to open a thousand doors, for the deliverance of His own .- Rutherford.

For each one of us no business can be of more pressing moment, of more urgent importance, than the discovery of | our besetting sin.

When we come to God for counsel, we must be willing to put our whole case in his bag, when something lying close to his hands; to take the up-hill step instead of the smooth one, should be point

> A celebrated writer says that if one could read it, every human being carries his life in his face, and is good looking or the reverse, as that life has been goor evil.

> If you can but give to the fainting soul at your door a cup of water from the wells of truth, it shall flash back on you the radiance of God. As you save, so shall you be saved .- Concay.

> A Kincardineshire weaver wound up the eulogy of his minister in these words: "An' I especially like your sterling independence, sir. I have always said, sir, that ye neither feared God nor man."

Nothing sets so wide a mark between and reverential love of woman. A man erally a coarse profligate, or a coarser bigot.

How fast time flies when you are working against it; how slowly when you are working to fill it up! What a difference between trying to get your work done before your dinner hour, and trying to fill up your hour before dinner

One of the best temperance sermons "I found it among some rags in front over delivered is this sentence by the of a millinery shop," answered Willie, late Rev. Samuel J. May: "If it is a looking at the pocket-book. "But here's small sacrifice for you to give up drink-

Scientific and Apeful,

GOOD PARMING.

A correspondent of the Prarie Farmer says: "Farmers don't go in debt to your farms. Sooner pay six, eight, or ten per cent interest to a neighbour; for, depend upon it your farm will charge you thirty. If you can't afford to keep a farm in good condition and in good repair, you can't afford to keep it all; and if you can't keep it in good condition, a few years will prove that you can't keep it at all. The worst creditor a man can have is his farm."

LIGHTING THE FIRE IN A STOVE.

Many persons have often noticed the extreme difficulty in lighting the fire in a stove especially in a still, damp morning. The stove at first won't draw, even vigorous "blowing" will not suffice and then when it does start, it is with a sort of an explosion or outward rush of air, which fills the room with smoke and gas, oftentimes puffing the unpleasant fumes into the face of the operator. This trouble is caused by the difficulty encountered in overcoming the inertia of the long column of air in the pipe or chimney, by the small column of air that can be forced up through the interstices of the wood and coal, at the bottom of which the fire is kindled. All this may be remedied by simply putting a few shavings or bits of dry paper on the top of the wood or coal, and first lighting that; it immediately bursts into a blaze, because the air Las perfectly free access to it from all sides, the heated air forces its way into the chimney, and establishes there an upward enrrent. The match can then be applied to the kindling under the fuel, which will readily light, and, if dry, burst into a brisk blaze.

OVERTAXING THE BRAIN.

A correspondent of London Society says: "I know a remarkably able and fertile reviewer who tells me that, though over his midnight oil he can lubricate articles with a certain sharpness and force, yet for quietly looking atasubject all round. and doing justice to all its belongings, he wants the quiet morning hours. Lancelot Andrews says he is no true scholar who goes out of his house be-ore twelve o'clock. Similarly an edi-tor once told me that, though his town contributors sent him the brightest papers, he always detected a peculiar mellowness and finish about the mon who wrote in the country, I knew an important crown official whose hours were from ten to three. He had to sign his name to papers; and as a great deal depended upon his signature, he was very cautious and chary how he gave it. After three o'clock struck, no beseeching powers of suitors or solicitors could induce him to do a stroke of work. He would not contaminate the quality of his work by doing too much of it. He would not impair his rest by continuing his work.—And so he fulfilled the duties of his office for exactly fifty years before he retired on full pay from the service of the country.

TARRING THE SOLES OF BOOTS.

About twelve years ago the writer penned the following directions for rendering the soles of boots and shoes water-wroof and much more durable. Warm the soles of new shoes, apply a heavy cont of warm-not hot-coal tar, and dry it in before the fire. Let two or three coats be applied and dried in before the shoes have been worn. Smear the edges of the soles as long as the leather will absorb the tar, which will effectually exclude the water. that have not been tarred, will absorb water like a sponge, and in cold weather they feel almost like soles of wet and So long as the leather wood can be kept dry, boots and shoes will keep the seet comfirmably wirm. Soles freated in the foregoing manner will wear like horn. A gentleman has just written as follows: "Ten years ago I concluded, with some hesitancy, to try the tar on a pair of field boots. At the same time, tar was applied to a pair of field boots. At the same time, tar was applied to a pair of thin-soled morroco boots, and the tar was laid on so bountifully that the morocco was also smeard hear the soles. Those boots have been worn much every year since; and they are sereiceable still. The soles are like horn, and the boots have never needed repairing. The upper leather did crack a frific were the far was applied, but the soles did not. Soles will absorb the tar more readily after the shoes have been worn once or twice, where they were exposed to the wet. Coal tar can who is always sneering at women is gen-erally a coarse profligate, or a coarser for a few cents per gallon. Pour an ounce or two into a tin dish, place it on the stove where it will keep warm, heat the soles as hot as practicable without burning the leather, and dry the tar in before the fire .-- Exchange.

> Not one quarter of the talent and strength of the churches is developed, and in use. Many of the strongest men do but little for the spiritual interests of their families or their neighbors. They do business with energy, but serve God with slack hand; in temporal things they are eager and enterprising, in spiritua, things they are asleep.

NEW YORK AND RBIR RAILWAY.

For Canadian and other travellers, the New York and Drie Railway is one of the most expeditions routes; and for sconery, the most varied and do-lightful on this continent. There is no more atnguitat on this continues. There is no more attractive road to travel on in the world, the cars are so wide, easy riding and cleanly kept. A person has to the, easy thing interesting the April and the room enough to roam around, spread out, rost, take comfort, loan back and onjoy himself. There are other good railroads in the world, but rone whose cars are so attractive as those of the broad gauge, well manage, and rather extensively known New york and Frie Bullway. The steeping cars are better than the bridal couches of our forefathers, and far ahead of what the ancient kings and queens enloyed; and they thought they lived high. A train on this rente arrives at and leaves the South side of the Depot, West and of Suspension Bridge, (Canada sile,) so as to form a connection with all other trains calling at this station.

Travellers' Guide.

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3.45 8.30 7.45 TORONTO AND NIPISSING BAILWAY TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCK RAILWAY. Dopart 7.10 Arrive 11.10

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will contain nearly 300 pages, and about 250, the engratings. Commoncing wit, the number for January, wery third number will contain a bequit-fully tinted picture on plate paper, inserted as a

The Christmas number for 1072, will be a splen did volume in itself, contains g fifty engravings, flour in that and, although retailed at \$1 will be sent without extra charge to all yearly subscribers

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Abbott, and others.

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The purpose is not to merge the two Reviews in one, different from both, but unite there is one, different from both, but unite there is one, different from both, but unite there is one which shall combine the distinguishing merits and characteristics of both the former ones. The friends of each, while losing nothing of either, will gain the advantages of both. Each cittor retains the same liberty as hitherto of active-tung, of allowing to be advocated, whatever, in his ludgment, is entitled to a hearing. The editorial, literary, and fiscal resources of both are combined. Limisting the whole range of the contributors to both Reviews, with important additional aid, we may readly seems a higher average gaide, with an horease in vaniety and quantity of the contents. By charging the size to 300 pages, or 500 pages a year, we shall be able to critch the Review with choice selections from the British and Continental periodicals. Thus may analy be gained by the union than could have been given by both apart, "We have come together," say the Liditors, "yielding to a desire widely chorished and often expressed; and we considently appeal to our ministers, cleres, and clurich members, and to the friends of ovangeleal religion and of nu clevated Christian literature, to give us a hearty support, and enable us to make a review that shall meet all the wants of our great Prestyterian Church, and to see which representative of it."

The JANUARY number contains twolve articles, from such writers as Profs. Alken, Schaff, and Thomas, of Princyton, Union, and Loue Seminaries. Taylor Lowis, Dr. Herrick Johnson, the Editors, and chief which and there will be absorbed to the respective of all the wants of our great Prestyterian Church, and chief which are the properties of a bility.

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The following Prosbyteneswill meet at the places and times severally mentioned, viz:--

BROCKYLLE.—At Brechville, on 1st, Monday of May, at 3 p. m.

Orrawa. At Carioton Pace, on let Tuewiny of May, at 2 p. m. Concount.--. it Milbrook, on 1st Tuesday of July, at 11 a. in

Onrano.—At Prince Albert, on Tuesday, 9th July, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
Toronto, - At Toronto, in Knot (week) on 1st
Tuesday of May, at 11 c. m.

Honnos - At Lendon, 10 St. Andrew - Church, en 2nd Thur east of July, at 118 to

Owen Sound. At Owen Sound on 2nd Tuesday of 5 by, at 2 o' look a m

Definess, At Fatham, on ordered april at 1, o clock a.m.

FRIE CHURCH, COTE at. MONTHEM.

At the innual incoting, which was jarcely attend

At the annual inceting, which was largely attended, the packet, key De. Barns at the Chair looports were submitted from the Session, the Doucon's court, the Satora is School, fooding Mons Association, the Dorens Soviety, the orinination Mission, Ac, all subwing most one magning process. The following items are cultied from the printed report of Aspiace, just received.

"The Ordinary income accessed from the printed report of Aspiace, just received.

"The Ordinary income accessed from Packets and Sabbath Collections 1520s 11, in advance or last year, and \$748 (25 oct of that of 1809). The following transfer of the support of the poor also shows an increase of \$191.5°, a compact of the poor shows an increase of \$191.5°, a compact of the poor shows a fine of the poor.

"The Missionary collectors also have been doing their duty factbridly and well, an arcaise of \$19.4° in shoon mades the first last \$8.0°.

"The insundcollections authorized by the General Assoubly, as well as for special ship to bear allowed at the core and show the poor and as an allowance and also and by any deliver the core and show an increase of \$100 and any deliver the core and show an increase and also and by any deliver the core and show an increase and also and deliver and respective and show and increase and also and show an increase and also and also and also and also and also an increase of \$100 and and also an

their duty faithfully act will, as accrease of \$749.7 has been made of the time in \$750.

"The usual collections authorize the the Ceneral Ase abby, as well as for special parts leave been at all any during the year and show an increase over former years."

"The Sabiath School is under the abde Superm tendence of Mr. Morrice, and is the about ming condition. The teachers have met every Sabbath morning for the preparation of the lesson. This moding is ably presided over by Judge Torrance. A well attended meeting is held by the Teachers immediately after the dismissal of the School, when the subject for next Sabbath's tesson is read and preyer offered for the them, the same the subject for next Sabbath's tesson is read and preyer offered for the them the subject for mean and the same the state of the field of the f

taken up at each meeting for a Ironea Student's Scholarship."

"The guin total of contributions for the year, is \$9,001.48; but we understand that their are some omissions madver antiv made in the Missionary departments which would make at round the monte figure of \$1,000. Of this \$5,121.40 comes under the lead of the Sustantation Fund. The remainder has been dearly to this \$5,121.40 comes under the lead of the Sustantation Fund. The remainder has been dearly to the desired and benevous it purposes. The Deacon's court, in confiniction with the Session, agreed to recommend the composation the formation of a "Missionary and Honovolent Society," which was organized at the annual meeting with the Pastor Exception for President. The Session and Deacon's court with 12 others from the congregation as the Board of Management. The Society, we hard, so going or far entally, and promises to accomplish much good in the way of systematizing the contributions of the Society and developing latent energy.

The Pastoral statistics are briefly as follows; Raptisms, 33, Fauryals, 24 Marriages, 11 Communion Red, 507. Meetings attended 201. Vieta.

The Pastoral satisfies no partial at the Haptisms, 33, Functule, 24 Marriages, 11 Communion Roll, 507; Meetings attended, 291 Visits and calls, 777.

ANNUAL REPORT OF K SOX CHURCH, EI MIRA, ILLINOIS, U. S., FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1872.

Families connected with congregation 45. Communicant 58. Single persons who attend Charele, but are not connected with families of congregation 14. Addition by examination and cartificate 5 Chaldren buptized 4. Chi. freq it builded School 42. Bible class 22. Weekly prayer mostings 3. Pastoral visitation 2. Edders 6. Office beavers or managers 4. Subjact School teachers 4. Volumes in Subjacting School Laboraty 2* Sittings in Charch 25.

managers. Subbath School touchers. Veducinos in Subbath School Labrary 2s. Stitings in Church 250.

Salary paid to pastor 8700. Amount expended on Church or Manso during the year 838.570. All other congregational and incidental contributions not otherwise reported 837.28. College 1s.10. Home Missions 18.50. Foreign Missions 11.34. Widows and 87.30. Associaty frond 14.8. From heavy gelization 84.08. Kankaken Mission 29.5. Salbath School for Foreign missions 200. In all 84.28 for missions, being 821.88 more than in the preceding year. Total contributions for congregational purposes and schemes of the Church 8122.23!

In compassion with this Church there is a commodious Mission and Long of 12 of seven acres of good pradict land. This congression of Church 18.22. In compassion with this Church there is a commodious Mission and Long of 12 of seven acres of good pradict land. This congression is 420 milos from Window, being the near st point of Charlet 18. situated in the finest part of the Stato of Illinois. Perhaps no township in the Union can excel the in alva tages. There are exhaustices stores of co-a imbodied under its soil. Hedges are used for foneing, which can easily be raised here Timber is convenient for building purposes. Abundance of water may be obtained by raised here Timber is convenient for building purposes. Abundance of the streams of water which are necessible to most of the farmers. The suit is of the richest kind, from 50 to 30 benicle of corn to she acro wore raised here hast car. The winters here are very mind and hardly may show the which are necessible to most of the farmers. Abundance of Schools and Churches.

The area of the farmers are a Prostop term of Schools and Churches.

The area of the conference of the first seator of the forest of the conference of the seator water which are for section in the composed of Scotch and thoir descendants. The Roy of meaches to the water, where the troopers a cannot may be this settled here for nearly four years, and preaches to the water when the the came that this local or, and there who came the whon land was cheep, and others who came it is later period are in very condortable cer amistances. Many of them are liberal in supporting the various Ch refuse here, and their ministers. In Subarth is well kept hire, at least outwards, and the proping energing attend Carreb. The children attend the Sabbath Schools in the different Churches, and many of them are very familiar with the Shorter Catechism.

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As the dufer at assess of the year come and go, we are not rin, bugins in little least, or grace peculiar to each, or impressed with a deep sense of gratified to tied for the particular bounce of fils Providence, with which each is loaded, but urther we are remainded, that each season suggests dufies appropriately its own. Some of these dufies are grave and weighty, others pleasant and light, and gradsome that the one now devolving upon no be longs to the latter class. As the servant of the Association of subbath seaso of teachers in connection with this congregation. I have to express the great satisfaction which they always have in meeting with the parents of their scholars on any occasion back-pecually on sathernas less the present of arther I have to present you with my animal to perform the past year. In my last one, I said the property of the school during letters and the cheecel fell carges or ally and take to prove the property of the school during letters and the cheecel fell carges or ally an the cheecel fell carges or all the description as nothing like success to be accessful and both our past success to be accorded us, I fell certain that our past success to be accorded us, I fell certain that our past success to be accorded us, I fell certain that our second will continue to be successful.

in the we had great reason "to thank God and take contage and the chose of 15.1 loans as an the state hopeful condition. Napoleon the 1st once said that there was nothing like success to be successful, and with our past success to the careful to the control of the control of

remain at the head of your School I will continue to foster the affile on a rio aron, a souch as passed weal.

Besides the proceeds from the Mesicalary Boxes wells, and principally for your childrens future weal.

Besides the proceeds from the Mesicalary Boxes will and the mesical sulpseon annual Provent August and last the from our very frontial the shows tree in December, the sum of \$45.05, \$25.05, \$10.000, \$10.

the profer modeling of them I will the a relationship to refer modeling I will the a relationship to refer modeling I will the a relationship to refer modeling and Court action to the statulet of the five them is recently a reason to the first of the act place in the has also apenticonship to the analysis of the relationship to children to the first of the acts place in offered to give an acts at first one act place in offered to give an incident would take advantage of the privilege, but strange to say, so few attended that he was reluctional, come led to discontinuction the class. Latterly to the modeling the act of the strange to say, so few attended that he was reluctional, come led to discontinuction the class. Latterly to the modeling of the second, with the scholars tending the opening on the second, with the scholars tending the opening on the second, with the scholars tending the opening on the second, with the scholars tending the opening on the second with maker's praise and to night you will develop opportunity of pulging the pleusing results arising from this particular about of love on the part of the Pastor. If the singling in the school has improved during 1871, and I think it has, let us he had so there about it, and thank Mr. P. You have now a rough outline of your school history during 1871 he fore you, and 1 think, there is much in it to cheer and call forth the gratitude of parents and teachers. Pastor and people. It is not an organization outside this church, on the contrary it is an important auxiliary. In which, many of its inture modelers are undergoing a prepartiory training as a congregation, then, let us continue to cherish, labor, and pray for its coutinued prosperity and undusfulness as heads of families let us faithfully discharge our Hoaven appointed histors at home, duties which can not be performed by proxy either by Sunday School Teachers or the Minister, and then, after the Great Day," when Paronts and Children, Sunday School Teachers or the Minister, and then, after the "fre

JOHN BLACK, Superintendent. Barrie January 30th 1572.

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of Liankind.

In our own country, 2 war upon corruption on rescality in office has been inangurated in our city whereby the Government of our State has been woulttonized through an initial friumph of Reform which surpusses the most sanguine auticipation bis in morally certain that tae movement thus in augurated cannot, in its progress, be circumscribe to any locality or any party. In that its purifyin induced is destined to be it-be in every part of the Union, rebuking vonality, exposing robbery wrosting power from politiciars by trude, and confiding it to those worthiest and fittest to wield if To this beneficent and vitally needed reform. In Trimuni; will devote its best energies, regy lesse personal interests or party predilections, escenible the choice of honest and faithful men to office a of all New Departures the most oscential and any clous.

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party has completed the holds fallife of Emancipation, and may failly invoke thereon the storace ludgment of Man and the benignant suche of Gellomedorik the mission of our Republic is once Peaceful Progress. To protect the weak and the humble from visitines and oppression—to extend the humble from visitines—to draw nearer to each other the production of ore one missing Labour, and the coloristic and extending the cost of transportation and extending the cost of transportation and except its first and by which it would fain tribute to the magness between farmors and artizans—such is the magness that the farmors and the production and extending the standard of the humble for the progress, endighteen the forts.

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