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#### Contributors and Correspondents.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE N. B SCHOOL BILL-THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE BILLS OF QUEBEC AND NEW BRUNSWICK STATED-PROSBYTERIAN DIS-TRICES-INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

The School Bill yes, the School Bill again for the question is forced upon us whether we will or not-still continues to be the issue of the hour down here. We shall continue to assert our deep regret and entire disappointment at the way in which the Clear Grits of Ontario deserted the princirles which most of them have ever avowed, in order to bring over to their side the Romanists of Quebec. And the Toronto Globe forgot for the moment that which had been one of its principles from the moment of its existence—forgot it for no other reason, as far as I can see, than the promotion of party. The Canadian Monthly discusses the question aright, and it seems to be among the few that discern it aright in Ontario. It is all very well for the Romanist papers to contrast the Legislatures of New Brunswick and Quebec, lauding the tolerance of the latter in granting separate schools to the Protestant minor ity, and denouncing the intolerance of the former in refusing separate schools to the Roman Catholic minority; but for a large portion of the press of Ontario to argue as if the same ground was taken, is a proof to us of the little trouble that the editors of those papers take to acquaint themselves with the issues that are raised in the Maritime Provinces. No comparison can be drawn between the two Legislatures and the School Bills that have been passed by them. Is I pointed out on a former occasion, the School Bill of Quebec, as your readers in Ontario know a great deal better than your correspondent does, legalizes Roman Catholic teaching in the schools, and that as part and parcel of the ordinary work done in school-rooms. It were idle to suppose for a moment that such legislation is a dead letter. To give any ground for comparison there must needs be a clause in the New Brunswick Act authorizing Protestant teaching of a dogmatic kind in our schools here. But this is emphatically not the case. Religious teaching of a sectarian character is strictly prohibited during school hours. There is in it no ground for a grievance on the part of any sect or division of religionists of any description whotsoever. Therefore it is a delusion and a snare for writers to keep carping about Quebec as an example that New Brunswick should follow. It is a new thing for Romanists to be held up as models of tolerance to Protestants. Has the whole voice that the history of the last 1200 years gends forth been reversed? We have been beginning to suspect of late, and we have learned that there are good grounds for the suspicion, that the insignificant con cession of separate schools to the Protestant minority of Quebec is not due so much French Romanists, as to the fact that the influence of Protestant Ontario wrung the concession from them. We are therefore bled to commemorate happened, strictly inclined to say, when that flag is flashed instorically, on the day in question, and

We are glad to see that the Basis of Union has been carried so successfully in year, and thet, afterwards, some Pope ap the General Assembly and Synod, and we take it as ominous of what will be the result in the Synods down here, both of which assemble in a few days now. The Synods meet this year in great Presbyterian centres, in the strongholds of our faith in these Provinces. Truro, where the larger of the two meets, can point to a century of Presbyterianism-the congregation of Dr. Mc-Culloch celebrated its centenary a year or two since-and the country round about is thickly studded with congregations. The town itself, though rural in its character, has grown rapidly within the last few years. Some eighty members were dis missed about two years since to form a new congregation a little bit out, and in a short time again the church was crowded. Now it is contemplated to form a second congregation in the town itself, and this will be accomplished very soon. I understand that steps have been taken already to effect the division. Of late years a congregation in connection with the Kirk has been formed, and it, too, is growing rapidly. Pictou was somewhat later in being occupied, but it has taken the lead since then in population. Both Picton and Truro were seats of learning for the Presbyterian Church, but Halifex has monopolized all that, and to this day there are some that mourn over the removal of the College and the Seminary to the metropolis. I should have said that Picton is where the other great and important events in the world's-

Synod is to meet. To show the strength of our cause in the two districts, let me refer to the census of the countres which Pictop and Truro represent. In the County of Picton, of a population of \$2,114, there are 26,877 Presbyterians; and in the County of Colchester, of which Truro is the shire town, of a population of 23,881, there ere 15,514 Presbyterians. Perhaps I should not have said that there are two centres of Presbyterianism here, but one, as the two counties adjoin. Taken altogether, the region is rich, both in soil and minerals. Of the latter there are the iron mines of Londondery and Acadia in the one county, and the coal mines of the other county are known far and wide. As to agricultural resources, it would be hard to find better soils than are to be seen in Onslow, which looks out on the Bay of Fundy, and in the vales of the Shubenacodie, the Stewacke, and the three rivers of Picton. As to the business that will be transacted at the Synods, I will give you some account in duc time.

20th June, 1878.

#### GOOD FRIDAY.

To a Canadian Presbpterian:

DEAR SIR,-I am sorry that circumstan ces prevented my addressing you last week touching your communications about Christmas Day.

In your first letter you, in effect, charge certain religious community with the commission of a serious offence against religion or morality, by so far conforming themselves to Papists as to meet for wor think John Wesley; how, in his dream, he conducted this very delicate business. In ship on Christmas Day, and that another religious community perpetrated a like offence and were "equally guilty," and the grounds of your making this sweeping con demnation against these parties seem, from your letters, to be (1) that there is no express authority in the Scriptures for the observance of any day except the Sabbath day, and that no other day ought to boobserved or kept except the Sabbath and occasional fast days; (2) that, any way, the 25th of December is not, certainly, the natal day of our Saviour; and lastly, that the observance of that day was originally a heathen and afterwards a Popish institu-

Now, my friend, if you keep in view the object of these parties in assembling themselves together, and will look at the matter, if you can, with a mind free from prejudice, will you not be constrained to confess that these grounds, when properly considered, are small grounds upon which to charge these people with being "guilty" of a grave

It appears to me that the proper way to look at the matter—age, and the way in which a good and right-minded Christian man would look at it-is this, what did these people meet together for? Why, to offer up to Almighty God the adoration and praise of grateful hearts for his infinite goodness and mercy in sending His Son even supposing that there is a doubt as to whether the event which they had assemheathens, eighteen or nineteen cent ago, made a festival of the same day in the pointed it to be observed in the Latin Church, what small considerations are not these in the matter?

I believe that for the proper consideration of the true ments of the question it is not necessary to adduce any authorities from the Bible, or to quote fathers or divines. Doubtless, all Christians are aware that there is an uncertainty as to the exact date of our Saviour's birth, but a large proportion of Protestants have fixed upon the 25th of December, and assemble on that day to observe it by a selemn and religious cervice; and, in the name of common cense, what is there so dreadfully wrong in this, that the persons concorned should be held up to the public as guilty of some serious offence? Surely the motives and the acts of the parties concerned would be sufficient to cover any arrors to historical date. As to matter of the 25th of Decemcommunity among us who choose, by comself would frown upon them, or even disregard them merely because of a mistake as to the day?

I have often wondered, and, notwithstanding the Confession of Fuith and Dr Miller, do still wonder, why Presbyterians (I have been an adherent of Presbyterianism myself for upwards of twenty-five years) omit the ob-servance of the anniversaries of the two

history the day on which our gracious Sa Vious was born into the world and the day on which he suffered and died for us Presbyterians, all over Canada, observe, by religious service and a kind of jubilee, the anniversaries the building and opening of their churches, but no effort is made to commemorate these two great events, which were ordalased to happen from the commencement of the world, which are the promuent subject of early prophecy, and which were fraught with so much compasslonate goodness and mercy to man. If there is not anything in the Bible express ly enjoining the observance of Christmas on Good Friday, there certainly is not any thing, either express or implied, forbidding it. Indeed, I cannot conceive how any man of intelligence and education, and of a regulated mind-I don't care what his religious profession is—could find fault with the ob-

servance of other day. I can only magine a person doing so to be under the influence of strong unreasoning prejudice. The hearts of memars, I believe, very hard now-a-days, and Ohristians (as they style themselves) are especially harsh in their judgments towards one another in matters of religion. At the pottom of all this is the fact that there is, at present, among people professing religion—clargymen and laymon alike—a very small amount of real vital religion or true Chrisamount of real vital religion or true Christian charity. A standing and prominent evidence of this is the geristent perpetuation of seeks and dengininations, hedged round with strong prajidices, which are lealured guarded, and, preserved, and which, very often, show, themselves in no very charitable spirit. I much fear, my dear friend, that a strong prejudice against the unfortunate Papists and against anything Papish, or water how good.

thing Popish, no matter how good in itself, had something to do in moving you to such strong feelings of indignation against these innocently offending Christmas Day delin quents.

Many a time does my mind recur to the found his way to the door of heaven and commenced questioning St. Peter as to the different denominations inside, and how he was astonished on being informed that there were not inside any Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Papists, or other religious sects, and how lie was affected when St. Peter told him that there were none in there but Christians.

My dear friend, lay this little allegory to We all need to have our hearts softened and filled with Christian love and charity one towards another. If or hearts were right we would not judge one another so harshly.

T. D. D.

June 17, 1878.

NOTES ON THE GENERAL ASSEM BLY.

Editor British American Presitterian.

DEAR SIE,-Being in your city during part of the Session of the Assembly, I availed myself of the opportunity to attends over al of its sittings. I was all the more strongly drawn to the place of gathering because—the propounded terms of Union were on the programme for discussion. Like many, I long for the day when the several sections of the Church of Christ shall return to their normal state of unity on the broad and blessed basis of faith in a common Saviour. My object in this writing is to briefly state my impressions in regard to the Assembly to the generous and tolerant spirit of the from heaven to save perishing man, and, and its sayings and doings. Whatever may be writted, no one can say in truth, torly repugnant to the spirit of Christianics, "an enemy has done this." Assuredly, He heard but indistinctly it is true, and glad would he be were the impressions friendliness, if not positive partiality, possessed one toward the Canada Presbyterian it really true that the Assembly has impossed one toward the Canada Presbyterian it really true that the Assembly has impossed one toward the Canada Presbyterian it really true that the Assembly has impossed one toward the Canada Presbyterian in the Canada P in our faces day after day, "Thank you for even supposing it to be true that some Church and her assembled delegates. On ed a specific money tax on certain of the nothing."

| heathers eighteen or nineteen centuries entering Cook's Church I beheld a goodly poorer sections of the church under its juris ering Cook's Church I beheld a goodly company of grave and intellectual men, apparently capable of dealing becomingly with matters of high concern. It was, however, very note-worthy that, as far as the bald or hoary head indicates age, there were comparatively few of the clergy that could be purport, viz., that entering the immistry called old men. This I could not help regretting, aware that "days should speak, and multitude of years should teach wisdom," and that as a general rule there is safety in the counsel of the aged. However, in the ministry. Now such a worldly meral a goodly number of the ministers are verging on old age, as their grey or iron grey with the "bowels and mercies" peculiar to hair aftest. By the large with the "bowels and mercies" peculiar to hairs attest. By the bye, it appears that gracious. It were well that Christians and heards are fast chimbing into the pulpit-indeed, they are becoming quite the fashion among clergymen, to the obscuration of that all but sole remaining clerical badge viz., the snow-white necktie. Well, there is no Scriptural objection to wearing beards. Antiquity largely favours the practice. ber hoing a heathen-popush festival, what Many of the good and great of former ages has that to do with us, or with any religious appear to have regarded that fucial annendage as almost sacred; at least they depre adoration and worship? Do you thank, cated all tansorial trouble. I know not that, when they would be thus worshipping, how it is with others, but I find it difficult and their hearts going up to God and the Saviour in adoration and praise, God him nection between the heard and the cate with the cate and the cate an nection between the beard and the brains something more than the accident of racre propinquity. The size and shape of beards and the degree of attention paid to them never fail, when observed, to wile me unwittingly into the wide and ill cultivated field of inductive philosophy, and the results of my rambles are not always in accordance with the dictates of generosity. Perhaps | Outario, June, 1873.]

charity should induce as to look on the prevalence of Leards with the Protestant clergy as a real reform, a practical protest against the bere facedness of the poplsh priesthood. Be that as it may, I fear this triding will over-tax your telerance and that of your readers. I was noticing the fact that there were but few old ministers in the Assembly. The great majority consisted of compara tirely young men, ruddy and robust, which told of abundance of healthful exercise in the open air; while a few appeared wan and worn, suggesting excess of study, or e plethora of pastoral anxieties. The chairman performed his part well. As regards firmness, suavity, and business-tact he is a model Moderator. The members generally were sparing of speech, one of the surest indications of wisdom. There was very hitle twaddle compared to what is often vented in similar assemblies. On the whole the speaking was pertinent and soldom prolonged to weariness. It were well if the members made it an inviolable rule never to rise till confident they have some new light to throw on the subject under consideration, and then let that light fall direct and at once, accompanied with as little verbiage

as possible.
The lay members or elders impressed me very favourably. Intelligence and sedatences characterized them. No doubt they are men of stalwart principle, decided piety, and exemplary life, the cream of the congregations they represent. Pity it is they do not take a more prominent part in the deliberations of the court. Some of those present proved themselves well able to do

The subject of Union was handled well, and the decision come to wise. Not a little credit is due to the convener of the Union committee for the excellent spirit manifest other hands the result might have been lessatisfactory. There is now good ground to hope that one other breach in Zion's walls will be speedily healed.

There is room for grave doubt whether the Assembly acted wisely in appointing two additional permanent professors in the present state of the College finances, and in view of an early union with the Presbyterian Church of Canada, when College matters must of necessity be rearranged. Not a few believe that the appointment of temporal lectures should have sufficed in the meantime, not merely for the reasons above given, but also to give opportunity to aspirants to theological chairs to grow somewhat in mental stature and acquirements, so that they might be easily distinguished, as Saul was among the people. When nazicy obtains among a great number, selection becomes difficult and somewhat involves. The brothren elected are said to be most respectable ministers, and every one, I am sure, will wish and hope they may come up to exceed the expectations of their warmest friends. There were some very sensible remarks made by a member in regard to the staring and glaring disparity between the average salaries and those assigned to theo-logical professors. Were there a like dif logical professors. Were there a like dif-ference in talent and acquirements and in cost of living between the one and the other no one would have cause to complain. But many fail to discover such a difference as to warrant such a distinction. It is to be hoped the congregations will not stultify the deed of the Assembly in this matter; but cause for fear is not wanting.

The writer was grieved to hear principles enunciated and practices resolved on, in regard to aiding weak congregations and infirm manisters, which he believes to be atdiction? Is it true that so many dollars on an average per member must be contributed | heh to the Catholio Church, and asserts that by weak congregations or they shall be de-med the help of the church to have ordin purport, viz., that entering the ministry after a certain age would prevent participation in the church's beneficence if infirmity set in, and that annuities were to be graduated according to the age of the invalid, and the number of years he had been churches would be think their what man-ner of Spirit they are of," and know that their benedictions, whether to the beathen or to weak congregations, or to infirm ministers, are to be disposed on the very same principle that souls are saved—that need, and need only, and neither worth nor work nor age, nor length of service, constitutes the claim to help from the followers of Christ. The Assembly's decision in regard to weak congregations and infirm ministers demands and thorough re consideration. The proceedings to most of the other matters before the court were in a great measure worthy an assembly of Christ's servants. Fault finding is to me painful work, and I grieve that necessity has been laid upon me to do so in any degree. My gentle reproof is that of an affectionate friend that loves Zion's citizens and desires and socks her good. The mission spirit manifested, and the mission measures adopted, were of a very gratifying character, and the steps taken towards Union deserve all praise.

Aureus.

Mr. Sandford Tlemmy has nearly recovered from the injuries he received some time ago, and will soon be able to attend to his professional duties.

The foundation stone of the new Presbyterian Church in Paisley was laid the afternoon of Tuesday, 24th fast., in the presence of a large asserablage. The preliminary services in the old building were conducted by the paster of the congregation, and the Rev. Mr. Tolmie, of Southempton, after which the audience adjourned to the site of the new building where, in due form, Mr. Straith haid the stone, enclosing a glass vase, which contained the coins of the realm, history of the congregation, papers of the day, and other documents. The Rev. Mr. Cochrene, of Brantford, then delivered an address, congratulating the congregation and Presbyterian; generally on the rapid increase of the denomination in that section of the country, and urging them to still greater efforts. Mr. Cochrane lectured again in the evening to a very large congre-

Mr. Froude, the historian, has been contributing a series of articles to the Christian Intelligencer, in the last of which he has some hard thing, to say respecting the Church of England. In his opinion, it no longer lends strength to the cause of Protestantism. It is the enemy's chief depot and recruiting ground. The ascendancy which it enjoys through its connection with the State; the exclusive possession of the old cathedrals and parish churches, the tradition that hangs about it that Dissent is vulgar, and that to be an Anglican, if not a Papist,is essential to being a gentleman, are weapons in its hands which it uses with fatal ingenuity. The youngest curate affects the airs of a priest. He revives a counterfeit of the sacramental system, in which he pretends to have a passionate belief. He decorates his altar after the Roman pattern, and invites the ladies of his congregation to confess to hun, whespering back his absolutions. The Dissenters themselves are not proof against the baneful influence, which is extending even into their own borders To those who have eyes to see, there is no more instructive symptom of the age than the tendency of Presbyterian, Independent, and even Unitarian clorgymon to assume a sacordotal dress and appearance. . . Mr. Froude does not bring those weighty charges against the ovangelical party in the State Church, which, he says, furnishes but an insignificant number of convorts to Ro-

Although the Swedenburgians have only one church in New York its members are very actively engaged in propagandism. They, however, have an extensive rival in a sect calling themselves the Progressive Spiritualists," the moving spirit of which is a female.

manism.

The New York O'server says that the Newton Presbytery recommend that the use of tobacco be forbidden to students of theology; and the Congregation Convention of the North-west requested the Western Education Society to refuse aid to any student who uses the weed.

The Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society estimates that during the present century about 116,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, in whole or in part, have been put into cuculation by Bible societies alone in various parts of the world.

A writer in the Churchman denies the relarge number of conversions from the Engmore reverts have come to the Anglican Church than have gone over to Rome, two to one.

A Christian was once asked how he could keep so calm amidst all the cares of life. He answered in this way:—"I train my eyes; for all evil, as well as all good, comes from the mind to the heart. Every mornfrom the mind to the neart. Every morning before I enter upon my daily work among men. I fix my eyes thoughtfully on three things: first, I raise them toward heaven and remember that life and all its struggles will be over there. Secondaily I had towards earth and reflect how ly, I look towards earth and reflect how small a portion of it I shall need when I am laid in my grave. Thirdly and finally, I look upon the surging crowds of man-kind, and think how much sadder many of their lives are than mine. In this way I console myself for all sorrow, and live amidst the cares of life, satisfied in God." amidst the cares of life, satisfied in God." From the German.

The prejudiced man is like a man walking on a narrow path with his eyes downward, and will not raise them to behod even the grandest sceneries which appear on either hand. Or, like a man shut up in his house, with the doors locked, the windows closed, the shutters fastened, and the blinds down; without a candle or a lamp to light his dismal condition, dark, and in the dark, without much hope of seeing things differently; yet he is indulging a kind of satisfaction that he is right, and all who differ from him necessarily wrong. He is afraid of opening his eyes, for fear that he will see something to disconcert and rob him of his present condition of complacent satisfaction. Blindness is the safety and happiness of projudice, as well as its sure universal result .- T. Hughes.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES.

The following was omitted from our

report last week :-The Rev. Mr. MacLeod, delegate from the English Presbyteman Church, was then introduced by the Moderator, and made a them an equally cordial greeting if they few remarks in addition to what he had said on a previous occasion. He said that Mr. Thane Davidson had been appointed a phase. co-delegate with himself to represent the Church at this Assembly, but had not been Ourch at this Assembly, but had not been able to get here soon enough. The Church in England had lately been increasing vertly, having increased, according to statistics collected by Mr. Mish, M.P., 100 per cent, within a very short period. A scheme for a Gusteptation Fund system had lately been established in connection with that Clearch, chiefly through the efforts of the Rev. Denald Fraser, of London, formerly of Monneal, and still later of Inveress, Scotland. The effect of this scheme had been that during the first quarter of the year 1878 they had been able to declare a dividend of £150 each, and hoped to be able before the year is over to make to be able before the year is over to make it £200. (Applause.) He pointed out that this would tend to make them a national Church; and he suggested that the same eystem would work well in this country. He said that next year the Union of the English and United Presbyterian Churches would be consummented, and he hoped to

The Rev. Mr. King then introduced the Rev. Dr. Eadie, of Glasgow, and the Rev. Professor Calderwood, D.D., of Edinburgh University, as delegates from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. He paid Presbyterian Church of Scotland. He paid a very high tribute to each of these gentle men, remarking that Dr. Eadic, among a few other leading Scotchmen, was one of those called upon to perform the important work of revising the Scriptures. He had been a Professor of Theology for 37 years. He briefly sketched the career of Professor Collegiously, who after a brilliant course he briefly sketched the career of Professor Calderwood, who, after a brilliant course as a minister and writer, had been called upon to fill the chair once filled by so many emment men—the chair of moral phases oppy in the University of Edinburgh. Lapplause.) He had also lately been elected a member of the School-board of Edinburgh. He thought the United Professyr ran Church of Scotland had highly honored the Church. Great applause.)

Church in Scotland for their kindly wishes. He work of the paid a high complitation to the work of the work of the position duced to munder the movement had been the beginning of a great work in the Church. At the present time there were altegether six missionaries in connection with the Church of the Lawer. Provinces. That Church lind operer had any debt. Applause, They had a home mission fund, and a form of a Sustentation the warmest regards of the Canada Presbytorian Church. Great applause.) He thought the United Presbyt ran Church of Scotland had highly honored the Church of Canada in sending these gentlemen to represent them. He had great pleasure in introducing the Rev. Dr. Endie.

see some representative of the Canada

(Applause.)

Rov. Dr. Eadie, who was received with great applause, said he appeared before them as a representative Scotchman. He was elid to have heard appeared before of St. Catharines. was glad to have heard among them to day the tongue of the Irishman, the Gaul, and the broad brogue of the lowland Scotch word Scotland—home, as they called a here—brought up some of the warmest and brightest recollections. He had met with the greatest kindness on the other side of the hne, but he confessed he felt hunself here, but he confessed he felt hunself here are not here aroung them. the greatest kindness on the other side of the hine, but he confessed he felt himself far more at home here among them. (Applause.) When he came 's the Falls of Niggara the other day, and saw the Union Jack, he steppedup to it and hailed it. (Applause.) He was accustomed to hear the Americans called "our transatlantic contains," but he felt there was a stronger and a deeper tie binding the people of this country and the people of Scelland—that he could call them all really and thu, "brethnen." (Applause.) Christianity flourished as well under a monarchy as maler a republic, which was fully proved by the state of the Church are fine Cameda. He throught that the only liberty, fraterially, and equal about the respective of the United Presbyterian Church of the United Presbyterian Churches of the Falls of the Presbyterian Church in Falls of the glad to find so much of the true Scottish of the (burch generally; a spirit of prayer feeling actuating the sons of that land in which seems to be diffused through the this foreign country. It was sometimes Church; the spirit of liberally manifest charged against the people of Scotland, and in the large tunds of our several Boards, plumented the Church of Canada upon the plumented the Church which is so generally practised; and in the plumented the Church of Canada upon the great eifort made in our Assembly at Baltimore to raise the \$13 killion necessary to ago; he was happy they were going now to consummate another. Applause. The daughter put the mother to the blush in this respect; many daughters had done virtuously, but she had excelled them all.

Applause. The time was drawing ruch. land, they had not yet succeeded. It all arose out of the question of voluntaryism. "The Civil Magistrate" in Scotland had been most uncivil to them. (Laughter The people of Sectland were too buil head ed and conservative about this matter of Union. He was glad to see how this great wide spread of the religious tenets of that chain of lakes and rivers uniting th country. He recommended the Sustanta-tion Fund to their careful notice. They had such a fund in the United Presbyterian to pay good attention to their educational institutions, and paid a high tribute to the work done by the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy. He saluted them in the name of the Church of the Old World; there was more than Canada before them—the world was. It was quite true they had a large field for the Home Mission, but they should not forget the foreign missionary field. Scotland was but a small country, and they must part with their population. They could not

help themselves in this motion, and he thought all the overplus would come been (there, been.) It would be would for 200 years on the sith, there would have been an overplus population and a cry for emigration. (Loughter) He contended that the missionary work of the present day—the fact that the Ribbs was printed in over 200 languages—quite celipsed the day of Pertecost. The rev. gentlemon-concluded by thanking them for the gav in thick their back executed him and requised.

Hev. Professor Calderwood was then in-troduced, and also received with great ap-plance. Canada and Toronto he said, had playse. Canada and Toronto he said, had lived in their imaginations; and now he and his colleague would carry with them a living picture of it and its scenery. He took a special interest in Knox College, and hoped its newdevelopment would be a success. For as much as he admired his native land and its institutions, he could not help saying that he thought this continent help saying that he thought this continent had the advantage in the matter of religion. He congratulated them on their Union in He congratulated them on their Union in the past and their prospects of Union in the future. As to the work of the U.P. Church in Scotland, he said that they carnestly prayed and waited for the Union with them and the Free Church. That endeavour had been a failure, ro far. The cause of this was to be seen in the union of the same Churches ir. Canada. He was glad to say the United Presbyterian Church had no part in that cause. (Hear, hear) He, however, had the greatest respect for such men as Horntius Bonur, Moodie Stewart, and Mr. Millar, than whom there could be Presbyterian Church there. (Hear, hear.)
He concluded by conveying the cordial
greetings of the Presbyterian Church of
England to the members of the Assembly. and Mr. Millar, than whom there could be no stronger or more able testifiors within the pale of a Church, but it was a pity that men must testify to the rending of the Church and not in the pale of the same fold. (Hear, Surely there must come an end to this hair splitting testimony. He sat down abtidst great applause.

The Moderator bade the two reverend gentlemen welcome, and thanked them for the message of love they carried from the message of love they carried from the mother Church. There were a great many bonds of connection between the Church of this country and that of Scotland. The Assembly, for the Church, thanked the Church in Scotland for their kindly wishes. torian Church. (Great applause.)

Rev. Mr. Lowry then introduced the dele

bly of the Brosbyterian Church of the United States of America, sends greeting; and conveys though us their delegant. man. (Applatise.) Scotland was a good and conveys though us, their delegates, to old country after all (applause), and the the Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian and conveys though us, their delegates, to that the only liberty, fratering, and equal about 600 Churches of the R formed Duten ity that existed was under the shadow of Presbyterian Church, &c. Including therethe Cross. The same decrime was preached, fore, our foreign Presbytenes, it is true of here as in the old country; though they our banners what is sung of the British had changed their climate they had not flag that the sun never sets up in it. I pre-changed their creed. (Applause.) The bond there to speak to might of those indications between them, and the Scottish heart and which beteken spiritual prosperity; and character was more close than that which among these I would chiefly notice, came stwas known as the Atlantic cable. He was mess in Christian work among the members, terms. especially against the Church to which he specially in the newscheme of Sustantation, belonged, that they laid too much stress by which mesought that the minimum str upon the atonement of Christ, and too little 17 and of rettled pastors shall be 1,000 also in upon the measuration. He did not think the systematic beneficence of the Churches the charge had been made good. He com + which is so generally practised; and in the (Applause.) The time was drawing night indication. This was evidenced by the ap-when men were coming closer to each pointment, at our Assembly, of several ther in Christian love, and there were committees to negotiate with the other signs of great import in the facts of the Presbyterian bodies on the subject of organic times. He did not expect that there would not think it side of the St. Lawrence may feel about co-would be desirable. He was sorry that after clossastical incorporation; but if we all working for Union for ten years in Scot- unite in the South, the adjustment or balunite in the South, the adjustment or bal-ance of power would seem to require union with the North also. I hope, however, that we shall have Christian co-operation Our interest is one. We have moral and spiritual "Epizootics," and we require to work together to counteract the evils. And we hope the blue banner of our common country was increasing, giving an earnest prosbyteranism, consecrated with the of the spread not merely of his mother blood of martyred and patriotic eres, will tongue all over the world, but also a very ever hang in friendly festoons along the great Dominions, and show the world that we belong to the one Dominion of our land. We are one in name, let us be one Church of Scotland, and it was doing more in aim; we are one in work, let us be one than was expected of it. He advised them in spirit; and when our work is done, may we be one in our home and roward. And having thus in a feeble manner conveyed the preetings of the great Assembly which I have the high honor to represent, may I be allowed to express personally my affec-tion for the Canada Presbyterian Church It is the Church of my or function vows, of my early ministerial zeal and early ministerial mistakes, of my first successes

one her much, and will always chariel, at festion for her. My warnest ministered friendships are within her pale, and the only place of consecrated ground I own on earth, aco my children's graves within her parish May the benediction of the Creat Kingand. tiend of the Church rest upon her Ministers and Elders her Colleges pid Conglegations her families and Sabbath Schools. May He sause-ILs from to white upon her and give her peace,

> Thereford I wish that peace may still Within Ler wills remain. And ever may the palaces Prosperity retain.

"New for my friends and brethren's sake, Prece be in the I'll say: ()
And for the house of God our Lord... I'll seek thy good alway"

Rev. Mr. McNaughton also addressed the Assembly.

The Moderator thanked them for their presence, and gave them kind and bro-thorly congratulations to the Church in the United States.

Rev. Dr. Topp then introduced to the Assembly the delegates from the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces—the Roy. Mr. Bonnett and the Roy. Mr. Patterson.

Rev. Mr. Patterson, who was received with applause, said although the Church of the Lower Provinces was a small one, it was comparatively in as good standing as the Presbyterian Church of Canada of the United States. He thought he might say something about the Lower Provinces. The Presbyterian Church there slightly outnumbered any other Protestant dehomination. The Nova Scotians had formeit the first unions between burghers and antiburghers and Church of Scotland mombers in 1817, and of late years they had united the Free and United Presbyterians, show-ing a good example to the Whole Presbyterian world. They also had done great missicitary work—froms and foreign—during the past few years, having sent a missionary to the Malayans, who left that people greatly Christianized, notwithstanding that they were one of the most inhuman and uncivilized nations in the world. He was sorry, however, that through the evil influence of some white men, these people had been induced to marder the missionaries. That for training young men for the initistry. They were seriously contemplating, too, a system of systematic giving upon the Lord's Day. He conveyed to the Church the cords I congratulations of the Church of the Lower Provinces, and sat down smidst ap-

spoke in high terms of Presbyterianism.and stated that in New Brunswick they had scarcely any criminals or paupers belonging to the faith. He hoped that the unification which had progressed so far would not cease, but would extend to other denominations, till at last there would be but one fold and one snepherd. In reference to the union of the two Churches, he was happy to see that the great difficulties had been got over. Although, when united, they would not be so large a Church as that the United States, yet stat they would be a respectable Cauco. In reference to the education question in New Brunswick, he spoke of the injudicious act of the Board of Education, in issuing an order that when any religious symbol was introduced into a sensol it should not recoive any beneut from the tun is to that purpose, and to the dissatisfaction of the Roman Cathofies. conclusion he said he came there with his biother immster to carry the congratulathous and thaternal greetings of the Churches in the Maritime Provinces, and the best wishes for the fitting and welfare of the Church of Canada.

The Moderator responded in suitable

#### SEVENIH DAY.

AASAARE MISSION.

The overtier of the gresbytery for the handing over of the Mission of Kankakee to the American Presbyteman Caurch was next taken up.

Rev Mr King supported the overture, arguing that the Massian was anomalous in its present condition, that it had been grossly mismanaged by this Church; that the contributions of the congregation for the last four years had only been \$400, while this Church had paid \$3,000 towards the salar, of the paster during that time; that the membership, which at the establish ment of the mission was 625, was now reduced -or, at least, was last your-to 2011 There fore, he thought they sught eitner to transfer it to the Church on the other side or amaigamate it with the French Evangelization

Rev. Mr. Bennett was strongly opposed both to its being joined to the Presbytery of Chicago or its being smalgamated to the French Mission, amess, indeed, the monies raised for the latter purpose were equally divided between the kankakee Mission and the other objects of that mission. He con-tended that it this mission were handed back to the Presbytery of Chicago, which had treated them so badly on a former octraction, it would be equal to saying that they throw Mr. Uninquy overboard. This they could not now say, as they had already acknowledged him by taking him into the Church. Either Mr. Chiniquy was right or he was wrong. This Church, by its action, bad said in effect that he was right. Will they show themselves so meonsistent to-day as to reverse their own decision without a single reason, by throwing him overboard? He moved that the overture be received, and that the prayer be respectfully declined; and that the schome of the Kankakoe Mission remain as at pre-ent-one of the in the Master's service, and where I garnered rich experiences for future service.

Hey. Mr. Boss seconded the motion.

Dec. Mg. Des, sater ascertaining that the or was no report from the Committee ugon this subject, said he thought the whole matter should be left over until such report is forthcoming. He about had and always viseld stand by Mr. Chiniquy, who, he thought, had been very badly treated by the Chicago Presbytery,

Rev. Mr. Chiriquy was himself then heard upon this adject, and the Assembly extended the time for that purpose to twenty minutes. He said the great difficulty with his dear brother Mr. King, and the great mistake, he might say, was that there were three years ago only 200 communicants on the roll of the mission, while it really was 200 lamilles. The statement was written by himself (Mr. Chiniquy), and if it had originally been communicate it if it had originally been communicated it was a nistake. Rev. Mr. Chinique continued to say that the statements of his brighter had been made in priorance of the facts and if he been made in priorance of the facts an 'if he had spoken to him (Mr. Cliniquy) about it before making his statements, he could liave saved this House the time consumed in this controversy. The decrease in the membership of that Church was to be accounted for by the great emigration from that quarter within the last few years. During the last three years, shout 100 families had removed some five or six hundred miles from the mission. Mr. King was very auxious about the \$8,000 that had been given to the mission by this Clayreh, but anxious about the \$3,000 that had been given to the mission by this Church, but during the same period \$4,000 had been contributed to it from other sources. He had received \$7,000 in all during that time. 'Hear, hear,' This came from Scotland, Ircland, Nova Scotia, New Zealand, the United States, and so on, and he hoped that the established the search of the states and so on, and he hoped that the established the search of the states and so on, and he had a search of the se teen in which he was held by the contributors would not many measure be diminished by what had been said here on this occasion. (Hear, hear.) The other day he had been auxious about the finishing of the buildings hurious about the finishing of the buildings in his mission that had been burned by the Roman Catholies. That day the sheriff half come to prosecute him, and on going to the office, he (Mr. Chiniquy) had received a letter containing a cheque for \$300, which relaived him from his difficulties. (Applause, Ho hope I that his dear brother would not grudge him that. (Langhter,) Three years ago he was in the district of Montreal fighting the Church & Rome, adderents of that Church. His dear brother was at test in Church. His dear brother was at test in his home then, and would have found seem dufficulty in facing the music there, (Oh, ohl) It was hard for the poor soldier, who had be a fighting with the Church of Rome, to be a fighting with the Church of Rome, to knees, and leaving down their fades to the receive the compliment from the brothern dust, with me, adered the god whom I had with whom and for whom he had been just erected, or made, with the help of my fighting, that he was a birden to them, servant. I ask it is, m you, Mr. Modera-Where was lass brother when he (Father tor, I ask it from this whole Chipmens was fighting the gold battles of its, the different last three what he was a last the gold battles of its, the different last three whole Chipmens was fighting the gold battles of its, the different last three las Chinquy) was fighting the gold battles of the difference between this modern the Church in the city of Montreal, and abomination of Rome, and the abomination when, surrounded by the thousands, sent by of which Laren was, railty in the wilderness, the priests to kill him, he was struck, and when the made agod with a gold calt, and prebruised by the lift of stones which fell upon sented it to the adoration of the Israelites? him? Alt! He was faraway from the danger in his happy home. He did not come there on the battle field to share the dangers of the day. But to day he (Mr. King) shows himself brave in coming out to attack the old solder. If they ask him why he is so well pand, he may boldly answer that it is because he has done, with the help of God, a hard work, and a most dangerous one indeed He need not tell them now he had been persented by the Church of Lome, how he had been taken thirty-three times by the him? Ale! He was faraway from the danger persecuted by the Church of Louis, how he bad been taken thirty-three times by the steriff, how his church and college had were the soils of the Chinese more precious them burned; and he trusted, in the interests of the Church and the gospel, in the interests of the cause of their dear Saviour, that the brothern of this Church would not return brothern of this Church would not return to give him their help and fellowship—

We're the suits of the Chinese more precious them suits of the Chinese more precious them the soils of Canadians? Surely surely make them the soils of the Chinese more precious them the soils of the Chinese more precious them the soils of Canadians? Surely necessary parish in Canada was able to support on the brothern of this Church would not return the soils of Canadians? Surely necessary parish in Canada was able to support on the brothern of the Church and the gospel, in the interests than the soils of Canadians? Surely not be the church and the gospel, in the interests than the soils of Canadians? Surely not be the church and the gospel, in the interests than the soils of Canadians? Surely not be the church and the gospel, in the interests than the soils of Canadians? Surely not be supported in the church and the chu to brethren of this Church would not reinse to give him their help and fellowship—
that they would support hun, and strengthon his hands in his great work. The money
they had sent him had not been put in his
own pocket; it was all accounted for, and
not a cent him been given away except for
the cause of Christ. When the committee
they had appeared to examine all matters
connected with the mission paid it a visit,
hie would show them what he had received,
and when and how he had expended it.
Not a single cent, he repeated, had been
expended except in figuring the great but
the. The brethien here had comparatively
a quiet time and good opportunity to conduct their work, he, on the other hand, had
to go noout his under vor, great and grave
difficunces. They had heard about the
money expended, but there were some
things worth more than meney—some
things, too, of which he could tell them. It things worth more than money—some things, too, of which he could tell them. It certainly had cost them some money, but surely the cause of their holy religion was worth ten times the money. The Caurch of Rome would give ten times the money if they could bring about a rupture between him and this Univers. He had torced the Bishop of Chicago two years ago to swear that it was an duty to do everything in his power to externment the Protostants—even power to exterminate the Protostants—even the tears of the travellers: "How little we to kning them. To have exterted such a tdo for the dear Savious sake! When we contession was surely worth something; tempere what we do to satisfy our last, He pointed out that a large proportion of the most useful and able French Protestant sires and habits, with the little we expend the formula must we missionaries came from his mission to Low- for the sacred cause of the Gospel, must we er Canada, and he called upon Prof. Me- not ldush? Yes; those who travel on that Vicar to bear him out in this statement. It blossed narrow road strike their breast, and they gave up that mission, they gave up the best nuceury they had for their French ministry. If they wanted to proselytize Lower Canada, they must have those who could and would preach to the people there. (Hear, hear.) During the last few there. (Hear, hear.) During the last few years no fewer than thirteen evangelists for that need had been taken out of hankakeo-the young men whom he had brought over from the Charch of Rome. Some of those he had thus brought over were fighting the battle in New Branswick; and surely these facts were worth the money that this Church had expended upon the mission. Every one here knew the expense of the mission to China, and every one knew, too, that it was all outlay and no meome in that direction; yet no one would think of or could be persuaded to give that up. He contended they were doing a work of equal importance in sending missionaries to the Roman Catholic Church. It was not what could be called a Christian Church, which he knew from a quarter of a century within its pale as a priest, for the Church of Rome is not a quarter of a century within us pais as a been called to suffer for the sake of Christ, priest, for the Church of Rome is not and his heart was broken when he thought more a Christian organization, or Church, of his brothren rejecting him. He pleaded that the religious organizations of the Chinese with them not to be actuated by these narrow views. He had wronged nobody, and

a paran religion—just as the religion of the Colestial Empire. The Pope of Rome and Emperor of China, with the nations subject-Emperor of China, with the nations subjected to their yoke, are worshiping false gode, under different names. It is true that the Roman-Catholics call their ravious god by the sacred name of Christ Jesus. But the Christ whom the Romanists worthip is a false Christ. He is the Christ of whom the Son of God speaks in St. Matthews, ehop. Niv. 23. "who will dwell in the scirct chambers or tabernacles." The Christ of Rome dwells in those accret chambers (tabernacles), of which the true Christ of the Godpel says, "Go not forthebelieve it not." A thousand times I have shut up that false god in his secret china-bers, where I have gone, with all the Ro-bers, where I have gone, with all the Rochut up that false god in his sceret cherabers, whore I have gone, with all the Roman Catholics, to visit and adore him, in spite of the voice which was coming from Heaven to tell us, "Go'not forth—believe it not." The saviour rod of Rome is nothing but an ugly idol of bread, made by the ervant girl and turned into god the next morning by the priest. What I say here is very scienm. I speak in the presence of the Gnurch, and in the presence of God. It will tell you the truth about the wey the priests of Rome make their Christ-god every morning. I will tell you have madd, or erected, my bwn saviour-god, during twenty-five years that I was a blind during twenty-five years that I was a blind the during twenty-five years that I was a blind during twenty-five years that I was a blind priest of the Pope. Many times, in the evening I said to, my servant girl, "II n'y a plus de Bon Dieux dans le Tabernacle; faites moi des hosties, pour que jo les consire demain matin." (There are no more good gods in the Tabernacle; make me some wafers—cakes—that I may congsciule them to-findrow.) And the dutiful servant took some wheat flour, mixed it with water, and untitud out het ween two host ad water, and put the dough between two heated irons; inside those irons, the monogram of Clurist was engraven, with small lambs and little crosses. After all those wafers were well baked they were generally about 120 wholed here all the crosses. mohes latge; the servant took her sensurs and out them into round wefers or a call and gut them into round wafers or a sall-cakes about one and one fourth inches large; she used to cat the remains, of which she was tery fond, and respectfully presented in the round small gakes. The next morning I, was taking, those wafers, or cakes, to the altar, and pronounced upon them the five inagical Latin words: "Hoe esterill corpus nicum." Then taking those wafers into my latids. I had to present them to the adoration of the people; assuring them that it was their Saviour Jesus Christ. then that it was their Saviour Jesus Christ, his body, soil, blood and divinity. It was their god who had saved them on the cross. And his whole people alling upon their sented it to the adoration of the Israelites? What is the difference between that modern surround you, and perish at your door. Were the souls of the Chinese more precious than the souls of Canadians? Surely not. -at every step of it we read, written with the tears of the travellers: "How little we sty, with tears of regret and shame, "Wo are unprolitable servants!" Let us hope that our dear friend will soon walk in that road! I am sure it is the road in which every one here wants to walk to the end, because it is the only road which can save the Charch and carry us to the top of the Holy Mountain—the blessed Zion! If they rob\_ked him thus to-day, he would round them there was a yet higher tribunal to which he could appeal! he would lay him which he could appeal he would lay his which he could appeal. he would tay his case at the feet of his Lord and saviour Jesus Christ, the Great Head of the Church. Yes, with his tears, nore than with his words, he would say to his Saviour. "See what injustice my brethren do me; do not punish them, but bless them, by proving upon them all more of thy divine charity and love." And then, instead of rebuking mo, you will be unanimous in cheering up my huart and strengthening my arms. He had long fought the battle, his life was often in danger, and he had seen two years ago the rope that was to inque him. He had been called to suffer for the sake of Christ,

he would remind them of what he had done in then midst, which was surely not north so much had been sald. (Applause) hoped they would allow hun to continue his work there. He was the only witness ngainst Rome on this continent that had a personet knowledge of their affans, and ho might say, without boosting. that he was was the only one on the continent who had made such a breach in the wills of Rome. and he could show to them thousands of poor summer he had rescued from its darkness through the help of Chrot. He had nothing to say against the noble Presby-terian Clurch of the United States, but he did not thank the Presbytery of Charge had dealt very tairly by hourand his people Whon the fire destroyed in a church and college two years ago he thought to himself Lero was a grand opportunity to heal all soies between himself and that Presbytery. He, therefore, east hunself and his congregation upon their brotherly benevolone, and asked the congregation in his vicinity to open their churches to his people. But they had refused his application, and in effect had said that he and his people in their church they found his people. were unworthy of going into their Church.
This was a thing unparalleled many Church (Hear, hear.) It was too month of Octo-ber, the cold of winter coming on, and his people without a charch to worship in. Yet the request respectfully preferred was dis-dainfully refused. He and his people were not angry with them; they pitted them. Last year their (the American Presbytorians), Church was destroyed, and his people were heartly sorry for them, and, forgetting the manner in which they had been treated under similar circumstances, they said they must do something for their brothren. They collected \$50 and sent it to them, and up to this time they had not the honour or the fighting the battle against the giant power victories. Let the noble Canada Church continue to protect them; and new victories will be gained under the Great Captain of Salvation, against the implacable enemy of the gospei of Christ. He hoped, in conclusion, that they would at least wait for the report of the Committee before they took any action in the matter. (Applause.)

After some discussion a motion by the Rev. Professor Caven was adopted, as tollows .—That the General Assembly receive the overture, and appoint a committee to consider the whole question of French Evangelization as conducted by this Church, and To the prime of Campbell he head no consider the whole present the consideration as conducted by this Church, and To the prime of Campbell he head no consideration as conducted by this Church, and especially to consider the propriety of consolidating the several schemes of French work now conducted by the Church, the committee to report to the General Assem-

Rov. Mr. Gibson pointed out that the evangelists in Lower Canada felt that there was so much to do in their own portion of the country that they considered at neces-sary to do all they could for their own mis-sion. He thought the point should be con-sidered before so great a change was made. He should suppport the motion of Mr.

Rev. Dr. McVicer looked upon the whole matter as a question of management. He thought that the motion of Rev. Mr. Cavon, which was to continue to protect the mis-sion of Kankakee as formerly, was thewisest and he would support it. Roys. Mr. King and Bennett withdrow their motion, and Roy. Mr. Cavon's motion was unanimouly

#### CAN YOU PLOD?

Sir Christopher Wien, by whose master skill St. Paul's of London was erected, desured to secure a skilful craftsman to complete his designs as the work progressed. His question to every applicant was, "Can you plod?" That is, can you take up a line of investigation, or a pathway of pursuit, and continue it to the final accomplishment without halting. It means, constant and unremitting toil. By the securement of such workmen as these, Wren's work was accomplished, and atill looks fresh, though it has stood the suns and storms of nearly one hundred and fifty gears.

would lay my poor weavy head in the grave.—A. K. H. B., in Fraser's Magazine.

CURIOUS RULES FOR TIXED MAISBIAGES IN JAPAN.

A notification has been issued by the Japanese Government upon the question of mixed trarriages. Such unions are not likely to be of frequent occurrence in Japan; but still foreigners have, in one or two insired to secure a skilful crastsman to com

demand of the Christian Church to day. "Can you plod?" should be asked of every candidate for official position in the Church. Not, can you run, and ily rapidly, for a lit-tle while, but, can you keep steadily for-ward as the year rolls on. It is not the sudden than of a fire of shavings in a sheetiron stove that gives steadiness to the temperature of maneion and cottage, but the less variable qualities of burning anthracite. So constancy is one of the most important elements of the Christian labor and life. On not one of the pages of the Inspired Word are we impressed with a spirit of case. Both its words and its characters teach of zeal and perseverance, of faith and firmness, until the resistant and the course fimshed .- American Wesleyan.

#### ENCOURAGE HIM.

Poor surmons often result from a dis-couraged heart. Flattery hurts and oftends a sensible man, but appreciation does han good. Mines of undeveloped strength are lodged with modest men, who only need words of sympathy and cordial support to bring it out. A senso of weaknes and inoring it out. A sense of weaknes and in-competence is a utilistone around many a pastor's neck. Wise, generous encourage-ment will work deliverance. Even men of feeble parts and numerous defects are aided by pratient, faithful support. It is cruel to forsake a pastor because he is weak; he should rather be sustained with still greater second rather be customer with spill greater vigor on this account. Yet how often do men receive feeble support just because they need it more than others. The poor man's poverty and the weak man's weakness are their destruction.

It is easier and handier for men to flatter

than to praise.

SOME SONS AND THEIR PARENTS.

You may not like to admit it, but you are allegated from any one when you are able to go out and in, and get through your day's work, he being absent and you not indening him. That is affectation. And if yo, how much of it there is in this world! we and do without almost enybody. We have all frequently met a follower or time who could do without anybody except himself. The affections that oling to parents a: d home die in some telk vory carly. And there are those who think they have too rid of a somewhat discreditable sea a s when these dwindle and go. The ensonething touching and pleasant when we when sufficiently would hardened in recoverespects. Nothing in Brougham's life rives one so kin'ly an idea of his heart as the fact that when away from her, in London, he wrote a letter to his mother every day, Savage reviewer, demagagne (not in a bid sense), Member for Yorkshire, coursel in a host of great causes and some historical found the most difficult of all things to obtain a swaping by pure torce the House of thin from survivors. Such meidents are of Commons, Lord Chancellor, still the day a volatile and evanescent kind; they never passed on which the expected letter soon escape the memory, and are raicly did not go, did not come. Phose who, transmitted by tradition. Still there are when another Scotch Chancellor died, memories that do their best to rescue a said of Architeshop Usher, when he grew malignantly vibried from before he was cold in his grave, did not (it is to be hoped) know anything about Lord Campbell unless by rumour; did not, surely, know how through his early struggles and his first years at the Bar, and on till he was burdened with the work and cure of the Attorney General, he wrote regular and long letters to the good old munister of Cupar. setting out in minute detail how it was furing with his absent son. The rising lawyer had risen no higher when his father died; to this time they had not the honour or the Christianity to acknowledge it. He begged of them not to east him and his people off. It was with his dear converts of Itlinois, the bar to a different kind of man, the was with his dear converts of Itlinois, the large them is father died; but it would have been just the same fif it tice. And to go to a different kind of man, Dr. James Hamilton (whose life is worth of Rome, with an unparaiolled success. The reading), and a good deal that was narof Rome, with an unparaiolled success. The reading), and a good deal that was narLord had given them the proof that He row there was the toyable about the latters he wrete, till he died, a man of fiftywas pleased with their humble efforts and there, to "My dear Mamma." One fields
there, to "My dear Mamma." that it would have seemed like a breaking away from the dear old ways of childhood, to have varied the manner in which the young lad at College began his first letters

> I don't say whose fault it was, or who ther it was anybody's fault, but it always grated on one painfully to hear of old John McIvor working for his eighteen pence a day, an old laboring man, when his son that can be less than the work of the pence of not seen by lim for many a day and y of man was unlucky in the matter of papers. To the came of Campbell he had no near right thath I have; and his little was taken from the name of a river with which he had nothing earthly to do Perhaps it would have been so awkward for the Field-Mar-shal to have walked into the old laborer's colinge, perhaps father and son would have found so little m; common, that it may have been wise in the peer, instead of going to see his father, to send a little money now and then to the parish minister to be applied to the increase of his comforts. No doubt Berkoloy-square and the little island in the Hebrides were not five hundred, but five hundred millions of miles apart. All I say, is that, as a voung man, it pained one's heart to know that atter alienation. Nover was a huge rain, with great cuiling horns, more estranged from the sheep it was taken from as a trembling little lamb, six years before, and pitcous bleatings on either part, than (by the very nature of things; was F. M. Lord Clyde from old John Mo-Ivor. If I were such an old John, I would rather my son did not become so great. For then, in my failing days, he would cheer me by kind words and looks (better than a five-pound note sent to the minister to give me by instalments); he would be by me when I breathe my last, and he would lay my poor weary head in the grave. A. K. H. B., in Frascr's Maya-

pars.

Direct, outright, and relentless labor is the stances, selected Japanese wives, although provious to the isming of the following notification. 1.—Any Japanesa subject do-signs to marry a wife of foxeign parentage residing in Japan must first apply to the Government for permission to do so. 2.— Any woman of foreign extention who shall marry a Japanese aubiect-whether here or abroad-will, after the ceremony, be looked upon as a naturalized Japanese, and be subject to the laws of this Empire. 8, roreign countries, desirous of intermarriage with subjects of any other realm, must, before entering into the marriage contract, apply for permission to do so to the Minister of Japanier the Consul resident in that country, who shall judge of the properties. country, who shall judge of the propriety of the application, and transmit it to the Home Government. 4.—Any Japanese willing to receive a foreigner into his family as an adopted son (Son-in-Law) must first obtain the permission of the Government to do so, and after the performance of the ceremony, he will be looked upon as a naturalized Japanese subject. 5.—Any Japanese woman who may marry a for-eigner will thendeforth be no longer to garded as a student of this empire, unless she has first obtained the permission of the Government to contract, the alliance. 6.— Any Japanese woman who may marry a foreigner will by that act relinquish all or any right she may have to houses, farms, gardens, or landed property; but it she has obtained the permission of the Government to contract the alliance, and contimes a subject of Japan, she may retain her personal property, such as money, jewellery, and clothes.—Japan Mail.

> The man of science may proudly sit on the loftiest pinnacle of luminan knowledge, but the question of a child shall confound him.

MEMORY

To the man himself may strength of money which does not lander reflection and excuse the labor of thought is valuable. but the memory which is worth and to the world is that which keeps us supplied with a knowledge of things that would other wise be lost. Books and newspapers tell us a great deal, and easile us often to dispenso without much inconvenience with the exercise of memory; but there is only one branch of study that owes more to faithful, retentive memory than to all the books on the world. We meen the memory that crains in high freshness the sayings and something touching and pleasant who a weather, the lock and aspect, of a past generatind men remain unsophisticated in the string, that can set before us, as it unfoldeded respect, even to advance dyears; and even results seeme all the actors in which are dead and gone, and being to our cars with just emphasis the very words of feeling or passion spoken years 230. How rare this is we know from the difficulty of getting precess information as to persons or events after a brief lappe of time. The incidents that the layer of time. The incidents that the excellence to be graphy Dr. Johnson found the most difficult of all things to obtain from survivors. Such meldents are of a volatile and evanescent kind; they much a book by which we can find out God a volatile and evanescent kind; they memories that do their best to reseno a character from oblivion, that lelight to new its life in cheerful description. It merelish at the strongest light of the windows. And tention to note the incident at the time as the aged man would sit against the casetelling and expressive, and this quality stamps itself on the narrative and inspires him, till the saushine flitted to another confidence in the hearer. Those who have opening, when he would change his place, patience to listen to these chroniclers are at and put himself again under the bruhant once performing a pious work and accumulating a store of the best knowledge,

which serves them in good stead as oppor-tunity arises. There is no pleasanter talk than the gleanings of a student of character among the memories of the various circles and classes he has mixed with. We leave his company feeling human nature to be a liveher, cloverer, more impressive thing than we have been in the way of finding out for ourselves. More invantion, expending itself on a partistate of things commonly falls flat; but the reproduction of the actual life of fifty, or even twenty years ago is an invaluable contribution. Memory that performs feats commonly expends itself on the labored efforts of the human understand-Momory of the higher sort distinguishes for itself what is inema able. To ropeat what another has said because it was characteristic of him is a more useful exercise of the taleat than to commit pages of the Porhaps same man's writing to momory. too it is a more difficult one. In these cases the value of memory consists in its literal, even verbal, truth. There are many personal angeletes which we feel are most probably false—if not wholly

false, yet enough so to destroy their use as evidence of character. There must be a stamp of genuineness which only verbal ac-curacy can supply. Such memories imply habitual consciontionsness; they are respectable as well as brilliant possessions. For few memories are outirely truthful. We many of us find them falso mainly, to our own cost or inconvenience. We are sure we put a missing article where we did not of a right-hand page when it turns out to be at the top of the left; the eye of memory has the most distinct recollection, and yet it is not trife. The most disinterested witnesses at a trial contradict one another be cause each is sure of what he neither saw nor heard exactly as he thinks he saw or heard id. Nobody is willing to attach any moral taint to these involuntary errors though a certain steadiness of observation, an limbitual holding self in check, and putting positiveness to the test, right have ting positiveness to the test, tright have preserved us from it. Again, certain ideas, certain forms of expression, slids into the memory mawares, and pass current for original thought, and betway people into involuntary plagiarism. We suspect that a great many persons assume to thomselves a faculty of invention when they are only ideated by their respective tests. cheated by their memory introducing itself as an original conception, and performing its feats in disguise. Not many suffer under the roverse deception, of which Charles Lamb accuses himself when lamenting the strange fatality through which everything he to shed turned into a lie; relating how he once quoted two line from a translation of Danto which Hazhtt very greatly admired, and quoted in a book as proof of the stupendous power of the roet. But no such lines were to be found in the translation in 85 were to be found in the translation searched for, the purpose, whereupon he dids, "I must have dreamed them, for I am quite sure I did, not forgo, them knowingly. What a resfortune," he plaintively concludes, "to have a lying memory!" On the other hand, a correct memory is the boost necessary of all ails to the lar, as we most necessary of all aids to the har, as we are reminded by a hackneyed proverb; and it also prompts to lying in unprincipled hands. Wood tells a story of Hoskyns, the calling him up, said that he had lost his paper, but if he might be allowed, he would repeat without book the twenty verses he had written; which he was permitted to do. The other boy was called next, and showed the verses which Hoskyns had just repeated, and being taken for the third was sorely

whipped. Next to the lying memory, and far more common, is the treacherous memory that fails us at a pinch, in ing itself in darkness, feels the fact, or word, or name, flitting just out of his reach is a misery to himself and everybody els. Very few people have philosophy e lough to give in to reflect that what they e-arch for m such restless per-sistence matters to nobody; for the time being they have ist part of themselves and worry after it; for

and being taken for the thief was sorely

"Monnty frame When words that made its body fall away And leaves it rearning dumbly."

This fretting is a bore, but it is also evidence of the universal regret at the failure of memory. It is one of the most pathetic facts of life, to which no use reconsiles us, that so

tauch of the prope and flower of its thought and wit should pass interly away while still raight in carear; that words which range themselves in noble, touching, solemn order should slip out of our thought, nover to sound with the same raythma again, that sayings and medone; each a covolution of personal character or of deep human nature, should have no witness capable of recording them; that each generation should knew so little of its predeces or . This is the memory which men yearn after, for the want of which convenies of its disappointing and history and biography so imperfect, but in desiring which we know not what we ask. Life, in fact has not room for such mera ories .- Saturday Reve w.

#### BIBLE AND NATURE.

or perfections from His revealed truth. It is said of Archbashop Usher, when he grew redold, and spectacles could not help his tailing ment, with his outspread volume before him, till the sunshine flitted to another rays; and so he would move about with the light till the day was done and his studies ngar im tree 4-sy was note and his studies onded. And truly, we may say our weak eyes will not suff to make out the in-scription on the page of Natrue, unless we hold it up in Divine light—unless we get near the window of Scripture, where God pours in upon us the radiance of His Spirit. And wherever it shines let us follow it, knowing that nowhere but in its illumina tion can we study-the spiritual meanings of Nature so well.—I. Stoughton.

#### LOOK ON THIS PICTURE-AND ON THAT.

There is, to our personal knowledge, a bank president in this city who was con-templating a trip to Europe during the summer, but who found that this would do prive the clerks of their usual vacation. He prive the cierks of their usual vacation. He generously remains at his post, taking the place of each one in turn as he goes for a period of recreation. Not every bank president is competent to do the work of his subalterns; but how many are there who are thus parefully thoughtful of the interests of these when they complex? torests of those when they employ?

One of the large ratal dry goods houses in the city docks the pay of its clerks when they are absent on a summer vacation, and, worse still, cuts down the number of its salesmen during the dull season. Yet the proprietor has more wealth, than he knows what to do with, and in certain directions has done much in philanthrepical efforts. "This englit ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone."

Comment is superfluous and unnecessary.

— The Christian Weekly.

#### BUXTON MISSION FUND.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane read the report of the Buxton Mission Fund, for the two years 1872 and 1873, which showed that the receipts for the year ending the 1st of May 1872, were \$1,000 50, and that a bal-ance then remained in hand of \$55 38. The report for 1878 was dated 21st March, 1878. The receipts for the intervening period were \$1,183 23, and the expenditure \$1,026, leaving a balance in hand of \$107 20. The state of the fund is as follows:—Money in-vested, \$2,156 64; interest due, \$329 25; total, \$3,185 89; salary due to Mr. King, \$125. The amount remaining is \$8,860 89.

Rov. Mr. Cochrane moved that the report be received, and that a Committee be appointed to examine the same and report to the next General Assembly.

Rov. Professor Gregg, in seconding the adoption of the report, said he would like to make a statement in regard to Mr. king's mrnagement of that mission. (Hoar, hear.) This matter had been fee some hear.) This matter had been ice some time pase brought before the public in such a way that he would like to have the op-portunity of saying a few words upon it. He supposed he was acquainted with Mr. King for a longer time than any other mem-ber of this Assembly, as they were com-panion; in the classes of Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Cumming in the Free Church College of Edinburgh. Even then Mr. King was knywn to the professors as a gentleman who took a great interest in matters con-nected with the Church. He need not say tnat since that time he had had further opportunity of knowing him, and of witnessing the interest-the deep interest-he had all along taken in the Buxton Mission, and he would say that of all the members of the Assembly he did not know one in whose perfect integrity he had more confidence, er a single member who had done more valuable service for the Church than Rey Mr. King. (Applause.) He would therefore take this opportunity to testify in the most direct, strong, and emphatic manner his perfect confidence in the whole of Mr. King's conduct in the management of the ldaving a cognizant of its existence, but Buxton Mission and every other matter eluding our grasp. Nothing is more tantalized connected therewith. He would be glading than this state of mind. The man who indeed were this expression of confidence m Mr. King, after the slanderous manner in which no had been referred to by a certain portion of the press in connection with this work. (Loud applause.)

dev Mr McPherson said he had long been a member of the Committee on the Buxton Mission, and he had always found the finances properly and itself and extremely correct—audited by the parties appointed for that purpose. He could assure the As-sumbly that he had never seen the slightest grounds for suspicion as to the management of the funds of the mission. (Loud applause.)

The motion was then carried.

The Rev. Mr. Cochrane proved that the Assembly sit for half an ione is thush the business of the Assembly, a tich and a global

The Assembly expressed a desire to hear Mr. King on the subject of this mission.

Key, Mr. Yong, in complying with this call, said the object of the invesion when first instituted, was forthe purposed of gar-ing instituted, was forthe purposed of gar-ing instituted, was forthe purposed of our dlow beings whe had found in a sylina in this Province. The mis on was the oldest holonging to the Church, and at the time it was formed, in 1815, there were 30,000 or the persons whom it was introded to me struct in the Provoce, who had been driven from the United States by the slave live which was passed about that time. He had been connected with the mission 22 years, and the great object they had moview was not only instructing those in the Province, but it was also propaging young men of plety and talents, that they might not only a benefit to the race here, but also in the Tree. The obolition of slavery in the

United States resulted in the clocia; of the

icission. During the time the mission was no operation 700 passed from his hands and

received a religious education, and some a college education. Upwards of 20 of these were labouring with great success in different departments of the United States.

Four of them were in South Carolina, two in Mississippi, soveral in Missouri, Arkun-sas, and Alabama, and he held in hishaud

a letter which he had received from one in

Airica

Alabama, who was appointed at the last election one of the representatives to Congress from the northern 1 et of Alabama, the place where he had been and afterwards seut to Canada to be educated. Last Saturday he was appointed by the United States Cotamissioner to the exhibition in Vienna. This was only one sample of what these students were also dome in the Umted States. Others were filling high position: of trust. With regard to the condition of the fund, he said there was now belonging to the Buxton Mession Funda house, chirch and ground which were valued at \$3,717.72, and there was in the hands of the treasurer 33,434.89. This was now the property of the General Assembly, had had anything to do with for the last ten years. It had been placed in the last ten years. and had been under its management ever succe. When he went cut to establish the mission his life had been threatened, and from that time to the present he had mot with base sanders. He could sympathise with his friend Mr. Chimquy in the mission in which he was ongaged, and men fighting in these messionary fields require the warmest sympathy and support of their bretiren. The mession in which he had been connected howover, was no longer required. schools were self-supporting. They had raised \$1,000 for their own support, and the congregation was nearly doing the same. But it required some support. Ho had to return his thanks for the warm and cordial support he had received from his brethren. The mission could not any more be considered a mission, and many of those who had been educated by it were doing good service

in the United States. (Applause. The report of the Committee appointed to consider the overtures concerning the General Assembly Fund, as already published, was formally adopted.

In regard to the overture of the Synod of Montreal, ament the improvement of the music of the Church.

Rev. Mr. Carswell moved that this matter be referred to a Committee to obtain information and report to next General Assembly.—Carried.

On motion of Rov. Mr. Cochrane, the report of the Committee on French Missions was also formally agreed to.

#### CULTURE AND FAITH.

There is no more forlorn sight than that of a man highly gifted, elaborately cultiva-ted, with all the other capacities of his nature strong and active, but those of faith and reverence dormant. And this, be it said, is the pattern of man in which culture, made the chief good, would mest lickely issno. On the other hand, when it assumes its proper place, illumined by faith, and animated by devout aspiration, it acquires a dig-nity and dopth, which of itself it cannot attain. From faith it receives its highest and most worthy objects. It is chastened and purified from self-reference and conceit. It is prized no longer, morely for its own sake, or because it exalts the possessor of it, but because it enables him to be of use to others who have been less fortunate. In a word, it ceases to be self-insolated, and seeks to communicate itself as widely as it may, So culture is transmitted from an intellectual attainment into a spiritual grace. This seems the light in which all who are admitted to higher cultivation should learn to regard their endowments, whatever they be.—Principal Shairp.

#### Special Notice.

HASTY CONSUMPTION CURED BY FELLOWS' HTPOPHOSPHITES.

HASTY CONSUMPTION CURED BY FELLOWS'
HTPOPHOSPHITES.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, Jan. 3, 1871
MR. JAMES I FELLOWS:

DEAR SIR: I came to this country in May, 180. I found a countryinan of unias laboring under some affection of the lungs. I recommended your Syrup, tried at the Drugsists in Harbor Ghae, out they thought I was inventing the same at their ozagense. However, in April, 1870, Mr. Filgar Joyse apildiv wated away with overy symptom of quick constituption, so that he was unable to walk actives the reom, having no appetite, pains in the left side, nervens system untriung, day, heeling; cough, de. Fortunately I learned that your Syrup could be obtained at Mr. Pearlis, in Nr. John's, and haneddately procured some (showed one to W. H. Thompson, who ordered a suppey from you at ouch the prescribed dose, and in the norming he described the very results notified on the Wrapper His appetite soon began to return, and a wornefous gno if was, too, the dry, hacking cough onexaged into loss, but violent attacks, finally disappearing altogether; pains left. D. side, his hand ussumed its used steadiless, and before he farshed ten book the health was guite rostored, and to-Lay hot a more healthy person is to be found on our streates and it is the opinion of all, had he not been fortunated in getting your valuable Syrup of Hy sphospilites, he would now be in his grave.

He happened to be in W. H. Thempson's are day your first abilipment arrived, and took at once four bottles to the Labrador, which he was very sustons to do, but had no coosar on to use them himself. No other medicine will be ever prescribe, recommended it to another consumptive, but have not heard from him since, as he lives in a distant part of the Island. Roping this will give your second and the second processes.

I would not second the second processes and the state of the Island. Roping this will give your second processes and the second processes and the second processes.

#### BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN

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P. O Address: AU BOX 660, TORONTO, Ont. TA

Aritish American Presbyterian

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

It is understood that His Honour Lieut. Governor Howland will cor linur in office until the first of November next.

Mr. Edward Jenkins, the author of "Ginx's Baby," is to be the editor of a new English monthly, the Imperialist.

We are requested to announce that the next Provincial Sabbath School Convention will be held on the 21st, 22nd, and 28rd October.

The cholera appears to be spreading rapidly, having made its appearance in Italy and Bulgaria as well as in West Prussia. Cases are also reported in Washington. During the Session of the Spanish Cortes,

Friday, it was announced from the Ministerial benches that the separation of Church and State is part of the programme of the Government.

The Hon. A. G. Archibald, ex-Lieut. Governor of Manitoba, has been appointed Judge in Equity, in the place of the Hon. Judge Johnson, the newly appointed Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.

It is now stated that Sir Hugh Allan and his colleagues have succeeded in making satisfactory financial arrangements in the money markets of Europe for the construc tion of the Pacific Railway.

The proclamation admitting Prince Edward Island into the Dominion of Canada is expected to be issued on or about the 1st of July. Newfoundland is now wanted to complete the unification of the British American Provinces. She will be knocking at the door presently.

Travellers have begun to wend their way to the watering places for the summer. No doubt many of the readers of the B. A. PRESENTERIAN purpose doing so. We his assistants much satisfaction to look at would, therefore, take the liberty of direct. the results, and we cannot but express our ing their attention to Metis, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, 90 miles below Caccana, a place which, no doubt, will be well patronized after the Intercolonial Railroad is in operation. In the Canadian Illustrated News for May 31, are a large picture of the Facis of Metis, and a descriptive article containing several items of interest.

puts the following questions in the interest of the editorial fraternity:-"Why should not editors take summer vacations as well as ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants | and others? Do they not work as hard get as weary, need as much rest? And yet who ever thought it was possible for his paper to step for a fortnight? No matter how hot the weather, how debilitating the season, he must have his paper "on time" each day and each week, and never a thought does he give to the overworked editor vho by compulsion belongs to the 'Can't-get-away Club,' and stays in the reading to his cool and restful friends who any one set the example of an editorial vacation?

#### OUR GENERAL AGENT.

For a long time we have been aware that the only way to get a large circulation for the PRES-DYTERIAN would be by securing the services of an efficient Agent, who would be able to devote all his time to the work, and visit every congregation in the Church. This we have done. The Rev. A. Milne, M.A., of Waterdown, compelled by continued ill-health to abandon pastoral work, has cheerfully accepted the position, and will at once enter on the duties. His physician intimates that the change will be beneficial, and we trust that while Mr Milne will be doing good service for the paper he represents, and the Church whose interests the paper will endeavor to subserve, he may also in the and Providence of God be renewed in his health, so that in due time he may again he enabled to return to his regular ministerial labour

It is scarcely necessary for us to add that Mr. Milne is commended to the kindly offices of ministers, elde , and people, whetever he may visit throughout the Church.

#### OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

The closing public examinations of this matitution were hold last week. During the two previous weeks written examinations have been held, and the public had an opportunity afforded of judging of the results by having the classes examined, and some of the papers read. The large hall, used as a gymnasium, was prepared for the occasion, and was gaily decorated. The attendance of the friends during the first three days was very small, but on Thursday a number were present, and on that evening, when a soirce musicale was given, the large hall was crowded to excess, and the windows opening on the verandali were filled with interested listeners. The young ladies acquitted thomselves with great credit. Many of them were distinguished by proficiency in the several studies. The recitations and readings, both in French and English, as well as in German, elicited much praise, and the collegiate class in the examination papers on moral philosophy, the evidences of Christianity, and English literature, showed an astonishing precision of thought, thoroughness of apprehension, and power of expression. Where many were excellent, it may seem invidious to particularize, but it way truly be said that a paper of Miss Victoria Lees', on the Fall of Mexico, and the recitations of Misses Hay and Clara Russell, were uncommonly excellent. The music . lso was most satis factory. The pupils have made great progress, and the playing gives promise of future excellence. The specimens of drawing and painting exhibited were very fine. Certificates of honor were distributed to such girls as had excelled in all the departments. Those who were distinguished for general proficiency were Miss Annie Paterson, in the primary department; Misses J. Buchanan, E. J. Story, and S. Story, in the intermediate junior division Miss K. Drammond, in the senior division; and Misses E. Lees, V. Lees, and M. Dyall, m the collegiate.

We are happy to be able to say that the College has proved a success, both financially and educationally. Notwithstanding the many difficulties incident to a new undertaking, a great deal has been accomplished. The number in actual attendance has been two hundred for the last half year, including from fifty to fifty-seven boarders. The present accommodation is not sufficient for teaching purposes, and arrangements are to be made which will give even greater privileges against another year. The College grounds have been in part planted, and the appearance of the place will soon improve. We are not able to state whea may be expected for next year, but when the prospectus is supplied we shall be happy to inform our readers; meanwhile we commond the institution from its success last year, and hope to hear that it is as well patronized in the future It must afford the Principal of this institution and regret, in the interests of the College, that Mr Laing has decidedly declined to continuo in his present position; and from what we can hear, the feeling is all but universal. Still, the College is needed, and the gentlemen who have undertaken it are able and determined to do what is necessary to secure its continued prosperity.

#### The Watchman and Reflector, of Boston, REMUNERATION OF PREACHERS

The question of the remuneration of preachers is not an ununportant one. In some churches there is no regular system at all, it being thought, apparently, pay sufficient to be allowed to preach in a vacant church and thereby have the chance of a call. With others, however, it is different, and very right that it should be so. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and the only pity is that, as far as preachers are concerned, the hire is generally so small. The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland has long had a regular tariff of remuneration to city to send the paper filled with fresh be paid by vacant congregations, or by those needing occasional supply. Hitherto are off on their summer excursions. Vill the minimum has been a guinea, or \$5,25, for each Bubbath's services, with a wook s board in addition. This has been changed at the late meeting of Synod, and now the minimum is made \$6.25, with an increase of \$1.75 for every additional £50 above £120 pand as stipend by the congregation supplied One shoundy has been that a very inadequate maximum has hitherto been fixed, viz., that of \$15.75. This is absurdly unfair to the smaller congreg tions and to the preachers, for a congregation able to pay say only £100 of stipend, if requiring a preacher for a Sabbath must pay henceforth \$6.20, while another that can easily pay £600 of stipend, or six times the amount, gets off for little more than the double for In this Canada Presbyterian Church,

preachers have been dealt with on a comparatively liberal scale, though when the great distances to be travelled are kept in view, the misimum here of \$8 is not so much in proportion as the \$6.25 ili Scotland. In the Cauadian Church, also, there is no sate ritive graduation of psy mentioned by the apreme court. The consequence of of absence ud increase of salary.

this is a great deal of unfairness and positive wrong. A country congregation not able, perhaps, to give its minister more than \$600, if so much, of stipend cannot get supply for a day when the paster is absont, or when the people wish to give him a rost, without paying \$8, while wealthy town and city congregations able to pay their ministers one, two, or three thousand dollars a year as the case may be, pay in many cases exactly the same! A few form a dim sort of conviction that this is not right. Many give \$10, and we have heard of cases where even 312 were not thought too much. But these are the exceptions, white congregations strong in numbers and wealth place themselves in this matter on a level with the poorest congregation in the backwoods. We can see no reason or propricty in all this. If \$8 is thought a fair minimum for a Sabbath's service to a preacher from a congregation paying only the minimum stipend of \$600, then it is a question of very simple arithmetic to determine what ought in equity to be given by the congregation that gives or is willing to give a fixed stipend of \$1,500, or \$2,000, or \$3,000. Let us see how this tariff would stand in that

\$600 of stipend implies \$ 8 00-then \$1,200 would imply...... 16 00 \$2,400 do 82 00 ..... \$3,000 do 40 00 •••••

Clearly at any rate the present system as generally acted upon, is an injustice to the small congregations for the benefit of the large and the wealthy

#### REMARKABLE TREATMENT OF A PRIEST BY HIS BISHOP.

It seems that the Canon law by which priests had rights which they could maintain against their superiors, has been superseded. The following remarkable case happened lately in Montreal:-

Rev. Abbe Vinette, cure of Sault au Recollet, was recently worth forty thousand pounds. On the eve of his recent depurture for Rome he announced to the Bishop that he intended to make a bequest of his estate in his favor. His Lordship, doubt-less calculating that the cure's chances of less calculating that the cure's chances of life were not much inferior to his own, thought that a donation entry vife would serve the purpose better, and urged this course to avoid the uncertainties associated with posthumous documents. The cure remarked that to make His Lordship a present it will be held than the him to him the chim. ent of all he had would make him a beggar, but, on the assurance that he would have the enjoyment of his goods as long as he lived, consented to go through the legal forms. He was perhaps afraid to do otherwise, seeing that what he had thought would have won him favor with his liege lord, would become a source of disfaxour, if he re-fused. Returning from Home the Rev. gentleman met at his own door hisastonished servant. who announced that the Bishop had just taken possession, and that a person from the Eyeche was coming in a day or two to prepare the rooms for His Lordship, Indignantly Abbe Vinette hurried to the Episcopal Palace to ask him for an explanation, which was readily given him by his being shown the deed which he had igned. He then sought his lawyer, who told him that the dood, which had been willingly signed by him, was the only thing that would hold good in law. Rather, however, than have the matter become a scandal by its uppeal to Rome, the Bishop has settled on the priest an income of £1,400 annually.

His Lordship, however, in his turn is a sufferer by the same state of things, Simi-lar to some recent appointments in Ireland we that of Bishop Fabre by the Archbishop of Quebec. Three names, those of Revs. Mossrs. Desaults, Gravel, and another were submitted by the Bishop of Montreal, from which the new dignitary should be appointl; but the more constitutional Archbishop thrust aside all the Bishop's nominations and appointed a man after his own heart.

#### Ministers and Churches.

Rev. Mr. Wait was inducted as minister of Richwood Presbyterian Church on Thursday of last week. Revds. Dr. Burnet, Hamilton; Muir, Galt; and Hogg, Guelph; assisted at the ordination. We understand it is intended to have a tea-meeting soon in connection with the congregation.

The Roy. Thos. McGuire, of Glenallan. was presented on last Tursday with an address and a very handsome buggy, with ing addresses were then given by Revs. whip and railway wrapper, from the Sabbath School Scholars, as a token of the esteem they entertained for him, and in appreciation of his unwearied labors for their spiritual welfare. The value of the articles

The Woodstock Sontinel says; "At'a congregational meeting of Kuox Church on Monday evening of last week, it was resolved to grant two month's (or more) leave, of absence to their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Me-Mullen, who proposes to visit Europe for the benefit of his health, and to present him with a return tigket in addition to a considerable sum of money for other expenses, and to increase his annual salary \$300. The rev. gentleman has well earned this handsome recognition of faithful services." He will leave home carly my July." The nction of the people of Knex Church is

A neat, substantial fence has been erected around the grounds of the Bay Street Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. J. Smith, Bowmanville, who has been ill for some time, is, we are glad to say, rapidly recovering.

The Canada Presbyterian Church, East Williams, which is now nearly completed, will be open for Divine worship on Sunday, July 13th. The building is a frame one, 35 x 56, costing about \$2,000. Mr. Hector McLoish, contractor.

The Rev. John Campbell, M.A., of Charles Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, will (D.V.) preach his favowell sermon next Sabbath. He goes to Montreal in September, to fill the chair of Church History in the Presbyterian College there, to which he was appointed at the recent meeting of Assembly.

A meeting of the congregation of Erskine Church, Montreal, was held on Friday evening, to present the pastor, Rev. Dr. Taylor, on the 40th anniversary of his ministry, with an address, a silver salver, and a purse containing \$1,000.

The Monitor says :- "Rov. Mr. Gauld is now in Meaford on a visit previous to his permanent removal to the Lower Provinces. He has received a call from Kennetcook, Nova Scotia, where he is offered a salary of \$600 a year, a comfortable mause, and a globe of ten acres. This salary, though not large, is yet an improvement on what used to be paid him here, \$400 odd without a house.

Members and adherents of Chalmers' Church have increased so much during the past year, since the incumbency of the Rev. John McTavish, that contracts have been let for side galleries in addition to the and gallery erected last fall. At a congregational meeting last week it was resolved to secure a site for a new church and manse, the building of which it is expected will be proceeded with in about two years.

#### ORDINATION AND INDUCTION.

The ordination and induction of the Rev. D. MacIntosh to the pastoral charge of the conregations of Melville Church and Brown's Corners took place in Melville Church on Tuesday the 17th inst. The following ministers of the Toronto Presbytery were present :- Messrs. Dick, Cameron, Burnfield. Haigh, and Pettigrew. The Church was crowded by an earnest and attentive audience. Rev. G. Burfield preached an eloquent discourse, after which the usual questions having been put to the minister and the congregation, the Presbytery proceeded to ordain Mr. MacIntosh to the holy office of the ministry. The service was deeply solemn and impressive, and produced a marked effect upon the congregation. Mr. Dick then addressed the minister, and Mr. Cameron the people. The congregation having decided to hold a meeting of welcome to their minister in connection with his induction, the programme was commenced by proceeding to a large orchard near the church, where, under the branches of the venerable trees, the tables were spread with a bountiful and excellently prepared repast. The scene was one which could scarcely fail to produce enjoyment. England is without an active ally save Austria, which, we admit, is, in the event of ing over a section of country unsurpassed for fertility and pastoral beauty; the day were disposed to do so. The neutrality of was all that could have been wished, and Germany will have to be paid for, and an for fertility and pastoral beauty; the day as the people sat around the table flecked by the glinting sunbeams and the shadows of the fluttering leaves, it surely seemed an auspicious welcome. About 4 n.m. the large congregation, showing not the slightest symptoms of weariness, returne I to the Church. The Rev. G. Bruce took the chair. and referred to the lamentable death of Mr. Duncan, and to his zoal and earnestness, results of which might be seen in the state of the congregation to-day; and welcomed Mr. MacIntosh in the name of the congregation. Mr. MacIntosh, who was then called on, spoke with deep feeling. He spoke of the leadings of God's providence in bringing him here, and of his sense of the responsibility resting on him in entering on the charge. Eloquent and inspirit. of grumbling at the state of our army and Mesars. Smith and Sawer (Methodist), and Cameron, Haigh, and Dick. The speeches were interspersed with music by the choir. many of the audience joining heartily in some of the pieces sung. The day will be long remembered by many of those present as aniong the most pleasant and successful they have spent, and we trust that it is the commencement of a happy and blessed

Every one who has occasion to use the pen great deal' see not require to be told of the trouble and ambyance to which they are put by steel and quill pensy the former rapidly correde and becomes, useless, while the latter requires constant mending. These difficulties are entirely obviated by using Aiken Lambert & Co.'s Fine Gold Pen, which is of superior workmanship and sure to give satisfaction. We can, offer using heartly recommend these pensits Toronto agent.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

The report of the trustees of Queen's College, read at the recent meeting of Synod, was a gratifying exhibit of the affairs of that institution. The revenue had been, by \$531.44, more than equal to the demands made upon it. The general expenses, exclusive of salanes, amounted to only\$711. 82. The total amount collected under the Endowment Scheme is \$100,409.40. This meludes \$6,669.84 recived for revenue, and 8827.05 dishursed for expenses in proceeding the scheme. The whole sum realized for capital is, therefore, \$92,012.57, which is subject to a debt of \$7 807.90, incurred in meeting deficits in reveaus for the years 1869-71. Although the College is not now laboring under the pressure of posmiory ombarrassment, its financial position cannot, by any means, be said to be easy. The curtailment of ordinary exponses, for some time unavoidable cannot without detriment be any longer continued. It is impossible, without borrowing, to which the Trustees are averse, to introduce any of the namorous improvements which appear to them to be desirable.

Last year the number of registered students was 89, of whom 23 had the ministry in view. This year the corresponding numbers are 50 and 29, of whom there were 10 in the Theological Hall. In the additated institutions, namely, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Kingston Collegiate Institution, the numbers in attendance are respectively 50 and 82.

The report of the General Committee on

the endowment of Queen's College is as follows:—The total sum of receipts at this date is \$100,682:46. This includes contributions to the ordinary revenue of the College, amounting to \$6,669.81, and expenses incurred by the prosecution of the scheme to \$827.05. Deducting these two amounts from the aggregate of receipts, the whole sum realized for capital is shown to be \$93.-185.57. This, however, as reported last year, is subject to a debt of \$7,807.90, caused by shortcomings in revenue for the years

The whole decrease of income since the suspension of the Commercial Bank, given in detail in the last report of the Committee, is \$7,080.00. To take its place the College is now in receipt of an annual revonue of \$6,106 from securities purchased by funds collected under the Endowment

#### THE TINY CLOUD IN THE EAST. \*\*

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It is a curious, if not an ominous, coincidence, that as soon as the Emperor Villian left Russia the Russian press, for the first time since the Crimean war, began to discuss the Eastern question. It must be remembered that the Russian press is under the strictest official control, and that it dare not write on foreign politics without the express permission of the Government. We are therefore compelled to ascribe the articles on the Eastern question to official inepiration. The articles are a repetition of Russian utterances before the Russian war. The condition of the Christian subjects of the Sultan is misroresented. The Turk is described as a sick man. The claims of Russia on Turkey are sketched with a free hand. It is the old song, but pitched in a higher key, and sung with greater bold-

It is possible that the sole object of this threat is to cover the Russian movement in Central Asia. There may be an apprehencentral Asia. There may be an apprehension that the movements to follow the fall. of Khiva will provoke the active hostility of the British of India. We are not likely to be oppressed by the menaca of Russia, and the men who govern India will not be the least alarmed by Russian official brag. It is therefore possible, and perhaps a trifferness probable, the Russia was wedited. more probable, that Russia may meditate an attack on Turkoy.

The moment seems favourable for Russia. German neutrality, a very material excep-tion. But France cannot move even if she extension of Empire may be the price; but Russia cares little about the divisions of Europe, provided she can extend her dominion castwards. What most encourages the aggressive spirit of the Russian officials is the notion that the fighting days of England are over. The self-set snare that snared Nicholas may ensuare Alexander. We always profess to desire the continuance of peace, and our profession is perfectly sin-core. We are not a military nation in the Russian sense. We have nothing to gain by war. We Lave an enormous industry and commerce, and our artisans and morcliants are naturally averse to war. We do not go to war unless we are compelled to do so. We do not fight for an idea or for a theory. It may be that we are too apt to shirk the solemn obligations of a treaty, if the fulfilment of our pledges in-volves warfare. Moreover, we have a habit inavy. Any foreigner who reads the English press must suppose that we have no fleet to speak of, and that our little army only exists on paper. Yet we have the most powerful havy afleat; we have an army that could do as well as it did twenty years ego; and we are rendy to draw the sword and to fight without regard to cost if our Empire is in danger.

If we stood alone we should fight to pre-rent Russia garotting Turkey. We could not allow Russia to soize upon the highway to our Eastern Empire until we had expended our utmost force in preventing the catastrophe. But we should not stand-alone We should at least have Austria with us and with the English fleet, England, Austria, and Turkey would be a match for Russia. For Germany is so far bound over to keep the peace, that if she aided Russia in the East, then France, Italy, and perhaps other Powers, would join the league-

against Russia.
But we would rather, much rather, avoidwar. It would at least be a sad calamity.
We therefore hope that our Government
will be firm in its declarations to the St.
Petersburg Government. Legit be known worthy of more extended impation, and we out ministers, students, and business men, as that we are resolved to defend Turkey if frust to light of many office congressions fracticlass, and at moderate prices. Mr. Wharin, she is attacked, and that we are ready to following their example—both as to leave jeweller, 2? King-street West. Toronto, is the defend Right by Might.—London (Eng.) Weekly Review.

## BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN

THE UNION DEBATE IN THE F. C. ASSEMBLY.

We find the following interesting account of the Union discussion in the F. C. Assembly in the Edinburgh Weckly Review, and reproduce it here for the benefit of our

This discussion terminated at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, and is a memorable one for the Church—momorable for its tone and character, and for the unportance of the issues on which it turned. The outward features of the event bore evidence of the intensity of the interest which attached to the proceedings. From as early as eight in the morning of Wednesday people streamed towards the Assemely Hall. Most of them had the appearance of repressed feeling, evidenced by such small tokens as the firm nervous clutch of the stick or umbrella, or whatever substance the hand found most convenient. In the quadrangle and lobbies during the whole of the day little knots were gathered discussing the prospects of the result, each group containing one or more persons intent on contributing to the elucidation of the subject, and hearing the latest in the way of rumor. Within the hall the sight was pic-turesquely interesting. Every inch of room floor to ceiling was occupied, and through every doorway, wandow, or chink, where view or audience could be obtained, faces were straining anxiously to the centre of interest. The east and north galleries were crowded with a brilliant assomblage, mainly of ladies, while the west and north were filled with a sombre crowd of the other sex. At ten in the morning Sir Henry Moncreiff took the chair, the Moderator being detained elsewhere. The devotional exercises were conducted by Sir Henry with peculiar fervour. There was something in the circumstances very saddening in the grand old hymn selected. in the grand old hymn selected-

> "Behold how good a thing it is And how becoming well Together such as brothers are

Inamity to dwell." After devotions, Dr. Candlish rose and made a short explanation for the purpose of making clear a matter about the terms of the overture which his motion contem-plated, and this explanation was by pre-arrangement accepted by Mr. William Bularrangement accepted by Mr. William Balfour, who had a motion on paper for the purpose of clearing up the matter. The House then entered upon the business of the day. Sir Henry Moucrieff, as clerk, called for the report of the Committee on Union and the relative documents, and straightway Dr. Robert Buchanan, as convener, came forward to the Clerk's table, and made his statement. The House was at the time precisely in the condition in which Dr. Buchauan can address it with greatest effect. The temperature was still low, the Assembly cool, both mentally and physically, and the fine old leader proceeded in his calmest and clearest manner to explain and commend the report which he was submitting. At times he rose high above the level he had prescribed for him-self, and carried the Assembly completely with him. When, for example, in alluding to the suspension of the union negotiations, he declared that it was not the meaning of the Church to abandon the union cause: when he declared his outire want of respect for the manner in which the signatures to the memorials had been obtained; and when, by reference to his own words used in the Assembly of 1863, in which the union in the Assembly of 1806, in which the union negotiations were opened, he threw from him the charge of shifting, and declared that the shifting had been with the agitators, whose persistently ubiquitous disturbance had brought about the existing state of uniters, he fairly roused the Assembly into demonstrations of enthusiastic concurrence. An attempt by Mr. Nixon to limit the course of the address brought down reprobation from all parts of the House. The impression on the Assembly was that which results from clear, calm, invincible reasoning, and left their minds free to listen dispassionately to the mover of the union motion. Dr. Candlish rose about never to move the motion of the majority. Although till beking beginning Although still bearing lraces of his late illness, he was full of energy, and with the diminution in the fire of his oratory, there was a subdued style which was not he spoke. During his address there was throughout the House the most profound btillness, broken at intervals by rounds of applause, which showed that the veteran appliates, which showed that the veteral still retained his old power of touching men's hearts and carrying their convictions.

Nothing could exceed the moderation of this speech, and not a word passed from his lips indicative of unkindly feeling or want of complete consideration for the various sections of the minority. It was not intended to be one of Dr. Candlish's most imagnificant efforts. The pinions of his cloquence were under the restraint of the deep solemnity of the occasion, and that greatest triumph of oratory was achieved in which the brilliancy of the speaker is sacrificed for the object of persussion. Dr. Candlish was foll wed by suasion. Dr. Caudhish was foll weed by the ex-Moderator, Dr. Churles Brown, of whose words it is only needful to say that they were characterized by the lucidity which is of the nature of the man. They closed with a fervent percention in the interests of peace, and for averting scandal to religion. Up till this time the Assembly had been calm. There was nothing in the speeches of the lustings style of oratory. But the opening up of the other side brought some developments of this character. We some developments of this character. We think it most charitable to say little of Mr. Nixon's speech. The excellence of that worthy gentleman's heart ought to counfertable to say a see that the second of the seco worthy gentleman's heart ought to counter-balance a great many of the indiscretions of his tangue. We have a thoury that it is mistake to say about him that he has a great command of language, the fact being that language has a great command of him, and leads him into extravagances of speech which do not correspond with his own sen-timents. On no other theory can will kno ring the real goo ness of the man ac-count for the violent philipple in which he indulged in proposing his notion, while de-claring in terms that the motion on the other side was one which he himself could sabmit to, and which formed no just ground submit to, and which formed no just ground for a disruption. He was followed by Pro-

fessor Smenton, whose position on this l

question his bosn of the most extreme character—a position which has greatly di-minished the influence which his learning and his high personal character might well command for him in the councils of the Church. The other speeches during the afternoon were not such as to call for much remark Mr. Shew was not very acceptable. Dr. Thomas Smith tried hard to conciliato both sides, and with more success than usually attends efforts of this descrip-tion, for his suggestion was adopted by 15 Candlish, who, at the opening of the evening sederant, added to his motion that the Presbytery, after finding the call to a mu-ister of another Church to be regular, should adjourn for a fortnight, or not more than four weeks, transmitting the formule No. to the muester called, and informing him that unless they hear to the contrary the Presbytery will assume that he has no difficulty. Dr. Hugh Martin made one of those strashing speeches which we have learned to ex-

pect from him, in which he constructs a series of intellectual puzzles for the annise-

ment of his audionce, though very httle for

Assembly laughed at and with him, and

their enlightenment or edification

cheered, seeming generally to look upon his speech as a humorous interlude. Dr. Beith spoke at an unfortunate time, just before the adjournment, but he gave expression, in his condomnation of the means used to obtain signatures to the memorials, to a feeling which was provident through the great majority of the members. After the adjournment for dinner, the proceedings were reopened by Principal Lumsden in an effective speech. He was followed by Mr. Moody Stuart, and it was at this point of the discussion that the interest of the debate reached its culmination. Everybody knew that Mr. Moody Stuart might be held to represent the position of what was regarded as the weightiest, and was believed to be the most numerous section of the minory. No one supposed that he and those like him would precipitate a disrup-tion of the Church if they could at all avoid such a result. Mr. Moody Stuart very un-necessarily, if somewhat chivalrously, took up the subject of the Highland raids, and disappointed many in appearing to justify the proceedings which shocked the moral sense of the Church during their continuance. From that subject he proceeded to the relation of the objections which had pressed on his conscience in regard to the overture. These he detailed at length, and with that acuteness which is characteristic of his arguments; and at length, to the immense relief of the whole house, he doclared that the motion as now proposed by Dr. Candish was one which he could submit to, and in which he could see no cause for disruption. He suggested an adjournment of the House in order to bring about a complete agreement on this basis. Sir Henry Mon reiff was the next speaker, and, reciprocating the tone and wishes of Moody Stuart, he addressed himself to the clearing away of the misconceptions as to the law of the Church, from which a good deal of the debate arose. Next in order came Dr. Begg, looking the picture of cheerfulness, who delivered himself of a few arguments, apparently quite indifferent as to their effect upon the Assembly, and closed by saying that if Dr. Candlish's motion, with the alteration suggested, should appear likely to afford a solution of the question he would be as delighted as any man in the House. Dr. Rainy replied to Dr. Begg, walking up and down through hisargument in a most remoreless manner, and carrying the House almost entirely with him. When he pointed out that if the Church were to split on the difference betweet the motions of Dr. Candlish and Mr. Nixon, it would be really a separation on the question whether the documents of the Church should be sent to the minister before being called or before being inducted, the Assembly seemed com-pletely to realize that a disription on that point would be all too absurd. The cheers which greeted Dr. Rainy on his appears no and throughout his speech showed that his popularity as the foremost of the sound ree Churchmon has suffered no abatement during the recent conflict. Dr. Saimel Miller having made a declaration similar to that of Mr. Moody Stuart, Dr. Begg announced that, having submitted the altered motion of Dr. Candlish to some of his brethren, they thought the motion afforded an adjournment of the House till Thursday morning to consider the matter in conference with the whole minority. The announcement was received with demonstrations of delight from all parts of the House. Handkerchiefs and hats were waved, and grave men and staid ladies gave vent to their feelings of gratification in forms of effusive joy. Even the placid Narayan Sheshadri catight the infection, and pushed his way to the front of the Moderato's cludr, with intent to address the House, but he desire was not succeed by the Moderato's his desire was not perceived by the Modera-tor. The Moderator then called upon Dr. Macdonald, who offered up prayer. The great assemblage then sung the last three yerses of the 72nd Padin standing, giving it forth with carnest voices, and the mosting was closed with the Moderator's benediction. Thus ended the most momentous sederant of the Free Church Assembly since 1843.

On Thursday the Assembly was again greatly crowded to hear the result of the conference of the brethron of the munity in regard to Dr. Candlish's motum as amended. Mr. Nixon and Dr. Bogg, amidst loud applause, amounced that the donferloud, applause, announced, first the donorence had harmoniously agreed to allow the
mutual eligibility to pass, without doing
more than recording their dissent. Mr.
Balfour, Holyrood, said that he was one of
the few who did not see the way to be clear,
but if he found that he could hat accept the
situation, he would communicate with his
Presbytery on the subject. After a few
work of congratulation from D- Caudital,
the north was moved without a vata. All. his motion was passed without a vote, Mr. Nison and Dr. Bogg dissenting for thou-selves and those who might adilbre. Dr. Gandlish Hadia declaration which had been denwithfile behilf of hindest kun offer senfor members of the House, and which they would ask the Assembly, be years, to insert on their record to-day. The discu-ment sets forth that the subscribers feel that the prosecution of the Union movement is not a matter of discretion with the Church, I in a compiracy against her.

and that the suspension of the Union nego-tiations is an evidence of sin and of short-coming on the part of the human agents. Dr. Julius J. Wood and Dr. C. J. Brown then are at the control of the con then ongaged in prayer, at the desire of the Moderator. Mr. Nixon gave is the report of the Education Committee, which stated that the collection on behalf of the schemes buildings for the missing population. Dr. Wilson resigned the convenership of the committee. Dr. M'Closky addressed the Assembly on the labours of the Irish Colportage Society. The Assembly resolve to petition against the Prison Munisters' Bill Bill. Dr. Rainy gave notice that he would move a resolution to-day declaring that the Established Church of Scotland is now indefensible on public grounds, and that the maintenance of Established Churches in maintonance of Established characters in this country now necessarily encouraged concurrent endowment. Sir H. W. Mon creiff gave notion of motion to the effect that the Free Church, while renewing its protest against the Erastianism of the Established protest against the Brastianism of the tablished Church of Scotland, does not at present see its way to adopt any deliverance which contemplates disestablishment.

#### ORILLIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Under the ministrations of their zealous and respected Pastor, Ray. John Gray, the growth of this congregation has been marked by a steadines; which must have been highly encouraging, proving that his labors have not been either unacceptable or unprofitable. The edifice which twenty-two years ago appeared ample for their requirements, probably longer than any in-terested in its crection would have to do with earth, has, after two onlargements again become too small to afford sittings for all who apply. The office-bearers found that some plan must be devised and carried out for the accommodation of those frequently applying for sittings which were not at their disposal, as the necessity of refusal was inflicting injury upon those desirous of worshipping there, and impairing the usofulness of their Pastor, who was thus de-barred from reaping the full reward of his unremitting labours and faithful admonitions and instructions, both in and out of the pulpit. After mature consideration, it was deemed advisable to have plans for the further enlargement of the present building prepared, and these were submitted to the congregational meeting held last Wednes day evening, when the project proposed by the office-bearers met with general approv-al, and the work will be commenced as soon as possible. The proposed alterations con-sist in making the building wider, and an addition at each side the roof, which will be raised, to be supported by hillars, and a new front. The seats, which are now too large for four, but not quite sufficient to hold five comfortably, will also, we infer, be made a more economical size. These changes will add very much to the appear ance of the church, both inside and out. By this plan as much accommodation will be secured as by the erection of a new edifico which would cost \$10,000 or \$12,000, and the outlay be very small in proportion. At the meeting above referred to, Rev. John Gray occupied the chair, and Mr. Jolin Perry acted as Secretary. The tollowing resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by Mr. T. Dallas, seconded by Mr. P. Murray—That in view of the ru-crossed demand for sittings in the Church, and the great difficulty experienced by the office-bearers in meeting that demand, therefore, resolved, that further accommodation is necessary, and that such accommodation be obtained by sularging the present Church.

Mr. World moved, seconded by Mr. W. Tudhope, senior—That the plan now submitted to the congregation, and ap-proved of by the unice-bearers, be adopted.

proved of by the office-benear, be adopted.

Mr. Alport moved—That a Building Committee be appointed to negotiate for the necessary funds, carry out and complete the proposed additions in accordance with the plan new submitted. The following parties to comprise said committed: Messrs. Jno. World, Jno. Blain, F. Hamilton, W. Tudliope, st., J. Allan, P. Murray, M. Millar, Ed. Chase, and the mover.

On motion of Mr. Mejville Millar, the thanks of the Church were tendered to Mr. F. Kean, for his gordrous offer of the use

F. Kean, for his generous offer of the use of his Music Hall, free, for the Subbath services, while the work of building is in

Sir Robert Kano has resigned the presidancy of the Quem's College, Cork, and it is runouved that a Protestant and an Englishmen is to succeed him.

The everage cost for every person arrested, convicted, and sent to the penitentary in the United States is \$1,200, while the cost of educating a boy in the public schools is collected to the cost of educating a boy in the public schools. is only about \$400.

The Vieshov of Egypt, it is suil, projects the building of a railroad from the freed of Nilomavigation through the great Nahian desert, into the millst of fertile Cantral Africa: His enginess tell him \$29,000,000 will fout the billst but what is that for a successor-of-the Planublus?

The address lately published by the Cath-nic Bishiops if Odernand declared that the Charch lake hister them in the liberities plight such the conversion of Collisations brought her three hundred years of peosecu-tion to a close; "public life, the pessa, liter-rure, science and education" bein-quaited in a corpiracy against Lee.

#### RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the Lecant Herald says that quietly as everything connected with the State is carried out by the Government of the Czar, and caroful as all are to guard secrets the revewould admit of the teachers a.

Nivon resigned his convenership. Protessand Mr.

Boughas submitted the report on National Education. A final deliverance was postponed. Mr. Bruce gave in the report of the Psalmody Coranattee. Dr. Dykes and Mr.

Symington, Birkenhead, thou addressed the Assombly as deputies from the English Presbyterian Church. Mr. Magregormiscan that Church to Amoy, also addressed the Mr.

The D. Machagan gave the military and naval preparations of Russia have attained such a putch that to disguise them altogether is no lenger possible. Taught by the sad experience or possible. Taught by the sad experience or possible. Taught by the sad experience or possible. lation of which might entail long years of fare of the Youth of the Church. In the evening, the Home Mission report was submitted by Dr. Wilson. The Assembly recommended to the members of the Church to support the scheme tor raising £20,000 in Glasgow and £10,000 in Edinburgh for the erection of mission that in the country with a vast web of railways, the completion of which is numbers at any given point, the Russians have intersected their country with a vast web of railways, the completion of which is now only a matter of a few months, and by the aid of which they will be able with startling rapidity to concentrate the whole strength of their empire in any direction where it may be required. Fortifications have been rebuilt or repaired; they have been mounted with the best and heaviest guns, and communication with them is repid and easy. Among other means of offence and defence it is worthy of mention that the Caspian Sea swarms with Russian war steamers, and a schoule has been set on foot to connect that lake with the Black Sea by a canal. The navy too has received much attention. It is beyond all doubt that for the last seventeen years Russia has been making preparations for war. Her present weakness lies in her finances, but it must be remembered that war is sometimes a lucrative speculation.

In the course of last year, says the Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, concessions were granted to eleven railway companies in Russia, with shares and bonds representing an aggregate captal of £16,500,000. In the same period ten joint-stock banks were established, with a capital of £2,000,000, and old banks increased their capital by about £200,000. Coal-mine companies were formed with a capital of about £2,100,000, companies for Explaint of about £2,100,000, companies for the manufacture of machinery with about £2,250,000, building companies with £1,500,000, and insurance companies with £900,000.

#### Miscellaneous.

Pure Gold has been merged in the Mon troal Witness.

The free-stone cutters of Ottawa are on strike. They want nine hours' work per day for \$8.

Lady Mary Herbert, sister of the Earl of embroke, has entered the Reman Catholic Church.

Mr. Gavan Dufty, the late Premier of Victoria, has been knighted, and Professor Owen created a C. B.

Mr. Witton, M.P. for Hamilton, has Commission to the Vienna Exhibition.

After an experiment of about one thousand years, the office of beadle has been abolished as needless in the parish of Isling-

Have patience awhile; slanders are not long lived. Truth is the child of Time; ere long she shall appear to vindicate thee .-

A Paris paper says the Emperor William is incapacitated for further duty, and the Crown Prince will soon be proclaimed

The Marquis of Lorne's scheme to establish a fund out of which to augment the small salaries of clorgymen of the Church of Eugland, is not received with favor.

Three missionaries and three teachers are connected with the Presbyterian Chinese Mission in San Francisco. The mission also employs one Chinese preacher and one

Chinese assistant teacher.

The Chinese are flocking into California faster than ever. Already they number one quarter of the male adults in the State. What most manifestly needs to be done is to Christianize the other three-fourths of the people there.

"La Grande Guerre Ecclesiastique." pamphlet published by the Hon. L. Desseaules, has been interdicted by the R. C. Bishop of Montreal, and La Minerve has been threatened with ecclesisatical censure for publishing extracts from it.

The emigration drain is absolutely alarm ing. The people are leaving the country in crowds—a respectable, well-dressed, intelligent, and orderly population are abandon-ing their native land in countless number. -Limerick Reporter.

Father Hyacinthe was to have visited a certain parish near Geneva recently, but altered his mind on being warned that he would be roughly handled. It was well that he did not go, for it is said that about one limited women were waiting for him. with their hands full of pepper to throw into his eyes. Several were arrested.

The London papers state that the plergy and Jesuits of Belgium are making great efforts to organize a pilgrimage into the heart of France, to pray for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. Each province of the realm is invited to dedicate a bannor to Our Lady of the Sacred Heart.

The U. S. centus gives some interesting items about the Jews. In 1850 they countried only 18,271 members in the country, and in 1870, 78,265. In 1850 they had but 36 Synagogues, and in 1870, they had 152. Such progress as this down the attraction this country has offered this people. In Philadelphia they have eight synagogues, and in New York twenty-six. Metropolitau centres appear to be their favorite fields. and in New York twenty-six. Metropolitan centres appear to be their favorite fields, and they will be found strong, relatively, in all the leading cities of the nation.

The U.S. census gives some interesting

#### Commercial,

B. A. PRISPYTERIAN OFFICE, June 20, 1878. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The past week has been an extremely doll eriod in this market, prices of grain, however, do not show much change. Accounts of the rowing crops are unfavorable. Stocks stood on the 23rd mst, as follows . From, 11,597 barrels .. wheat, 214,202 bi shels a oats, 21,371; bailey, 3,942, peas, 24,675; tye 620 and corn 150. There were in sight on the 14th aist , 5,524,000 bushels of wheat and 196,000 of barley against 5.098,000 of wheat and 359,000 of builty in

PRODUCE.

Tion is. There has been scarcely any business done all week, or any buyers to be found, and values tree again declined. Fancy sold last week at equal to \$5.70. No. 1 super, was neg lected all week until to day, when sales were made at about \$5.10. Extra is nominal.

OATMENT -Is scarce, firm and wanted. One car lot sold on Tuesday at \$5.15 on the track Small lots sell at \$5 25 to \$5.35.

WHEAT.- There has been very little movement; but this, in the case of spring, was in consequence of the firmuess of holders, who generally stood out for \$1 25. A cargo lot of 18,000 bushels of No. 1 spring sold on Saturday at \$1 231/2 f.o.b., and a couple of cars on Monday at \$1 22 f.o c. On l'aesday a lot changed hands at \$1.23 f.o.b. For No. 3 fall \$1.2. has been offered and refused, but generally buyers and sell ers are altogether apart. There was nothing doing yesterday, save spring sold on the street of \$1.16.

Overs-Have been abundant and slow of sale Northern sold at 3Sc. and Chicago at 37c. in bulk and 38c. bagged on the track. Street price 40c.

BA. LEY .- A car of rejected sold last week at 52c. Lo.c., being the only sale reported all week. Other grades would sell at quotations. Street receipts nil.

PEAS. -Some enquiry has been heard for cargo-lots, for which buyers could have been found at 61 to 65c. f.o.b. On the street 60c, is

#### PROVISIONS.

BUTTER. - A few small lots of new have come to hand and have sold at 14c. for selected and 13½c, for store-packed.

CHEESE. - Small lots sell readily at 12 to 13c. Lous.-Receipts have fallen off and are insufficient. Lots are up to 12 to 12/20. PORK,-The demand has improved; a good

deal has sold at \$18,25 to \$19.

Bacon Two cars of cumberland sold at Sc.; small lots are unchanged, smoked has sold at 9½c; hams are firm; a lot of 300 canvassed sold at 13½c. LARD-Is firm, 50 timners sold at 10c.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES-Are quiet and weak at 7 to Sc. Calfkins are unaltered at 11c.

LAMBSKINS Receipts are increasing, but prices have risen to 25 to 35c. Pelts are abundant but unchanged at 20c.

Woot. Receipts have been small and prices firm. lots of fleece sold nearly every day at 35c. to 36c., which is the present value.

#### FREIGHTS.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Have been quiet; rates stand at 3c. to Oswego, and z1/2c. to Kingston.

GRAND TRUNK R. R. RATES. -Summer rates from Toronto stand as follows: - To Halifax. oc. for flour and 48c. for grain; to St. John, 90c. for flour and 48c. for grain; to Montreal, 35c. for flour, and 18c. for grain; to Portland, 75c. for flour and 38c. for grain; to New York, 75c. for flour and 38c. for grain; to Boston, 80c. or flour and 40c, for grain.

THROUGH RATES TO ENGLAND, -Flour 5s od. stg. per barrel to Liverpool or Glasgow; grain 10s. 6d. per 480 lbs; butter, lard orcheese, 62s. 6d. per 2,240 lbs. to Liverpool, or Glasgow, and 67s, 6d, to London: boxed meats 555, od. to Liverpool, or Glasgow, and 62s. 6d. to London.

#### ENGLISH MARKETS.

The following table shows the prices of the undermentioned goods in the English markets on this day week and to-day, or at the latest polymer particular activities are the control of the advices received :-

Red Wheat129 od	128	o∂	
Red Winter Wheat128 2d	128	21}	
White do118 11d	12s	rel	
Club do128 4d	128	6d	
Corn		6d	
Barley 3s 6d	35	61	
Oats 3s 2d		21	
Peas 37s od	37	od	
Peas 37s od Pork 63s od		αÌ	
Bacon		61	
Lard	3/3	íõ	1
Cheese 66 6d		αì	
	<b>67</b> s	O.L	1
FLOUR, f. a. c.			
Extra \$6	25 to 6	30	
	70 3	75	
	25 5	30	
No. I Super 5	10 S	20	
	to š	15	
Cornmeal, small lots 2	10 5 10 5 35 3	00	
GRAIN, f. o. c.	,	7.	
Fall Wheat, No. 1 1	35 1	27	
	30 i	37	
		32 26	
	-	-	
		25	
	23 1	25	
No. 2 1	20 [	22 33 60	
Oats	37 0	33	
Barley, No. 1.	58 0	60	
" No. 2	53 0	55	

Com. ....

PROVISIONS.

#### NICODEMOS THE SEEKER.

by Rev. Throdore L. Cuyler.

There are come characters in the Bible of Thom we know but little; yet that little make us desirous toknow much more. One of those is Nicodoraus, the seeker. He is only mentioned by St. John ; which makes us think that he was a personal friend of the cantions man "who came to Jesus by night." John monitions him only three times, and each of those marks an era in the man's career.

His first appearance is as a secret inquirer. He belonged to that self-righteous sect of Pharisees whose habit it was to make a of Pharisecs whose labit it was to make a large display of wares in their windows, while the solid stock of graces within were not worth an inventory. He was better than his companions, for he was not too proud to be a learner. It's languaged for knowledge, and may have been deeply troubled with a sense of sm. So he "came to Jesus." But he did not dure to come openly for fear of his bigoted associotes. He came therefore in the dark. It is no injustice to Nicodemus to regard him as a timil deade, time seeker, or also the evanand the control of th by night." Better to come with a dark-lantern than not to come at all. But far better still to have come openly, as if he were not ashamed of doing a good action.

Let us not throw stones at the poor Pharisee. We have all done just as cow ardly things as he did, and not come out of them as well after all. Nicodemus obeyed the conviction of his conscience, which sent him to Jesus of Nazareth for light. He get -a whole flood of it in a few moments. He heard the fullest and profoundest discourse on the new birth, and the love of God in redemption, that ever fell on mortal Tens of thousands of soul-saving sermons have been woven out of that short sermon which Jesus gave to that listening rulor. He took the sharp but kind discourse kindly, for he slips away again so quietly that we find no mention of his going. It is quite likely that John was present, and heard the remarkable conversation, but he does not hint at the unpression made on the Pharisce's heart.

2. By-and-bye we begin to discover the impression which must have been made at that nocturnal interview. Nicodemus makes his second appearance. It is in advance of his first stage. He is growing. He may not be a Christian, but he is growing in courage and manliness. He has a respect for the persecuted Jesus—nay, a sympathy for Him, and is ready to take His part. Rising up in the presence of his enraged brothron of the Sannedrim, he demands justice for the outraged and insulted Messiah. "Doth our law," he exclaims, "judge any man before it hear him, and know what he dooth?" The ferocious Pharisees taunt him with being a half convert to the Galileon. But he example his vert to the Galilean. But he stands his ground. The good seed is coming up. Ricodemus who came stealthily to Jesus by night is ready to say a bold word for Hun in the daylight. There must have been some divine grace working in the man's heart, or else he would not have braved the bigotry of his fellow Pharisees so calmly. Many a one has been received into the Church of Christ on no stronger evidence than Nicodemus gave that day of an inward change. Yet I do not see clear evidence of his conversion. He did not join himself to Christ's band of disciples; nor did Jesus (as we read of) openly acknowledge him as a follower. Candor, love of truth, a quick sense of justice, are apparent in him, but he does not seem ready to go and die for his Master. He does not become the thirteenth disciple.

8. I have often wished that he had. For the third and last appearance that he makes upon the sacred page is a very attractive one. It makes us love him, and envy him the sacred privilege which he enjoyed. We wish that he had acted more intrepidly; but the deed of love which he wrought still smalls sweat after pinteen contrained. smells sweet after nineteen conturies of

He comes to Jesus at nightfall again. He is in company with Joseph, who is a "disciple of Jesus," and they are seeking for the liteless body of the Crucified. Nicodemus has a fragrant tribute in his hands—a bunthe comes to desus at night and again. He is in company with Joseph, who is a "disciple of Jesus," and they are seeking for the liteless body of the Crucified. Nicodemus has a fragrant tribute in his hands—a bundle of myrrh and aloes of an hundred pounds in weight. He comes to embalm the pale cold vody, and to help by it in the pale cold vody. The pale cold vody is the reasons "why men don't marry were fully explained in a lecture given the voting which were fully explained in a lecture given the voting which were fully explained in a lecture given the voting which were fully explained in a lecture given the voting which were fully explained in a lecture given the voting which were fully explained in a lecture given the voting were fully explained in a lecture given the voting were fully explained in a lecture given the voting were fully explained in a lecture given the voting were fully explained in a lecture given the voting were fully explained in a lecture given the voting were fully explained in a lecture given the voting were fully explaine place in Joseph's garden. Ah! Nicodemus! that hobe tender act of thine—a service neglected even by the chosen twelve—smells more fragrantly than the spices thou broughtest! Wherever the Gospel of redemption is preached, that deed of love light he established.

shall be spoken of tor a memorial of thee. I do not wonder that there is a current tradition that Nicodemus atterwards received Christian baptism at the hands of John, and was enrolled in the Apostohe Church. It is also narrated that he was persocuted bitterly by his old Phansaic associates But whether this be true or not, we must misist Boston quantly said of a certain friend, "It he was not a Christian, he was a very sweet some?" But I hope that Nicodenius was a genuine believer, and a lever of my Lord. His first act was that of a sincere seeker for truth. His second act was a demand for justice to the wronged Redeenier. His final act was a tender ministration of personal affection for the Crucified. Beginming as an earnest enquirer at Jesus' feet. he ended by being one of His pall-bearers. Let us rejoice to believe that in that sacred wounded form he recognized the dear Siyour who had died for his sout's salvation.

Not to him who sets out in the morning with resonation and gallantry, but to him who holds out till the evening of life, does the promise apply, "He that endureth to the end shall be saved.

An English writer than frees his mind concerning that small coin, the three panny piece:—"It is too small to tetch a fluch of bacon; it is too weak to bring home a sack of flour; it is no use to pay half-a-year's rent; so it is solemnly and sacredly set apart to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." RODANISM A DISTURBING ELE-

The Test remark we have to make is one which constantly presses itself on the historian's mind, but which political leaders and writers in our country seem as it they could not possibly realize or lay to heart. It is forced upon our attention in nearly every page of this volume. It is this: that overy page of this voltaire. It is this; that the Catholies, wherever they are mimerous and powerful in a Protestant nation, compel, as it were by a law of their being, that nation to treat them with stear repression and control. The very essence and primary dectrine of the Romish Church involve undying and unvaivable pretensions, which are incompatible with the freedom or equal rights of the vest of the community. The experiment has been tried many traces The experiment has been tried many times and in many countries, and always with the same result. Even in this age it is still the enay of the strong empire of Germeny, of the new kingdom of Italy, of the oritically-placed and nuch menaced State of Belgum. Catholicism, if it be true to itself and to its mission, cannot allow State, mixed or secular, to educate its flocks; cannot permit free voting to a Catholic elec-torate; cannot tolerate that its votaries should prefer the welfare of their country to the interests of their Church—the good of Ireland to the sway of Rome; cannot allow the congregations of the faithful to think or act for thomselves in matters of the greatest importance to human progress; cannot, wherever and whenever the opporcannot, wherever and whenever the oppor-tunity is a forded it, abstain from claiming, working for, and grasping that supremacy and paramount influence and control which it conscientiously believes to be its inalienable and universal due. By the force of circumstances, by the ineverable logic of its claims, it must be the intestine foo or the disturbing element of every State in which it does not bear sway; and from the position which the Romish Church has always held, and recently avowed with always held, and recently avowed with more decision and nakedness than usual, of direct enmity to the chief agencies and achievements of modern civilization and progress, it must now stand out in the es timate of all Protestants, patriots, and thinkers, as the hostis humani generis (the enemy of the human race) it has been for so many centuries.—London Quarterly.

#### THE IRISH OHURCH.

The disestablished Church of Ireland has bee I taking a survey of the resources left to it after its disondowment, and the result is rather discouraging. The commutations of income have not been so general as was expected. The contributions from England are scanty; the large Protestant proprietors of Iroland have shown little sympathy. So the clergy complain; but it must be re-membered that their object, in the first in-stance, was to secure for the Church an endowment as large, or nearly so, as that which they had lost; and however much they may be disappointed at not realizing such a result, few people outside of their own communion expected that they would realize it. The sum they have acquired will form moderate at 1 modest endowment, for the rest, the pastors must trust to the liberality of their flocks, who will, no doubt, desire to retain in their own hand some guarantee for the sound Protestaulism of their pastors. Indeed, we suspect the true secret of the stinted liberality in the work of endowment is to be found in the suspicion entertained of the Romeward tendency of some who now fill the high places of the Church. When we see such determined opposition offered to the revis-ion of the Liturgy, and so great an attach-ment to sacordotal claims and high Ritualistic services on the part of so many Irish churchmen, we cannot wonder that the laity hold their hands, and waited to see what the end would be-resolved, above all things olse, that, in the face of the Romish superstition existing in the country, they would not endow a spurious imitation of it.

—Ecangelical Christendom.

#### WHY MEN DON'T MARRY.

cannot got the woman they want—they look too high for beauty, talent, and porfection, which are beyond their reach; 2nd, because they are cowards—they dare not "face the music," and quake at the light-ning flashes of a fair maiden's eye; 3rd, because they are sceptical—they have no faith in a woman's constancy, and believe her weak and faul, 4th, because they are selfish and stingy, and do not think they can support wires; 5th, because women of genius are not always good housekeepers tthe ray gentleman advised his audience no: to marry genuises); 6th, because of man's own extratagance—many young men spend their incomes foolishly, and cannot afford to marry; 7th, because they are afraid of divorce, which is made by the we too easy—free love, Mr. Morgan thinks, is poisoning the system of marriage; and 8th, because of woman's extravagance It costs as much, the lecturer said, to launois a woman on the sea of life in these times as it would to fit out a small schooner. As to sails, cordage, pennants, and streamers, the difference, he thinks, is in favor of the schooner. As to her outht, she has to be freighted with bonnets, veils, nocklaces, earrings, pins, chains, bracelets, rings, ruffles, bows, bands, buttons, loops, folds, p.pings, platts, silks, muslins, laces, fans, boots, slippers, parasols, collars, cuffs, nets, hours, veterable treat in the silks, nets, clignons, waterfalls, "rats," "mice," braids, frizzles, puffs, curls, pamer, tournure, and Grecian bend. What a cargo, ejaculated Mr. Morgan, was this for such a small vessel! Few are the underwriters who take the risk in such a craft, and few were the men who would marry this "Dolly Varden walking advertisement." The lecture was heard with deep emotion by a vast concurse of Christian young men, and those parts of? which referred to woman's failings were greeted with wild applicate. Few are the underwriters who take

### Our Young Solks, ..

FRESH FABLES.

THE FROG AND THE TOAD.

A frogest beside a clear pond, admiring his reflection in the water. "Dear me! I had no idea before that I was so handsome," said the frog. "What vice plump cheeks I have, and, oh, what an exquisite complexion!"

Happening to take his eyes off the water Impositing to take his eyes off the water for a moment, he saw his neighbor, the tead, also looking at himself in it. Whereupon the freg hopped away chuckling "That ridiculous old tead!" he said to himself. "Did anybody ever hear of enything more absurd? Who'll turn conceited next, I worder!"

THE PUTPY AND THE FOX.

A young dog was carrying home a rabbit which he had caught, when an old for trotted up and said, "That is too heavy for you to carry by yourself, my young triend; let me help you." So the fox slipped his head under the rabbit's belly, and told the young dog to gallop on as fast as he pleased.

"You may say what you like about the fox," said the young dog to his mother when he got home, "but I am sure he is a very obliging fellow. He helped me home with the with this, and managed so well that the load seemed to get lighter every minute."

"I have no doubt it did," answered his mother; and when the young dog turned round to look at his prize, he found that his friend had eaten its inside out.

#### TILLY'S LESSON IN GEOLOGY.

Tilly sat on the old doorstone with her two precious pobbles in her hand. They were smooth, and white, and glistening, and came from the shore of the wonderful ocean that Tilly always dreamed about, but never had seen. The professor himself brought the pebbles to Tilly, and, when he leaned out at the window, and saw the fittle maiden holding them against her round red cheeks, he smiled a little all to himself, and came and sat down by her, while Tilly looked shy and glad, but didn't say a word.

"You like them, do you?" said the pro-fessor; "well, I'll tell you a story about

"Many, many years ago, Tilly, long be-fore either you or I were born, each one of these little pubbles was a rough piece of stone that had crumbled off some great rock, and it fell into the water somewhere, perhaps it was a great ocean, or maybe only a river, but it lay in some place, where the waves washed over it, and rolled it about, and very slowly these waves were off the corners and sharp edges, and very slowly the rough stone grow smooth. If you had looked at it one May-day, and not seen it again till the next May-day came, I suppose you would hardly have noticed any change, but it was just a little different; overy spring it came out smoother than it was the year before, till, after a great winle, all the rough part was gove, and what was left was this beautiful round pobble."

Tilly handled over the two she was hold ing, while the professor talked, and tried to make believe they looked as he said they used to; but it was hard work to think anything so soft as water could have worn off such hard stone.

"And this is another treasure, I suppose, said the professor, picking up a piece of pudding stone that peeped from the little rufled pocket of Tilly's apron; "maybe you think this stone was made so; but it was not. Once upon a time, a little pile of gravel stones lay in a hollow all by themsolves. There came a great rain, and washed some sticky mud down and covered them all up; it squeezed itself among the little stones, and filled every crevice; then, when the rain was over, the sun shone on it and baked it hard, and afterward it got covered up under sand, and earth, and stones, and there it lay growing harder all the time, till the mud was a dark brown stone itself, when some one was digging there one day, found this brown stone all full of little stones, that look like the raising in your grandma's Christmas pudding; and that's why they call it a pudding stone.

Tilly laid down her pebbles, and examined her queer little bit of pudding-stone, and then laid all three in a straight row on the doorstone. They were precious in her eyes, and she was just making up her mind to put them in her cabinet and label them "gems," as she had soon some precious things in the professor's cabinet labelled. But just then the professor went

on:

"Here's thas sough old doorstone, Tilly

"And once upon a time—you see it's quite like a fairy story—once upon a time this old doorstone wasn't a stone at all, but just mud, stiff, grey mud, and a great bird came staiking along, and left his footprints in it. And the sun dried the mud, and there the tracks were; and the sand blow over them and covered them up, and a Is the grey mud itself turned into stone. It was a great many years about it; and, in the meanting, the big bird and all its relations had utterly disappeared, so that when at last the men dug up the stone and saw the curious tracks, they could only surest bow the high looked that medic them. guess how the bird looked that made them. Just, think, Tilly, the bird that walked over this stone may have died long before Adam was made."

That was a long speech for the atone professor, but Tilly seemed to like it. I wonder if you will?—Christian Weekly.

Subbuth School Tencker.

LESSON XXVII.

STUDIES IN MATTHEW,

July 6, 1873.

THE OHIED MINUS, Matt. ii. 1-10

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 5. 8.

PARALLEL PASSAGES .- Mic. v. 2, 4; John With v. 1, read Som xvi. 1; with v. 9, Isa. iz. 6, with vs. 8, 4, Ps. ii. 1, 2, with vs. 5, 6, Ezekiel xxxiv. 23; with the rest of the lesson, Ps. lxxii. 10, 15; Isa, lx.

For long connection of David's family with Bethlehem, see Ruth i. 1, and iv. 17-

CENTER Teven.—Christ is "heir of all things." Heb. i. 2.

INTERNATIONAL TEXT .-- When they saw the star, they rejoiced with exceeding great joy. Matt. ii. 10.

Our lesson requires us to study a little the Holy Child; His strange visitors; and His bitter persecutor.

I. The cuild Jesus. There was, and is, a little village about six miles south of derusalem, called Bethlehenuthouse of breadt, in the bounds of Judah. Jesse lived, and David was born here. (1 Sam. xvi. 1, 17, 58; and xvii. 12.) There was another town of the same nama in Zebulon (Josh. xix. 15). The family in which our Lord was born being in the house and lineage of David being in the house and lineage of David (Luke ii. 4. 11) went there to be enrolled and there Jesus was born, in falfilment of prophecy as we shall see. It is impossible propuecy as we shall see. It is impossible to think of all these things being arranged so as to support a false claim to the Messiahship—the enrolling, the family going up, the birth, and the prediction seven hundred years before.

This child we know was, as to His human ty, the child of the Virgin Mary; as to His Deity, the Son of the highest. From His birth we date A.D., the year of our Lord, though it is believed an error of four years was made, and that this should be 1877. This was the place, this was the time, of the Incarnation. No sconer is He born, than the world sets itself to fight against Him. The warfare will last till all His enemies be put under His feet.

II. Now we come to the STRANGE VISIT-

We have (a) Their question, v. 2. Ever since the return from the captivity (as we saw on Gen. xlix. 10), "Jews" had become a common name for all the descendants of the tribes (Acts x. 28). So the Gentless called them all. So they called Jesus "King of the Jews," John xviii, 83. Then, as now, the people themselves preferred to be called Ierael, and called him, "King of Israel," John i. 49.

Taking for granted that all men would know, and that the event had taken place, they ask, 'Where is the one born King of the Jaws?" But Jerusalem knew nothing about it. What this was understood to mean we gather from Horod. It was as much as to say, "Wo do not mean Horod, who is reigning—we know about him; but the rightful, God-appointed King—where is he?" (When the Maccabees took the throne (see 1 Macc.), Messiah's rights were reserved, showing the national feeling at that time.) that time.)

(b) We have the reason of it. "We have seen his star in the cust, and we are come to worship him." Some take this as a comet, some as a meteor, and many high authorities in the matter of stars, the union to the eye, of two stars, coming in the order of things at this time.

But the likelihood is it was special, on of the ordinary course, near our world, directed for one purpose, because it would thus correspond to the objects here served, including the movement that guided to Bothlehom.

III. THE BITTER FOE OF CHRIST. Herod troubled; though a king, and old, and near his end; and by an infant's birth. "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown:" and all Jorusalem—not because of any great love for Herod, but from fear of changes, wars, commotions, such as disputes as to a throne and a tyrant's anger make.

See his arts. He wishes to find out the birthplace, calls the chief priests (there could be several, as the civil power made and unmade), and the scribes, who, occupied with the law, were authorities on the point, and inquired as to the place pointed out in propliecy.

They refer him to the passage, which they render freely, leaving out what did not bear on his question, and making dis-tinct what did. The old name of Bethle-"Here's the is a couple old doorstone, Tilly all the scrubbing and scouring in the world could never make it smooth and white like that one over the way." But do you see the couper marks in it—just such marks as the geese make in the just such marks as the geese make in the mud along the edge of the gutter, only ever and ever so much larger? See, here is one, and here is another; regular bird tracks."

"Why, so they dre," said Tilly, getting down on her knees and laying her chubby fingers in the marks.

"And once upon a time—you see it's quite like a fairy story—once upon a time.

But its greatness would be from its giv.

But its greatness would be from its giv irg birth to a governor who should rule Israel. This was uttered, and written, and published (v. 5) after David, but long before Christ. The word for rule is the same as "be a shepherd to," suggesting 1 Peter v. 2. "Shepherd of the people" is a courtant usage in Homer.

Now the crafty king wishes to find the problem time of the birth of this rival, and he applies to the wise men, v. 7. "Privily," not to raise alarm, and with a bold lie in his neuth, as he sends them on their way with, "Bring me back word, that I too coming may worship him." He meant something far different, v. 16, we may well believe. He tried to make them unconscious spies. So bad men use religion for their own ovil ends.

They made no promise, but went their

way; the star gave its friendly light, stood over the place, reassuring them, and filling them with joy, v. 10. We leave them with their minds opening to more than they knew at first, to worship and present their gifts, while we try to gather up the lessons.

(1) True science, even imperiect and in-complete, leads to faith. May be differ-ources from partial knowledge; but when both word and works are understood, the testimony will be found to be one. Here it was the word that gave transmiss to the was the word that gave meaning to the

(2) How graciously men are taught as they are able to lose it. For the fisherman, Christ walks on the water and sends the miraculous draught of fishes: the sick he speaks to in realing, and the husbandroen and slephords, vine-dressers and tradera, by parables, and the students of the stars by h star in the rky.

(3) The coming of the Redeener terrifles the ungodly. How does the thought of it affect you? Rov. i. 7; Mal. iii. 2. Well might Herod fear for his throne, in his ignorance; for his soul in reality.

(4) The faith of these men deserves notice. Expecting so much at Jerusalem, they find a oruel, deceitful old king reign ing the Jews caring nothing about the affair; at Bethlehom, a poor mother, in most humble cucamstances, with an infant only born, not two years old, as they probably expected (see "Herod's from two years old)" and ret they believed and see their old)," and yet they believed, and gave their sifts. Let us be not faithless, but believing, with so many aids to faith as we have.

(5) All the world shall own Christ. Jours. and Gentiles like Melchizodec, Jethro Ruth, Job, have already. The rest will come in due time.

#### FARMERS' BOYS.

1. Treat them as partners with you. Give them to understand that they are in-terested in the success of the farming operations as much as you are yourself.

2. Converse freely with them. Get their opinions and give them yours. If at all prudent make use of their plans, and when you think your own best, explain to them why you do not adopt them. Don't keep them altogether in the dark with reference to your plans for the future.

8. Don't require them to stay at home in the evenings all the time. When there is any meeting or entertainment, from which they might receive benefit, be sure to let them go.

4. Provide them with plenty of good books and papers, especially referring to agriculture. Let them be well posted in their own business, farming. 5. Never scold them because they don t

do their work or attend to the business of the farm as well as you do. Encourage them.

6. Give them a holiday new and then. They look for it and they need it; and it will be better for you and them to let them

#### THE WORLD WITHOUT SUNDAY.

Think how the abstraction of the Sabbath would hopolessly enslave the working classes, with whom we are identified? Think of labor thus going on in one monotonous and eternal cycle, limbs forever on the rack, fiagors forever straining, the brow forever sweating, the feet forever plodding, the brain forever throbbing, the shoulders forever dropping, the loins for-ever aching, the restless mind forever scheming l

Think of the beauty it would offace, the morry-heartedness it would extinguish, of the giant strength it would tame, of the re-sources of nature it would crush, of the sickness it would bring, of the projects it would wreck, of the groans it would extort, of the lives it would immolate, and of the cheerless graves it would prematurely dig! See them toiling and moiling, sweating and fretting, grinding and howing, weaving and spinning, sowing and gathering, moving and repairing, raising and building, dig-ging and planting, striving and struggling —in the garden and in the field, in the granary and the barn, in the factory and in the mill, in the warehouse and in the shop, on the mountain and in the ditch, on the rondside and in the wood, in the city and in the country, out at sea and on the shere, in the day of brightness and of gloom-What a picture would this world present if we had no Sabbath I

CHARACTER IN THE OPENING AND SHUT-

TING OF A DOOR.—An ingonious correspondent of the Scientific American has discovcred a now gauge for measuring men's characters by the manner in which they open and shut doors. Out of 1,000 persons recorded, 395 opened the door and shut it recorded, 335 opened the door and shut it carefully, when they came in and when they went out, without much noise; 226 opened it in a hurry, and made an attempt to shut it, but did not, and warely pulled it to when they went out; 392 did not attempt to shut it at all, either on coming in or going out; 96 left it open when they came in, but, when remiuded of the fact, made ample anology, and shut it the fact, made ample apology, and shut it when they went out; 102 opened it in a when they went out; 102 opened it in a great hurry and clammed it violently, but left it open when they went out; 20 came in with "How do you do, sir?" or "Good morning!" or "Good ovening, sir!" and all these went through the operation of wiping their feet on the mat, Lat did not shut the leave when they went in or when they came door when they went in or when they came out. We have employed men out of all these classes, and during that time have had an opportunity of judging of their merits. The first class-of 885-were those who know their trade and commenced and finished their work in a methodical manner; were quiet and had little to say in their working hours, and were well approved by those for whem they did their work. They were punctual to time, and left nothing undone which they were ordered to do when were punctual to time, and rete nothing dud-done which they were ordered to do. They did not complain about trifles, and in all re-spects they were reliable men, and were kind and obliging in their general conduct.

#### Scientific and Abefut.

THE VALUE OF FAMILIAR THINGS.

flow often do we undervalue familiar things! Professor Tyndall illustrates the How often do we indervatine fainting things! Professor Tyndal illustrates the value of a single potato by supposing that every potato in the world but one were destroyed, that would contain itself the possibility of again stocking the world with an invaluable exticle of food. If one potato would produce, when planted, only a crop of ten potatoes, in ten years the foial produce of the produce of this one potato would be expect to ten millions, which would be exflicted to stock the whole world withseed. The red value of that single potato, then, would be such that it would be better that the city of Lenden or New York should be destroyed than that tuber should be lost to the world. We suppose that the same would hold good as to a kernel of wheat; but we are in no danger of such extremitics, and the calculation is not of especial mojecul, save to dignify the homely esculent to familiar to us all.

#### LEAVES FOR FLAVORING.

The Garden, an English periodical, after remarking that leaves are not so much used for flavoring as they might be, adds the following practical suggestions:—"One of the most useful and common of all leaves for flavoring is that of the common syrings. When cucumbers are scarce, these are a partle in soluble or authority in soluble or authority. perfect substitute, in salads or anything in perfect substitute, in salads or anything in which that flayon is desired. The taste is not only like that of encumbers, but identical—a curious instance of the the correlation-of-flayors in widely different families. Again, the young leaves of cucumbers have a striking likeness, in the way of flavor, to that of fruit. The same may be affirmed of carro tops, which are as like carrots in taste as may be. In most gardens there is a carro tops, which are as like carrots in taste as may be. In most gardens there is a prodigious waste of celety flavor in the sacrifice of the external leaves and their partially blanched footstalks. Scores of sicks of celety fire cut up into soup, when the outside would flavor it equally well or better. The young leaves of goeseberries added to bottled fruit give a freduct flavor and a greener color to pies and tarts. The leaves of the flowering currant give a sort of intermediate flavor between that of black currants and red. Unages, chron, and lemon leaves impart a flavor equal to that of the fruit and rind combined, and somewhat different from both. A few leaves added to pies, or boiled in the milk used to bake with rice, or formed into crustspor paste, impart an admirable and almost inimitable bouquet.

#### RECENT DISCOVERIES IN THE PYRAMIDS.

The Pyramids of Egypt were constructed 4,000 years age. Mr. Dixon, of England, has for some time been exploring the two remarkable chambers known in the king's and queen's chambers, in the interior of the Great Pyramid. By means of a wire introduced between the joints of the misonry he found a space and was thereupon induced to the walls of the queen's ed to bore into the walls of the queen's chamber, when he discovered a passage way, cight by nine inches in dimensions evident by a ventilating flue. Its forminus has not yet been found. Within the passage way he found a bronze hook, which is supposed to be the most ancient specialen of bronze new existing. He also found a piece of worked cedur wood, and a granite ball, which latter is believed to have been an Egyptian weight. Its diameter is 24 inches. As the walls, says the Scientific American, behind which these arricles were found were solid on the inner side of the chamber, it is believed that they were placed in the positions where they were found at the liberal discounts to Aren's and School Teachers.

#### ACTIVE PRINCIPLE OF VACCINE VIRUS.

The vaccino matter, of virus contains, in an albuminous fluid, different formations, among which very small microscopic grains are conspicyous a Messes. Chawcau and Keber consider those as the very cerriers of the vaccing matter. Mr. Ferdinand Colmwas offered an opportunity to examine the subject more closely, and makes the following wearst — At light he reject the question. subject more closely, and makes the following report:—At first he reises the question, are these grains, perceived by all observers, constituent parts of the virus, or accidental admixtures? Experiments instituted with all possible precautions led to the conclusion that they exist in the freshest virus, and have to be considered as constituents. These globular corpuscles fill the vaccine maker quite equally. They are without spontaneous motion, but show molecular motion. Their size could not be assertained motion. Their size could not boascertained accurately, being beyond our present means of microscopical measurement, but it is cortainly less than 0.001 of a millimeter—per-haps one-half or three-quarters of it. At first they are mostly single, rarely in pairs, but increase rapidly in number when the observation is continued for some time with proper precautions. They form entire rows, and, after some hours, irregularly connected groups. This extremely rapid and uninter-groups. This extremely rapid and uninter-rupted augmentation proceeds from cross-division of the cells. From these observa-tions Mr. Colm considers the corpuscles of the virus as living, independent organisms, belonging to the class of schizomyceta, which, as the smallest and simplest of all organisms, multiply only by the division of dells. In conclusion, Mr. Colm discusses the question whether these corpuscles are in fact the carriers of the contagion, and comes to the converse of the contagion, and comes to the conclusion that this is highly probable, yet not definitely decided. He inclines, however, to a modification of this tatement, viz., he would consider them ather as originators than carriers, in so far is he believes them to ach as terment upon to liquid constituents of the virus, which, coming decomposed show their poisonous feet when received into the circulation of to blood. Mr. Cohn promises to test his ypothesis-experimentally, and to commucate the results.—Editor's Scientific Read, in Harper's Magazins.

Most people drift. To do this is easy, costs neither thought nor effort. On five er hand, to resist the tide one must have nciple and resolution. He must watch pray and struggle continually. And no thoughtful person who cares for his a soul will dare to drift.

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#### Official Announcements.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Manirona - As Kildones, with daths Church there, on the ard Wadmeday of Jidy, at it wele ke a, m

ONTARIO -As Columbus, on Wednesday, 2nd July, at 11 o'clock, n.m.
Orraysa – At Widte Luke, on the first Amesia, of August, at 10 e.to.

Treebytery of Paris meets in liver street Church Paris, on first Tuesday of July at 11 a.m. The con-gregationed payments to Pre-bytery fund, will be co-ceived by the Treasurer at this meeting.

Morrality As Montreal, in Anox Church, on 2nd Wednesday plants, at 10 a. o.

Kingston-At Pictor, on 2nd Tuesday of July, at 10 a.m. Mr. Scott to preach in the evening.

GUELTH-At Guelph, in Chalmer's Church, on 2nd Tuesday of July, at 9 a.m. Lordon-4t London, in St. Andrew's Church, on

2nd Tuesday of July, at 11 a m. STRATFORD -At St Mary's, on the 8th July at 11

HUBON-At Scaforth, on the 2nd Tuesday of July,

CHATHAM-At Windson, on the 2nd Tuesday of

July, at 11 a.m. Dunites-At Durham, on the 2nd Tuesday of

July, at 11 a.m. Conound-At Milibrook, on the 1st Tuesday of July, at 11 a.m.

TORONTO-In Knox Church, on 1st Tuesday in July, at II a.12.

Barce At Tivorton, on the last Tuesday of July at 2 p.m.

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