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C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher and Proprietor, Toronto, P. O. Box 2181.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters and articles intended for the next issue should be in the hands of the Editor not later than Tuesday morning.

All communications must be accompanied by the writer's name, otherwise they will not be inserted. Articles not accepted will be returned, if, at the time they are sent, a request is made to that effect, and sufficient postage stamps are enclosed.

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS. Verses entitled "A Warning to Christians" and "On the Departure of a Young Minister," were not up to the mark.

British American Presbyterian, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1876.

THE PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPH.

We have not yet exhausted the stock of photographs on hand, and shall continue sending them out in the order in which we receive subscriptions until further notice.

A PETITION is being widely circulated and receiving signatures from the members generally of the Evangelical Churches to be presented to the Government of the Dominion for a reconsideration of the law on Sabbath observance.

It will interest many of our readers to learn that Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D.D., is nominated for the Moderatorship of the English Presbyterian Synod.

The attitude assumed by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, in reference to the late advisory council, is attracting much attention in ecclesiastical circles.

The Presbyterians of America have resolved upon being represented properly at the forthcoming Centennial Exhibition.

SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS AND TEACHING.

Lately we draw attention to Sabbath School Conventions, and pointed out that the great difficulty in the way of the most effective Sabbath School work is really the lack of good teachers.

One great difficulty in the way, and which must ever remain in it, is that the labour of the Sabbath School teacher is voluntary. If it were remunerative then it need not be accepted, or it could be dispensed with if it was not satisfactory in its quality.

In cities where Institutes can be held they will be found to be an excellent means of training how to teach, as these are generally conducted by men with whom teaching is a passion, who have had large experience, and of proved success.

Very great importance, too, should be attached in every such attempt to showing how to prepare and what to teach. There are teachers who seem to attach equal importance to every verse and fact in the lesson without exercising discrimination.

upon. We would only say that great as is the attention now paid to the religious training of the young in connection with the Church, it is not by any means yet over the whole of it, and with all our manners, what it ought to be.

CORRUPTION AND FRAUD IN HIGH PLACES.

It must be decidedly unpleasant, if not even dangerous, to be living at Washington at the present moment, especially for those who belong to the fraternity of professional politicians, office holders or office-seekers.

The causes which undoubtedly lie at the foundation of this official dishonesty read a lesson of warning to ourselves which no one will say is unneeded; a taste for luxury, extravagant display, striving for social distinction, and making haste to be rich.

even though the motive may not be in every case or indeed in very few cases, of the highest and purest kind, are yet doing an essential service to the state, and we just hope that not only they, but we, may always have men, true men if possible, who from the highest considerations of public duty and patriotism will fearlessly expose wrong wherever and in whomsoever found, and uphold truth, honour and honesty.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT.

The attention which is given by the secular press to the work of Moody and Sankey, is evidence of the wonderful influence these men wield over the popular mind. The interest is by no means confined to Christian writers.

Many allege that religious fervor is the main reason for the commanding success of these Evangelists. If this be the whole truth of the matter, we wish there were more such enthusiasm in the world. But other reasons must be found for the greatness of the movement.

The attentive observer cannot fail to appreciate the part which is taken by Mr. Sankey in this revival work. He is no less an attraction by his singing than Mr. Moody is by his preaching.

discerner of true poetry. Some of his most telling pieces have been clipped from the corners of newspapers. The words he endows with fresh power by his own musical compositions. He sings with his heart as well as his voice.

We cannot but rejoice in the great revival work that is going on, when we consider the present condition of society. Whether we regard the multitude sunk in vice or crime, or the countless number of educated persons who give no heed to religion, or the pharisaical condition of a large majority of professing Christians, or the vast "company" who are battling with poverty and care, we cannot think of this grand movement as other than a reforming and elevating power.

THE RIGHT THING.

A mode of supplying a weak station with service, lately came under our notice, not altogether peculiar, but too rare, which is worthy of mention for the hint it offers for an extension of the plan.

in numberless instances out of which such service could be got. The only reason we fear that can be given, for not having availed ourselves sooner and to a much larger extent of such service and labourers, is prejudice, in some cases jealousy on the part of ministers, and a blind attachment to every jot and tittle of a system brought from a land very differently situated from ours; and on the other hand, and to a still greater degree prejudice on the part of our people against all but the regular services by an ordained and professionally educated minister. This is certainly unwise, foolish and wrong, when carried to the extent of rather having no service at all, than have one conducted by a lay brother. We would be glad to see, and it would be well for our church if we could have a great deal more of such service. With our Home Mission work extending at the rate it is, and making the heavy demands it is upon the resources of our church, and must make for generations to come, it is certainly worthy of the most serious consideration of our church courts and mission committees if more of this kind of work could not be commanded.

We have long thought that a class of men could be found within our church, who could be fitted for this or a similar kind of work if only the matter was fairly taken hold of. We have for example a class of students who come to all our colleges, in whose case it is an utter waste of time to attempt to take a course in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and many more we doubt not who are detained from coming to college because they cannot think to face such a course. They are for the most part men of strong natural intelligence, well versed in their bibles and the leading doctrines we hold, and anxious to be engaged in some direct way in the service of the church. Why could not some special course of study be arranged for such a class of men, if not in conjunction with regular students, then separately for two months and a half or three for a term of four or more years, and we fancy our professors could stand such an addition to their work, and yet have full time to recruit for the labours of the regular course. These men could be sent to our mission stations, and thus supply a lack of service which has always been keenly felt. They might become a sort of permanent arm of service in the mission field. Where in any case they proved themselves worthy by their success in building up self-supporting congregations, and in time a call was extended to them to become pastors, why should they not be ordained and admitted to the ministry? There could be no fear of lowering the status of the ministry as a whole by such a class, as this course would necessarily be restricted to those whose circumstances prevented them taking the regular course. We throw out this merely as a suggestion, and hope that other minds may be turned to it, and yet something be wrought out of it which will supply a want felt in our church, which we fear will be felt more, and which might render efficient and much needed service.

Ministers and Churches.

The soiree under the auspices of the White Lake Presbyterian congregation on the evening of the 8th was highly successful. Notwithstanding the bad roads the Church was crowded to its utmost capacity. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Bremner, presided. After an opening hymn by the choir, refreshments of excellent quality and in liberal quantity were served. Interesting speeches were then delivered by Revs. J. Stewart, Pakenham, R. Knowles of Ram say, W. Armstrong, Ottawa, and Mr. McGregor. Mr. Stewart in his usual genial and happy manner discoursed on Christian work; Mr. Knowles enlarged on the same subject; Mr. Armstrong gave a capital address on "Worry." His illustrations being exceedingly well put and to the point. The great attraction as usual at White Lake entertainments was the singing of the choir, under the leadership of Mr. D. McNab. Mr. McGregor sang with fine effect a broad Scotch hymn, "The Palace of the King."—*Cox.*

The following is the financial and statistical report of the united congregations of Baltimore and Coldsprings for the past year: Stipend paid \$1000; amount expended on Churches and manse during the year \$5,738.42; total contributions for congregational purposes, \$7027.42; College Fund, \$69; Home Missions, \$188; Foreign Missions, \$64; Aged Minister's Fund, \$22; Assembly Fund, \$19.50; French Canadian Evangelization, \$47.50; Presbytery Fund, \$20. Total contributions for the schemes of the Church, \$416. Total contributions for all purposes, \$7,684.67. Number of families in the congregations, 160; number of communicants, 385. There were fifty-eight united with the Church during the year, forty-five by profession of faith. There are attending the Sabbath Schools 170, and 210 in the Bible classes. In each of these congregations there is a fine brick Church capable of seating over 800 persons. There are 150 copies of the Record taken.

and last, but not least, nearly all the families read the BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.—*Cox.*

On Thursday evening, 9th inst., at the annual soiree of the Victoria Street Presbyterian Church, the pastor, Rev. James Stewart, was most agreeably surprised, and reminded of his people's affectionate regard, by the presentation by W. Dickson, Esq., in the name of the congregation, of a beautiful gold watch and chain. Their pastor's late act of self-abnegation in refusing so tempting a translation as that to InCalv Church, Pembroke, whither he was most unanimously called, aroused the small congregation to present some tangible proofs of their feelings of esteem and love. From a state of deadness three years of hard labor on Mr. Stewart's part has built up a flourishing Church, active and energetic, helping themselves and sparing a mite for others. May the present pleasant relations now subsisting long continue, increasing in strength, and when the day comes, as come it must, that Mr. Stewart is called to some of our most prominent pulpits, we will endeavour to part with him, wishing him God speed.—*Cox.*

On Friday, the 17th inst., a deputation representing the ladies of the Presbyterian congregation of Edwardburgh, came to the residence of their pastor, the Rev. W. M. McKibbin (at the house of Mr. James Thompson), bearing a handsome rocking chair and a marble-top parlor table. These were accompanied by a note written in the name of the ladies of the congregation to Mrs. McKibbin, in which she was asked to accept of the above valuable articles as a very small token of their esteem for her and her husband. Deep sympathy for Mrs. McKibbin was also expressed, in the long and severe illness from which she is now recovering, together with the hope that she may soon be able to reappear among them in the house of God. Mr. McKibbin replied in his wife's name. He thanked the ladies for their kindness to her ever since her coming among them, and for their sympathy during her illness, also gratefully acknowledging their valuable gift. He concluded by saying in his own name that, by the blessing of God, the encouragement he derived from the kind reference in their note to his labors, would not be in vain.

The members of the Rev. E. Cockburn's Bible Class, of Leaskdale, gave their pastor a genuine surprise last Friday evening. Bringing with them well filled baskets, they prepared an excellent supper, of which the family were invited to partake. During the evening the rev. gentleman was the recipient of a handsome sum of money from his Bible Class, which was acknowledged in fitting terms. Not many months ago Mr. Cockburn was the recipient of a like expression of appreciation and esteem from his Bible Class in Uxbridge.—*Cox.*

Address and Donation.

On Friday, the 10th inst., the Rev. Gustavus Muro, M.A., pastor of Knox Church, Embro, accompanied by a few individuals from West Zorra, representing the friends of the Rev. D. McKenzie, assembled at his residence in Ingersoll; and being comfortably seated in the parlor, Mr. Alexander Gordon (Capt.) was called to the chair, after which the following address (which speaks for itself,) was read by Mr. Hugh S. McKay, Elder, and the accompanying presentation duly made by Mr. D. R. McPherson, elder:

Rev. and Dear Sir:—Ever since your retirement from active duties as pastor of Knox Church, Embro, many of your friends have been eagerly desirous of unitedly expressing, in some tangible way, their high esteem for you, and their sense of obligation to you, as a beloved pastor, as a social and kind neighbor, and as one of the pioneers, if not the pioneer of Presbyterianism in this "Western Peninsula" of Ontario. Though your accomplishments as a scholar, your good common sense and mental capacities generally, together with the gracious endowments of God's Spirit, would readily have secured for you, in your native land, an invitation to a more lucrative field of usefulness; you in the self-denying spirit of your Master—in the spirit of a true ambassador of Christ—"were moved with compassion on us scattered abroad (amid the wild woods of Canada) as sheep having no shepherd." To us you came, and during a pastorate of nearly forty years, you preached the Word, you were instant in season and out of season; reproving, rebuking, exhorting with all long-suffering and doctrine,—a workman that needed not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth, and shunning profane and vain babblings. During this protracted pastorate you and many of us have witnessed many changes. The territory in which you laboured single handed for many years, is now studded with many prosperous congregations, and under the administration of several Presbyteries.—When first you came among us we were in very humble circumstances—struggling with the inconveniences and discouragements of a new country, but the Lord has prospered us beyond all we could have anticipated. You were with us in our joys and in our sorrows, in prosperity and in adversity. Many of our fathers, neighbors, friends and relatives have, during this period, been called away by the wise Disposer of all events, your sacrifices to

serve us have been many and great, but we believe your reward will be infinitely beyond our present comprehension. Shortly after your retirement, we were aware that you were sorely afflicted for some time with a bodily ailment, but are now delighted that in the good providence of God, you have been once more restored to health. As representatives of your many friends in Embro and the surrounding country, we ask you to receive these few words as an expression of our sympathy and good will, and please accept this bank cheque for \$982.00 as a small token of true gratitude and a sincere desire for your best interests. And we trust that as often in the future as your health shall permit you will visit us, being satisfied that our present pastor is always delighted to see you and enjoy your society.—And now may the Lord abundantly bless you and your partner in life, together with the other members of your family. May your path and their's be that of the just, "which is like the shining light that shineth more unto the perfect day." And when your career is ended, may you be enabled to say, "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." And then finally, you shall have the welcome, "Well done thou good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Yours respectfully, in behalf of your friends in Embro and West Zorra,
D. R. MCPHERSON, MURDOCH MCKENZIE,
A. MCCONQUADALE, COLIN SUTHERLAND,
HUGH S. MCKAY, FARQUHAR NOBLE,
W. M. MCKAY, WILLIAM McLEOD,
D. SUTHERLAND, W. SUTHERLAND,
ALEX. GORDON, W. STEWART.

The following is Mr. McKenzie's reply:

DEAR FRIENDS AND MUCH BELOVED IN THE LORD,—Your address to me and the very generous and large donation accompanying it, have stirred my heart to its very depths, and awakened within me very vivid recollections of many eminent Christian fathers and brethren, both in Scotland and in Canada, who, with a very few exceptions, have been called away from amongst us, to their rest in heaven. In the year 1838, the Synod of Ross resolved to send a missionary to labor among their expatriated countrymen in Canada. I was asked to be their first missionary. After much serious and prayerful conference with the committee appointed by the Synod and with many private Christians, I resolved, I hope in the strength of God, to come to Canada, a country then almost unknown to me, but to which many of my dear countrymen were fast immigrating. Accordingly, in presence of the Synod of Ross assembled in Tain in 1834, I was ordained by the Presbytery of Dingwall as a missionary to Canada, the Rev. Dr. McDonald—"the Apostle of the North"—presiding on the very solemn occasion. When I look back on the men of might and of very high Christian attainments, who composed the Synod of Ross that day, I cannot but exclaim, "Your fathers, where are they, and the prophets, do they live for ever?" In August, 1834, I reached Zorra, remaining there three weeks, where I met with much Christian kindness and warm-hearted hospitality, and I soon made the discovery that there were many of God's children in that new settlement; men and women established in the faith of the Gospel, and who ardently longed to have Christ's Word and ordinances administered among them. I felt my heart drawn toward them, and they soon, with great earnestness, made their desire, with one consent, known to me that I should become their pastor. Then, according to the rules of our church, we were united together as pastor and people that it was a union of love on both sides, and I believe and feel it still to have been so. In the good and kind Providence of God, and under the eye of the Great Shepherd, we continued together till it became manifest that my age and infirmities demanded that I should retire from the pastoral care and labor of so large and important a congregation as yours is. Here let me declare, and have it recorded, that during that long pastorate I received at your hands as a congregation much respect, kindness, forbearance and obedience in the Lord. Let me also record that in addition to the ordinary support allowed me as your pastor, I was often refreshed and encouraged in being the recipient of many valuable gifts at your hands. Your deeds of kindness to me and my partner in life, in former years, are deeply engraven on the tablets of my heart. But to-day the presence of so many dear friends—representatives of my former charge—fills me with joy and comfort; besides, your address presented to me conveying sentiments of your esteem, approbation and genuine kindness towards me, and in addition to all this the magnificent gift of \$982.00, which you have just now placed in my hand—a gift truly valuable in itself, but much more so as being the fruit of your love to me, but not to me first but to Christ, and unto me then as His servant. For all this, dear friends, I thank you with all my heart. I thank you for your kind reference to my bodily ailment, which troubled me for some years, but is now removed. I cannot be thankful enough to the Great Physician who healed me. It will afford much pleasure to Mrs. McKenzie and myself to visit Embro and its neighborhood, if the Lord will, in the warm season of the year, especially to be present with you and your worthy pastor at the commemoration of our Lord's death. Indeed there is no place in the Dominion of Canada which I and my family consider home so much as West Zorra, and when the Lord's time comes, it is my wish that my body shall be laid alongside of the dust of my dear children in the Embro cemetery. May the Lord give you grace and glory, and withhold no good from you; and as your care of me has revived this last time in so noble a manner, may my God

supply your every need according to His riches in glory by Christ Jesus.

D. MCKENZIE.

Ingersoll, 10th March, 1876.

Mr. McKenzie, in this happy way having addressed his friends in reply, and a few moments being spent in conversation on topics and scenes which the occasion was calculated to recall, the company were invited to the dining-room to partake of a sumptuous dinner provided by Mrs. McKenzie. The friends having done ample justice to themselves and to the rich provision on the table, returned again to the parlor, where, after being entertained for a short time by Mr. McKenzie with that animality of chasteness in conversation for which he has always been characteristic, a very pleasant interview was brought to a close by reading the one hundred and twenty-second Psalm, and by singing the two last verses, which run as follows:

"Therefore, I wish that peace may still
within thy walls remain,
And ever may thy peace
prosperity retain.
Now for my friends and brethren—take
peace be in thee I'll say,
And for the house of God our Lord
I'll seek thy good always"

Mr. McKenzie then pronounced the benediction.

Religious Awakening in the Township of Kincardine.

EDITOR BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

DEAR SIR,—Your Tiverton correspondent in the PRESBYTERIAN which I have just received, is correct in stating, that the awakening referred to in "the telegram sent to a Montreal contemporary," and which was published in a late issue, took place on the 10th, and the 7th concession of the township of Kincardine, and not at Tiverton. The said telegram was suggested, and sent at the request of a Christian man, who was thoroughly acquainted with the whole history of the movement, and was correct, except the heading.

From the rest of the letters, parties might be led to believe that I took the credit of inaugurating the whole movement and ignored those brethren who had labored there previous to my arrival. I am glad to be able to state, that such is not the case. I did full justice to our Presbyterian brethren, in proof of which I shall give you a few extracts from a letter which I sent to the Rev. John Wood of Toronto, and which appeared in the current number of the *Canadian Independent*.

I was not aware that the Rev. J. Anderson "laboured very actively for seven weeks at the 10th before Mr. Mackay arrived." I was however aware that he had been present on several occasions and gave valuable help, but as I had not met Mr. Anderson during the time I was there, it did not occur to me to mention his name in connection with the work.

Following are the extracts referred to:—

"As the people had not received the intimation of my coming, there was no prospect of having a service in the morning, and Mr. Bell (deacon in Congregational Church) suggested I should go along with them to the Presbyterian church, about five miles distant, which I readily consented to do. Upon my arrival I was introduced to Rev. John Stewart, the pastor, who asked me to take the English service. He preached in Gaelic first. We had a very pleasant and I trust profitable day. Mr. Stewart accompanied me to the Congregational church in the evening, where we had a service in English and Gaelic.

"I suppose you are aware that meetings have been held here for several weeks, with considerable success. The Rev. Mr. Stewart has given the Church valuable assistance in their destitution, advising them strongly to keep together, and promising to give them all the assistance in his power, which he did, as I have already stated, with much blessing.

"The meetings were however given up ere I arrived, and the people look upon it as a wonderful thing that I came at such a time.

"Doubtless it was the Lord's own time, as the results will clearly show. We have been during the past week, and are now in the midst of one of the greatest awakenings (considering the population) it has ever been my privilege to take part in.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday we had the meetings at the Presbyterian church, with good results. On Thursday, Friday and Saturday they were held in the Congregational church. Every evening the church was crowded. Mr. Stewart assisted on each occasion, taking the burden of the Gaelic service, and I followed in English.

"During the three nights a large number were awakened, and remained to be directed to the Saviour, among whom were grey-headed old men, broken down and in tears.

On Friday night there were as many as forty anxious, several of whom found rest after a hard struggle. On Saturday there must have been as many more anxious, fifteen of whom found peace in believing. From what you know of the general character of the people here, you will see at once that the influence at work must be very powerful, and so it is, for it is the Holy Spirit doing His own glorious, blessed, saving work," taking of the things which are Christ's," and "snowing them to the hearers," etc.

It would have been interesting to the readers of the BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, had your Tiverton correspondent stated how many of those brought to the Saviour on the 10th and 7th concessions during the awakening, were led to the point of decision previous to my arrival. I can state on the very best authority that nearly two hundred persons professed to have been brought to the Saviour in connection with the united labours of Messrs. Stewart, Reikie and the writer, most of whom were brought during my stay there. Should we not rather rejoice together that so many souls have been brought to Christ, and give Him all the glory.

"For one saith I am of Paul; and another, I am C. Apollos; are ye not carnal? wh-

then is I Paul, and who is Apollos, but ministers by whom ye believed, even as the Lord gave to every man? I have planted, Apollos watered; but God gave the increase. So that neither is he that planteth any thing, neither he that watereth, but God that giveth the increase."

I am, dear Sir, Yours truly,

R. MACKAY, Evangelist.

Kingsford, 17th March, 1876.

Valuable Suggestions.

EDITOR BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

SIR,—I see by last Record that "the financial year, so far as congregations are concerned, closes on 31st of March," and that now is, therefore, the time to urge the adoption, in all our congregations, of an improved system of collecting. I beg to urge it at least in connection with missions to the heathen.

That great increase is necessary is apparent. Think of it! The command our Saviour gave us as he emerged from the grave and from the unknown agonies he endured in bearing our sins, so neglected that after 1800 years not a third of the human family is even nominally Christianized, and that hundreds of millions now living, have never even heard the Glad Tidings! Hundreds on hundreds of millions "without God in the world," some tortured by a conscience they try in vain to appease, others sunk in insensibility far more dreadful, all dying! Dying by hundreds of thousands a week, fast slipping beyond our reach, needing salvation so much, yet ignorant of the great salvation that is nigh unto them if they only knew it, ignorant that "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners," that "His blood cleanseth us from all sin," and that "whosoever shall call on His name shall be saved!" Alas! "how shall they call on Him, on whom they have not believed? And how shall they believe in him of whom they have not heard? And how shall they hear without a preacher? And how shall they preach except they be sent?"

And, in sight of all this love of God on the one hand, and sin and woe of man on the other, and of the solemn charge laid on us, what are we doing? We give a dozen or so of our 600 or 700 ministers, and an average contribution per communicant, of say 25 cents a year. Taking the western section of our church alone, the average is very much less.

Surely the poorest could give more than two cents a month for such a purpose. Yet much is given by non-communicants, and since many communicants give scores of dollars each, there must be many more who give absolutely nothing, or, at most, a cent or two per year. Is this to continue? With our present system it is sad, but safe to say that improvement will be slow.

What, then, is the remedy?

1. To increase the interest, let a monthly missionary meeting be held for special prayer, receiving missionary intelligence and the like. To make this a success, all must not be left to the ministers. In every congregation surely two or three men, at least, can be found, each of whom would subscribe for some periodical which contains missionary news, e.g., one of the Records or other church papers, including juvenile Records, which often contain most interesting incidents of the Presbyterian Churches in Britain and the United States, and from that to bring every month something fresh for the missionary meeting. Books of missionary intelligence, or describing the customs of the people of India, China, etc., could be similarly utilized. And letters from our missionaries, when not published in the Record, could be lithographed and sent to every congregation for the same purpose. In connection with this there might be a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, such as has just been formed in Toronto, and as previously existed in Montreal, and in some country places.

2. Let every congregation be divided into districts, conveniently small, and let collectors (to be obtained probably from the Woman's auxiliary) call monthly at every house, and receive the contributions which every person should be urged to "lay by in store upon the first day of the week," as part of the day's worship, or, at farthest, monthly, ready for the collector. Heads of families should not only themselves contribute but should teach their children by providing each with something to give. The collectors should report, and hand the money to the treasurer at the monthly meetings. All the schemes of the church can be worked by the same system, without additional machinery.

This mode of collecting has not novelty to recommend it, but it has the superior merit of having been well tested, and proved eminently successful.

The objection to it that it is inconsistent with that injunction of our Lord's which was directed against ostentation in giving, is as you say, in many cases a subterfuge, and was well answered by one of my former elders, to this effect, "Give a fair proportion in such a way that the office-bearers of this church shall know it, and give as much more as you like in secret." Every man should be honest because it is right in the sight of God, but if any man is not sufficiently influenced by that motive, rather than that he should be a thief, let the additional stimulus be employed that it is respectable in the sight of men. And as in other things, so in this; for we, too, are "debtors both to the Greeks and to the Barbarians," having received the gospel in charge as trustees for the benefit of all men. Happily God is "sending forth labourers;" men and women from among us are hearing His call, "Whom shall we send, and who will go for us?" and are answering, "Here am I, send me." Let the rest of us see that the means are provided. J.F.C.

It would cost more to give up missions than sustain them. The Earl of Shaftesbury says that, if London did not have its 400 missionaries, it would require 40,000 more police. The Governor of Natal says one missionary is worth more than an battalion of soldiers.

Choice Literature.

Still and Deep.

BY F. M. F. SKENE, AUTHOR OF "TRIED," "ONE LIFE ONLY," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

In a quiet corner of the church, lighted only by a lamp which hung before a little side altar, Mary Trevelyan found him...

John Pemberton, whispering to her that he would see her in the morning, disappeared among the motley crowd which thronged around, and Mary sank on her knees by the rough couch...

It was perfect bliss to Mary Trevelyan to remain there by his side, letting her hand rest with a caressing touch on his long thin fingers...

Gradually Mary noticed from Bertrand's restless movements that the effect of the opiate was beginning to wear off.

The moment she saw any sign of his awakening, Mary had drawn the hood of her mantle over her head, and she sat beside him, bending down her face so that he could not see it.

She answered in the same language, thinking it might prevent him recognizing her voice, but he started visibly as the low soft tone met his ear...

"Whose voice was that? who spoke," said Bertrand, sharply in English.

Mary did not answer, but held to his lips a glass of some restorative she had been preparing for him.

"My mind is wandering back to those I loved of old," he said, speaking again in French.

"I thought I heard the voice that once was sweetest to me in all the world, but no doubt it was yours, kind nurse. Tell me—did the Englishman give you no message for me?

"Yes, and it is here," whispered Mary; "I have it quite safe for you."

"Ah, give it me!" he exclaimed with feverish excitement. "Why do you delay, nurse? It is mine; let me have it at once!"

the lines he was reading, and she went along through the rows of prostrate forms, towards a peaceful spot some little way removed from all that confused mass of suffering, and there snuk on her knees in prayer.

After a time she rose to go back to Bertrand, and as she turned to walk through the ranks of the sick she involuntarily looked down towards the entrance door, and saw a dark figure in the act of passing out behind the curtain which hung over the opening.

"Where is he? did you see him go? what has become of him? oh, tell me!" Some were asleep, some too weak and ill to answer her; she got no response.

"If you want the monsieur who was lying in that bed," he said, "I can tell you all about him, for you left a piece of chocolate beside him which he did not eat, and I had it."

"Oh, tell me, Pierron! where is he? only tell me, and you shall have all the chocolate I have left."

"Yes, that is right," he said, taking hold of her hand; "come, he is gone out."

"He was in a fever, madame, like a madman; he read a letter he had over and over again, and his eyes grew wilder, and his breath came short, and he flung himself about, and at last he looked at the words on the paper again, and sprung upon his feet."

"No more! no more! Oh, my Bertrand!" said Mary, with an almost unconscious wail; "but I will seek him! I will never rest till I find him!"

The stars were shining bright as diamonds in the clear expanse of heaven, the snow lay deep and hard all round, no human being was in sight in the deserted streets.

CHAPTER XL.

John Pemberton was greatly distressed and alarmed when he returned to the church ambulance next morning and heard from Pierron of the disappearance of Bertrand Lisle, and of Mary Trevelyan's rashness in having gone out alone into the disturbed city to seek him.

"If you had not come soon I must have gone out myself," said Mary anxiously; "it would have done no good for nurse Parry to have gone again."

"You do not look very fit for such an expedition," he said with a smile; "but I shall go to the bakehouse at once, and I hope I shall bring her back with me."

"You always bring us so much comfort," said Mary, looking up at him gratefully. "What a friend you have been! You will have a great blessing I am sure for the kindness you have shown us."

"It has been by special mercy that I have been allowed to be of any use," he answered humbly; "but dear Mary you can repay me a thousand times any little help I have been able to give you if you will sometimes remember me when you speak to our Father in heaven and ask for me that when my hour shall strike I may be permitted to go swift and straight to the feet of Him through whom alone I hope for pardon."

"I think you may be very sure that it will be so," said Mary, "though not perhaps for many years to come."

"Many years!" said John, looking up thoughtfully into the blue cloudless sky; "sometimes I feel as if I could not wait many hours, I long so inexpressibly for the vision of that Divine One, the only Pure and True."

Meanwhile, for days, and even weeks

John sought for Bertrand, but altogether in vain. Nowhere, far or near could he find any trace of him.

She lay helpless in her bed while the year which had been so fatal to France closed in sullen gloom, and another opened which was destined to be yet more terrible. The gleam of hope which the armistice of January had brought was again extinguished, and the siege had been renewed with double vigour.

Not far from the Brunots' house was a little toyshop, kept by a quiet old man, a native of Nuremberg, who, in happier times, had been a great friend of the colporteur's children, and had often bestowed playthings upon them which they could not afford to buy.

One afternoon in the month of February Pemberton went as usual to Madame Brunot's, to inquire after Mary Trevelyan, and to report to her the continued failure of his endeavours to find Bertrand Lisle.

Valerie had been sent out, early in the morning, to purchase some rice and bread, on which the household now chiefly subsisted, and had never returned.

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bered one little girl, and he was turning away more anxious than ever when he observed a small figure crouching under an archway at the opposite side of the street, which he recognized at once as the lost child; and the moment she saw him Valerie bounded towards him, and flung herself into his arms sobbing hysterically, and clinging to him in evident terror.

"My dear child," he said soothingly, "I see you have somehow been very much frightened, but we had better go home as fast as we can, and then you will tell us all that has happened."

"Oh no, no!" she exclaimed; "I must tell you first. I am so frightened I dare not go near our house. I should have stayed out all night if you had not come."

"Let us go in here then," he said, drawing her within the portico of a church which stood near, "we can sit down on the bench here while you tell me."

"It is poor Herr Klein that has done it all," she said; "but he could not help it. You know that little house near ours which was thrown into ruins by a great shell bursting on the roof?"

"Yes; I was just passing it, on my way to the baker's shop, when I heard a most dreadful noise of shouting and screaming, and people calling out that they were betrayed, as they always do when they want to kill somebody."

"I was frightened; and ran inside the doorway of the little house (for there is no door on it now); and I had hardly done so when I saw Herr Klein come flying down the street, without his hat, and his face all white, with a red streak across his forehead, and he came dashing into the little house where I was, and went down on his hands and knees on the ground behind me, and said, 'Valerie, stand in the doorway for Heaven's sake, and hide me!'

"I could not tell a lie, you know, so I said, 'Yes,' and then they demanded where he had gone, and I said I did not know. Then one of them called out, 'She is an accomplice, the little viper! I know her: it is the fillette Brunot; I have seen her in his shop. He uses her as a spy. Let us crush the little serpent! let us kill her!'

"I have seen her in his shop. He uses her as a spy. Let us crush the little serpent! let us kill her! And another said, 'We must make her tell where he is, first; but we can get her at any time—I know where she lives. In the meantime, we may catch him yet, if we are quick. See, there are marks of blood on this window; he has got out that way.'"

"Do not think to escape us, little traitress! We will find you in your nest of serpents; no doubt the whole family are traitors! And then they all went scrambling through the window, and left me, and I ran away as fast as ever I could, and came here. I got our bread, but I have been afraid to go home, for I am sure those terrible soldiers will be waiting for me, and perhaps they will go to our house and kill us all—maman and Mary and little Jacques."

Valerie began to sob afresh, while John Pemberton sat in great perplexity, considering what would be the best course to take.

"The past year was the most prolific in wine in France since the year 1863. In seventy-seven departments one billion eight hundred and forty million gallons were produced.

The commission paid to the Rothschilds on the Suez Canal purchase money amounts to \$99,414. It is this which Mr. Gladstone complains of, and not the purchase itself.

A monument is to be erected to Bishop William White, the first Bishop of the United States, in the Philadelphia Centennial grounds. He was a native of that city, presided over the first Episcopal Convention, and wrote out with his own hand the first constitution of the Church.

Roses, orange blossoms, jasmine, violets, geraniums, tuberoses, and jonquil, contain types of nearly all flower odors. Jasmine and orange flowers give the scent of the sweet pea; jasmine and tuberoses, that of hyacinth; while violet and tuberoses resemble that of the lily of the valley.

One of the most interesting results of the late elections in France is the defeat of Prince Jerome Napoleon, and the election of the ex-Minister Rouher. Prince Napoleon had announced that he accepted the political situation, or in other words the Republic, and declared himself a democrat. He was opposed by the adherents of Eugene, who, herself used her influence to secure his defeat.

The Pope contributes two mosaics to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, one representing the Madonna by Raphael, and one of St. Agnes by Gaetili.

Scientific and Useful.

PICKLE FOR HAMS. An excellent, well recommended pickle for curing hams is made of one and a half pounds of salt, half a pound of sugar, half an ounce of saltpetre, and half an ounce of potash. Boil all together till the dirt from the sugar has arisen to the top and is skimmed. Pour it over the meat, and leave the latter in the solution for four or five weeks.

TRANSPLANTING PLANTS. The Germantown Telegraph says.—"There is no mode that we ever tried so effectual in transplanting tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, or any other tender plant from the hot bed, or from one place to another, as to prepare a vessel filled with manure water and rich soil, about the consistency of thin mush, with which the roots of the plant should be well coated, and set in a hole made of a round piece of wood or dibble. After being rather firmly planted, moisten again with manure water. We have never failed in any transplanting, when done in this way, and the trouble is very slight."

MILITARY STATISTICS. M. Amadeo de Faure, a Frenchman, has published a complete analysis of the military strength of the various nations in 1875. Germany, it appears, has an army, including all classes of reserves and the navy, which foots up a total of 1,700,000 men, with annual estimates of £20,000,000. The English army and navy, including militia and volunteers, comprise 535,000 men, and cost £24,800,000; Austria has 555,000 men, costing £10,800,000; Belgium, 48,000, with an expenditure of £1,669,200; Denmark, 54,000, costing £365,000; Spain, according to the regulations of 1870, possesses 270,000 men, with a yearly budget of £6,400,000; France, with the reserve and navy, has a total effective strength of 1,700,000, costing £26,600,000; Greece, 51,000 men, and estimate £360,000; Italy, 760,000 men, expenditure, £9,840,000; Holland, 100,000, estimate, £1,120,000; Portugal, 73,000 men, costing £120,000; Russia has, with the fleet, an effective strength of 1,500,000 men, with a budget of £27,000,000; Sweden, 100,000 men, costing £1,120,000. The effective strength of Switzerland is approximately 180,000 men, costing only £360,000; Turkey, 800,000 men, with estimates of £5,680,000. On a war footing, therefore, the armies of Europe are 9,333,000 men, costing annually £186,804,000.

HOW ARE DIAMONDS FORMED? The geological occurrence of the diamonds of South Africa has been often described, but some new points of interest are brought out in a recent paper read before the Geological Society of London by Professor Maskelyne and Dr. Flight. They have found the rock at Du Toit's Pan and other similar diggings to have a soft, decomposed character, consisting of a soapy steatite-like magma, with a hydrated bronze, crystals of new vermiculite mineral, called Valaite, opaline silica, and other non-essential constituents. This rock has been extensively metamorphosed and fractured, and in many places broken through by dikes of an igneous diorite. It is asserted that "the diamonds occur more plentifully, if not exclusively," in the neighborhood of these dikes, or near them, in the strata of the hydrous rock through which the igneous material has been ejected. In confirmation of this view the writers urge the distinctive characters of the diamonds in different localities, and their sharp, unabraded character. How the diamonds have been formed can hardly be explained, though it is a point of considerable interest, if it may be accepted, that the metamorphosed bronzie rock, possibly at places of its contact with carbonaceous shales, was the original home of the diamond.—Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for March.

THE LEPROS OF INDIA. The Lancet is reminded by "the gorgeous displays, the festivities and other manifestations of rejoicing in the East with which the Prince of Wales has been welcomed," of the sad condition of the lepers in Bombay. What leprosy is no one who has not seen it can well imagine, and it is unnecessary to describe it. But in the Jamsatjee Jojeshoy Dhurrumsala, a refuge for the destitute and sick in Bombay, the Lancet, on the authority of the Times of India, says that there are some 120 lepers lodged at the present time, sharing its scanty accommodation with an approximately equal number of the poor, aged and crippled. The lepers live in what are called chawls or cells, some six feet long by five feet wide, and the institution is so full that often two lepers are crowded into one of them. They are without furniture or even cooking utensils; but each of them is allowed two pounds of rice and three pice with which to pay for fuel to dress their food. They consist of men, women and children, the children being the offspring of the men and women, some of them being born in the Dhurrumsala itself, for no separation of the sexes is attempted, or, it seems, even thought of. Unfortunate creatures with "their limbs wasted till only the outline of the bones remain, or else swollen out of all form of limbs," sit or lie about as they choose, without supervision or medical care, except from one charitable physician whose name is withheld, at his own request seemingly. They are visited by no friends and by no minister of any religion. "They are abandoned," says the Times of India, "of God and man, and were it not that the Dhurrumsala gives them the half of a six-foot cell in which to lie, and a handful of rice with which to sustain life, they would die in their scores along our streets and in our compounds." Only those who are very much afflicted are admitted into the refuge. Those who are not so advanced a state of disease are sent away to beg in the public highways and byways until they are sick enough to be taken into the Dhurrumsala.

How Truffles Did It.

I returned to Ashville, after an absence of three years, and found my friend Truffles grown fat and jovial, with a face the very mirror of peace and self-satisfaction. Truffles was the village baker, and he was not like this when I went away.

Mr. Smith expects on his return from Nineveh to make a full translation of the document he has been fortunate enough to discover. He says: "In my last work, 'the Chaldean account of Genesis,' I have adopted the opinion that the Birs Nimroud, or Borsippa Tower, was the tower of Babel mentioned in Genesis; but the fact of the existence at Babylon itself of a tower twice the height of Birs Nimroud, materially alters the evidence on this question.

A VERY important work in connection with immigration has been inaugurated by Lieut. Col. Laurie, of Nova Scotia. It appears that for more than two years last past, he has devoted his efforts to "placing" children of from six to twelve years old, selected from among the destitute classes of England, in the province where he resides.

THE Carlist war, we may hope, is over, after having dragged its weary course along for so many years: Don Carlos having crossed the frontier and entered the town of Pau, the Prefect informed him that his presence was undesirable, but endeavored to atone for his want of hospitality by placing a special train at his disposal to convey him to the north of France, or to the Spanish frontier, the latter place being the one he might be expected of all places in the world, most inclined to avoid.

The Temple of Belus.

The work of discovery among the cuneiform texts of Babylonia and Assyria still goes on. The light that has already been thrown on the history of these ancient monarchies, has surpassed the highest expectations of the most sanguine. We were regaled a little while ago, with Assyrian and Babylonian accounts of the Deluge; next came an historical statement of the Creation, wonderfully agreeing in detail with the account in Genesis; and now there is brought before us a remarkable Babylonian text, just discovered by Mr. George Smith, the great Assyriologist, and giving a graphic description of the Temple of Belus, the grandest religious edifice in that part of the world, the centre of the national worship, and one of the wonders of the capital.

The Suez canal which might have been the harbinger of a union among several rival interests, seems destined to be the occasion of a number of unpleasant jars. M. de Lesseps acknowledged some time ago that a hatred of England was the principal motive that spurred him on in the prosecution of the enterprise; and Mr. Disraeli's purchase of the Khedive's shares is said to have given him considerable annoyance. It appears that five years ago Sir David Lange wrote some letters in the interest of England, to Earl Granville, then Foreign Minister. These documents, of course, were private; but in the production of correspondence on the subject of England's connection with the canal, by some unaccountable oversight the letters in question have been unfortunately published. Much offence has been given in consequence, to M. de Lesseps and the other directors, who have at once dismissed Sir David from his post of British Agent of the Suez Canal Company.

over the Isthmus of Suez—the great highway between the wealth of the East and the enterprise of the West—if she wishes to secure her fair share of the advantages it offers. Of every hundred ships that pass through it, seventy-five belong to England.

THE Secretary of War at Washington, General Belknap, has got into trouble through extravagant living and the temptations consequent thereupon. In a public position, the inclination to adopt a style of living that shall at least not be outdone by other members of the same cabinet, is one that will always be extensively felt; and therefore General Grant some time ago formed the resolution never to ask another man to become a member of his Cabinet who was not a millionaire. It has unfortunately been discovered that human nature remains pretty much the same all the world over, even under the self-flattering influences of republican institutions.

THE negro population of the United States appears to be gradually decreasing in the Northern States, and increasing in the Gulf States. The census of the parish of Plaquemine, in Louisiana, in 1870, showed a population of 10,482; in 1875, it is 11,882—an increase of 1,400. The coloured population in 1870, was 6,880, and in 1875 it is 8,290—an increase of 1,858, leaving only sixty for the increase of whites. In 1875, the white population of the whole State was 362,065, and the coloured 368,210. In New Orleans the number of whites is 145,722, and of the negroes 57,657; total 203,389—an increase since 1870 of 11,986. The population of the whole State is—whites 404,861; coloured 450,029; a total of 854,890—an increase of 128,115 since 1870, and excess of negroes over whites of 45,668. The excess in 1870 was only 2,145. The increase and excess of the blacks, it is asserted, does away with the charge that the Republicans cheated in the late registers, by which the negro vote was put down as much larger than in 1870. The tendency of negro immigration is to warm regions. The war of races will not be of long continuance. People who must live together will by-and-by learn to live peaceably. In a few years negroes will outnumber the whites in Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. Political hostility may postpone the day, but it cannot long resist the inevitable law of Nature.

Xantippe.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name has become a synonym of "vixen," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well known that many of the diseases to which women are subject, have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone; and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Athenæum, have stopped at Pestic & Mortar's Drug Store, and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt we might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," and allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world-wide, and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all these derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct the displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

DR. C. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF Hepatitis or Liver Complaint, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver. PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternate with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation at having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them A TRIAL.

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG, and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, TO EXPULS THE WORMS.

HOME MISSION COMMITTEE.

Western Division. The Home Mission Committee of the Western Division, will meet in the Deacons' Court Room of Knox Church, Toronto, on Monday evening, 3rd April next, at 7 p.m.

SYNOD OF HAMILTON AND LONDON.

The Synod of Hamilton and London will meet in St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday, the second day of May next, at half-past seven o'clock, evening.

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FITS! FITS! FITS! CURE OF EPILEPSY OR FALLING FITS. BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find HANCOCK'S Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. The following certificates should be read by all the afflicted, they are in every respect true, and should be read by any one who is not satisfied, showing that a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

IN THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The enclosed will answer. GRENADA, Miss., June 30 - 1875. Dear Sir: You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who tried your Pills in this island, and I have since then been cured of my fits for two years.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY OR FALLING FITS, BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTGOMERY, TEXAS, June 20th, 1875. TO DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS. I have been afflicted with Epilepsy for thirteen years; I had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and often several in quick succession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions I was confined to my bed for a day or two after the fits ceased.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Grenada, Miss. - Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in relating a case of Epilepsy, or Fits, cured by your invaluable Pills. My brother, J. H. Higon, has long been afflicted with this awful disease, by our medical men he had been treated with all the remedies known to man, but without success. Having seen your advertisement I concluded to try your Pills. I obtained two boxes of your Pills, gave them according to the directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now stout, healthy, and about 30 years of age, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten years since. He was my principal wagoner, and has since that time been exposed to the severest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like every one who has fits to give it a trial.

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