Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.								L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.								
Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur							Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur									
Covers damaged/ Couverture endommagée							Pages damaged/ Pages endommagées									
Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées																
	rer title mi titre de co		manqu	e					[discoloure décolorées				
1 1	oured map tes géograp		n coule	eur					[detached/ détachées				
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) Showthrough/ Transparence															
Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur							Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression									
1 \ / 1	ınd with o íé avec d'a			is								nuous pagii Ition contii		′		
alor La	ht binding ng interior reliure serr torsion le l	margin/ 'ée peut d	auser c	de l'om	ibre ou d					(Compi	es index(e rend un (d on header t	es) ind			
1 !	nk leaves a hin the tex		-		-				r			e de l'en-ti lage of issu	·	vient:		
bee	n omitted peut que	from film	ning/						L			e titre de l		son		
lors	d'une rest	tauration	appara	aissent	dans le 1	exte,				- 1		n of issue/ le départ d		raison		
mais, lorsque cela étart possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.									Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison							
Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires:																
This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.																
Ce docum	ient est fili	mé au tai 14×	ux de ré	eductio	on Indiq (18		essous.	•	22 X			26×			30 ×	
	TT			T	7	1							· 			
<u></u>	12X			16X		<u> </u>	20 X		<u> </u>		24X	<u> </u>	1	28×		32 X

Vol. 4--No.50.1

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876.

[Whole No. 206

success. II.s high mental attainments and

Contributors and Correspondents.

NEW YORK LETTER.

What a scene of religious activity is Now York during the winter menths! All the churches are open, and both ministers and people are employed. And it is actonishing, notwithstanding the most disadvantageous circumstances of time and weather, what large and overflowing meetings, atter the Moody and Sankey fashlon, can be got up on the shortest possible notice. Let any one take any idea into his head that some such moeting is desirable, and he goes from one pastor to another, and they all agree with him that he may as well try it. So be secures a place for meeting, and the announcement is read from the palpits in a given ward of the city. The pastors of all denom.nations meet a little before the hour of the general meeting, and in the most friendly way possible, great one the other. And if the meeting be in a Presbyterian Church. some Methodist brother must preside. open the meeting, read a portion of Scripture, and touch the little spring bell every three or five minutes, according as the rule of the meeting may be, when any speaker goes beyond the time allowed. And such meetings at the given hom, especially on the Lord's Day, are crowded out of doors. The good to be gained by such meetings is obvious, and as no evil is expected, it would only be the work of a snart to point such out. If it comes it will come soon enough.
To judge of New York by the state of

matters, with which one finds himself sur-rounded at certain seasons of the year, would be to come to a very natural but a very wrong conclusion. In such a city where the circles—or as they are called here rings-are so large that few, without some perseverance and travel, can get beyond their outer rim, we are very apt to decide for the whole city, in a general way, which is only true of the circle into which we have been east. If we look to her churches, we see them at this season of the year, worked to their utmost capacity. Every one seems more active than another-Ginnee at the papers on a Saturday afternoon, especially such as pay some attention to religion, and the amount of preaching and the variety of subjects to be treated, presents a field of perplesing interest to ail that look out for religious excitement of one sort or another.

and with brilliant light as well as color, they do their best to attract attention. You cannot on a week evening walk the streets of New York without encountering many such. There may be, as we believe there are not, as in some of the large cities of the continent of Europe, no large theatres, but there is quite a multitude of small ones, that is, in comparison, for they seem to us not very small after all. And in certain localities aimost everyother block has one. Nor are these all, there are enter-tainments of every possible kind, from the tanments of every possible kind, from the to the standing they now occupy? The "free and easy" in the lager beer saloun, reason is obvious, nearly every member to the dilettante exhibitions for the upper, of the Canada Methodist Church for in ten. Lectures there are on almost every stance, is a constant subscriber to the concervable subject. We have the magnificent Christian Guardian, and seems to feel it free lectures of the Cooper Institute, and the Y.M.C. Institute at almost a nominal price. Besides these, we have a large number of courses of lectures got up in behalf of the churches and Sabbath Schools. And the number of Ladies Fairs "for purely religious purposes, are more numerous than way as would give universal satisfaction. you could well imagine. And then we I appeal to every member of our church to have sociables and sources, and other such "stand by our paper," and give it their like things almost without number.

We have, also, those of another class, the little preser onday. Yours, etc., got up to profit the lectu. or, and gratify the lower proponsities of our nature, and the thirst for secrets that is felt by many.

The little present our nature, and the thirst for secrets that is felt by many.

Presbytery So many for men only, and just as many for women alone.

And men for their own purposes, no doubt, try to follow in the footstops of better men, and have their free institutions also. It is not an uncommon thing to see on large placards at the door of a lager beer saloon, "Free lunch" from such an hour to such another; but whether they are unconditional or not I have no means of ascertaining. I have sometimes thought that I could put the matter to the test, by asking those who came to beg for bread why they do not go to such places. I sus-pect there are conditions attached, that while the lunch is free, something else is expected to be bought to wash it down.

Evil and good are thus mixed up, and no war between them is incessant. Our the war between them is incessant. Our temperance men, especially in Brooklyn, have done good service in checking the evil. They have enforced the law and shut up many a liquor store, and enforced a greater propriety upon all in respect of the Lord's Day. For it is unlawful to have such places open on such a day. And so, for some time, many of them put their shutters up, and lit the gas so that it might be seen that there was light within. Nevertheless, the liquor traffic is somewhat alarmed over the matter, and lately held a meeting in the Masonic Hall, 18th Street, "to form an association for the protection of the trade." But the attendance was slim, and the business done little. At the meeting there was more eigar smoke than real business.

The suffering among the poor and un-Provided of New York is much to be de-plored. A large number of working men interest in the court take up and consider what provided of New York is much to be de-plored. A large number of working men interest. The Clerk read a document in discussing matters of routine. A latter membership. The Clerk read a document was read from the Rev. Gordon Glass, ask complaining that the Revs. John McDonald of Beechridge, Gavin Lang, St. Andrew's, Montreal, and Wm. Simpson, Lachine, be sence was granted by the Prosbytory, and the present, without beholding spectacles

that makes the heart acho; little children and old gray headed women shivering half naked. And yet I know of no place in the whole world that have more institution for the rollef of the poor than the city of New York. Truly our Lord's words, perhaps, in 'another and more fearful sense are true, "The poor ye have always with you."

There is no doubt that a goad deal of this suffering is to be traced to the extravagance that surround us on every side and pursues us to the very grave. Just third of \$1,000 and \$1,500 not being thought a very extravagant sum to be spent on a single funeral. To a soneitive organism the combined smell of perfumed flowers spread over the coffin and the dead, and of decaying mortality, is something extremely repulsive, and seems to not a few of us a mockery of death. An exhortation that for years, if not for a life time, causes the tears of the living to flow, and stirs up the most thoughtful to ut it in their wills—as has been repeatedly done—that they are to be buried in a plain coffin and no flowers to be used.

The cold weather here, as elsewhere, causes considerable change, and in many cases decided improvement to be made Having had occasion lately to be over in Brooklyn, I observed in several of the street cars, a little stove introduced to the great satisfaction and comfort of passengers. I suspect that in New York the cars are too busy to afford much im-

In closing, we have to observe that Dr. Inglit, late of Hamilton, and now of Brooklyn, so well known in Canada, has been lecturing on "Reminiscence of eminent men whom I have known," in Jane Street Presbyterian Church, with much accept ance. In the lecture he referred first to the professors under whom he had studied in Edinburgh, to Sir William Hamilton and John Wilson, or Christopher North, and principally to Dr. Chalmers, and the wonderful elequence and power which he possessed, and to the fact that even to old age he possessed a sense of bumor, which the Dr. illustrated by several anecdotes New York, Dec. 22, 1875.

Stand by Our Church Paper

Editor Brivish American Presbythrian.

Sin,-There is one thing I regret very much, that is, that so many of the mem ers of our church throughout the land are destitute of any church paper whatever, and many are found in our congregations who have objectious to our own church paper. Now, sir, such people forget (or oxcitement of one sort or another.

Now, while this is true of churches, it is also true of other organizations as well.

Places of anutsoment are open every where, church for additional subscribers, in order that you may be enabled to raise your that you may be enabled to raise your paper to a position second to hone in the Dominion, and send a weekly visitor into every family, yet, after all, they object, and seem indifferent as to its welfare in the future. This is a great oversight, and I think if the matter was presented to the minds of our brothern in a proper light, they would perhaps do otherwise.

What has brought the journals in connection with some of our sister churches to the standing they now occupy? The

a duty to support that paper, and the same may be said of some other denominations. If two-thirds of the families in our united charca would take you paper for one year, they would never stop it, for you would at once be enabled to get it up in such a support, and they will be samply repaid for

BROOKLIN.

Presbytery of Montreal

The first quarterly meeeing of the Pres bytory of Montreal in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, was held on the 11th inst., the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the Moderator, in the chair. After devotional exercises and the reading and confirma-tion of the minutes of the last meeting, the Moderator stated that his term of office had expired, and desired the Assembly to elect another Moderator to fulfil the duties of the chair Rev. Mr. Baxter (Stanley Street) moved that the next member of the Presbytery in seniority be elected Moderator. In accordance therewith, Rev. B. Patterson (St. Audrew's) moved that Dr. Muir, of Georgetown, be appointed. The Clerk thought the appointment would not need the views of Dr. Muir, as his duties would prevent his attending regularly at the moetings. Rev. J. S. Biack, Erskine Church, said the Presbytery had a great many special meetings, and it was absolutely necessary that they should have a Moderator who should give frequent attendance. He would be very glad to have Rev. Dr. Muir named so long as he could make provision for the presence of a Moderator at any meeting. On the question being put to the vote, Rev Dr. Muir was almost unanimously elected Moderator. The election of the following elders was ratified: Erskine Church, Mon-treal, Mr. Warden King, vice Mr. J. O Becket; Church at Elgin and Athelstane; Mr. John Clark. The roll was called. Rev. John Watson, Huntingdon, suggested that the court take up and consider what

Church had no inrisdiction, and that it was found, both from public and efficient ducuments that they do no recognize the authority of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Rov. J. S. Black said they had a letter from one of them, and it would be but courteous to hear its contents. The Clerk remarked that the Rev. G. Lang had desired that his name be struck off in connection with the mission at Cote St. Antoine. Rev. Mr. Muir said it was due to their dignity to drop from the roll the names of those clergymen, and in doing so they acted in a spirit of colf-respect. In thus expressing numself he deeply regretted that those brethren did not see fit to enter into the union so happily consummated in June last. . Those sentiments prevaded the minds of every member of that Court, and he would therefore, with the permission of Mr. Watson, take the position of mover, more especially as it would look better coming from a former member of the same Church as Mr. Lang. He deeply regretted the position Mr. Lang had taken, and he believed that if Mr. Lang had come out from Scotland with the conviction that the Union was to the benefit of all parties, he would have been second to no minister in Lang, had a high regard for him, and deepiy regretted that he withheld from Union. He believed the Union was income. Lang, had a high regard for him, and deep iy regretted that he withheld from Union. He behaved the Union was imperative, battoner be placed at Hochelaga. The mission there was in the heart of a large the safety of common Presbyterianism, population, had been neglected, and would the latter congregation did not desire and it was due to the self-respect of the names of the pames of be safety of somemon Prosbytenanism, and it was due to the self-respect of the Church to strike off the names of those groutemen from the membership oil. New Mr. Baxter thought the best blung to do was to accord to Mr. Lang's request with the best blung to do was to accord to Mr. Lang's request. When the two other gentleman asw that Mr. Lang's prayer hand been grand-ut they may be a seried of the control world. He did not wish that myrees on to go abroad. Roy. Mr. Campoll, Montreal, suggested that they did not wish the proper thing to do, because the world with the proper thing to do, because they had an anderstanding with these ministers ask until the proper thing to do, because they had an anderstanding with these ministers in the transfer of the member of the property than the dollar to the the minister she bear to proper they had an anderstanding with these ministers is better to do not with the proper thing to do packed the maleys and the member of the property than the dollar to the minister she better they had an anderstanding with these ministers asked and the property than the dollar to the property than the dollar to the property than the dollar to the property then the day of the minister she better they had an anderstanding with these ministers the best of the minister she better they had an anderstanding with these ministers the best of the minister she better they had an anderstanding with these ministers the best of the minister she better the property than the dollar those of the property than the dollar them the property than the dollar through the property than the dollar Ohurch to strike off the names of those ing station under the charge of students. Interpose no obstacle if Molesworth should Rev. Mr. Ross, Dundee, suggested delay as the matter could come up before the General Assembly. He proposed that they simply deal with Mr. Langs request and do nothing further. Delay in this case might bring about all that was desired. Iter. Mr. Campbell said their names had been published as having taken part in a factious opposition to the Church. He would be very sorry for any gentleman holding those views to be at the head of congregation theorem that were friendly to the Union. He did not know what attempts might be made to deal with them, because the and of Parliament stated that all congregations who had not voted themseives out of the Union was consummated.—Carried. It is deal with them, because the act of Parliament stated that all congregations who had not voted themseives out of the Union was consummated. The Moderater asked Rev. Mr. Muir moved, seconded by Rev. Mr.

Mr. Muir moved, seconded by Rev. Mr.

Mr. Muir moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Mr. Mair to kindly make a motion. Bev. views of the appollants and respondents concerned, but enjoin that the brand of Mr. Muir moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. were heard at longth, and the Presbytery management be filled by members in full Watson, that the Clerk be instructed to adjourned shortly after 6 o'clock to meet communion. Thereupon the Moderator write the Revs. W Simpson and John Me-Donald of Beechridge, asking whether they

AFTERNOON SITTING. After prayer and routine, the Rev. Mr. Watson was appointed to preside in the absence of the Moderator. The Rev. Jas. Patterson, the clerk, read a letter he had received the day previously from the Rev. Gavin Lang, as Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, stating that at a meeting of the Presbytery of that body, held by special commission, it was resolved that as the Rev. Jas. Patterson, of Hommingford, had neither resigned his office of clerk of the Presbytery of Hom-mingford, of the Presbyterian Church of of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, or handed over his books, it was resolved that he be communicated with and requested to appear and resign his office and deliver up the books thereof, on the morning of the 2nd Tues-day of February next, at St. Andrew's day of Fobruary next, at St. Androw's Church Montreal, and the Rov. J. Patterson was requested to comply therewith. Rev. J. S. Black moved, seconded by Mr. James Croil, that the clerk simply action of the letter. The knowledge the receipt of the letter. The clerk asked what should his course be in the event of further action. The Moderator said the Presbytery would take all future respensibility in the matter. The greater part of the afternoon was occupied

desired their names to be struck off the roll

the next meeting. Presbytery adjourned.

eate the fact to the Rev. Mr. Glass. The Roy. Mr. Campbell read the Home Mission Report, which was of a very encouraging nature, and reported the missions to be in much the same condition as at last report. The mission of Avova, near Grenville, and those of Coney Hills, Chateauguay, and St. Louis de Gonzave, had been closed for the winter, as there was no supply of students to sond, and the people were too poor to pay a minister. A liberal grant was needed for the East End Mission at Hochelaga, as the Protestant population there was on the increase, and especially at Louiseand St. Lamberts. The committee recommended that the General and Small-pox Hospitals, Gaol, House of Industry and Refuge, and St. Andrew's Home be regularly visited, and that an ordaned spiritual missionary be employed to carry out and superintend such visitations, and to canvass the entire city for the purpose of talking with and persuading the purpose of talking with an approximation to be an honoured servant of God. Always gental in his fluence of years, and the cudarance of light the tendence of years, and the cudarance of light the condition of th Raport, which was of a very encouraging

Presbytery of Stratford.

in Erskine Church at 8 p.m.

of the Presbytery, and to report thereon at This court met in Knox Church, Stratford, on Tuesday, 28th ult., for ordinary business, thirteen out of sixteen ministers being present, together with six elders. Session records were examined and attested, and records not produced ordered for next ordinary meeting. Mr. Macpherson reported that he had preached to the congregation of North Easthope and declared the pastoral charge thereof vacaut, according to appointment. Mr. Allan's name was therefore removed from the roll. Mr. Macpherson was appointed to represent the Presbytery before General Assembly in requesting that Mr. Allan's name should be placed on the roll of Presbytery. The committee appointed to propare a minute in relation to Mr. Allan's resignation submitted a draft which was adopted in the terms following: "In losing the pastoral tie that has so long given Mr. Allan to the congregation of North Easthope, the Presbytery would thank the Great Head of the Church that, in His widom, Ho has continued Mr. Allan so long in the work of the ministry, and that he still spaces him in his ripe old age to show forth his glory. As a pastor, some forty years ago, Mr. Allan's labours were most abundant and telf-deuying. He spared not himself when the field was large and the labourers few, that he might gather to-gether the thinly scattered settlers of this western region, and minister to their spiritual wants. As a settled paster, for thirtyseven years, Mr. Allan was ardently devotad to his people, and their attachment to
him and to his Master, all through his
long pasterate, is the best proof of his great

his great originality specially qualified him for his work, and as the mollowing influence of years, and the cudurance of heavy family affliction told upon his inner the purpose of talking with and persuading persons claiming to be Presbyteriaus as more of the committee on the find for ances of religion, his salary to be provided by the congregations of the city. The debtelines of congregations of the objects for the late synod of London, was again taken to a report with public meeting that even the late synod of London, was again taken the argument of which will be founded and defaulters again ordered to remit. up, and defaulters again ordered to remit. Mossis. Masgiave and Croly, and Mr. Boyd, communion. Thereupon the Moderator moved that the amendment was incompetent. Mr. Gordon appealed from his decision to the court, and his decision was sustained. Mr. Gordon thou dissented and protested for leave to complain to the Synod, and craved extracts, which were granted. Mr. Drummond also joined with him in his dissent and complaint. The vote was then taken on Mr. Croly's motion, which was carried, and Presbytery decided in terms thereof. It was moved by Mr. Macpherson, seconded by Mr. Boyd, and agreed, to appoint Mr. Drummond to make application to the committee on the fund for aged and infirm ministers, that the name of Mr. R. D. Melkay be placed on its list of annuitants. Reports on missionary meetings were presented and received. A lotter was read from the Presbytery of Guelph asking this Presbytery to state it what relation it regarded the station of New Hamburg as standing to it, when it was agreed to instruct the clerk to reply that it regarded that station as forming part of a munisterial charge in this Presbytery, and considered it a manifest oversight on the part of the General Assembly so to fix the bounds of Presbytery as to divide between the parts of one charge. Mr. Hislop stated that the congregation of Avon Church, Downie, desired to be designated hereafter as Avonton, and Presbytery agreed to sanction the change of name. Mr. Hamilton presented the purterly Home Mission report, which was received. Certain bills of expense in connection with the missionary meetings were

Angtor and Zeople.

The World's Creed.

Returning to the city a few night's since, I found two young men seated behind me, whose conversation I was compelled to overhear, by snatches, as they did not attempt to soften their tones. Presently the clder of the two remarked, "I believe in the transfer of some early but I the great Hereafter of some sort; but I see no other way for us but to do the best we can, and to leave the rest to the great Ruler above."

Shortly put, thought I to myself; but does it not sum the creed of about half the world aroundus? I could not help analyzing it, in order to see how safe a platform it would turn out to be.

1. First of all it struck me that the party who set it forth, did not have entire confidence in it; for they, in a single breath shifted the ground of their hope breath shifted the ground of their hope from the justice of God to His mercy. I could see how they might stand on one or the other; but not how they could begin with the one, and taper off on the other. It is a perdous voyage, thought I to myself, and I would not like to undertake it in a boat so clearly condemned by the under-

2. It seemed to me that the province of mercy was so distinct from that of justice, that one would like to know whether the two jurisdictions were accurately adjusted. It did not occur to me that any of God's perfections were absolutely blind; and hat, as in His character. so in His works, they must be all exactly co-ordained. I they must be all exactly co-ordained. I could not trust in this mercy, which was only proposed to me as covering up the defect and the defeat of justice. The planks of the platform did not appear to be grooved and fitted into each other. What if the seams should open after awhile and leave awkward fissures, through which the sinner should fall into the boiling abyss below. the boiling abyss below.

8. Then, the plea is absolutely cut off. Who that lives can venture to say that he does the best he can? Whence, then, all these fierce accusations of conscience, and these fearful forebodings of the wrath to come? For myself, I felt the piea to be a confession of judgment, and that I have not the nerve to go before God's bar with any such plea of justification upon my

4. I could not help asking further, who 4. I could not help asking further, whother God had given any warrant for this plan of salvation. It has been the business of my life to study His word, not superficially, but carefully collating its testimonies, and I could not remember a single line in which God had ever proposed to us this method of reconciliation. It would be very awkward, I thought to myself, to find it disallowed at the last by Him, who along hos the authority and the right to dealone has the authority and the right to decide; and to learn that I had risked my oternal interests upon a schome which was purely one-sided and human.

5. Last of all, it was a serious objection

that this platform made no provision for change of character and a meetness for heaven. The young stranger's religion did not have in it even the element of repentance. But I made allowance for the brovity of his words, and put it in gratis, and that is to say, I put in what the world calls repentance. Yes, it is not bad enough to be sinning and repenting, and casting ourselves upon a blind mercy, here upon earth, that it has to be done also in eternity? It is a poor salvation after all, that does not put a stop to this mournfulness. One wants to be made better; not by change of place, to keep the pain; and it is scarcely a salvation, if we are not re-cast into the image of Ged, so as to lie down in His bosom, and find rest from

So I concluded that I would not risk that 11 tiform, but would continue to stand upon the plan of the gospel which is safe, and that for soveral reasons:

1. It gives infinite scope to God's infinite compassion of grace. It had its birth in the divine love: "God so loved the world"—"We love Him because Ho rings loved us."

2. Mercy is not seen wrangling with justice and covering it up from sight. Rather justice units with mercy in laying down a complete satisfaction for sin, whereby "the law is magnified and made honorable;" and God can be "just whilst He justifies the ungodly." It was very sweet, in this connection, to whisper the words to myself, "if we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unright-cousness. It is a safe platform where justice lays the planks, and nails them down

with its own spikes.

8. Then we have God's testimony that this is His plan. He proposes it, not we; and with Him the final decision must rest. Come unto me all ye ends of the earth and be saved"—" him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out."

4. It provides for personal holiness—beginning with the new birth, continued in progressive sanctification, and culminating in glory everlasting.

All reader, upon what platform do you stand? Look carefully at its under-pin-pinnings, and be sure that it is safe, for the interests which you risk upon it are immense !- Rev. B. M. Palmer, D.D., in South Western Presbyterian.

A Peaceful Life.

Unless the heart be kept peaceable, the life will not be happy. If calm does not reign over that inner lake within the soul, which feeds the rivers of our life, the rivers themselves will always be in storm. Our outward acts will always tell that they were born in tempests, by being tempestuous. The bright eye and the clastic feet are things of joy themselves. We all desire to lead a joyous life; which we each of us desire; to carry about a contented mind is that to which most men are continually aspiring. Let us remember that the only way to keep our life peaceful and happy, is to keep the heart at rest; for come p vorly, come wealth, come honor, come shame, come plenty, or come scarcity, if the heart he quiet, there will be happinese overywhere. But whatever the emishine and the brightness, if the heart be troubled, the whole life must be troubled too.

Listenera

Good listeners are quite as needful to the success of preaching as good preachers. Careless citters whose faces are a blank, whose eyes wander like the fool's eyes to the ends of the earth, and whose heads turn upon their shoulders like tops, are the bane of any public speaker. Averted turn upon their shoulders like tops, are the bane of any public speaker. Averted faces, downcast, dreamy or vacant looks, and slumberous stupidity will chill any man, however ardent, who tries in vain to catch and keen the attention of these annoying folks. There are also the whisperors and the sigglers and those who if not rade enough to talk aloud, employ their pencils in defacing hymn-books and bibles; and the starers, who look their neighbors out of countenance and scrutinize the benand the starces, who look their neighbors out of countenance and scrutinize the bon-nets and dresses; and the fidgety people who cannot sit still for three minutes at a time; and all the rest of the restless ones. Then there are not a few who bring such great burdens out of the world into the house of God that one wonders how they house of Got that one wonders now they ever can pass the doors and get into their seats, so full are they of dry-goods and groceries, and stocks and bonds, and bank accounts and speculations. Others come with troubles which are not easily laid aside when they leave their homes, and even the best of church-goers are not always when they for their even thoughts when oven the best of church-goers are not al-ways masters of their own thoughts when cares oppress and Satan tempts. Some hearers are captious, opinionated, critical, and so biassed by prejudices that they are not and cannot be fair judges of their preachers. Is it any wonder that "the good seed of the kingdom" finds little nourishment in these diverse grounds? Paul and Apollos of Cephas] would have found small encouragement among them. found small encouragement among them. An angel from heaven would have to preach some other Gospel to please them

Yot there are times when all eyes are rivetted, and all ears attentive, and all souls are swayed by the magnet power of the preacher. Better still, there are periods of deep religious interest when great masses of hungering and thirsting souls so crave the pure Word of God that the plainest truths of the Gospel are well. souls so crave the pure Word of God that the plainest truths of the Gospel are welcomed from the lips of unlearned but warm-hearted men. Then what pleasure and inspiration there is in the throngs of earnest listeners, whose fixed gaze and changing features tell how the Word is moving their whole souls. There is something in this power of mind upon mind, this face-to-face proclamation of the glad tidings which is akin to the inspiration of tidings which is akin to the inspiration of prophets and apostles. The hearer who looks straight into the eyes of the preacher, and who takes in every word as if it were the breath of his soul's life, is himself an unconscious source of power in the speaker. It is a part of the divino arrangement for the success of the ministry of reconciliation and for the propagation of the Gospel. Congregations differ much in this matter. Some are always attentive, respectful and devont; others are easily diverted from the subject; others are dull, phlegmatic, and without others are dull, phiegratic, and without sympathy with the sermon, prayers or hymns. It is a matter of training and habit to a large degree. But often the preachers are blamed for not being interesting when the fault is entirely with the hearers. "Take heed how ye hear!" said the great Preacher of the Sermon on the Mount.—N.Y. Christian Intelligencer.

Effect of Prayer.

I have been much impressed by an account in the "Philosophy of the Plan of

Salvation," of a converted atheist.

He was an old man, who unhesitatingly expressed his unbelief of the existence of a God. He had become misanthropic in his feelings, used profano language, and looked with the deepest hatred upon the ministers of religion.

ministers of religion.

The old man had been for years the subject of special prayer on the part of his pious daughter and his son-in-law; and he was finally persuaded by them to attend a season of religious worship in the church of which they were members. During those services, which lasted several days, by the Divine blessing, he passed from his atheism, and became the most simple and implicit believer. plicit believer.

One of the first things which he did after his conversion was to love, in a practical manner, his worst enemy; he sought him out, asked his forgivenness, and endeavor-ed to benefit him, by bringing him under the influence of the truth.

After his conversion he ceased not to do good, as he had an opportunity. Although he had heard of no such thing having been done by others, he made out a liet of his old associates then living within reach of his influence, and for the conversion of these he determined to labor as he had an opportunity, and pray daily. On his list were one hundred and sixteen names, among whom were scoptics, drunkards, and other individuals, as little likely to be reached by Christian influence as any other men in the region.

Within two years from the period of the

old man's conversion, one hundred of these individuals had made a profession of religion.

Soul Rest.

True faith produces an immediate rest of soul from all carefulness and anxiety, and settles it in great peace. This state of freedom from carefumess and anxiety will be as broad as the intelligence of him who exercises faith. Ignorance of the promises, and of Christ's official relations, and of what we may expect of him may prevent or break the soul's rost under cor tain circumstances or in certain omergencies. For example, suppose the soul to be ignorant of the declaration that "all things work together for good to them that love God;" or of this, "My grace is suffi-cient for thee;" or of this, "I will never leave thee, nor foreake thee;" or this, "As thy day 13, so thy strength shall be." Then certain trials may throw the scul into a state of unrest and auxiety. I mention these morely as examples of how ignorance or a want of thoughtfulness may embarrass the spiritual life, and break up the rest of a true believer, until he is in-termed or remembers what he has in the falness of his blessed Saviour .- C. G.

The Prize Home Missionary Hymn.

[88, 78, AND 4.]

Saints of Godt the dawn is brightening, Token of our coming Lord; O'or the earth the field is whitening; Londer rings the Master's word,-"Pray for respors In the hervest of the Lord."

Feebly now they tell in sadness, Wooping o'er the waste around, Slowly gathering grains of gladness, While their echoing cries resound, "Pray that respors In God's harvest may abound."

Now, O Lord! fulfil thy pleasure; Breathe upon thy chosen band,
And, with pentocestal measure,
tend forth reapers o'er our land,

Faithful reapers,

Gathering sheaves for thy right hand. Ocean calleth unto ocean,

Spirits speed from shore to shore, Heralding the world's, commotion; Hear the conflict at our door,— Mighty conflict—

Satan's death-cry on our shore!

Broad the shadow of our nation, Eagar millions hither youn : of they wait for thy salvation; Come, Lord Jesusi quickly come! By thy Spirit, Bring thy ransomed people home

Soon shall end the time of weeping, Soon the reaping time will come,-Heaven and earth together keeping God's eternal Harvest Home;

Saints and angels! Shout the world's great Harvest Home. -Rocky Mountain Presbyterian

How Jesus Draws Man.

Dr. Payson once, in the process of a revival at Fortland, gave notice that he would be glad to see any young person who did not intend to seek religion. Any one would be surprised to hear that about thirty or forty came. He spont a very pleasant interview with them, saying nothing about religion till, just as they were about to leave, he closed a very few remarks thus: "Suppose you should see coming down from heaven a very fine thread, so fine as to be almost invisible, and it should come and gently attach itself to you. You know, we suppose, it came from God. Should you dare to put out your hand and thrust it away? Now such a thread has come from God to you this afternoon. You do not feel, you say, any interest in religion. But by your coming here this effection God has feetened one nterest in religion. But by your coming here this afternoon God has fastened one little thread upon you all. It is very weak and frail, and you can easily brush it away. But will you do so? No; welcome it, and it will enlarge and strengthen itself until it becomes a golden thread, to bind you forever to a God of leve."

The Best Time.

A very dear only daughter lay dying. She had been a very thoughtful, praying child, having professed religion at twelvo years of age, and hved a devoted and useyears of ago, and aveit a devoted and useful life. Now she was only waiting a few hours to go home. Sovere pain at times almost took away the power of thought. Between these severe attacks of suffering she looked back on her childhood's experiences, and forward into the blessed future, with equal clearness and joy as she As I sat by her bed, we talked as her strongth would permit. Among the many things never to be forgotten she said: "Father you know I professed religion when I was young, very young—some thought too
young—but, oh how I wish I could tell
everybody what a comfort it is to me now
to think of it." Reaching out her hand—
the fingers already cold—and grasping
mino, she said with great earnestness:
"Estimatory you are the tell for the said." "Father, you are at work for the young. Do all you can for them while they are young. It is the best time—the best time. Oh, I see it now as I never did before. It is the best time—while they are young—the younger the better. Do all you can for them—while they are very young.—

How to Keep the Sabbath.

I have often thought it would be a grand scheme—a beautiful and Christian doing— to provide at least one decent and comfortable diet for our poor brethren and sisters in Christ on the Lord's day. I have no sympathy with those who would make the Sabbath a day of gloom; I would have the sun to shine brighter, and the flowers to smell sweeter, and nature to look fairer on that day than on any other; I would have the very earth to put on her holiday attire on the blest morning on which our Savi-our rose, and on this day, above all others, would like a flood of comforts to flow in on the households of our poor. It has always afforded me great satisfaction and delight to read how kindly and wisely David minglod earthly mercies with spiritual blessings. Does it teach us no lesson to read how, on the occasion of bringing up the ark, when he had made an end of offering up the burnt offerings, and the peace oferings, and blessing the people, "he dealt to every one of Israel, both man and woman, to every one a loaf of bread, and a good piece of flesh, and a flagon of wine?"—D. Guthric.

Don't Think.

We often do and say unwise and sinful things through thoughtlessness. We do not mean to be wicked, but we are thoughtless. When expostulated with, or reproved, our apology is, "I didn't think.' Little folks and big folks, men and we men, young men and maidens, Christians and singers. and sinuers, all excuse many faults and blunders by the plea of "I didn't think." And we seem to think our want of considoration is a sufficient excuse, and ought to be satisfactory as an apology. But, pray, what have our minds been given to us for, unless it be to think? And why have we been endowed with ability to think unless it be that we should use the ability? think." We were made to think, it is our business to think. Reader, just think of it.—Baptist Union.

Correspondence.

Constitution of the General Assembly Editor British American Presbyterian.

SIR,— Perhaps you will allow me, through your columns, to offer a few remarks on the above subject for the con-

sideration of members of presbyteries.

The draft of a constitution sent down to presbyteries by last Assembly is satisfac-tory in its general outline, but might ad-mit of improvement in some points. Should an amendment, on a matter of detail, meet with the approval of a major-ity of presbyteries, it might be accepted and carried into effect by next Assembly, —if not Ly final legislation, at least by adoption ad interim. It is easier to have a thing put right at first than to get it rectified afterwards.

1. The basis of representation, according to the proposed plan, is the number of ministers on the relis of presbyteries. Thus a prosbytery with twenty ministers on the roll will send to the Assembly five ministers and five elders. The num-ber of pastoral charges in the presbytery ber of pastoral charges in the prosbytery may be greater or less than twenty, according as the number of vacant charges exceeds or falls short of the number of ministers without charge. Vacant charges count for nothing; whilst a minister without a pastoral charge—be he retired pastor, or professor, or Church agent—adds both to the ministerial representation and to that of the oldership. Thus a town presbytery with sixteen charges, and four ministers without charge, will send as many commissioners to the Assembly as a country presbytery of twenty-four as a country presbytery of twenty-four charges, if four of these happen to be vacant. This irregularity of representation is aggravated by the fact that there was some diversity of usage with respect to the admission or intention of ministers on the roll of presbytery, between the several churches now united:—a divorsity that leaves its traces in the composition of our present rolls. But independently of this, there will always be some presbyteries that have ministers without pas-toral charge, and others that have charges without ministers. Now the natural unit, for purposes of representation, is the pas-toral charge. The number of these in ber of ministers on the roll. And there can be no propriety in referring to any other, so far at least as the representation of the discount in conversed. of the eldership is concerned.

2. The representation of any fractional surplus that may remain after dividing by four, by one minister and one elder, is a clumsy expedient, the practical effect of which is to give a larger proportional representation to small than to large presentation to small than to large presentation. bytories. Last assembly instructed sy-nods to discourage the formation of small presbyteries; but this rule offers a premium in their favour. Apart from this however, it is evidently unfair that a pres bytery of five charges should be as largely represented as a prosbytery of eight. A little knowledge of arithmetic is now sufficiently diffused to admit of a more correct system being adopted. It would be easy to provide for the surplus as follows:—

(1.) A surplus of two charges shall be represented by one commissioner, who

represented by one commissioner, who shall be a minister one year, and elder the next, and so on.

(2.) If there remain an odd unit (the surplus being one or three), it shall have representation every alternate year, the commissioner for the first year being an elder, for the third year a minister, and so on.

3. The question remains, whether representation should be given to the theological institutions of the church. On this subject we naturally look to Scotland for precedents. Each of the universities sends a commissioner to the Assembly of the Established Church. The Free Church has, curiously enough, gone from one extreme to the other. The representation of its the ological colleges was formerly excessive, and is now inadequate. Each college was formerly allowed two commissioners, whilst the professors also took their turn in the ordinary course of rotation as members of presbytery. But when the system of representation was altered, some fifteen years ago, the separate re-presentation of colleges vero withdrawn. It is probable that presbyteries having colleges within their hounds make a point within their mndi makas of sending at least one professor to the Assembly each year; but it they do, it is only as a matter of courtesy. It appears to me that a theological hall is a sufficiently important institution to be entitled to re presentation in every Assembly. Its work comes up for review every year; and in-formation, explanation, or yindication may be called for, that no one but a professor can be expected to furnish. As to the amount of representation, one commissioner from each hall might serve the purpose. But, theoretically, a little more might be claimed. If each distinct professorship—distinct, that is, alike from a pastoral charge and from other professorships—be recognized as equivalent to a pastoral charge, every two professorships will be entitled to a representation, and an institution with three professors will be entitled to an additional representation every second year. Be that as it may, I am inclined to recommend that a separate representation be granted to theological institutions:—it being understood that professors are not included in the ordinary rotation of their respective presbyteries. It will be objected that as theological

professors are all ministers, the Assembly will contain more ministers than elders. The fear of a clerical majority is a ridicul-ous bug-bear; two-thirds of the hard work of the Assembly is done, and always will be done, by ministers. But here the ob-jection is out of place. For a professor, qua professor, is just as little a pastor as on older. He is tertium quid. His office is that of a teacher. Origon was head of the most colobrated theological hall of Christian autiquity, long before he was ordeined a presbyter. Some chairs require exper-ience in partoral work, as that of pastoral theology. But others, as those of Hebrew and Church History, might just as well

be filled by Christian laymen. They are usually filled by ministers, because ministers are the best qualified to fill them. Laymen do not usually devote their lives to the prosecution of such studies.

studies. To sum up: in the first two sections of the Draft Act I would substitute the following:-

1. The General Assembly shall consist of commissioners from presbyteries, commissioners from theological faculties, and such persons, whether agents of the Church, clerks of Assembly, or Foreign Missionaries, as may receive a place in the court by special enactment. The commissioners shall be appointed in the proportion of two, a minister and an elder, for every four pastoral charges, and one for every two professorbins.

2. When the number of charges in a presbytery is not exactly devisible by four, the remainder after dividing shall be repre-

sented according to the following rule:—
(1.) A remainder of two shall be represented by one commissioner, who shall be a minister and an elder in alternate years.
(2.) A remainder of one shall be repreyear, who shall be an elder and a minister alternately. A remainder of three shall be entitled to this representation in addition to that of a remainder of two.

When a theological faculty comprises an odd number of professorships, the odd unit shall be represented by a commissioner every second year? I am, yours truly, Dec. 28, 1875.

A. MACKNIGHT.

The Bond of Union.

I once heard a father tell that when he 1 once heard a father toll that when he removed his family to a new residence, where the accommodation was much more ample, and the substance much more rich and varied than that to which they had been previously accustomed, his youngest son, yet a lisping infaut, ran around every room, and scanned every article with overy room, and scanned every article with cestacy, calling out in childish wonder at every new sight, "Is this ours, father? and is this ours?" The child did not say "yours;" and I observed that the father, while he told the story, was not offended with the freedom. You could read in his glistening eye that the infault's confidence in appropriation or his even all that his fain appropriating as his own all that his fa-ther had, was an important element in his satisfaction.

Such, I suppose, will be the surprise and joy and appropriating confidence with which the child of our Father's family will count all his own when he is removed from the comparatively mean condition of things present, and outers the infinite of things to come. When the glories of things to come. When the glories of heaven burst upon-his view, he does not stand at a distance, like a stranger, saying, "O God, these are thine." He bounds forward to to ch and tas'e every provision which these blessed mancions contain, exclaiming, as he looks in the Father's face; Father, this and this is ours?" The 'ear child is glad of all the Father's riches, 'ad the Father is gladder for his dear child 'nd the Father is gladder for his dear child dArnot.

Nandom Acadings.

Each Christian has his cross, and each has his cross-bearer.

STUDY Him that was bruised, study that which bruised Him, and study him that bruised Him.

CUNNING conquerors force; force can subdue numbers; intellect can master courage; but love subdues all. We have victory by being shut in with

God. He aweeps everything away that hinders the answer to our prayers. THE talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without the thought of fame.—Longfellow.

It is the absonce of love to Christ, not its fulness, that makes us impution of the weaknesses and inconsistencies of our Chris-

Those who have passed under the fountain filled with blood are happier than the angels, for they know not the joy of being

FAITH addresses itself to man's whole being; it sounds every depth; it touches every spring; it calls back the soul from its weary search within itself, full of doubt and contradiction; it presents it with an object, implicit, absolute, greater than itself—"One that knoweth all things." It provides for every affliction, every want and aspiration.—The Patience of Hope.

Mr. Moory, in one of his addresses, a few days since, on "Excuses," referring to the excuse that some people in the church are no better than they should be, remarked that if one really wanted to get away from the company of hypocrites, let him become a Christian; not one hypocrite would be found at the marriage supper of the Lamb. For one hypocrite in the church he could find them one hundred in the world. He urged them to bundle up all their excuses and mark them as a pack

AUGUSTINE preached only eight minutes, and again eight hours. The homilies of the early fathers, as a rule, are short. The Christian duties were dispatched quickly; but when they came to the Pelagians they out when they came to the Pelagians they drew the long bow. Luther was sometimes long, then very short. Calvin rarely preached more than half an hour, often less. He took Farel to task for making his sermons too long. Whitefield declared that a man elequent as an angel ought not to preach more than forty minutes.

THE clouds hang heavy round my way. I cannot see;
But through the darkness I believe God leadsth me.
'Tis sweet to keep my hand in His,
While all is dim; To close my weary, aching eyes, And follow Him.

Through many a thorpy path He leads My fired feet Through many a path of toars I go, But it is sweet To know that He is close to me, My God, my Guide. He leadeth me, and so I walk Quite antisted.

Our Joung Lolks.

Red-Rips Apples.

" RED-RIPE APPLES! RED RIPE APPLES!"

A large bill was stuck upon the walls of a house, and the letters were about six times larger than those which you have just read. They were so on purpose, that even those who ran might read. Girls, who had been sent to school, and boys who had been dispatched to run on orrands, were certain to see these letters, and to underetand what they meant.

Harry was a very little fellow, but he had learnt A B C, and could spell easy words, and, of course, he had no difficulty in understanding the meaning of the large placard. If nothing else had enlightened him, he saw enough when he looked at the crowd of girls and boys with their noses pressed flat against the window-pane, and a very unsatisfied look upon their faces.

"It is enough to make your mouth water," said one boy, who was very hot and

Hearing him, Harry hastened to the window and looked in. There he saw a great heap of the m ost lovely and inviting apples that he had over looked at.

"How I should like some," said Harry.
"Have some, then," said the boy.

"I cannot," said Harry, "for I have no money—not so much as a farthing." "What a pity!" said the boy; "but per-

haps if you try you can get a penny or Harry shook his head. He thought it very unlikely, but he resolved to keep his eyes and cars open, and do the best he

sould. He went away from the window presently, though he would rather have remained, to gaze upon the beautiful fruit, but no knew his mother would be expecting his return.

When he opened the door his mother said.

"Have you done what I told you, Henry?

28, mother." "Then I want you to take this two-pence and this note to Mrs. Smith, who lives in the equare."

"Yes, mother. Am I to wait for an answer?"
"No, there is no answer; and you can

go on to school, when you have taken it, without coming home first." "Yes, mother."

At that moment Harry had no intention of doing wrong. He meant to take the twopence and the note, and then go to school. But, unfortunately, his way lay past the apple shop; and before he had

gone many steps from his home, he saw the large advertisement—"Red-ripe Apples! Red-ripe Apples!"

If Harry had been a wise boy, I think he would have turned his eyes away, and hurried past that shop as rapidly as possible. But he was not wise.

ble. But he was not wise.
"I will go and have a look at those beautiful apples," said he to himself.

Then he went and stood by the window and feasted his eyes. But that did not satisfy him. He wanted more. He wanted to have them in his pocket and between his tooth.

"I feel as if I must have one," he thought, and then he remembered the two-pence. "I am not to wait for an answer. Perhaps mother would never know if I did not take the monoy. Two pence is not much. I am nearly sure that Mrs. Smith would not like to ask mamma for it. It would be safe to spend it, I think."

Harry took no time to consider the question further, but he went boldly into thought he had never smelled anything so delicious as the odor of those apples. The cent quite confirmed him in his resolu-

"Two penny worth of apples, please."
"Which kind?"

"The red-ripe ones."

The next minute Harry came out of the shop with both pockets sticking out, and his hands full of apples. The boy was there who had spoken to

him before.

"I say, youngster, you have got some spples?"

"You gold. Will you have one?"

"Yes, a lot. Will you have one?"
"Have one? Yes, I should think so. I will have two if you will give them to

Harry gave the boy two, and then ran away as fast as he could out of the clamor those who were begging for a share. He found a quiet corner in the school playground, and there he sat down and ate the

Were they good, and did he enjoy them?"

O yes, he thought he had never before

caten apples so deliciously sweet.

But afterward, when his appetite was satisfied, and even red apples had lost their charm, he felt very uncomfortable.

The note was still in his pocket, and he

wondered what he had better do with it. Mother will very likely find it in my pocket if I keep it there," he thought. must get rid of it somehow.

He could not attend to his lessons for thinking about the note. But after school, as he went home, he decided upon a plan. He saw several cellar windows open, into one of these he quietly dropped this

He hoped that would be the end of it: but I am glad it was not; for the very worst thing that could have happened to him would have been for this not to have been found out. It happened, however that the woman down whose cellar the note was dropped knew Mrs. Smith, and took the note to her. Mrs. Smith, having road it, thought it rather strange, and she went to Harry's mother to make inquiries.

Harry was brought in and questioned, and soon the humiliating truth was confessed. Of how sorry he was that he had allowed the fruit to be a temptation to pen again; and that if he cannot afford to buy them, he will, in tuture, go without red-ripe apples. him! But I do not think it will ever hap-

BISHOP WILMER, of Lousiann, has confirmed more than 800 converts from

Catching a Sunboam.

The light streams in at the open window and the rays sparkle and dance; as the eager little one watches the particle of light, she cries:—" may I catch it mamma? Can I hold it?" and the tiny fingers reach up and clasp themselves tightly. "Ol I dot my hand full; hold your lap, mamma, and I will put it in." But when the little fingers unclasp, such a look of disappointment! and again she tries to grasp.

Just so are we larger children grasping at sunbeams; the glitter and glare dazzle and hold us; we eagerly reach forward, but it is all empty and vain; it does not satisfy. There is a sunboam that can satisfy, that will shine right in o our hearts; we feel its warmth, and the glow will sustain us through all ills, will feed us with the bread of life and clothe us with the robe of righteousness, and we will grasp it, can hold it fast; it is not all empty air; it will bear us up when we feel that we are almost sinking, and send out a ray to light us on our way when all else is dark, and the troubles of this life blind us an seem Jesus will lighten our path, let the darkness be over so great, if we only cling to Him and trust Him entirely.

Save the Young Man.

One of the great dangers just now is that our large boys will go to destruction. We are specially concerned for the boy hetween seventeen and twenty. Peculiar temptations are in his way, which are in temprations are in his way, which are in the way of no others in the family or the church. His sisters are comparatively safe. His father and mother are mature in their religious faith and practice, and are not in a tithe of the danger of going astray that he is. Almost all his surround-ings are such as lead him away from reli-gion; and but for of them lead him to. gion; and but few of them lead him to-wards it. If he is in college, his nights are apt to be spent in festive frolics. If in business, it is more than likely that his employers lie and steal, and he knows of their habits, and is tempted to follow their example as the road to lucrative success. If he is neither getting education nor working for his living, he has idle time on his hands, and that is bad for him. If he is in a boarding house, his associates may be unprofitable, and lead him into mischievous associations at night. Even at home he may be led astray by some bad fellow who lives round the corner, and whose fascinating influence he finds it impossible to resist.

Prayer-meeting does not always present sufficient inducement to the youth to com-pel his attendance. The fact is that a great many of our prayer meetings are too dry and too cold. The prayers and speeches are so formal and stiff that, while they may edify mature Christians who have may edity mature Christians who have been brought up upon them, they provoke the criticism of the young man, and lead him to inquire if the men who pray and speak really mean what they say. Ho goes to church, and hears sermous which he is told are "deep." Some of them are so deep as to be unfathomable. Whatever may be the depth of their profundity, if they fail to interest him they do him very little good. The man who praches the little good. The man who preaches the sermons is, he is told, a "very able" man, but he never shock hands with the youth except once, and then it was in a hurry, and so coldly as almost to shake him off. And we mourn and lament that the institutions of religion have no power over the young man. We reprove him for not being more religious. We shake our grave heads at hun and call him a sad boy for liking everything else better than he likes his church; and there we stop. At the most critical period of his life we lose our hold We let him wander away from religious influence to those of the club, the billiard-hall, and the bar-room. Then we lament his depravity and sorrow over his downfail.

The successful minister of tc-day is the man who can hold the boy of seventeen, eighteen, ninoteen, or twenty, and keep him in the charch. It is a great thing to preach able sermons, cloquent sermous, sermons wonderful in their analysis, rich in their thoughtfulness, and fragrant with flowery fruitfulness of expression. It is fine to have the learned go home from the preaching, and declare that the sermon was more conspicuous for the prefundis was more conspicuous for the profundity of the research it orhibited than any they had ever before heard. But it is greater and finer and infinitely more noble o preach a cermon that shall so present the beauties of the religion of Jesus Christ to the mind of the young man as to bring him in and save him. It is well when the minister is a gifted man in conversation and demeanor, and can shine at social reception and party in the houses of wealthy and cultivated parishioners. But greater success awaits the man who can over so genially, and without formality or restraint, find his way to the heart of the youth who is tempted into the evil ways of the world, and who can be saved by his pastor, if anybody can save him.

The doctor, the lawyer, the judge, the scholar, the school-master, the elder, the deacon, are all worth preaching to, and ought to be preached to. But the most of them have long ago made up their minds about religion. It is well to edify them; but beyond computation better to edify the growing young man, and hold him.- N.Y. Christian at Work.

Miss Dr Rothschud is contributing a vory learned and interesting paper on "Hebrew women," in the New Quarterly Magazine.

GIBRALTER has had a great storm. Many houses were burst open by the force of water, which in some places was eight feet deep. Two vessels were wrecked with a loss of lifteen lives.

Tun late Bishop of Bombay, the Right Rev. Henry Alexander Donglass, D.D., died Dec. 18th, aged 58. He was a moderate High Churchman, and was the anthor of a celebrated "Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on the subject of Indian mis-

Subbuth School Teacher.

LESSON.V.

DAVID AND CONATHAN. (18am. XX

JOHNIT TO MEMORY, vs. 41, 42. PARALLEL PASSAGES.—2 Sam. i. 26; 2 Sam. ix. 1.

SCRIPTURE READINGS .- With v. 85, read vs. 18, 19; with v. 36, read v. 21; with v. 36, read vs. 18, 19; with vs. 36, read v. 21; with vs. 38–40, read Matt. viii. 9; with v. 41, comp. Gen. xxxiii. 8; with v. 42, comp. Gen. xxvi. 28-81.

Golden Text.—There is a friend that

sticketh close than a brother.—Prov. xviii.

CENTRAL TRUTH .- True saints make

true friends.
Many of the lower creatures live in socioties—as birds, fishes, bees, beasts; but their is no evidence of their forming friendships. This is poculiar to man. It is not good for him to be alone. His nature has been—for wise ends—made with a fitness for confidence in, communion with, and affection for others besides those to whom ho is naturally joined as parent, wife, child, brother.

The Bible touches every part of our nature and life. Friendships exert a great influence over us. It is fit, therefore, that we should have in Scuipture Lath precept and example on this topic; and where is there among "mere men" such a type of friendship as between Jonathan and David?

It ber in on the battle-field of Elah. (See last lesson.) It must have cheered and sustained David when his trials were great. Michal, his wife, was not the highest style of woman, though with a kind of attachment for him as belonging to her. (See 1 Sam. xix. 17, and 2 Sam. vi. 20.) Jonathan's love must have been a "stream in the desert;", but all such streams dry up at length. Only the fountain remains in the changeless, endless love of God. So the parting with Jonathan would teach David. That parting is described in our lesson.

THE OCCASION OF IT .- Saul had plotted against and tempted the life of David (1 Sam. xix. 15), and pursued him to Naioth in Ramah, where he had taken refuge with Samuel. David fled to Jonathan and told him his troubles in a very despending mood (v. 1). Jonathan comforts him in vain. David cannot share his hopes regarding his father (v. 8), and anticipates death. Jonathan offers any help he can give (7. 4), and David suggests a plan by which to test Saul's feeling. David would absent thimself from the formal meal on the first day of the mouth. (See Namh z. 10.) If Saul missed him and inquired, Jonathan was to explain and account for his absence; and according to the tompor Saul showed would be David's course. good, then he might return to court and feel safe; if not, then he imust flee. But how shall he know which? He shows his innocence and his entire confidence in Jonathan by putting his life in his hand (v. 8). Jonathan solemnly binds himself to reveal the true state of the case in vs. 8-15. Their covenant is removed, vs. 16, to reveal the true state of the case in va. 8-15. Their covenant is removed, vs. 16, 17. Then a plan is arranged for communicating the fact, in case they could not safely meet openly. Let this be noted by the pupils, who will naturally wonder why this roundabout way should be followed, when they could freely meet and speak as in vs. 41, 42. But they could not count on this. Saul was angry in the last degree at Jonathan's friendship for David (v. 80). For anything they know, they might he I'or anything they knew, they might be watched. Hence the precaution and the secrecy of vs. 20, 21.

The new-moon feast (Numb. xxviii. 11-15) occupied two or three days (vs. 26, 27), and was attended by Saul's officers. David was missing. The king made no remark, oxplaining the thing to himself unfavorably to David, as ill-will commonly does. The second day he inquirers, and on getting Jonathan's answer breaks out into an insulting attack on Jonathan (vs. 8), 81), appealing to his self-love, trying to stir up anger in his mind agains. David as Jonaanger in the limit against David as Jonathan's rival. It is all in vain. The friend-ship of Jonathan is without parallel in its disinterestedness. His reply is filial, and sufficient: "Suppose he is to be king and aimed, or rather brandished his javelin at his sen—a most undiguified act before his court, and that son his heroic warrior against his enemies—which was sign enough of his feeling towards David. Jonathan's "fierce anger" does not make him undutiful, even to a bad father. He thinks little of himself—so true and gener-ous is he. He was "cieved for David, because his father was doing him cruel wrong." He appears as a pious man, re-conciled to God's will even against his own interests. Grace surely beautified

11. THE ACTUAL PARTING.—As arranged, David is in some hidrug-place, familiar to both; in "the field," i.e. the country, outside the town; Jonathan has an attendant, who is directed in a loud voice that David could hear, in words preconcerted as a signed of evil (vs. 36.59), of which even the lad did not comprehend the secret meaning. How well both must have realized the need of caution, when such a plan was needed! Then David, understanding the state of matters, knew he must flee. Of course if Jonathan had kept his attendant, David must have remained in his hiding-place; for he would not com-promise Jonathan needlessly with his fa-ther. But when he gave the lad his bow and arrows—called "artillery" here—and and arrows—called "artillery" here—and dismissed him, David could have an interview. It was deeply affecting. David owns the rank and worth of Jonathan in Eastern fashion, by three prostrations. (See Gen. xlii. 6, and xlii. 26.) They kissed one another and wept, David's strong feelone another and wept, David a strong feeting being irropressible. When they must separate, Jonathan said, "Go in Peace" (see ch. i. 17), reminding him again of the covenant. He returned to again of the covenant. He returned to A con the city; David set out as a wanderer and decided in an outlaw. Many of the expressions in who kill the Psalms can be explained by the lonliness and the peril of his life, when murder.

a king's cruel will was the only law. (See Ps. xilif., lii., lv., lvii., lix., etc.)

III. REPLECTIONS PROPER TO THIS LESSON. -(1) God's wisdom appears in giving such a friend to David. Besides the aid, comfort, and encouragement afforded, there was great moral gain. David might say:
"Saul is unworthy of the throne, God
gives it to me," and be puffed up. But there is Jonathan every way worthy of it, heroic (ch. xiv. 6), patriotic, a popular favourite (see ch. xiv. 45), most noble, a pious man, and yet God passes him by. David must know that God is sovereign, and must know that God is sovereign, and must learn as we do, and say in Mr. Cheyne's hymn-

"Chosen not for good in me." (See Ps. xviii. 32, 47, 50; exliv. 1, 2,

(2) In choosing our friends let us look for such as Jonathan. Consider how they stand to God. A man who is falso to his Creator is less likely to be true to us. "The heart of the wicked is little worth" throv. x. 20). Let us sack friends who will not flatter (Prov. xx. 10), who will—like Jonathan—"strengthen one's hand in God" (1 Sam. xxiii. 16). How many of both sexes have been ruined by falso friends! frionds !

(3) Whon we have found true friends let us adhere to them. Some are constantly finding new friends; their friendship grows for a month, and then dies. A newer acquaintance supplants the old. This is bad every way, corrupting and demoralizing, stand by old friends whem you find true, though they be poor or lowly. The boy who went to school with you, and was hences always—the friend at college—senerially the hysthey or the sister in some especially the brother or the sister in your own home-stand by these. It is a bad sign of any one that he has no friends of

his youth.
(4) Let us be thankful for all the Bible has dene for us in matters of this kind. There are many historic friendships between man and man. One finds them in the classics. The reason is obvious. Women was not in heathen lands—even the most advanced-educated as man's equal. She was a toy of a slave. Men found their equal in mon only.

(5) But all human friendships have a limit; in number ("a church," said one, would not hold my acquainance, but the pulpit would contain my friends"); in duration, only once again did Jonathan and David meet, till death parled them; and in power to bless. There are many things the most ordent friend cannot do for us. "There is a friend that sticketh for us. "There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother" (Prov. xvii. 24). That is true of Jesus—who unselfishly died to redeem us; who is a king's son; who is "a friend at court" (Hob. vii. 25); who councils us, protects us, and gives us a crown at last. Let us believe his love, and be true to Him.

SUGGESTIVE TOPICS.

Jonathan-his rank-prospects-charac ter-bravery-duthulness-friendship for David-when formed-now proved-Saul's hatred to David—how shown—David's danger—Jonathan's sympathy—the covenant—the plan of testing—Saul's feeling how carried out — Saul's anger—Jona than's plea—David's affection—Jonathan's parting word—the friendships of history their peculiarity—the reason—woman's place of old—now—the true kind of friends—ovr duty to them—the limits to friend-ship—the best friend—and how we should regard Him.

The Population of China.

Why does overybody agree with somebody's conjecture that the population of China is 400,000,000? Is there any rea-sonable authority for the conjecture? The Shangai Courier ventures to throw doubt upon the received estimate. It admits that many of the cities of the eighteen provinces, especially in the south, are undoubtedly enormous, and to the casual traveller all Chinese cities are presump-tively the same. He has learned in his geography or read in his encyclopodia that the population of Tientsin is 500,000. and that of Pekin from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000. These round numbers are generally accepted without question, and on this scale smaller cities are guaged. Thus we meet the most confident estimates of population, formed on scanty data, or on no data at all, by every latest traveller, who, like a supreme court, has the last guess at the case. The difference between the high scale and the low scale of estimating Chinese cities is a difference of nearly one-half. There are those who cling to the old tradition that the population of Pekin is 2,000,000, and there are others who consider 700,000 a liberal estimate. Little or no dependence is to be placed on the estimate of transient travellers. Even long residents hesitate to express a decided opinion, for experience has taught them that such conjectures are often misleading. It is as idle to inquire the number of families in a large city of "intelligent natives," as it would be to ask an "intelligent native" the death rate of Liverpool. At certain yamens some approximate rtatistics are on file, but such things are utterly foreign to the thought of ordinary Chinese In small villages the number of families is known to all: in large cities it is practic ally not known at all. The Shangha Courter invites the avec to Englishman, whose faith is said to be such that if a safety valve were only labelled "statistics" he would sit on it with perfect confidence whose faith is said to be to take notice.—Standard.

Tan Egyptian Commander-in-chief has gone to Abyssinia to assume command of the expeditionary forces there.

THE Turkish bondholders propose relieve Turkey of 78 millions sterling, and to save £5,000,000 per annum on her revenue.

A NEW Viceroy of India, has been appointed in the person of Lord Lytton, son of the writer and statesman. Lord Northbrook, who desires to return, was sent out in 1872.

A conough's jury at Providence, R.I. decided in the case of a drunken father who killed his child with a kick, that the person who sold the liquor was guilty of

LITERATURE,

MESSAS. TRUBER & Co., will publish immediately a poom entitled "Jonah Pisher," in which the author, who is well known in literary and social circles, tells the story of work among the poor in a large city, with occasional discussions of the greatest social and religious questions of the day.

FREDERICK BLEEK'S "Introduction to repearer Bleek's "Introduction to the New Testament," a popular clitton of which, in two volumes, translated from the istest issue, superintended by Johann Block and Adolpho Kamphanser, by G. H. Venables, under the care of the Rev E. Venables, Canon of Lincoln, is to be issued in a cheap form shortly.

Mr. EDWIN ARNOLD has long been known to be engaged on the rendering of the beau-tiful Sanskrit pastoral of the "Loves of Govinds and Radha" into English verse. The work is ready, and will shortly appear under the title of the "Indian. Jong of Songs," from the Sanskrit of the Gita Govinda of Jayadova.

THE Queen has accepted from Mr. Francis Georgo Heath a copy of his new work, "The Forn Paradise: a Plea for the culture of Ferns," presented to Her Mejosty as a volume designed to increase the popular taste for the study and cumulation of the most graceful and beautiful of the many forms of vegetable life.

THE British Museum library, which was founded in 1758, contains, among other priceless relice, a copy of the Scriptures written in the Greek language, in capital letters without being divided into chapters, verses, or words. It is supposed to have been written by an Egyptian lady, probably a cribe at one of the schools, about the year 330. It was sent from Constantinople as a present to our ill-fated king, Charles I., in 1628.

The new psychological and philosophical quarterly to be called Mind, aunounced some time ago, will begin to appear in January next. Among those who have been engaged to concribute to the first number are Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. G. H. Lewes, Mr. H. Sedgwick, Rev. John Vonn, Mr. S. H. Hodgson, Mr. Janes Sully Protessor Flint, of St. Andrew's; Dr. A. hendrick, of Edmburgh; and Professor Lindsay, of the Free Church Concre, Glasgow. The Rector of Luncoln will write on the state of philosophical study at Oxford. Professor Bam will have an article on the early life of James Mill, based on new and special inquiries.

A TRANSLATION of the "Pictin's Progress" has been issued by a native Japanese publisher. The vernacular literature of Japan is extending at a rand rate, adaptations of the best English text-hooks on geography and physical science being published almost monthly, and, through far from being perfect productions, extaining a wide executation. ing a wide circulation. Japanese writers have the greatest difficulty in finding accurate equivalents in their own language for European words used to denote recent European discoveries and scientific terms. They are almost always obliged to paraphrase. Thus dynamite becomes "the powerful thing," torpedo " under water burster, ' and so on. The great ovil is that each different writer chooses his own para-phrases for such terms as "polarisation," "spectroscopo," "protaplasm," etc.— Athencem. THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL .- Varily Fair

says.—We have among us in the various departments of science, some truly great men whose names will live in their work to many future ages; and of these is Sir to many lattire ages; and et mese is ser George Airy. Born in Northumberland four-and-seventy years ago, with a splendid intellect, but to no inheritance, he has made of himself, by an unremitting course of labor of the most trying kind, what he is-one of the glories of his country. Not without difficulty he succeeded at eighteen in entering Trinity College, Cambridge. He came out Senior Wrangler, was elected Lucasian Professor at twenty-five, and at once proceeded to deliver a most remarkable series of lectures on Experimental Philosophy, in which he fully developed for the first time the undulatory theory of light. At twenty-seven he was elected Pluman Professor, and now he took charge of the Cambridge Observatory, and devoted himself with all his rare powers to astronomy. The best grathematician of his time, and with a natural turn besides for the most delicate forms of mechanics, he at once began to revolutionize all the astronomical calculations, and to perfect the observations by adapting to them every modern resource of the mechanical arts; and at thirty-four he was taken into official recognition by receiving the post of Astronomer-Royal, one of these few appointments which must, even in these times, be given solely for ability and aptitude. In this capacity he has served the State and the Science like the enthusiast that he is, nor could there be named a man who has done so much and such wearying work as he. He superintends the compilation of the Nautical Almanack, he is appealed to in all quostions of boundary, he regulates chronometers and corrects compasses, and withal he finds time to organize expeditions, to start new theories in optics, and to contribute many papers to the public press. A sober, steady man, with an im-mense capacity for and delight in labour, his life has been spent where his work lies, on Greenwich hill, and he is little known to society; yet he is still young, he knows almost everything, and his accomplishments and simplicity render him the most charming of companions.

CHRISTIANS, if you long to bring torth all the fruit of the Spirit, strike your roots deep and wide in private prayer. That fauth and support, which you seek of God in secret, that they may be exercised in the hour of need, God will in that hour givo you.

I no believe that, for the first ten thousand years after we onter into the kingdom of glory, it will be all surprise; but will this survise never end? Never, while we beheld the Person of our Lord-"You are going to be with Josus, and to see Him as he is," said a friend. "Yes," replied Mr. Hill, with emphasis, "and I shall be like Him; that is the crowning point."-Rev. Rowland Hill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

At the argent salicitation of agents and subscribers we have decided to extend the time, during which parties may take advantage of our Premium offer, up to the lat OF FEBRUARY NEXT. All parties, therefore, who remit 83,30 within the next four weeks will be entitled to Englis' \$2.00 Photograph of the Union General Assembly. Our friends, in remitting, will do well to bear in mind that in order to comply with our rules, arrears, if any, should be PAID IP, and the subscription for 1816 MEST HE REMITTED IN ed within the past five months send us \$2.30, and expect a premium, necessitate ing a great deal of unnecessary corres pondence. All who subscribed during the year, if they want the premium, must settle up to dist Dec., 1875, and remit 83.30 for 1876.

May we ask our agents and friends to put forth a special effort during the month of January? Our receipts of subscrip tions and new names in December furexceeded those of the same month in any previous year. Reep the ball rolling; and let January be even in advance of December.

Subscribers would do well to let their neighbours who do not take the PRESBY. TERIAN know that the Premium offer is good for another month.

British American Bresbyterian. FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876

During the past two weeks a number of old subscribers in renowing for this year forwarded some one or two, others, several new names To all such our hearty thanks are due, and are hereby tendered. Many may yet "go and do likewise" There are thousands of Presbyterians over the country who are not subscribers, who would become so, if they were asked. Let your neighbours know that our offer of the General Assembly Picture is open till the 1st of Feb , and ask them to take advantage of it by remitting \$2.30 before that date.

We offer no apology for devoting so much of our space this week to a report of the mass meeting of Presbyterians held in Erskine Church, Montreal, on the 6th inst. It was a magnificent gathering, and the resolutions, speeches. &c., were worthy the occasion. Work, however, is better than speeches. In addition to the ministors mentioned, the names of such men as Messrs. Warden King, J. L. Morris, W. D. McLaren, David Morrice, Jas. Croil, Dr. Dawson, and many others, are a guarantee that earnest work is meant and will be performed. We heartily wish our Montreal friends God-speed in their important undertaking.

STATE OF THE HOME MISSION FUND.

In the month of November a circular was issued by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Convener of the Home Mission Committee, and printed in our columns, setting forth the needs and claims of the Home Mission Fund of our Church. It was stated that, at the close of the last ecclesiastical year the Home Mission Committee was \$2000 in debt. An attempt, which was made before, and during the meeting of Assembly, to wipe this out, and so enter the Union entirely unincumbered in that department of our work, failed through some mismanages ment. In October, the disbursements up to that period, and appointments made at the meeting of the Home Mission Committee in that month, swelled the debt up to \$16,000. The agent of the Church, Dr. C. tells us, was empowered to borrow the amount so that our missionaries should not go unpaid. The Union, we were also told, has led to increased claims upon this fund, and an urgent appeal was made to the Church to come to the help of this Committee, so that its work might be

vigorously prosecuted. This is a matter which is really in the hands of the ministers and office-bearers of our Church, and we would earnestly mgo moon them all the serious consideration of the state of matters made known to the Church through the circular referred to. We do not mean o say, we do not wish it to be understood that when the Church's accounts for the year are closed it is expected hind. But it is evident that it will require the most strengous exertions on the part of the Church to enable the Committee to come out clear. It would be well nigh impossible to exaggerate the importance to our Church of sustaining and vigorously prosecuting this branch of our work. What the Church is to day it has become by the fostering care of this or some similar fund. and what it shall become in the fature, in extent and resources, depends upon the means placed at the disposal of the Home Mission Committee. If we embarrass, or check the operations of this Committee, we to that extent re and the outward growth, and circumscribe the limits of the Church A large proportion of the settlers in our new districts, and especially in Mani tobs, are Presbyterians, and if we do not follow them with our missionaries and with the means of grace, others will, and their gain will be our fors. The weak stations in our new settlements are the nurseries. the feeders of the Church. The strongest of our Churches once were, what our mission stations and supplemented congre gotions are now, and if they are to become strong, and assist the weak, as they then selves are n A a seled, he can or y be done

by liberally supplying our Home Mission Committee with funds. Whether our Church shall keep pace with other churches and with the growth of the country, or stand comparatively still, depends upon our Home Mission work. It is vital to our prosperity.

The circumstances and the work done by our ministers dependent upon the Home Mission Committee constitute a strong claim to our sympathy and hearty support. Working for the most part very hard, often also in great isolation, taking long drives over the roughest roads, exposed in all weathers, labouring in weak, sometimes discouraged congregations, or among people poor, and struggling with the difficulties of new sottlers, it would be shameful for us to allow them to feel that the Church is indifferent to their struggles and to the value of their labours.

Our Home Mission field is of the utmost importance in whatever light we regard it. It affords one of the best means for the initiatory training of our students in pastoral work. While it furnishes such an excellent sphere for calling forth, and for the exercise of ministerial capacity, it also supplies the means whereby many of our best ministers have been enabled to carry on their studies, and enter the service of the Church. Thus a double benefit is rendered. Not only so, but our mission field again by furnishing its quota of young men for the ministry, helps to keep up tho supply of students and ministers in the Church. The continued and steady extension of our mission field again is necessary to afford room for the increasing number of students for the ministry. Our foreign mission field is now greatly enlarged by union, and must continue to grow, but to furnish means for this it is manifestly indispensable that our Home Mission work be pushed vigorously for-

If Union has increased the claims upon the Home Mission Fund it has also increased the Church's capacity to give, and as we have before said, the matter rests entirely in the hands of ministers and office-bearers. There is abundance of means within the Church to meet all ctaims, and we believe our people are willing to contribute them for this purpose, if only ministers and office-bearers are alive to the importance of this work, and are in earnest about its success. Let the appeal be properly made, let right methods be taken to reach all, and we cannot doubt all the claims of this branch of our work will be fully met. We trust the effort will be made in our Church generally, and that the first year of union will not be unhappily signalized by a debt larger than usual, resting upon what we believe may justly be regarded as, in many respects, the most important of all the schemes of our Church.

We do not wish to part company with any of our friends to whom our weekly visits have been paid for the past twelve menths Please renew your subscriptions at once to the BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, and secure the Photograph of the Union General Assembly. A \$200 picture and the paper for one year for

MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

SUSTENTATION FUND OF THE ENGLISH PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH.

A meeting of ministers, elders, deacons and members of management of congregations and preaching stations within the bounds of the Presbytery of London in connection with the English Presbyterian Church held lately in connection with the above subject, reveals a very encouraging state of matters. The fund has been in existence three years. During that time the ministers whose stipends were formerly £100, now receive each £155. The object for calling the meeting was to propose attempting a still further advance, so that the minimum should be £200 yearly. the Home Musion Fund will be \$16,000 be. Hevs. Drs. Fraser and Dykes took a leading part in the discussion. A remark made by the latter will bear application too well among ourselves. He said: "There are very few who will say that ministers are paid what they deserve, when they do not ! have even the wages of a well-paid artisau." Although improvement in this direction is gradually taking place amongst ourselves, there still remains very much to be done. It is too true that the remuneration of many of our ininisters does not equal that of many skilled workmen, and their incomes are far behind those of competent book-keepers, high school teachers. and other professional men of no higher education or social standing, and with vastly less work, anxiety and responsibilby. It is now a good while since any thing has been done in our Church at large in this important matter, and it would be well to make an attempt very soon to raise the minimum of salaries above the point where it now stands. Improvement has been made because it has been an absolute necessity, but there can be no doubt that if the subject were taken up systematically in the Courts of the Clurch, especially the Assembly, accord-

ing to some well-devised scheme, still

greater and much needed improvement might be made. The idea of many of our people, especially in country congregations, upon the subject, are of the most crude and unworthy kind. The question in settling a minister, even in wealthy farming communities, too o 'en is, not how much ought we to give so that our minister may live free from embarrassment, so that he may be able to procure suitable books and periodicals, so that he may be able to discharge the duties of hospitality, and do his share in supporting charitable and religious sociotics and work, the question is, not what is the value of his labour and time devoted to our religious, moral and social wellbeing, but what is the minimum that he can get along upon? There is need of some influence being brought to bear that will change this state of things, and lead to the formation of some higher and truer ideas of what is due simply as matter of honesty to those who give their talents, their time and energy, to the advancement of man's best and highest interest.

THE MODERATOR OF THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

It has become the practice in the Free Chrich for the old Moderators to take the initiative in nominating their successors. We noticed a little time ago that at the meeting of the commission in November, Dr. McLauchlan, minister of St. Columba's Gaolic Church, Edinburgh, had been nominated for that dignity, and now the fact has been officially announced that he is to be proposed, and will, of course, be the Moderator of the next General Assembly. Not only is he a distinguished Celtic scholar, but for twenty years past has filled the post of convener of the Highland committee of the Free Church, and in this capacity has rendered such service, that it can be said with all truth, there is no man in all the church who has done more for the good of his Highland fellow countrymen. It is a noticeable fact that during the thirty-three years which have now almost elapsed since the disruption, not only all the Moderators who have filled but who have even been proposed to fill the chair of the Free Church Assembly, have been pre-disruption ministers. It is altogether likely, as it is also most fitting, that for some years yet this honor will be reserved for ministers of that memorable period. Not fewer than twenty of the thirty-three honoured men upon whom the distinguished office of Moderator has been conferred have gone to their rest, including in their numbers some of the most illustrious ministers of the church. Between the Assembly of 1874 and that of 1875 no fewer than five ex-Moderators died. These were Principal Fairbairn, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Grierson, Dr. Buchanan, and Dr. McCrie. More lately still, another has been added to this number, that most distinguished missionary and late Moderator, Dr. Wilson, of Bombay. Though so many of her great men have fallen, their spirit has not left the church of which they were such ornaments, and for which they did so much. A few may remain where they were a generation ago, but the great majority of the church has far advanced in the true knowledge of those principles which entitle a church to be called and which make her truly free. As a living, active church, the Free Church was never more prosperous than she is at

Ministers and Churches.

THE new Presbyterian Church, Meafor 1, will be opened for divine service on Sunday, 23rd January.

On Sabbath, the 2nd inst., the Rev. John Gray, B.A., Orillia, preached his twentyfourth annual sermon to the young.

THE new Presbyterian Church at Thamesford, opened on Dec. 12th, cost about \$7,000, and begins free from debt.

THE formal opening of the Sarawak Prosbyterian Church, near Presque Isle, took place on the evening of Thursday, the 16th ult. Rev. D. McNaughton occupied

Ar a social during the holiday week, the ladies of the Uxbridge Presbyterian Church presented Rev. E. Cockburn, M.A., their passor, with an address and a purse of sighty dollars.

On the evening of Friday, 81st December, the members of the young ladies' Bible class in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Arthur, surprised their teacher, Mrs. McDonald, by besieging the manse and presenting her with a beautiful china tea set .- Com.

THE Presbyterian congregation at Molesworth desires separation from Listowel and union with the mission station at Trowbridge. The question was discussed at the late meeting of the Presbytery of Stratford, on the 28th ult., and their is every probability that the change will be effected.

mented death of Rov. Mr. Baird. This is (ing to the Lord. not a large, but it is in many respects an important congregation.

By appointment of the Presbytery of Kingston, the Rev. J. M. McMechan proached at Amberst Island on the 18th inst., and thereafter moderated in a call which came out unanimously in favor of the Rev. Howard D. Steele, late of Napanco.

THE St. Androw's Church, Porth, was reopened on Sunday, Dec. 28rd, the Rev. Principal Snodgrass, of Queen's College, conducting the opening services. The Church has been closed for some time, undergoing alterations, which have served to improve it to a large extent.

THE Presbyterians living in the northern part of Caradoc township are making active preparation for the erection of a new Church. They have already collected \$1,000; but, as it is expected that the edifice will cost \$1,500, a "big push" is yet required, and no doubt it will be made. The edifice will be of brick.

THE proceeds of the annual missionary meeting, held in the Presbyterian Church, Winchester, a few evenings ago, amounted to \$101. This Church is flourishing under the pastorate of Rev. A. Rowat, who, during the four years he has been among them has raised the Church from a membership of fifty to nearly two hundred.

THE Queen's College Journal states that the Rev. Jas. M. Gray, of Roslin, has received a unanimous call from Stirling, the second within a year. On dit that the congregation of Amherst Island is about presenting a call to the Rev. Robert J. Oraig, M.A., probationer. We will be happy to congratulate the Amherst Island people if they make this choice.

Ar Belleville, on Thursday evening, 80th ult., during the absence of the pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Rev. Mr. McLean, and his wife, the manse was taken posses sion of by a number of the ladies of the congregation, who speedily transformed the minister's study from a comparatively cheerless apartment to a most comfortable. enticing, and luxurious place. It was furnished throughout with a new tapestry carpet, chairs, pictures, etc., and the work was complete and the ladies had left before the minister and his wife had returned.

Ar Napier, we are glad to be able to state, that the cause of God is prospering. Since Mr. Currio's settlement-about a year ago-thirty-one persons have connected themselves with the congregation, and the attendance being so much larger than formally necessitated the eplarging of the Church during the past summer months. In connection therewith we have to record the munificence of one of its members-who desires no publicity-but presented the congregation with over four hundred dollars, which, with other sums subscribed by other members. leaves the congregation with no debt.-

THE Rev. D. D. McLeod, says the Paris Transcript, preached his introductory sermon, as pastor of Dumfries street Church on Sabbath last. There was a large attendance of members. The Rev. gentleman chose as his text the words, "Nevertheless at Thy word I will let down the net," as contained in the last clause of the 5th verse of the 5th chapter of St. Luke. His sormon was an able and plain one, easily understood, and highly applicable to the occasion. He was listened to with marked attention throughout, and the opinion expressed on all sides by the members of the congregation is that in their choice of a new minister they have been fortunate.

On New Year's Day the children of Kuox Church Sabbath School, Milton, assembled in the house of their superintendent, Mr. William Clouston, and presented him with an address, beautifully written and framed, along with a receipt for the BRITISH AMER ICAN PRESBYTERIAN up to the 31st December, 1876, and several valuable books. They also, besides expressing, in the address, their good wishes for Mrs. Clouston, presented her with a framed copy of the PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FIRST GENERAL AS-SEMBLY of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Mr. Cloueton replied in appropriate terms, and afterwards they all sat down to a pleasant tea, feeling the truth of the statement that "it is more pleasant to give than to receive."--Com.

A NEW Presbyterian Church was opened in North Gwilliambury on the morning of the 26th, being one of the three stations known as the Queensville and North Gwillimbury congregation. The Rev. Prof. McLaren, of Knox College, preached an able discourse from Hag. ii. 7-9, to a full house, not withstanding the inclemency of the weather, and again in the evening to a respectable audience. On the following night a soiree was held, at which Prof. McLaron, the Revs. A. Gilray, and J. M. Cameron, of Toronto, the Rev. J. Battisby, of Newmarket, the Roys. E. Baker and T. T. Johnson, of Queensville, were present. THE Rev. Mr. Baikie was on the 28th The night being good the Church was Decomber inducted into the pastoral charge i crowded, and the proceeds realized from lovening the last of the special services was

of the Presbyterian congregation at Port | the Sabbath services and the seirce, will it Stanley, vacant since the sudden and la- is believed, make the building a free offer-

> On Now Year's Day, says the St. Thomas' Home Journal, a large deputation of St. Andrew's congregation, headed by Mr. James Carrie, called upon their late paster-Rev. Mr. Cuthbertsonand presented him with an address beautifully engrossed on parchment. It breathed forth the most sympathizing and kindly sentiments, and wished himself and his excellent family every measure of temporal and spiritual prosperity. Accompanying the address was a purse containing \$535 in gold, as a tangible token of the respect and esteem in which he was held by them. A number of his personal friends outside the Presbyterian congregation joined in this free-will offering. The aubscriptions were carried on in a vory quiet mannerno one being urged to do aught than the figure first named by himself-otherwise the amount might very easily be doubled. The reverend gentleman had evidently little intimation of what was coming, but notwithstanding, made an extempore roply, passing in review the more prominent events in the history of the congregation during his thirteen years pastorate, and giving some wholesome advice as to the duty of giving their future pastor, whoever he might be, that cordial sympathy and that personal assistance in all the schemes of the Church, without which ministerial labours must fall short of its full fruition. The deputation, having partaken of refreshments, soon after withdrew, leaving their late pastor to reflect on the events of a resignation which separates him from very many ardent friends and supporters. THE anniversary of the Mariposa Sabbath

school in connection with the P. C. C. congregation, Woodville, took place in the Grant school house on Monday, 27th of December. The Rev. J. L. Murray, pastor of the congregation, occupied the chair. Justice having been done to the excellent refreshments provided by the ladies, who spare no pains to make these annual gatherings the occasion of so much hilarity, the Secretary submitted his report, which showed that 54 names were entered in the register, with an average attendance of 27. The contributions of the scholars for missions amounted to \$33.57, which the children voted to Mr. Chiniquy. Interesting and instructive addresses which were listened to with very much attention, were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Wilson, (W.M.,) Woodville; and McKay, (Presbyterian,) Eldon. Mr. Wm. Cameron, grain dealer, Woodville, being called on to speak, briefly gave the history of the school for the last twenty years. Mr. Jamieson, Superintendent of the Woodville Presbyterian Sabbath school, gave an interesting account in his usual lively manner of the proceedings of the Sabbath School Teachers' Convention in Hamilton last fall. Mr. McCall, the Superintendent of the school, being called upon to address the meeting, stepped on the platform, and in the name of the Mariposa Bible class presented their pastor with a purse containing \$40, accompanied by a suitable address, to which Mr. Murray replied in very appropriate terms. The benediction being pronounced by Mr. Wilon, all repaired to their respective homes delighted with the evening's entertainment. -[We regret that the above account of a very pleasant meeting has been mislaid, otherwise it should have appeared carlier. —Ed.]

On Christmas day a new Presbyterian Church was opened at Front Westmeath. The adherents of our Church in that locality being few in number, deserve great praise for the spirit they have shown in erecting such a neat and substantial building for the worship of God. Happily if the number is small, so is the debt. After the preliminary dedicatory services were conducted by the pastor, Rov. Alex. Campbell, B.A., a most suitable discourse was preached by Rev. R. Campbell, M.A., Montreal, from 1 Chron. xvii. 1. "Lo, I dwell in an house of cedars, but the ark of the covenant of the Lord remaineth under curtains." After divine service, the throng which packed the Church renaired to the school house across the street, where "Christmas cheer" was abundantly dispensed by the ladies of the village and neighborhood, who, without distinction of denomination, had gone into the preparations for the occasion with all their heart. Having satisfied their bodily appetite, all repaired to the Church, where an hour and a half was delightfully spout listening to speeches by a number of the neighbouring ministers of various denominations, and to sweet anthems sung by the Methodist choir of the village. After this, all who wished repaired again to the refreshment tables before setting out for home. On the wholea most enjoyable ds, was spent, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather. On Sabbath afternoon the Church was again crowded to hear a forcible discourse from Rev. H. Fowler, Chairman of the District of the Canada Methodist Church, from the words, "Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces." In the

conducted by Rev. R. Campbell, Montreal, who preached a most thoughtful and impressive sermon from John iv. 21, to a full house, although the night was very stormy. The proceeds of the special corvices amounted to about \$160, which, considering the cry of "hard times," more than satisfied the expectations of the committee. The building is frame, lived outside with brick. set on a solid stone foundation; it is seated comfortably for 160 people, and provided with all the necessary apparatus for light

Sabbatu, 26th ult., was a glad day for the Presbyterians of West Tilbury. On that day the new church which has been lately erested in the village of Comber, was opened for public worship. The opening services were conducted by the Rev. John Gray, of Windsor, who preached eloquent and impressive sermons merning, afternoon, and evening. The day was vory unfavourable, as the rain which had fallen had left the roads in a very muddy state. Notwithstanding this, however, so great was the interest manifested by the people, that there were good congregations at all three services. And we are assured that during these services impressions have been made which will not soon pass away, and lessons imparted which will not soon be forgetten. On Monday a dinner was given at 1 o'clock p.m. Mr. Cairns, who is now labouring very acceptably as a missionary among the people of West Tilbury, occupied the chair. Able, interesting, and instructive addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. Forrest, of Tilbury East, and Rev. John Gray. The attendance was good, notwithstanding the almost impassable state of the roads. In the ovening a large gathering again assembled to the supper. As in the afternoon, there was abundance of good things for all, provided by the ladies of the neighbourhood. After the supper was over, Mr. Cairns again took the chair, and made some well chosen remarks during the evening. Addresses were given by Mr. Gray, Mr. Pattorson, M.P.P., of Windsor, and Messrs. Beattie, and Farquharson, students. During both the afternoon and evening meetings the choic, under the leadership of Mr. Tackaberry, greatly added to the enjoyment by singing a number of choice pieces. At the evening meeting a subscription was taken up, which, together with the preceeds of the two meetings, amounted to the handsome sum of \$275. The Methodists kindly gave the use of their church for the dinner and supper. The new church which has been erected here reflects great credit upon the congregation. It is a frame building, neatly finished, with a pulpit, and pows, and lamps, and chan deliers, which might well gracs a city church. And though the congregation is but newly organized, and is not as yet very strong, yet it is pleasing to know that there is but little dobt upon the building. We hope the same carnest working spirit which has characterized this people in the past, may continue to mark their future career. May the great Head of the church presper his work both here and elsewhere, and add to the church daily such as shall be saved.—Com.

We hope to hear from all our old subscribers at once, in the renewal of their subscriptions

MONTREAL.

MASS MEETING OF PRESBYTERIANS.

A mass meeting of Presbyterians of Montreal was held in Erskine Church on Tuesday evening of last week, "to take into consideration the affairs of the country and church." The members of the Montreal Presbytery then in session occupied seats on the platform, and around the reading desk. The Rev. Dr. Taylor presided. The meeting was opened with praise. The Rev. J. Watson read the Scriptures and the Rev. J. B. Muir engaged in prayer.

The Chairman briefly explained that the meeting was convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the extension of the cause of Home Missions, and to make a special effort for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ in this city. He intro-

Rev. Robert Campbell, who said a very important crisis had arrived in the history of the church, the union of which they had lately so happily consummated. He was specially charged to introduce a matter which should claim the attention, especially of the heads of families and the older members of the church. There was a great amount of latent energy and talent in the church throughout the Dominion, which only remained to be brought out by the congregational machinery, and the elders felt that the crisis had arrived at which these materials must be either used or lost. In order that they might obtain the co-operation of the people, they proposed with the cordial co-operation of the laymen of the church courts, to form associations throughout the bounds of the Presbytery, who shall take council with each other and the Presbytory in all matters pertaining to the consolidation of the church, especially in Montreal and the surrounding districts. He might say that such associations had been established in this city by other bodies, and had done good work—also in Toronto. He asked the laymen connected with the clutches to bind themselves together, and assist the Prosbytory of Montreal in the great work waiting to be accomplished. The matter to be submitted placed in his hand, stated that they recomplished. The matter to be submitted placed in his hand, stated that they recomplished. The matter to be submitted placed in his hand, stated that they recomplished. The matter to be submitted placed in his hand, stated that they recomplished. The matter to be submitted placed in his hand, stated that they recomplished. The matter to be submitted placed in his hand, stated that they recomplished. The matter to be submitted placed in his hand, stated that they recomplished. The would find his name written in the shout that matter. (Applausa.) He could be could not help saying a few words upon the finance of the words with the matter to the words with the world find his name written in the flow submitted.

Solve the words words with the world find his name written in the flow would find his name written in the flow words upon the finance of the world find his name written in the flow world find his name written in the world find his name written his name written in the world

to the ir consideration that night, was contained in the following draft:

to the "ir consideration that night, was contained in the following draft:

I That a Association be formed, the name of whole shall a "The Precoyterian Church Association of Monta and "The Precoyterian Church Association of Monta and "The Precoyterian Church Association of America and Scholler and Schol

Mr. J. L. Morris moved "That in conformity with the recommendation of the Home Mission Committee of the Presbytory of Montreal, approved of by the Presbytery; this meeting is of opinion that a society should be formed, such as that contemplated in said recommendation, which would unite in church work the members of the several congregations in the city, and appoint a committee consisting of the mover and seconder, with Rev. R. Laing, Rev. J. L. Black, Rev. J. Campbell, Rev. J. Scringer, Rev. J. C. Baxter, Rev. W. Mitchell, and Messrs. D. Morrico, James Burt, David McKay, W. D. McLaren, A. C. Clarke, D. Macfarlane, John Watson, and T. Davidson, to take into consideration the draft of constitution submitted, and if they are satisfied therewith, to report thereon at the close of this meeting, and to nominate fit and proper persons to fill the offices of the society for the present year." He said this was a practical resolution. It proposed something to be done; a society to be formed, and therefore, its contents commended themselves. They had been told that night of a crisis in the history of the church and country, and also in the advertisoment calling the meeting. Great developments had been going on in the country during the past few years. The troubles of the Confederation had passed away; and Confederation was an estab-lished fact, and they were proud to stand hished fact, and they were proud to stand there that night and say, "This is my own, my native land." They were now also able to say that the Presbyterian Church in Canada was an established fact. In that church all had work to do, both men, and women, and children, to stamp their influence and religion upon the people of the Dominion, and therefore it resolved to come together and take the opportunity of this crisis, and to organize and systematize and form themselves into an association of Christian men and women determined to work. It did not need for one to be a prophet to picture the beautiful future for their country and religion What they had agreed was that it should be a country for the King of Kings. He would ask them as practical men and wo-men whether there was not a great deal of work to do, and whether they would not band together to work for Christ. There was home missionary work in the outlying districts, in the Sunday Schools, and among the poor and needy. In illustra-tion he related an instance of a lady who paid a visit to the hospital and found there a young girl sick and suffering, and almost out of her mind. Nothing could be done to relieve her suffering. The lady, anxious to do good, bethought herself to repeat the words of a Sabbath School hymn. The attention of the sufferer was attracted by the well known words, and she gently fell asleep, repeating them. Did not that instruce tell the women and children of the church that there was something for them to do? Surely that was an angel's visit, and their time might similarly be excupied in attending to the sick and feeble ones. Heasked, what about those outside? They were not there that night. They were not in the churches on Sunday. Why was this? On Sundays St. Patrick's Church was crowded with poor men, yet in a Protestant church scarcely one was to be seen. Was it because they did not sympathize with the poor, or was it because the pew rents were too high? They intended henceforth to go into the lanes and by ways to fill the churches. Earnest men ought to take these things into consideration and do the work. He asked both old and young to join the society. It was better to wear out than to rust out, and the highest cause they could engage in was that of the Master.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Archibald Ferguson said he had been on the Board of the Montreal Genoral Hospital for many years, and could testify that an orderly was ready at all times to summon a minister or priest to a patient

Rev. Dr. Taylor said it was not a part of ministerial duties to visit the hospital, but it was the duty alike of every Chris-tian, and followers of the Lord Jesus Christ.

The committee to whom the draft of the Presbyterian Church Association was submitted, desired to report that they ap proved of the same, and unanimously re-commended the following as the first office bearers of the Association: Presi dent, J. L. Morris; Vice-Presidents, Rev. R. Laing, and John Stirling; Secretary, David Yuile; Tressurer, W. D. McLaren; Committee—J. Watson, David Morrice, Warden King, Alex. Macpherson, T. Davidson, A. T. Drummond, A. C. Clarke, Juo. Robertson, Jas. Croil, David MacFarlane, W. P. Rodger, A. Swan, Jas. S. MacFarlane, H. B. Pilkin, W. Darling, Wm. Ross, And. Robertson, R. Cowan, Jas. Lógio, and Professor MacGregor.—

solved to assist the Presbytery of Mont real to aid as much as possible the Home Mission work as of paramount importance among a continued incoming population like that of Canada, and if worked properly would establish the ordinances of God's house in every part of the country, and thereby aid the foreign mission work to a very great extent. He had just received a letter from Dr. Cochrane relative to Manitoba, where the people were struggling greatly with dire poverty, yet, notwith standing, they leved their church, and did what they could to support it, and contributed \$500 during the year to the church. He enumerated the sums needed for the several provinces, and stated if they received \$8,000 from all the churches that would be deemed sufficient. Of 850 mis sion stations only fifteen were supported wholly or in part by the congregations, and in regard to the state of the Treasury they had received up to that date a little more than \$8,000. Since 1st May last they had borrowed \$17,000 in all in order to keep hat it with their badly paid missionaries, and hat they did not receive timely assistance the would be compelled to cut down the appro riations twonty five and fifty per cent. The se were new facts from the headquarters of 2 lies fund. If the poothe headquarters of a maintain. It the peo-ple of the Presbytorian Church in Mont-real contributed, say \$1 for every man, woman, and child, they would be able to send from \$8,000 to \$10,000 to that fund. This could be done; first, by personal efforts; and secondly, by praying for the success of the work. If they resolved to give more of their income for Christ's cause, they would realize the truth of His

promises, and be repaid abundantly.
Rev. Mr. Patterson, of St. Andrew's, in seconding the motion, spoke of the great importance of Home missions, and the large extent of ground they covered. He specially referred to the small missions in the Lower Provinces. The Gaspe district, presided over by Rev. Mr. Scott, compris-od three large districts. In Metis they had forty or fifty Scotch families, and at Riviere du Loup, several families of other denominations, attended the little church. At Lake Megantic there were niso many members of their church. These missions had been carried on by their representa-tives, with very limited appliances, and in the midst of a Roman Catholic popula-tion. He was glad to hear of the Defence Association that had sprung up suddenly, and hoped that it would give its most earnest efforts towards the spread of the principles it defends. In the Presbytery of Montreal they had a few missionary fields, the chief one being that in Argentonil, where there was stretched along the Ottawa four or five townships. In some districts they had two men, in others three. It was a very poor district, and in one place they were indebted to a poor laborer to a considerable amount. Unless these missions were supported the workers would have to leave, leaving the people destitute of the knowledge of Him of whom they were auxious to learn more. In the Presbytery of Ottawa there were sixteen missionary fields stretching along the Galineau and Ottawa Rivers. All these sxteon fields were dependent upon the mission find, and as Mr. King had said, there were from Gaspe to Port Pelly and in the Lower Provinces 850 stations in all. Besides these there were in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, and the Red River Settlement, 110 groups of stations, and many of these groups contained three or four different localities, making in all about eighty supplementary congregations—these too dependent upon the mission They must understand, however, that all these settlements were not entirely supported by the fund, for whenever the people can afford it they were required to contribute a certain proportion. In some they paid one-half, in others one-third or three-fourths, and the balance was contributed by the fund. Besides those mis-sionaries actually receiving aid from the fund there were a multitude of others who were in need of aid-men who were laboring in the service of Christ, the church of the country, for salaries a merchant could uot get a clerk to keep their books; Jet these educated men were labouring for the love of Christ and for the salvation of their fellows. There were many fields where young men who laboured because they had not money to support them, and in this respect the young men of Montreal did a great work. Further, there was the lamentable fact mentioned by the mover connected with the fund that it was \$17,000 in debt. There was no doubt they were all sorry to know this, and it was not at all creditable to such a great and wealthy church. Rev. Mr. Patterson next pictured the labour the students had to endure in their summer work, counter-balanced with them only by the first of the cheering way in which they were received in the distant fields of labour, and proceeding, advised the Presbyterians of Montreal to cultivate the acquaintance of these young men, and learn from them many useful and interesting facts connected with this work. These missionaries, he contended, were laying the foundation of the empire, and if they would have this land grow up, this country grow up to be a great country and a prosperous country, let them train up the youth and instruct the people in the sound doctrines they themselves had learned, the doctrines of the true religion of the Presbyterian Church. (Applause). To these sound doctrines their church had been staunch, her children had exhibited staunch intoher children had exhibited staunch integrity, had been industrious and thrifty, the opponents of oppression and tyranny. They had shown that in their whole history. (Applause). The spirit of the old church had not passed away; it was the same as incued John Whitley, Calvin, and John Kuox. The children of that same old church were ready to stand up for truth and freedom, (applause,) and they would strengthou freedom and Protestantism in the land, and join in the war that was being waged throughout the whole world, and would continue to wage it in this land (applause) against that great autocrat who sought to demineer over the whole world. (Applause.) They

with the spirit of his mouth. To resist the powers of the Church of Itome, let them train up the people in the knowledge of the truth and the principles of their noble church. In conclusion, Mr. Patterson again called attention to the debt standing against the fund.

Evangelization, being a branch of Home Mission work which demands specially qualified agents and a distinct organization, it is the conviction of this meeting that considering how intimately the welfare of the Domin ion is connected with the religious condition of the Province of Quebec, the Presbyterian Church at large and especially that portion of it lying within this Province is bound to put forth its utmost offorts to sustain this work." In the outset, the Rev. Professor remarked that it was undoubtedly within the recollection of all present, that at the first meeting of the United Church, a large Fronch Evangelization work was organized. He desired to show something of the magnitude, importance and unprecedented success of that work. They had cleven French ministers, five French congregations, six French schools, three Missionary teachers, sixteen French students proparing for the ministry, and thirty-one missionary stations. He then detailed the several places where the work was proceeding. Referring to the place where Father Chiniquy joined the ranks of the Presbyterian Church, he informed the audience that the attention audience that there there was four thousand persons who had been brought out of idolatry. It was only seventeen yours since Father Chiniquy joined the ranks of the grand old Presbyterian Church, and during that time he had already brought four, five, and it might be six strong congregations out of the Church of Rome. (Applause.) If inseventeen years any other minister had done as much, he (Professor McVicar) wished to cultivate his intimate acquaintance. (Laughter.) Referring to Mr Robert's work in the neighbourhood of Grand Falls he said that enthusiastic pupil of Father Chiniquy had brought fifty families out of the Church of Rome and made many souls glad, the same as poor McIntyre was when he first visited the Hospital. He said that notwithstanding Father Dowd's statement to the contrary (applause) he was not there—the Professor was and knew what the dyin, men said to him. He had written it on the board at the hospital, and they were at liberty to publish it to the world in all the papers of the Dominion of Canada. Coming home to Montreal he desired to quote ing home to Montreal he desired to quote figures, which if they could not remember, he had no doubt their kind friends, the reporters, would serve up to the headkfast in the morning. On them for breakfast in the morning. On the third of December he caused to be published under his own name and instruc-tions, 157 names of persons who abjured Romanism. (Applause). On the 31st of December he caused to be published the names of 296 persons who abjured Romanism, (applause,) and since the 1st of January, ten days, 205 persons have signed their abjuration of Romanism, making a total, in about six weeks, of 654 persons brought out of Rome. (Applause.) If any one down at the House of Rofuge asked them if Father Chiniquy was doing any thing, show those figures. (Applause.) What about Russell Hall—it was a city sot on a hill. Here he spoke out that all might hear him, lest Father Leclair or Dowd, or some other good Father should not hear what he had to say. He had long since learned that he was doing nothing that he need be a shamed of. He had no trick to play upon the Church of Rome or any other Church; he had simply to hold forth the Word of Truth and a-sert freedom all over the world. (Applause.) Russell Hall Sunday School had 121 scholars—well organized, well manuored and well taught. What mere about this Russell Hall? Was it full? To that he confidently asked them to attend either Sunday morning or evening-they would find it full to overflowing. They were now organizing a board of eight deacons from amongst the converts-all men of ability, and with some degree of culture. They were doing more; they were teaching the people to contribute of their substance as well as their prayers, and he was told by his dearfriend, Professor Campbell, that on Sunday last there were dollar bills on the plate. (Applause.) A society of Frouchmen, 300 in number, had been organized to look after their own poor, and he had no doubt whatever they would do it efficiently. They had at present a Bible w man at work amongst these people. Not long ago the Bible woman who worked in the same field was cursed at every door, and was maltreated to that extent that she died of the injuries she received that fact had already been published. That was a fact two year ago; what did they see now? Scores of Fornch families opened wide their doors for the Bible women. Let anyone tell him that this work of Father Chinquy's had not brought about good, and he would simply reply that he did not accept the statement. not an easy thing to change the temper and tone of a people, and to open their doors to the Gospel messenger in the manner he had done, (applause.) In ad dition to this they had a Lidies ass ciaand were doing a good work. The pro-Father Chiniquy was subjected. Boing called upon continually at all hours of the day by some one of these 654, they could imagine it themselves, especially the ministers—they knew well the labour it involved. It was the intention of the board to increase the number of missionaries, and place one in the field in Montreal to assist this Bible woman. Princopal McVicar next alluded to the persecutions of Mr. Robert. When at Point Levi he was on his way to the school-nouse with two children, when one was taken from him and placed in a nunnery, and the other was in a Popish school to-day. He also referred to the Athabas ka outrage, and remarked that the Prometant Defence Aliance of Canada (apclause) had taken that matter up, and they would ere long hear something more

since borrowed \$4,000, but from the way they had been getting in subscriptions ha had every confidence that at the end of the your they would have a balance on hand; no was not at all despondent about the French Mission Fund. Principal McVicar then read extracts from letters, already published in these columns, containing

Principal McVicar moved "That French subscriptions. After reading these letters, Principal Mc. Vicar said he was waiting for come of those worth \$190,000 to pass in their names for \$1,000. It would not hurt them; thay would be as rich on the morrow, and certainly as rich when he died. He next referred to the poor. Himself and Father Chimiquy came directly in contact with the poor, but they were not to run away with the idea that they had no one but beggars, for they had architects, doctors and mechanics among their congregation -men that were not poor-and they would be in a position to send in a very satisfactory report of the newly formed Church. Refering to the abjuration of Mr. Masselin, the Principal said he could not tell them all that was said about him, but he could assure them they were safe in making a liberal discount from the tattle they heard. He would make bold to say this country would not be in a proper position until the Church of Rome and all other churches who pretend to exist by the law of the land were dis-established, and this plorious French population were set free to elect their own ministers, and pay them as they please, as their (the Presbyterian) people were accustomed to do. He desired to say another thing, in case he never got an-other opportunity before such an audience, and that was that it was time to send men to Parliament to lift up their voices to this question, and tell every Protestant man that he has no right to make fetters in the that he has no right to make fetters in the forms of law to bind man to the fact of a priest of any sort. (Applause.) He knew it might be said that these people were voluntary slaves; that they wanted to pay tithes; that they did it voluntarily. Suppose they did—he was speaking to the men of Ottawa and Quobec now—a man might attempt to commit suicide voluntarily, but he held it the duty of Christian men who saw him, to stay his rash attempt. (Applause.) He held it was due from Protestant and Roman Catholia from Protestant and Roman Oatholic members of Parliament to hold back poople from doing anything that would cripple the country in its prosperity, intelligence and morality. He regretted that the hospital question had been alluded to, but since it had he desired to say a few words. He had visited the hospital for fifteen years, and he would say publicly that he never thought it no essary to re-port his visits. During the last two months he had made more than ten visits to the hospital. He would say what he had said before, that he was the first minister to bo asked to see the young man McIntyre. When he saw him he never said priest or Roman Catholicism, but talked of Jesus Christ. He spoke to him about his upbringing, and he (McIntyre) repeated prayers after him over and over again. He was in no souse whatever a Papist. (Apwas in no souse whatever a Papist. (Applause.) He was free to say, after talking with the officers and seeing how they acted, that they behaved in the most honorable mauner, and made no attempt to do anything that was improper. However, it was high time that there should be a day of reckoning connected with this institution. (Loud applause.) Those that supported it should see that their interest were properly attended to; there should be an adjustment. He could testify to the devotion of ministers of the Methodist, Baptist, Unitarian, or the other Protestant churches from his own knowledge—their readiness to attend the hospital when duty called them.

The Rev. Principal sat down amidst loud.

applause.

Rev. Mr. Doudiet, seconded the resolution, and in doing so expressed his surprize at the work which has been accom-plished amongst his fellow countrymen, and considered that the Protestant Defence Association was bound to aid it. He thought it was plain to every one that there was God's hand in this work of Mr. Chiniquy. For a long time he was incredulous about the work, but his credulity had now vanished. If they respected their liberties as Protestants and loyal subjects let them remember the words of Gladstone, who told them to examine the Romish system for themselves and they would find that Vaticanism carried to its logical sequence, gave no guarantee in a country like this, for their confessionals made the Priest, Judge, Jury, Governor and Parliament also. (Applause).

The collection was now taken up.
Dr. Dawson moved, "That it being Christ's command that the Gospel should be preached amongst all nations, this meeting is of opinion that no church is filling it mission that does not take part in converting the heathen." The rev. gentleman informed the audience that the Foreign Mission Society had their missionaries at work amongst the Indians of the North-West, two missionaries in China. two (young ladies belonging to Montreal) in India, one in Trinidad and the fifth stationed in the Ne.7 Hebrides, where there were ten missionaries, nine of whom were married. In concluding some pertinent remarks, the learned Professor said that the Foreign Missions were not to be confounded with the Home Mission, por did he desire that their interests should clash. He hoped that before long the \$17,000 indebtedness would be wiped out. With respect to the French Evan elization He hoped that before long the work he was heartilly pleased with the Buccess.

The Rev. Mr. Ross seconded the resolution, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

QUEEN ISABELLA is daugerously ill with

CHARLES SUTHERS cotton spinner of Oddiam, Lancashire, has failed for a million dollars.

THE Hon. John B. Glover has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

THE Grand Vizior of Turkey is represented as rejecting all foreign interference, and says the sublime Porce was give all necessary guarantees for reform.

Choice Siterature.

Still and Deep.

DY P. M. F. SERNY, AUTHOR OF " TRIED," "ONE LIFE ONLY," ETC.

CHAPTER XXII.

Bertrand Liste leaved from the bridge to the recky bank of the stream below, forgetting everything but the sound, so wildly plaintively sweet, which had drawn him from Mary's side, and which seemed to re-cede before him as he hastened plong at his ntmost specil. It was Lurline's voice, he well know, for none other could fill the air with molody of such exquisite softness and pathos, or thrill through his own heart with such dismay and pain, as he rocognised in its mournful cadences the expression of some deep distress, and the thought that she was in paril or grief drove him from all recollection of any one in the world but herself.

Judging by the sounds, that grew fainter

and fainter, she seemed to be flying away from him, and he hurried on, half frantic with dread as to what evil might have be-fallen her, especially when the sweet sad voice died away altogether, and he hoard it no more. He increased his pace, dashing through the reeds and water-lilies that edged the stream, till at length the course of the surrent, sweeping round a projecting rook, brought him to an isolated spot, shut in by overhanging trees, and a very long way from the bridge where he had left Mary Trovelyan.

The water at this point was extremely deep, and the bank rose from it abruptly, with only here and there a rough moss covered stone, affording a stepping-place for any one adventurous enough to approach the stream.

As Bertraud reached the top of the

bank, and looked down upon the little inlet, he beheld a sight which struck him for a moment motion-less with * breathless terror: Laura Wyndham was standing on a stone which struck jutted out far into the deep pool formed by the stream at this point, and she was bond ing forward in an attitude which must infallibly have precipitated her into it, but for the frail support which she received from the slender branch of a tree, round which one of her hands was clasped; her other arm was stretched out over the pool, as if she was about to fling herself into it, or at least was making no effort to save herself from sinking into its dangerous waters when the branch, which was rapidly giving way under the pressure of her hold, should finally break asunder. This Bertrand saw, to his horror, it was

in the very act of doing, even while he looked on it, and the result could only be Laura's instantaneous fall into the water, from whence, if she did not sink at once, she would drift into the rapid current that would speedily bear her beyond his reach. The danger was too imminent for him even to attempt to rouse her to a sense of her position before he rescued her from it, and with one bound he had cleared the space which separated him from her. and at some peril to himself of falling into the stream, he succeeded in flinging his arm round her slender waist, and dragging her back from her daugerous post up the bank to a place of safety.

Then for a moment he stood breathless, holding her close to his heart, which was beating wildly with the sense of the danger she had escaped, and the excitement of her rescue, while she, with her head drooping on his breast, and her long bright hair trailing over his arm, made no offert to de tach horself from his grasp; but he recol-lected himself almost instantly, and goutly laid her out of his arms on to the grass at the foot of a tree under whose shade they were standing.

It was with a bitter pang, howover, that he loosed his hold, and let her lean for support against the rugged trunk of an old olm instead of his own passionate heart, where he longed to give her a place ever-more, for the agony he had suffered in the moment of her peril had been to him a sudden revelation of the extent to which she was indeed intensely dear to him, and he knew now what he had failed altogether to understand before: that if he gave her up from a sense of honour to Mary Trevelvan he gave up with her the fairest promise of happiness his life could ever have

701CO HOATSO with emotion, and the words burst from him so impotuously that he scarcely knew in what terms he framed them; "darling Lurline, thank Heaven you are safe!

Then suddenly she shook the sinning hair back from her face, which was wan and mournful as he had never before seen it, and lifted up to hum her lovely eyes wide open and dilated in a wild half-from zied look, while she exclaimed, clasping her hands couvulsively, "Why did you save me, Bertrand Lisle? why did you save But for your merciless help I had now been lying purhaps cold and senseloss under those deep waters, safe from suffering any more, safe from feeling even the loss of all I prize! Oh, why did you not lot m. die?

of m. die?"
"Lurine," he exclaimed, flinging him"Carrine on the grass at her feet, "what self down on the grass at her feet, "what are you saying? what can you mean? Is it possible that you, the brightest and loveliest of beings, can have had the dread ful thought of ilinging your dear life

"Idid not mean to kill myself; I do not wish to do wrong, she said, pitcously, but if the branch and broken and I had fallen in, it would not have been my fault and yet I should have been at rest, and safe from the misery I see before the

Artful as Laura Wyndiam was, thore was a genuine anguish in her tone, for she did feel at that moment that all her future was trembing in the balance, and that the scales were leaning heavily to that final generation from Bortrand, which would indeed boutter griof to bor, although the cau es which wou'd make it so were more or less ignoble.

He caught her hand in his.

"But why do you see misery be ore you, beauti al bright Lurine? You are fitted to bring saushine and joy to every heart that knows you, and it cannot be out that | willinguess that your arrival should inter-

your own path must be blest with light and

love wherever you go."
"My path has been through gloom and dreariness all my life long," she anawored passionately. "I have been like one atranded on an arctic shere, with only gloom, and ice, and solitude around me, and when suddenly there came a six-weeks' summer to my life, all fall of warmth, and hope, and brightness, and I thought there was in it a light of affection that could never altogother fade away from it, do you Wonder that it is misery to me to hear all in a moment from careless lips that it is about to be quenched in sudden darkness; that the drear winter of hopeless loneliness is coming back to me again, made all the gloomies for the recollection of the vanished sunshina 2'

It was with an effort Bertrand kept back the words trembling on his lips, which would have asked if indeed it was his presence that had made radiance in ther life, his threatened absence which was to bring back the gleen, but the recollection of Mary and of his dead father's wishes held him back, loyal and true-hearted as he was, and he gazed mutely into her exquisite face with a look which she read as if it had been written in a book. She knew how to meetit; with one of the wild impulsive gestures which enabled her so often to say with impunity what would have seemed unmaidenly in any other, but in hor appeared only to be guile-less freedom, she exclaimed, "I do not know what the friendship between us has been to you, Bortrand—a passing amuso-ment, perhaps. I believe it is so some times with men, who care not what life long agony they cause if they can while away a few weeks picasantly—but I do know that to me it has been light, and joy, and blessedness, which has changed the whole world for me, and made it like the garden of Eden where your ere, and a desolate wilderness where you are not; and then you wonder that I hate my life and shrink from the future when you cooly aunounce that you are about to take yourself out of my sight for ever and for ever!' and bursting into a passion of tears, she clasped her hands upon her knees, and laid her

head down upon them, weeping bitterly.

"Oh, Lurline!" suid Bertrand, almost beside himself; "if only I dared tell you what our friendship has indeed been to me the elast few weeks I more, far more than over it can have been to you, and now it would seem to me the very sweetest dream of bliss to have your companionship all my days, but I dare not, dare not speak of it, since it is so decreed that we can never be more to each other than we are now."

"Never more to each other than we are now!" she repeated, slowly; then she lifted her head, and fixed her large eyes, shining through their tears, on Bortrand's face. 'Do I inderstand you rightly,' she said, very softly, "that if there was no impediment in your way you would wish that our lives should passed together?"

"Can you doubt it?" he explaimed. "I

am wrong, perhaps, to say it, but this once only I will make the avowal, and then lock only I will hake the wowl, that took note my lips over all I feel for over more. Darling Loreleil to have you for the bees sing of my life would be the deepest wish of my heart, and I hardly know at this moment how to bear the flat which tells make the many power he." me it may never be."

A smile radiant as the morning sunshine flashed over Laura's face, and lit it up with a dazzling beauty on which Bertrand gazed ontranced, while she exclaimed, iu a tone of a rapturous joy, "Oh, Bertrand, I think we may be happy yet! I think the terrible black cloud is rolling away from my life. I understand it all; I see where your mistake is: you think that I am bound to John Pemberton, and that you must not in honour come between us, but you are quite mistaken; I am free as the air-free to give myself to you. Poor John is nothing to me but a brother, whom I adopted as such out of very charity, as an in nocept consolation to him for my refusal to make him happy, for he does love me, alas! but too well. No, Bertrand, there is alas! but too well. No, Bertrand, there is none in all the world can come between me and you. I never gave my heart before, but I have given it now; it is all yours for ever!" and she gave him both hor yours for ever and she gave hit both for little hands with a gosture of tender grace, as if she concluded all doubt was at an end; but in the words she had spoken, which seemed the genuine outburst of a guileless heart, she had been false with the basest of false. ness, for she well knew that John Pomberton was not the obstacle between them.

Bortrand's fino face had taken an ex pression of the deepest distress and per

"On, Lurline, do not tempt me—do not maddon me!" he said; "you cannot dream how you are stabbing me to the very heart! It is not your relations with John Pemberton which stand in our way— though I did not indeed understand before in what they consisted—it is my position with regard to Mary."

"Mary Trevelyan! Your sister Mary!"

exclaimed Laura, turning round upon him with a look of almost horrified surprise. "She is not my sister, Lurling. Oh that she were!"

"She has no other feeling for you but such as a sister might have. If she loves

any one it is Charlie Davenant."

"She do s not love him, Laura, I am

" Perhans not : because she is meanable of feeling aff ction at all; but in any case, she does not love you. What fatal misshe does not love you. What fata take are you making, Bertrand? tioned Laura, vehimently. "You have told me planely that you do not care for her, and that I am don'to you, and are you going to sacrifice yourself and me to me to the wild delision that any love for von exists in that block of marble—that cold, passionless, rigid statue! She feels no more for you than does that stone," and Lurline pushed one angrily away with hor foot.

"How can you be so sure she does not love me, Lucline?" said Bertrand, roluc tantly.

"B cause I have lived with her nearly a year, and I know her through and through. Have I not seen her coldness when she spoke of you, her indifference when your letters came, her careless un

fore with he own arrangements? A thousand things have proved it. Could she have made me her intimate friend all these months, and novor a spark of her affection for you have shone through her life to me, if indeed she possessed any? Bertraud, it is madness to suppose she can

love you!"
"Yet I have had good 'reason to think it," he said, slowly.
"What reason?" exclaimed Laure,

flashing her bright eyes impatiently on

For a moment he did not answer: his delicacy shrank from betraying Mary's secret to any one. At last he said, gently, "I think you must not ask me that, dear Lorelei."

She started to her feet, and flung up her hands as with a movement of despair, crying out, "Because you have none—because it is a mere excuse. You are deceiving You have been only playing with me! You wring from me a confession of my fatal love for you, and then fling it back in my face, and tell me you are to give your-self to that block of stone. Why, why did you not leave me to die! But I can bear no more! I will never see you again! I have been betrayed, but I will never be scorned!"

And all her frame quivering with passion, she wrenched her hands out of Bertrand's grasp, and ran with the speed of a deer along the bank towards the point of dan-

But he was swifter even than she was, and he had caught her before she had gone many stops.

"Laura, Laura, forgive me!" he exclaimed, "you mistake me quite. Stay with me, only stay with me, and I will tellyou all—everthing you may ask me!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

As Bertrand spoke these words, impetuously, holding her fast all the time, Laura solwly turned round, and looked up at him with the sweetest expression possible softening all her winning face. "Come and sit down," he said, "and I

will give you the fullest details of my position; it will be a great relief to myself to do so, I have been so completely alone in my perplexity,

And then he told her how, as Mary grew up in her fair stillness in his home, he had always loved her with a true and deep affection, and how, when his dying father had adjured him, both by word and letter, in the most urgent manner to make her his wife, he had been very willing and pleased to do so--"because, not then, sweet Lorelei," he added, "had my heart ever been roused to any warmer feeling, as

it has been unhappily since."
"But your father could never have wished you to marry a woman pou did not love," broke in Lurline, impatiently.

"No, he expressly said that he did not,

but I did love Mary in a calin and reasonable manner then, and he had a most solomn reason for wishing that I should marry her almost as an act of justice,

"What was it? Toll it me, dear Bortrand," said the soft caresssing voice.

And he did tell her all the history of Robert Trevelgan's fatal accident, and its consequences in Mary's utter orphanhood, and Mr. Lisle's life-long anguish of re-

morse; for it did not seem to him that in so doing he was failing in care and reveronce for his father's memory, as he did not consider that he was in reality at all to be blamed for the terrible calastrophe, or that one of less sensitive conscience would have considered himself in any real sense the cause of it.'

Laura caught eagerly at the expressions he used as to his father's morbid scrupulosity and exaggerated sensibility.

"Yes; and can you suppose, Bertrand, that in the clearer light where he sees all things now, he could wish you and Mary alike to sacrifice yourselves to a marriage in which there would be no love on either side, simply in the attempt to repair a fault which he never really committed?"

"If I could be sure that Mary has indeed no love for me!" said Bertrand, flushing as he speke. "My father on his death-bed wrung from her an avowal that

she did love me—and me alone."

"Ah!" said Laura, composedly, "we know how much that is worth. People will, even in a general way, do anything to soothe a dying man's last hours, and I halievo there is nothing Mary would not have said to please your father at that sad

"But Laura, Mary is true. She could not speak falsely, even for his sake."

"No, perhaps not; and I dare say she could say with truth that she liked you better than any one else because she literally knew no other; but she has no love for you now, Bertrand. I can tell that, alas! by the feelings of my own heart. At the same time she glories in the martyr spirit, and if you were to pross her to marry you because your father wished it she would very likely sacrifice herself and do it. But is my noble beautiful Bertrand to have a wife on such terms as that! oh, it drives me wild to think of it!" and Laura sprang to her feet, and paced to and fro, as if unable to control herself.

"Stay Lurline !" said Bortrand; " you need be in no fear that I will consent to take a wife on any such terms as these; lot me but have the proof that Mary does not love me for myself, and would only marry me out of reverence to the dead, and I shall consider myself free as the winds, so far as she is concerned. I can secure her material comfort otherwise than by a marriage with me, and then I shall no longer hesitate to sock my own happiness where alone it can be found; but this proof, Lurline, how am I to obtain it?'

From her own lips if you choose. Will that satisfy you?"

"Surely it would, if quiet silent Mary could ever speak to me on such a thorne !"
"Her silence and quietness might be vour proof if you chose to accept it. Ber-trand, for true love cannot hide itself or be silent, as to my cost I know," and the Lorolei dropped her head, apparently shame faced, but speedily raised it, to say, with flashing oyes, "however, I will under take that she shall remove your needless scruples herself to morrow; for this I can tell you; ever since you have been here Mary has been making all sorts of

schemes for her own future, wholly inde-

pondent of you.'
"Schemes? of what nature? Not marriage with Charles Davenant, Lurline. I cannot believe that I"

"Not now perhaps; though I believe it will come later. But for the moment the sober Mary seems to be aspiring to a saintship, and to an emulation of Florence Nightingale. She has some plan of philanthropic self-devotion in her head I believe."
"That is mere like Mary, certainly!"

said Bertrand.

"Ask her yourself to morrow what her purpose for the future is, and she will tell you. But Bertrand," continued Laura, bending her eyes keenly on his face, "tell me if Mary knows that you are aware of what she said respecting her love for you in order to quiet your father on his deathbod?

"That I cannot tell, but I should think not; for so far as I know she never spoke to him again after he told me. He died nox! dav

"But she knows that you heard from

him what his wishes wore?"
"Yes, that she certainly does, for I told her myself, and there it is, Lurline, that I consider my chief difficulty to lie. If I were to know certainly that she loved me, I should hold myself morally bound to hor because I told her in so many words that I knew his wishes, and that they were mine also, and I hoped they would be

hors."
"Whon did you say that to hor?" said

Laura, frowning.
"On the night before we left our old home, standing by my father's new-made grave."

" And what was her answer ?"

"She made none."
"What! do you mean to say she remained silent?" exclaimed Laura. "Perfectly silent," he answered.

"Oh, Bertrand! and can you for a single moment imagine that she has any love for you if she could receive such a speech as that in silence. Ah, if it had been me!" and the Lorolei hid her face in her hands.
"My Lurline," he said tenderly, "you

and Mary are as different as fire and water.

He remembered as he spoke how his father used to quote the proverb, "Still waters run deep," with reference to Mary's character, and a misgiving crossed him whether he was not mistaken in the impression he had gradually been acquiring under the Lorolei's subtle influence; that Mary's disposition instead of having any rather represented the shallow waters which most speedily take a coating of ice, and he said, somewhat anxiously—"At least, Laura, you see now how it that I cannot, with any peace of mind, follow the bent of my own inclination, un-til I am well assured that I am not acting a dishonourable part towards her whom my father left in my care; but if she were indeed to tell me, of her own accord, that her hopes and wishes have all turned quite away from me, I should be only too thankful to release myself and her from a mistaken bond, and feel that I was free to realize the most glorious hope of happiness which has opened out for mo

this day."
"Then ask her yourself to morrow, and you will be amply satisfied," said Laura, triumphantly; "you will find that her ambition is not to make one noble heart happy, as mine would be if I had a hundred lives, but to be known as a heroine of charity, like the lady-nurses in the Crimea. I should have thought you might have seen already that she wished to detach herself from you, if she could do so consistently with her desire to obey your father's wishes in all things, by the persistent manner in which she has avoided you, and the care she has taken to leave you alone with me, in the hope, no doubt, that you would come to prefer my

society to hers.'
"As I have done, most assuredly!" said

Bertrand, with a rather bitter smile.
"Well then, till to-morrow I must leave yon," said Lurline, turning round to him with a lovely, half-pathetic smile; "till then we can be no more to each other at least, in outward appearance—than we have been, and after that, however it may be with you, for me it will be either perfect brightness or an endless gloom.'

Then, bending her graceful figure towards io dangerons waters when had resound her, she said, softly, "Goodbye, little lake! You very nearly were my resting-place to-day, and perhaps you

wil! be soon."
"Lurline, no!" exclaimed Bertrand, almost angrily; "it is wicked to entertain such a thought for a moment!"

"I did not mean anything wrong, dear Bertrand," she said, looking up to him, pleadingly. "I was thinking of the dark waters of death. Do you think, Bertrand, say it—do you think it would be possible for me henceforward to live without you?"

Then, as if scared at her own words, she started from his side, and fled away through the trees, her beautiful white-robed form, with the floating hair streaming behind her as a shining veil, appearing and disappearing among the branches, while Bertrand stood watching her, entranced, till she vanished altogether from his sight like the fairy vision of a dream.

Now we must explain that the sole foundation for Laura's assertion that Mary. Trevelyan contemplated going out as a lady-nurse or in some similar vocation of charity, was simply this: two or three weeks previously, at a time when Mary was already conscious, almost with despair, of the fascination Laura Wyndham was exercising over Bortrand Lisle, she heard Lurline, with a gornful laugh, read out to Mrs. Wyndham an advertisement she had found in the newspaper. It was to enquire for some lady who would voluntarily give her services for three months in an hospital for sick children, in order to allow the person permanently in charge there to obtain a season of relaxation and change of air. Laura had scoffed at the idea of any one born a lady being willing to undertake such a task, and said, con-temptuously, that it would suit no one but an old woman out of the workhouse.

Mary remained perfectly allout while next September 13th, at St. Petersburg.

these remarks were being made, but a little later she went up to Mrs. Wyndham, and asked her if she would allow her to out that advertisement out of the paper. Mrs. Wyndham gave her leave with a silent look of surprise, but Laura, who had overheard her, came bounding forward, and said, eagerly, "What, Mary, are you thinking of applying for such a delightful post?"

"Not now, certainly," she answered; "but if I have to seek a home for myself when I leave Chiverley, I should be glad to find one where I could make myself useful. I know nothing of this place, of course, and it would require much consideration before I even thought of it; but I think it is work I should like.

"I wish you joy of it!" said Laura, shrugging her shoulders, and there the matter droped, and had nover again been alluded to from that day till the moment when the Lorelei so deftly made use of it. She well knew how to weave every stray thread that could serve her purpose inte her intricate web.

To be continued,

THE British Admiralty has thought fit to issue new orders relative to fugi-tive slaves. They state that "Any slave received on board a British manof-war on the high seas will be retained until he can be landed in a country or transferred to a vessel where his liberty will be secured. Fugitive slaves, asking admission to a British war vessel when in territorial waters of a foreign state will only be admitted if their lives are endangered, and only till danger is past, but no demand for the surrender of a slave is to be entertained by British officers." These orders are decidedly an improvement upon the former, which bid fuir to overthrow a ministry already declining in public estimation. These which are substituted for the former do not, however give entire satisfaction.

The mobilization of the British army has sounded another note of alarm over Europe by showing that England is certainly not to be caught napping, whatever other mistakes may be made. Lord Cardwell had dealt with the subject in a way which might avail for getting up regiments, but it does not pretend to make regiments into an army. Îtsprinciple is localization—assigning to every regiment a depot centre, in which to gather recruits, to train and exercise the Reserves, Military, and Volunteers of its district. But Mr. Hardy has gone further, and has presented a scheme of army organization which has distinct reference to the conversion of the military material of the country into an army at any moment when it may be required for action. And this is what modern military science. in France especially, has been accustomed to call mobilization. In this arrangement there must be troops ready for foreign service, others for defensive operations in the field, and some for garrison duty. Eight army corps are to be formed, as centres, for the purpose of organization, with a view to immediate readiness for action whenever the service of the corps may be required, the facility of assemblage being the main consideration. The army corps when complete will consist of 36,000 men, 10,000 horses, 1400 carriages, and 90 guns. By competent authorities, it is considered something to have a view of a system presenting an approach to order and symmetry, and such a system as looks forward to army organization, and not merely getting together soldiers and regiments.

LIEUTENANT Cameron is expected to arrive in England some time in the present month. He is said to be the only native of Britain except Livingstone who has crossed Africa from one ocean to the other. The problem he had to solve was connected with that magnificent system of lakes, among the still undiscovered fountains of which the evermystic Nile takes its rise. His special purpose was to pass from Lake Tanyanyıka to the broad waters of the River Lualaba, where Livingstone saw it, at Nyangwe, and which he says was at least 3000 yards wide, and very deep. From that point Cameron intended to pass down the stream and determine whether it fed the Nile or the Congo. He appears however to have been diverted from his course, but from what cause is unknown at present. When the telegram we announced in a former issue reached England, it was supposed that his a rival at Loando would indicate that no had solved the interesting auestion for which his journey was taken. Further consideration however leads to the conclusion that such could not be the case. The information he will have to communicate is anxiously looked forward to. His enterprise and courage are unimpeachable. Whatever may have retarded his progress, we are quite sure it must have been from circumstances over which he had no control.

SIR ARTHONY ROTHSCHILD died in London, Jan. 4th. He was the sen of the late Baron Rothschild.

A TRRRIFIC TORNADO on the 26th Dec. passed twelve miles dast of Hickman, Kontucky, sweeping down whole forests in its

Tun third International Congress of Orientalists is to commence its sittings

Scientific and Aseful.

MOLASSES SPONGE CARE.

Take one cup molasses, one spoonful nielted butter, two eggs beaten very light, one-fourth our sweet milk, one half tea-spoonful sods, and one and a half cups flour, little ginger.

INDIAN PUDDING.

Let a pint of sweet milk come to a boil batter; cool with another pi... of milk. Boat four eggs, one cap of sugar and nut-rang together, and stir into the other. Butter a pudding dish and put it in; steam whole. stir in enough corn meal to make a thir or bake.

NEW WAY OF MAKING SANDWICHES.

Boil a few pounds of ham and chop it very fine while it is still warm—fat and lean together—rub dry mustard in propor-tions to suit your taste through the mass; add as much sweet butter as would go to the spreading your sandwiches, and when it is thoroughly mixed, split light bisouts in halves and spread the ham between. These will be found excellent.

JUST THE WEATHER TO TAKE COLD.

Such weather as we are now undergoing is generally followed by a marked increase in the mortality, as it is very apt to kill off invalids who have lingered throughout the summer, but have not strength enough left to endure the winter's marked apnest to ensure the winter's marked approach. The utmost care against colds should now be taken, as affections of the sort contracted at this time of the year are apt to last through the winter. Keep warm and avoid a chance of chill is now the golden rule. the golden rule

PRESERVATION OF THE HAIR.

Perfect cleanliness is indispensable for the preservation of the health, beauty and color of the hair, as well as its duration.

This is attained by frequently washing it in tend, soft water, using these scaps which have the smallest portion of alkili in their composition, as this substance renders the hair should be immediately and thoroughly dried, and when the towel has ceased to imbibe moisture, brush constantly in the sun, or before the fire, until its lightness and clasticity are fully restored.

LICE ON POULTRY.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal speaks highly of the following method for destroying lice on poultry:—Put about one great spoonful of sulphur in the nest of every hen and turkey as soon as they are set. The heat of the fowl causes they are set. The heat of the fewl causes the fumes of the suphur to penetrate to every part of their bodies, and every louse is killed, and, as all nits are hatched within ton days, the consequence is that when the mother hen comes off with her brood she is free from nits or lice, the mother hen is not as poor, the chickens thrive better, and not one half as many die.

CHALK.

Most people looking at this substance would take it to be a sort of hardened white mud. Such is not the case, as the microscope shows that it is nothing but the agglomerations of creatures almost inthe agglemerations of creatures almost invisible. Bearing this in mind, one is astonished at the power of organic life, which can produce masses that form a rampart to the coast of England. Their minuteness is such that a single visiting card covered with a white layer of chalk contains about 100,000 shells. These are formed of carbonate of lime, and are so good that 10,000,000 are required to world. small that 10,000,000 are required to weigh a pound, and 150,000,000 to make a cubic foot of the same material.

GRAHAM GEMS.

At our breakfast table we consider Graham gems indispensable. This is our recipe. Two teacupfuls of buttermilk, a little cipe. Two teacupfuls of buttermilk, a little salt, three even cupfuls of Graham flour, and one teaspoonful of soda. Stir well and bake in iron gem pans, which should be hot on the stove before filling; put them into a very hot even and bake from fifteen to twenty minutes. If you want them of extra quality, take one teacupful of outtermilk, one egg, two teacupfuls of the flour, with soda and salt, as before. Very good gems are made by taking one teacupful of sweet milk or water, one and a half teacupful of the flour, half a teaspoonful of sode, one of creen farter, with a ful of soda, one of cream tartar, with a and a spoonful of sugar; beat well until it looks smooth.

SAVING SRED-CORN.

This is an item that a great majority of farmers pass by unnoticed. In the fall of the year they gather their corn and put it in pens-good and inferior together. When the senson comes to plant corn the farmer gets upon the top of the heap and selects out those cars that are the finest looking and which are likely to be the soundest for seed, never knowing what kind of a stalk produced them-whether it was a thrifty produced them.—whether it was a thirty and well-matured stalk, or what position the ear occupied on the stalk, either high up or low down toward the ground. In a few years he finds his corn has hybridized, and runs out, and he wants a new kind; for that which has been raised for a succession of record or the corner form or incession of years on the same farm or im med are neighborhood is of little value when compared with carefully selected seed. The general complaint is that it yields a small amount to the acre, weight light to the bushel, and matures late. We should remember that every new stalk raised is more or less a new variety; and to have corn constantly improving great care should be taken to save the very best.

1. In gathering corn, take such cars only as are finest and from the most prolific stalks. 2. Never take from a stalk having but one car if large and thrifty stalks can be found with two or more good-sized cars. Generally but one of them is fit for seed, and that usually the accound from the ground. But if the lowest is the best, take that. 3. Always take cars that are filled out to the end, and that run beyond the husk, if such can be found. When you come to plant, before challing, break every oar ard see if the pith of the cob-is dried up; for if it is not the corn is not ripe. If farmers would pursue this course yearly their cops would be greatly increased and improved.—Rachange.

WHEN we enter the experience of selfabandonment we get down from the garden of earthly delights, down from an ideal of life, to which we are looking—far down into nothing. Then the light streams out from God into our souls.

No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive, griping, drastic and nauscous pills, composed of crade and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasto-board hoxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medicinal properties from the most valuable roots and horbs, and concentrate them into a minute Granulo, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fastidious tastes. Each of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgativo Pollets represents, in a most concentrated form, as much cathartic nower as is embodied in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores. From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the differ-ent active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized, one by the other, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating cathartic. The Pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.

Special Aotices.

READ THIS TWICE .- Five to thirty drops of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, will cure common Soro Throat. It never fails in Croup. It will cure a Cold or Cough in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured Bronchitis of eight years standing; recent cases are oured in three to six days. It has restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years. As an outward application in all cases of pain or lameness, nothing like it has ever been known. One bettle will cure any case of Lame Back or Crick in the Back. For diseases of the Spine and Contraction of the Muscles it is unequalled. In Rheumatic or any other pain the first applica-tion does you good. It stops Ear Ache and the pain of a Burn in three minutes, and is altogether the best and cheapest and is altogether the best and cheapest medicine over offered to the pecplo—the cheapest, because it takes so little to do you good. It is composed of six of the best oils known, and nothing but oils. Is worth its weight in gold. Why not buy it to day?—A. B. Des Rochers, assistant postmaster, Arthabaskaville, P.Q., writes.—"Thirteen years ago I was seized by a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I have nearly contents. from which I have nearly constantly suffered. After having used Thomas Eclectrie Oil' for mine days, bathing the forehead, I have been completely cured, and have only used half a bottle. This I can may only used Man a both. In a left cortify under oath if you wish."—Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoning, N,Y., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Bronchitis in one week." Dealers all over the country ray, "We have never sold a medicial that the country ray, "We have never the stricted of the country ray." cine that has given such complete satisfaction as this."

tion as this."
Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. S. N. THOMAS, Pueles, N.Y. And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Note-Eclectric-Selected and Electrized.

MAPLE GROVE, ANCASTER.

Messrs. W. G. Chule & Co.
GENTLEMEN,-I feel bound by a sense of duty, and a desire to benefit my followbeings, to make known the wonderful effect of your Indian Rheumatic Cure has thad in my case. I suffered from rhouma-tism for six years, and tried overything said to be benificial without obtaining relief, and I come to the conclusion to try nothing more; but my busband hearing of your medicine wished me to try it, and with a doubting heart I tried one bottle, and I as so much relieved by it that I tried another, which completed the ours. I hope you will publish this, for these are facts, as many in this neighbourhood can testily. Hoping your medicine will reach every one affleieted, I remain, yours turly,
Mrs. WM. Scott.

Sold by all Medicine dealers, Price, pint bottles, \$1.50. Manufactured only by W. G. Chute & Co. Hamilton, Ont. [Advr.]

A DOCTOR'S OPINION. Messrs. Craddook & Co., 1082 Race Street

Philadelphia,

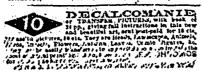
You will perhaps remember that I sent for three bottles of East India Homp about ton years ago, when I had a severe cough, and every one thought I was fast going into Consumption, especially as my physician told me I could nover get well. After taking your medicine I found myself cured. Littly I have not been feeling well, and, having good faith in the Cannabis Indica from what it did ten years ago, I again order three bottles.

Respectfully,
HENRY B. SPANGLER.
MONTROSEVILLE, LYCOMING CO.. Pa., }

Sopt. 20, 1875. Sopt. 28. This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. There is not a single symptom of Consumption that it does not dissipate. \$2.50 por bottle, or three bottles for \$6.50. Pills and Ointment. \$1.25 oach. Sant at our risk. Address Craddock & Co., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia.



a the most beautiful work of the kind in the world is the most constitution of the mind of the volu-le cont in individed pages, invidents of Plowers, be justifully drawn und colored from nature. Price to in paper overs; its contribution in legant civil. Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, Toce its a year. 1.M. S VICK, Rochester, N. Y.



DR. C. M'LANE'S Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

VERMIFUGE

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

FINHE countenance is pale and leadencolored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilare; an azure semicircle runs along the lover eye-lid; the nose is it leaten, swells, and sometimes bleeds a sw ling of Lie upper lip; occasional Latae, , with maining or throbbing of .nc ea ; an unusual .. cretion of saliva; slimy r turred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the sto-mach, ar others, entirely gine; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausca and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unrequen tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convuisive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

The universal success which has attended the administration of this preparation has been such as to warrant us in

pledging ourselves to the public to RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove iteffectual; "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or adult should warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medicine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. C. M'Lane's Vermifuge DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender refant.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA. P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Ficming Bros., will de well to write their ordere distinctly, and take none but Dr. C. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittburgh, Ptt. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any past of the United States, one box of Fills for 'twelve three-cen' postage stamps, or one visl of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cen' stamps. All orders from Cauada must be accommoded by twenty cents extra.

37 For sale he 'truggless and Country Store Keepers generally.

W. ALEXANDER.

Alexander & Stark, STOCK BROKERS.

ESTATE AGENTS.

10 KING ST. EAST,

(Members of the Stock Exchange.)

Buy and sell Stocks, Debentures, &c. Mortgnges and Loans negotiated. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

HOSIERY!

CRAWFORD & SMITH

Invite apacialattention to their New Stock of MERINO AND COTTON HOSIERY.

Children's and Ladies' Scotch Merino Hose, Children's and Ladies' English Merino Hose, Children's Coloured and White Cotton Hose, Ladies' Coloured and White Cotton Hose, Children's and Ladies' Baibriogen Hose. Children, and Ladies' Lisle? Lroad Hose; Ladies' Scotch and English Le dno Understoth. Cents' Scotch and English Meri . Duderekt ting.

49 KING STREET EAST.

JUST RECEIVED AT WILLIAM CORDON'S,

134 YONGE STREET,

A quantity of it thew Patent

FLOOR CLOTH COVERING

(412.25 CORTLOINE

Suitable for Offices, Dinnig and Britiard Rooms It is known to bejof great durability. Also a large assortment of BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.

\$2,500 A YHAR HADE WITH GUG CRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.
Represents 50 different books. Agents say this is th

BEST THING EVER TRIED. The books sell themselves in every family, and good men examples business for thomone county. Agants Wants of a three and our examples of families of families of the or Adjustion Address of the CU. Publishers, Philadelphia

FITS!

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING YATS, BY HANGE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find lisace's Epiloptic Pills to be the only remedy over discovered for caring Epilopsy or Falling Fils.

The following certificates abound be read by all the salicited, they are nowey respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by custing this out and sending is to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

SETH HANCE, BRITTHOPE, MI DEAR IN SCORD YOUR devotibe seen it was unduced to try your Epilopite fills I was stucked with Fight by you July 1885. Innectasticy my physician was summoned, but the could give me no rollof. I then consulted another physician, but is eeined to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another but without any good effect, I ngain returned to my ismitphysician in was cupped and bled several different times. I was severally affacted without any premonitory symmetry was received by the control of the control

IS THERE A CURE FOR EVILEPSY?

The There a Curri for Evilepsy:

The subjoined will answer to be a continued on the continued of the continu

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, EALLING FITS BY HANGE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

BY HANGE'S EPILEPTIO PILLS.

TO SETH S. HANCE—A peri vi in my employ had been officted with Fits or Epilepsy, for thirteen years; he had these states at a time and states and office the states at the states of the four weeks, and office the states at the states of the four weeks, and office the states of the

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Etend the festowing testimonial from a respectable citizen of Greuada. Mississippi.

Seth S. Hance. Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir; I take great the men in claung a can of Spasme, or Fits, cured by four treatable Pills. My brother, J J Ligon, has long can afflicated with this awful disease. He was first attacked who is a same first with the same of the same of two phases; at one attack at first, but as he grew older they seemed to increase. Upto the time he commenced taking same pills he mad them very often and quite severe, prostrating from, body and mind. His mind had suffered serious, son; will am happy to easy, ho is curred of those capoyed disc health for the last five months. It is, as is of curred to the order of the serious of directing others to the remain of twill cure diener. Yours, respectfully, etc., W. P. Linder,

Sont loady part of the country by mall, free of portings, on the state of Address, SECIL S 11-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. Price, one box, SG. 18-10 C. B. Baltimore, Md. 18-10 C. B.

A Fine Art Magazine for the Young.

St. Nicholas, 1876.

After two years' of prospecity, unexampled in the annals of juvenic literature, during witch St. Nicholas has consoisanted with itself ull its strongest competiors, the publishers find themselves in a position to promise that the Third Volume, beginning with the number for November, 1975, shall, in its unusual attractions for Girls and Boys, surpass oven the preceding volumes. In addition to contributions from THE FIRST WRITERS OF AMERICA.

there will be Stories. Pooms, and Sketches by some of the most prominent English Authors. Arrangements have been made for a very interesting series

WINDSOR CASTLE,

By Mrs. OLIPHANT,
Treating of its History and the Child-Life of Successive Royal Generations.
CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI

Will contribute to the new volume. LOUSIA M. ALCOTT.

Will write "Manjonie's Birthday Gipts," and other short stories. Some articles on Astronomy por Young Propular have been promised by the popular English Astronomer,

RICHARD PROCTOR.

BAYARD TAYLOR,

In the November number, the opening of the new volume will begin an

AMERICAN SERIAL STORY "THE BOY EMIGRANTS,"

By NOAH BROOKS, Giving the advantures of a party of bors in The California Gold Blines, in the early days of the Gold Fever.

J. T. TROWBRIDGE. Author of the "Jack Hazard" stories, will contribute some highly interesting sketches of adventure at "Pass Cove"

"TALKS WITH GIRLS,"

By loading authors, will be a prominent feature of the new volume. Especial attention will also be given

TO INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

TO INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY
With substituted pictorial flustrations.
The various denartments "Laokin-the-Pullitte and the pages for "V-ny LITTLE FOLKS" are to be more attractive than ever. The Fronch, Latin and German stories, for translation which have provad so popular will be frequent in the new volume. Some fithe mest works of the Grostest Painters of the "orbity have been engraved expressly for Sr. Nicholas, and the first artists of the day will contribute fresh and original drawings for this Fine Art Marzzine for the Young. Definite announcement and his vinteresting and novel features will be used in the December number St. Nicholas will continue under the successful editorship of

MARY MAPES BODGE,

And no efforts all be spared by editor and publishers to ma stain and increase the attractions and value of the magazine.

and valve of the magazine.

Subscription Price, \$3 a year; Single Numbers, 25 conts; Bound Volumes, \$4 each.

These solitus begin with November. The two new roady for 1874 at 1 1874 are eleganity bound in red and gold, and for a the HAND OMEST GIFT BOOKS FOR CHILDREY EVEN ISSUED. We will send the Marazine one year, begin in in November, 1875, and a tracel the volumes bound as above, northand, for \$700 or a subscription one year, and the two yidnes, for \$100, All waterland to bokedless with received subscription on the first said bokedless with received subscription on the said bokedless with received subscription on the first waterlands at ply of a first first said \$800. All waterlands on the first water. SCRIBNER & CO., 4 & 715 Broadway N.Y.

\$200 a month, to ago, it everywhere, Al-Avoo., Onleage, 1:.

It is an organ of which the Presbyterian Church has no reason to fool, ashamed."—Strasford Beacon.

THE

British American Lresbyterian FOR 1876.

:-\$3.00 per Year in advance; postage prepaid by Publisher.

NO CLUB RATES. UNIFORM PRICE TO ALL I A PREMIUM

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER, OLD OR NEW!

FRIENDS OF THE PRESENTERIAN":-

We aim to DOUBLE our circulation by the beginning of the year and in order to effect this we desire to calist every Subscriber and Reader of the paper in the good work. To facilitate the cansubscriber who by the 1st day of January next forwards to the office the sum off22.20,

INCLIS' MACHIFICENT PHOTOGRAPH, COMMEMORATIVE OF THE

Union General Assembly, held in Montreal in June last,

AND WHICH IS SOLD AT \$2.00. This is a very apprepriate, as well as a valuable, Premium; end we bego to be called upon to send out thousand of copies to all parts of the Do-

minion. In order that the canvass may go on simultancously all ever the country, AN AGENT IS WANTED IN EVERY CONGREGATION!

Ministers and office-beniers are respectfully asked to co-enerate, by directing attention to our very liberal offer, and sector the assistable person

takes the agency. Applicants would do well, in order to save time, o forward the nominal sum of \$100, when a copy of the Picture and specimen copies of the paper will be forwarded without delay.

NOW IS THE TIME to make a vigorous and succesaful effort to give

"OUR OWN CHURCH WEEKI.Y" a widely extended circulation. If the next six weeks' are properly utilised we shall be placed in possession of a paying subscription list, and im-provements, looking to the increased usefulness of

the paper to the Church, will speedily follow. Subscribers in arrears must remit amount due up to the left of Jaruary, along with \$2.30 for 1870, to entitle them to the Preudum. This must not be forgotten. The Jurestyprias willbe sent free the balance of this year to all now subscribers.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS AT ONCE.

The Photographs will be sent one in the order in which the subscriptions are received. "First come, first served."

The 30 cents are charged in order to cover the outlay for posting, express, and wrapping. The picture will be delivered tree.

THEE MARKATH NCHOOL, PHENEY-TERIAN is published monthly. TERMS—Single copies. 25 cents per vol; 20 copies, 20 cents per vol; 10 copies, 20 cents per vol. 1. quantities avor 20 cents, lie cents per vol. Postage propaid by Publisher—"The paper is toned, and both printing and illustrations are well executed—London Advertiser,—"Very much needed by the Prebyderian Schools of our country—J. E. Hut, North Pelham—"It should certainly meet with a wide circulation"—Rev. W. Ross, Kirkhill—"The children of the Church; here a Sabbath School paperet their own—R. & F. Record.

THEE WHENDEY TERMAN VICAR ROOME

have a Sabbath Sensol paperet their own—A. & F. Record.

THE X-REMILY TERMAN YEAR ROOM.
AND ALIMANAC for 1876, edited by Rev. Jas. Cameron, Chatsworth, Ont. Price, 25 cents. For table of contents see advertising columns of the Rivings American Presentental. The Year Room for 1875 first issue, was received with much favour. The Monthead Theorem The Monthead for the C. F. Church remarked—"Should have a place in all our Presbyterian homes." The Vidition for the coming year will be still more complete in all its details, and should have a large sale. Mailed by the undersured, free of postage, on receipt of price. Usual discount to the Trade.

Communications, having reference to any of the above publications, should be addressed to

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,

P. O. Drawer 2484.

Publisher, Toronto, Onl.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction."

Harper's Bazar.

Notices of the P

Notices of the Press.

The Bazar is edited with a combination of the and telect that we seldom find in any journa and the journal itself is the organ of the groworld of fashion.—Basion Traveller.

The Bazar communities if the every member of the inschold—to the children by droll and pretty pictures to the young ladies by its fashion-photes in codess writery, to the provident matron by its returns for the children's colones, to paterfamilies by its fashion decesting for embroidered slippers and invarious decesting forms. But the reading matter of the Bazar is uniformly of great excellence. The preventas a culred a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment affords.—X. X. Evening Post

In the way there is nothing like it. Fresh and trustworthy as a lashion golde, its stories and casays, its poetry and squibs, are all invigorating to the mind.—Chicago Evening Journal.

TERMS.

Postage free to all Subscribers in Canada. HARPER'S BAZAR, one year

\$4.00 includes prepayment of postage by the publishers.

\$4.00 includes prepayment of postago by the publishors.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, \$10.00; or two of linriser's Periodicals, to one address for one year. \$700; postage free An Eetra C up of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be sumplied gratis for every Cluicat Five Subscribers at \$4.00 can, to one remutance; or, Six Copies for \$200, without extra copy postag: free.

Rack numbers can be supplied at any time The Annual Valunes of Hirper's Bazar, in beat cloth binding will be sont by express, free of exicute of \$200. A claim! to set, com, rising Eight Volumes, sont on the receipt of cash at the rate of \$225 per vol., freight at the exponse of purchaser.

the rate of 32 25 per vol., freight at the expense of purchasor.

Promuent areactio: will be given in Harper's Hazar to an hillustrations of the C mounts International Exposition as may be peculic riarly appropriate to its co-mains.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement ithout the express order of Harper & Erothers.

Address HARPER & BROTTERS New York

THE TOLEDO BLADE

P NATIONAL REPUTATION OF A FAMILY PARKET TO Largest and test Weekly in the county anthins overy desirable P attro of Name, Polinics, Sciences, Dougsta, Agricultural of Contineutium affairs. Bladde one year, \$200, 191 Jan 1st, 1879, \$100, 1910 Bladdes, 3 months, \$1,100 Bladdes, 3 months, \$2.2, Sancture B the indudency, and ellifon, price \$3 and \$100 parks, 12 months and Japan 12 parks, 12 months, 12 parks, 12 months, 12 parks, 12 months, 12 parks, 12 months, 12 parks, 12 parks, 12 months, 12 parks, 12 parks, 12 months, 12 parks, 12

Presbytery of Saugeen.

This Presbytery met at Mount Forest on 14th and 15th Dec. Mr. MacNeills resignation of the churge of St. Andrew's Church congregation, Mount Forest, was accepted, and a committee appointed to draft a minute expressive of the mind of the Presbytery towards Mr. MacNeill, and report at next meeting. Papers from the two congregations in Monut Forest, setting forth certain negotiations that had taken place to bring about a union between them, having been read and considered, it was resolved that whilst sympathizing most heartily with all efforts after union, most heartily with all efforts after union, especially between congregations needing supplement, yet as it appears from the papers road, that it is desired that the pulpit of Knex Church be declared vacant, which neither that congregation or the Presbytery can do unless for the gravest of reasons, and as it appears moreover, that the congregation of Knex Chuch declare that they cannot agree to union upon the condition proposed, the Presbytery do not see that there is any ground on which they can take action in the matter. A potition can take action in the matter. A petition from Autos Station of Egrement congregation, praying to have regular weekly sup-ply, having been considered, a committee was appointed to visit the Station in Egre-mont and Proton and Melanethon Station, and obtain all necessary information on the subject of their supply, and report at nox meeting. Appointments were made for the moderation of a call in the united congregation of Knox Church, Harriston and Cotswold, and in that of Osprey. Mr. Anderson gave notice that he would move at next meeting an overture to the Synod for the appointment of a mission to the Jows. In regard to missionary meetings it was agreed that each minister hold such meeting or meetings in his own congregation. Arrangements was made for their being held in mission stations. Notification was read from the Presbytery of Guelph of their intention to apply for leave to receive as a minister of the Presbyteran Church in Oanada Rov. W. F. Clarke, lately a minister of the Congregational Church. It was ordered that Session books be produced at next meeting. Next meeting to be held at Durham on second Tuesday of March, at one o'clock p.m

THE BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN for one year, and Inglis' \$2 Photograph of the Union General Assembly for \$2.80. This offer is good till the 1st of February.

Presbytery of Hamilton

The Presbytery met in St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, on the 11th inst. There were present 20 ministers and 15 olders. Mr. Grant, of Oneida, was appointed Moderator for the next six months. A letter from Mr. J. A. Murray was read declining the call to Clifton. Petitions were presented by the convergations of Angester villege. by the congregations of Ancaster village and Alberton to be united in one charge, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter. A call from the congre-Roy. E. Vincent, and decimed by him, as he had accepted a call to East Seneca, etc., and considered himself morally bound in honor to adhere to it. The mancion was appointed to take place in the Church at appointed to take place in the Church at East Seneca, on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, Mr. Grant to preside, Mr. Bruce to preach, Mr. Black to address the pastor, and Mr. Maguirothe people. Mr. McNoil, formerly of Mount Forest, intimated his acceptance of the call given him by the congregation of Norfolk Street, Simco. The settlement was postponed in view of a nnion of the congregations, which it is now hoped may be accomplished, and the Presbytery appointed to hold an adjourned moeting to be held in St. Andrew's Church, Simcoe, on the 27th inst., for considering this matter. Mr. Chrystal tendered his resignation of the charge of Lyndock and Silverhill, and it was resolved to cite the congregations to appear for their interests at the meeting to be hold in Sincoe. A call, numerously signed, was given by the congregations of St. Ann's and Wellandport to Mr. James Frazer, probationer, the stipend to be \$600 and manse. Mr. Frazer accepted the same. His trials were appointed to be held on the 27th inst., at Sincoe, and if sustained the ordination and induction will take place on February 8th prox., at St. Anne's. Steps were taken and advice given for the orderly disposal of Church property in Niagara town, An-caster village, St. Andrew's Church, Hamilton, and Saitfleet. The Presbytery have still cause to acknowledge God's chasten ing hand, as in addition to the brothron formerly afflicted Messrs. Cheyne and Herald are now laid aside by sickness.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Tononto, Jan. 20th, 1876.
There is no change ir English quotations. Wheat has been strong in Liverpool the last few days.
The Western markets slightly easier. TORONTO.

				-				
Wheat, fall, per	bushel		ŧ.	0.5	63	ŞI		
Wheat, spring,	do .		0	99	•		00	
Wheat, spring, Barloy, Oats, Peas, Bye, Drossed Hogs p Beef, bind quar	do		U	Ĺΰ	14		64	i
Oats.	do		0	31	••		37	
Pass	do		U	71	••	0	76	
Rva.	do.,		U	ΟÚ	14	0	1.0	
Drossed Hogs D	er 100 lbs		Ü	75	**	7	6Ō	ì
Roof, blad quar	ters		6	ού.	"	G	50	i
Boof fore quart	tors		3	6.0	**	4	00	ŀ
Mutton, by care Chickens, per pe	883		Ü	w	14	Ū	w	
Objekens, per bi	ir		0	03	**	0	CO	i
Ducks, per brac	8 .		Ó	30	41	Ŏ	čŏ	ŧ
Googe oach	-		0		**		75	٠
Geese, oach Turkeys	******		U	70	**		œ	
Ratter, lb rolls.			O	22	44	ō	25	Ĺ
Batter large to	118			20	**	n	91	
Better teh dati	TV		ě		**	ŏ	ž	í
Butter, ib rolls Butter, large ro Butter, tab dai Eggs, frosh, per	doz			ži	11	ŏ	$\widetilde{22}$	L
				77	**		ĩã	1
Apples, per brl			i	60	**	ň	25	,
Potatoes, per bu	shol			45			65	1
Hay, now			12	50			čŏ	ı
Straw				90	**	îï	50	i
Detail minimum	LONDO			•				ı
	TOWNO	٧,						1
White Wheat De	oibl 🏲 100 lbs		Sı	60	Œ	81	ü	1
" Trondwo	11 "		1	55	76		ίď	
White Wheat De "Treadwo! Red! Winter Spring Wheat		• •	. 1			1	50	1
Spring Wheat		•• •		15			61	í
Flout			9	'n	**	3	65	ı
Oats.				424			180	
Peas	*			114		1		1
Corp	44			10		1		
Barloy	**	*** *** **		10			60	ł
Ryo	**			US		1	10	i
Buckwheat	**			10		1	Su,	,
	**		U	⊌0		i	25	,
1-4- · · 1-4-	₩ doz		0	20	**	Ü	20	i
Eggs, Store lots,	* **		0	22	••	0		1
Bretter grock			0	18	н		20	
" rolle	***************	******	Ō	20	44		23	
Farmers' Botter, crock " roll"	*************	*******	, o	18	**	0	20	1
Choose, dairy & 1	b	*********	. 0	O)	**	υ	10	ı
Water and Court A.								

factory	0	00	**	U	11
Eard, w lb. Bheep liking, each	Õ	12	41	Ü	13
Bheen liking onah	ŏ	60	**	ì	Čΰ
Call Shine areas 19 1h	ň	ñă	"	ō	İİ
Call Skins, groon, & lb	ň	ĭŭ	**	ň	ĩã
CCC 2	ĭ	74		ň	õš
mas group, & manners	ĭ	Ň.	**		õ
(1ry, "	×	w	•		ăĭ
Hides, green, & lb	×	20	44		Ğ
Matton, P in	×	31	44		õ
Mutton, P ib Boof, P ib Live liogs, P cvt. Oroseod liogs	×	23			ũ
LIVE 11083, & CAT	ŏ	w			
Droseod Hoge	Ď	70	;;		12
Ohickons, P pair Ducks, P p ir Geese, each Turkeys, each	ō	10	"	·	<u>60</u>
Ducks, Prir	Õ	Ćΰ			ξÕ
Goese, oach	Õ	45	**	•	55
Turkeys, each	0	50	**	•	60
Apples, green, Plush Hay Pton Straw, Ploud	0	50	"		ω,
Hay & ton	12	ω	**		
Straw Ploud	3	め	••		30
POINTOES, & LUSE	· U	- 40	•••	0	45
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, 3 cord	4	00	**	4	w
h i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i					
OTTAWA.					
Wheat, fall	1	03	O	81	15
Wheat, spring	1	05	**	1	10
Pass	ñ	60	66	0	60

Cordwood, No. 1 dry, & cord	•	4 (X	•••	- 1	G
OTTAWA.					
Wheat, fall	S1	03	O	81	1
Wheat, spring	Ť 1	05		1	. 1
Poas	ā	00	64	0	6
Outs	Ò	27	64	٥	8
Corn	. 7	57	**	Ò	Ō
Buckwheat	ìò	45	16		2
Potatoes	. ?	່ຄົ	44		2
			64	ň	3
Turnips Fowls, per pair	ň	40	**		5
					ŏ
Apples, per barrel	à	· ~~		4	
Apples, per parternament and the	. ა	200	**		ě
Butter, tub, por lb	. y	w	6.		2
Butter, in ib rolls Eggs, per dez	Ų	31	**		
Eggs, por doz	, _0	00			Ŏ
Цаў	.1	1 00		16	
Ktraw	•	≀m	**	30	n

MONTREAL.
WHEAT.—Fife at \$1 16.
OATMEAL.—Por bri. of 200 lbs., \$5.00.
CORR.—Last sale at 50c.
OATS.—40c. to 45c.
PEAS.—\$50 por 66 lbs.
BADLEY.—50c to 60c.
CHERSE.—At 10c to 11.
BUTTER.—17c to 40c.
IBEEF.—Nominal; Prime Mess per barrel \$15.50
to \$10.00.
LAND—Per lb. 14 c; pails, 15c. MONTREAL.

Official Announcements.

ARRANGEMENT OF PRESBYTERIES IN QUEBEC AND ONTARIO, AND APPOINTMENTS OF MEETINGS.

Lindsay.—Next regular meeting in Woodville, on the last Tuesday of Feb , 1876, at 11 a.m. Bannis.—Next meeting of Presbytery of Barrie at Barrie, 1st Lucsday in March, 1876, at 11 a.m.

Tononto.—Nort ordinary meeting to be held in the usual place, on the first Tuesday of February, at 11 a.m.

MANITODA.—The Presbytery of Manitoba meets in the Presbyterian Church, Kildonan, on the sec-ond Wednesday of March, at 10 a.m.

CHATHAM.—In Adolaide street Church, Chatham, on Tuesday, 28th March, 1876, at 11 a m Elders commissions will be called for at this meeting.

OTTAWA.—The next regular meeting of Presbytory was appointed to be hell within St. Androw's Church, Carloton Place, on the Tuesday after the first Sabbath of Feb., at 2 o'clock.

DURHAM.-On second Tuesday of March, at one o'clock p.m.

STRATFORD.—In St. Androw's Church, Stratford, on the 1st Tuesday of March, at 11 a.m. Hamilton.—In the Church, East Seneca, on Tuesday, 23th Jan. at 11 a.m.

Sincoz. In St. Andrews Church, Sancos, e. Thursday, 27th Jan, at 2 p.m —In the Church, at St. Anno's, on Tuesday, 8th Feb., at 1:30 p.m.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATE MENT OF THE

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y.

LSTABLISHED 1848.

Canadian Branch Established 1850

DIRECTORS OFFICE. 153 Tremont Street Boston, Mass.

HON. H. S. WASHBURNE, President.

	
For the year onding Desmber	3 1871
Total Receipts	\$2,409,600 74
Total Am'r returned Policy-Holders	\$1,119,282 89
GROSS ASSETS	98,874,838 40

6,132 811,505,980 21,758 849,207,370 Policios Issued and Reinstated Insuring
Numbering in Force Dec. 31, 1874
Insuring BECAPITULATION Interest Receipts during 1874 Death Losses paid during 1874 5.555,538 74 453,631 00

Excess of Interest Receipts over Beath Losses For every one Hundred Dollars of Death Losses paid, the Company 8104,907 7 123 13 8,874,858 46 7,828,057 62 Increase of Assets during 1874 81,016,800 84

breent go of Increase Percentige of increase
Promining received from New Business during 1871
Promining received from New Business during 1873

Increase in 1874
Percentage of Increase
Total Premium Receipts for 1671
Total Premium Receipts for 1672 8162,707 10 81,850,161 CO 1,670,25 15 Increase in 1874
Percontage of Increase
Policies issued and reinstated during
1871 8179,955 87 14

Policies issued and reinstated during Increase for 1874.... Percentage of Increase POLICIES ISSUED IN CANADA

The UNION MUTUAL, proffers entire exemptions from forfeiture by means of paid-up policies, eash surrender values or extended insurance with the Massachussets non-forfeiture law.

Ordinary iffe policies may in this Company become endowments

From ans reduced annually by surplus distribution.

J. H. McNAIRN,

8 483,225 43 323,432 33

6,132

1,308

1,824

General Agons for the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba. Temple Chambers, Toronto Street, Toronto, Out

WESTERN ADVERTISER AND WEEKLY LIBERAL.

The Great Family Newspaper, The Great Family Newspaper.
\$3.00 per year, free of postage.
12th Annual Fail Campaign Open.
\$51chand New to Agents.
Belance of 1872 free
trouten day of interior to every subscriber
Valuable and useful git.
Advocates a Production of Law
Advocates a Productive Sounte
And every good and progressive measure.
Farmers is a stranged by W F Clarke
Stones Fun, Lasies a. d Calditon's Departments.
Good paper—Clear print. Jood paper —Ciear print. Breniation. Pitteen Thousand Samples free Agente wanted. Address—

JORN CAMERON & CO., London, Ontario

MORVYN HOUSE, NO. 348 JARVIS ST., TORONTO. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

COUNG LADIES Conducted by Miss HAIGHT, (successor to the late Miss Shinor).

This School will be re-opened (DV) on Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876.

N.B.—There will be a few vacancies for bearding pupils.

> JUST PUBLISHED. PP 288, Cloth \$1.

CHRIST AND CHRISTIAN LIFE.

SERMONS PREACHED IN ZION CHURCH, BRANTFORD, DURING 1875.

By the Rev. WM. Cochbane, D.D. Toronto: ADAM STEVENSON & CO. Brant-ford. JOHN SUTHERIAND, and all booksellors

NOW READY.

CHURCK MEMBERSHIP OF CHILDREN,

By Rev. John Munro, Wallace. Three cents each, or \$2 per 100. James Bain & Son, Toronto.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN

Commercial College,

Educate Young Men, Middle-aged Men and Boys in Commercial Branches.

Special attention is given to the science of Book keeping as applied to every department of Trade and Commerce; also to Practical Ponnauship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commer lai Law, Business Correspondence, Spelling, etc., etc.

Its graduates are competent accountants, and are sought for by merchants and business men, in want of help, from all parts of the Province.

13- There are no vacations. Students may enter at any time with equal advantage. Address

ODELLI & TROUT, Toronto.

1876. JUST PUBLISHED 1876. THE PRESBYTERIAN

Year Zook & Almanac

DOMINION OF CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND.

FOR 1876.

Edited by REV. JAMES CAMERON, CHATSWORTH, ONT.

The ' Year Book' for 1875 is marveliously full and correct."- Montreal Presbyterian.

"We congratulate Publishers and Editor on the result of their enterprise."—Record of C. P. Church "This is a very handy, complete and excellent work."-Presbyterlan Witness.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

PICE 25 CENTS.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher, Toronto.

GUELPHSewing Machine Co.



From the unprecedented success of our Machines in competitions, and innumerable testimonials in their favor by those using them, we are satisfied that the time and noney spent in their improvement has accomplished what we desired,

A FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN EVERY RESPECT.

Examine and try them.

WILKIE & OSBORN, MANUFACTURERS, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.

J. YOUNG.

UNDERTAKER. 861 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

HINAHALL

71 King Street East, Toronto.

CHRISTMAS GOODS JUST OPENED

French Flowers and Plants,
French China Dinner and Dessert Sets,
French China Erenkfast and Tea Sets,
French China Tollet Sets,
French China Flowerspots,
French China Vasca,
French Glass Flower Stands,
French Glass Flower Stands,
French Glass Shades and Stands,
Silver-plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons,
Silver-plated Crucis and Butter Coolers,
Rodgers' Knives and Forks,
Tea Tenys and Servers.

GLOVER HARRISON IMPORTER.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest salling book circulars and our oxtra terms to Agonta. NATIONAL PUBLISHING GO., Phils., Ps.

McShane Bell Foundry

Manufacture those celebrated Bells for Chunghes, ACADEMORP, &c. Price List and Circular sent froe HERNEY BICHHANK & CO., BALTIMORE, HO

Zegni Euras.

DUGGAN & ROBINSON,

DARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW Solicitors in Chancery,

[CONVEYANGERS, &C. Office-Provincial Assurance Bulldings,

Court Street, Toronto.

Joun Duggan, Q.O. John G. Robinson, M.A.

Zusiuess Exras.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

A MODONALD Renovator and Dyer,

Of Gertleman's Wearing Apparel, No. 24 Albert Strest, Cor. of James, TORONTO

MERRYFIELD

Boot and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET.

A large and well assorted Stock always on hand

Medical and Dental.

 ${
m R}$. G. TROTTER, DENTIST,

53 King Street East, Opposite Toronto Street

W. ELLIOT, DENTIST,

Uses his own new PATENT FILLERS, EXTRACTORS

MOULDING-FLASKS,

43 and 45 King-st. West, over Druggists. coper & Co R. A. REEVE, B.A., M.D.,

OCULIST & AURIST, 22 Shuter Street, corner of Victoria, TORONTO,

CANADA GLASS WORKS, STAINED

ESTABLISHED 1856. FIRST PRIZE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION 1871-72. Ecclesiastical and Domestic Stained Glass Windows executed in the best style.

BANNERS AND FLAGS PAINTED TO ORDER JOSEPH McCAUSLAND, PROPRIETOR,

READ THIS

J Davids & Co., Chemists, etc., 171 King St. East, Toronto. GENTLEMEN,-I have great pleasure in certifying

Gentlemen.—I have great pleasure in certifying from personal experience to the genuine quality of your "LE REGENERATURE D CULERIER." both as a perfect cure for the loss of energy, and all unbalanced states of the nervous systems. It has produced in me the most marvellous results, and brought me by God's assistance to a state of physical strongth and mental ability of which, twelve months ago, I never dreamed of enjoying I would wish to say far more than either space or time will permit me; but you can make any use you wish of this testimonial, referring any on quirers to me. I shall be most happy to give them any information I may posses on the subject. Yoping the remedy will get a world wide reputation, and that it may be the means of closing the lood-gates of the dovil, by enabling us to fortify the flesh, so that we may be able to possess a healthy will which we should use in subjugating the body to its indicences for the glory of our Creator and for the bonefit of mankind. You may, if you think proper, publish both name and address on bills and wrappers of romedy; as I care not what man may think so long as the motive lies in promoting the welfare of mon's souls for the great end of our existence.

I remain yours, very sincerely,

And much indebted.

STOCKE'S

STOCK'S Extra Machine Oil.

Office of the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, Ont., July 17, 1874.

Oshawa, Ont., July 17, 1874.

GEORGE STOCK, Eq., Toronto.

Dear Sir,—We have been using your oil on our machinery for some years, and have no hesitation in saying it is the only good oil of the kind we have ever used. We recommend it to all our farmer customers as the best oil they can possibly buy. We suggest the you put it up in 5 callon cans for their use, and we fool sure it up in 5 callon cans for their use, and we fool sure it will sell freely. Any one who gives it a trial will continue to use it.

Yours truly, F. W. GLEN, President. As foreman of the above works, I beg to say I would rather have Stock's Extra Oil than Lard Olive or any other oil I have ever used.

Address

A. HENDERSON

A. HENDERSON

MENEELY & KIMBERLY. BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bolls. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. vs. Illustrated Catalogues sent tree. No duty on Church Bells



NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS.

NAME CO Finetoned, low priced, fully warranted. Catalogues ving full particulars, prices, etc., int free. BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO., 661 to 601 West Pichth St., Cincinnati, Q.

Agents Wanted for

Cross & Crown

Tur Reinit and Powen of the roligion of Jesus Christ, a silustrated in the Sufferings and Triumphs of lis followers Anobler, avector and more thrilling story is not to be found in the whole range of history. Magnificently illustrated on steel with the best engravings of Sartain and Illusar: and aplendidly bound in the highest and latest style of the art. The most beautiful and attractive book ever offered to Agents. For circulars, with full description, address,

JONES BROTHERS & CO.,

Philadelphia, Fenn.

j. Bruce & co.

Artists and Photographers.

118 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. (Opposite Rossin House.)

Operating done by Mr BRUCE, so well known as Ohiof Operator and Manager at Notman's for the past six years.

PORTRAITS IN EVERY STYLE—THE FINEST IN THE DOMINION.

Satisfaction guaranteed at mederate prices. Discount allowed to Clergymen and Students.

HARDWARE.

SAUSAGE MACHINES, COFFEE MILLS.

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SNOW SHOVELS, WIRE NAILS,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE'S.

D. S. KEITH & CO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS.

Manufacturers of PETROLEUM GAS WORKS, Engineers and Plumbers' Brass Work, &c., Conservatory and Green House Heating.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Iron and Lead Pipes and Plumbers' Materials. 109 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

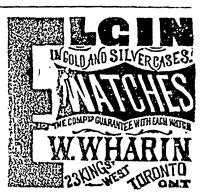


Is the best food known for fattening HORSES, COWS, CALVES, SHEEP AND PIGS,

with great saving of time and money, IT GIVES STRENGTH and LIFE to Horses even during bard work.

COWS FED WITH IT produce more MILK and BUTTER, at the same time increase in flesh, and for stall-fooding its effect is marvellour. PRICE 25 CENTS AND \$1.00 PER BOX. A Dollar Box contains 200 foods.

HUGH MILLER & CO., Agricultural Chemists, 167 King Street East, Toronto



AGENTS for the GRAND NEW BOOK PRESENT CONFLICT.

of SCIENCE with RELIGION. or,
MODERN SCEPTICISM mot on its own GROUND.
The grandest thome and most vital question of the
day. By the author of "SCIENCE AND THE BIDLE."
Every man, woman, and child wants to read it.
It gives the Christian a leason for his Faith, provesthe wonderful discoveries of Science in harmony
with God's Word, disproves the Tyndall assertions, and destroys the Barwin Theory. It solis,
beyond all expectation. First agent 33, second
17, third 25, first wook. First agent 31 second week,
Everybody buys it. Avoid the sensational trash
advertised by other publishors, and secure territory for this book, that sells because the people
need and want it. Send for circular and terms to
agents.
P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 ARCH ST., Philadelphin, Pn.

UNSURPASSED CHANGE FOR AGENTS MENAND G.4 columns, Religious and Secular, S. S. Lessons; roports of Rov. A. B. Earle, Moody, &c.; Houso-keoper; Stories, &c. A magnificent premium. The marvel of all is the price, only \$1.10 n year All classes, old and young, are charmed with it. No work nike it for agents, one says. Never saw anything take like it, another, "No trouble to sell." For Agents' Terme, paper, reports, &c., address, with statup, J. H. EABLE, 20 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTOM.

THE \$50,000 BONANZA. \$5 TO \$50 Invosted in Wall St. often leads to a Fortune. Full particulars sont free.

Laddross PINDLETON & READ.
65 Wall Street, New York

Live Agents Wanted.

Live Agents Wanted.

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every County in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 64s pages. It contains over 2000 household recipes, and is suited to all classes and contitions of society. A wonderful book, and a household necessity. It soils at sight. Greats inducements ever offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, Poetpaid, for \$2.00. Exclusive territory given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Charles Eteem Printing Hense, Ann Arbor. Michigan.

Marcy's Sciopticon and Lautern Slides. SPECIAL OFFERS TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Now and brillant offects. Circulars froe. J., J. MARCY, 1310 Chostnut Street, Philadelphia

\$5 to \$20 PER DAY.—Agents wanted: All sex, young orold, make more money at work for usin their spare moments, or all the time, then stampthing else. Particulars rice. Postcard to States costs but I cent. Address, G. STINSON & GO., Portland, Maine,

ZELES ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Xewand Revised Edition. 150,000 articles, 3,000ongravings, and 16 splendid Maps. The bost book
of universal knowledge, in the language New in
course of publication. Agents wanted. Specimens
with hap sent for 20 cents. Baker, Davis & Co.,
Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED for Dr March's Groat Work,
NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE,
and a magnificent NEW BOOK just from Press.
Address, J. C. MCOURDY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.