The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.													L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.													
	Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur													Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur												
	Covers damaged/ Couverture endommagée												Pages damaged/ Pages endommagées													
	Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée													Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées												
	Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque												Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées													
	Cofoui Cartes		•	ues er	coul	eur				Pages detached/ Pages détachées																
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)													Showthrough/ Transparence												
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur												Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression													
	Bound Relië					ts				Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue																
	Tight along La rel	interi	or ma	rgın/							Includes index(es)/ Comprend un (des) index															
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure Blank leaves added during restoration may appear													Title on header taken from:/ Le titre de l'en-tête provient:													
	within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées											Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison														
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.										Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison																
													Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison													
Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires:																										
This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.																										
10X				14 X		18X						22 X			26×			30 ×			OX T					
							اسممدا										ļ 									

20 X

12X

16X

24 X

28X

Contributors and Correspondents.

DIARY IN THE EAST.

LANC WERK IN JERUSALEM-JEWISH PASS-OVER-JOURNEY TO NAZARETH.

April 2nd I shall never forget. It was the day before Good Friday, the day when thus we remembered our Lord's partaking of the Passover w' his disciples, and instituting the Lord's Supper. In the little on that evening to commomorate the glory was content to hang, a willing sufferer for His people's sins. Not that even auch a place, could give any real spiritual appreciation of the Lord's love, and application of his merits to the soul. No, such sircumstances might move the natural feelings, but could not really touch the soul. On Zion Hill, as in Scotland, it is the Spirit's work, and only His to convince of sin, and to testify of the dying leve of a Saviour.

After this solemn service, B., Mr. W. and I walked out to the slope of the Mount of Olives, above Gethsemans. Two friends were with us, one of them an English

elergyman, We had to pass all round the city outside the walls, fer at sunset all the gates are shut except the J. Ma one. The solomn stillness of the night was unbroken by any numan sound, and the time and scone forbade much conversation. The full moon at times was covered by thick clouds, but as we stood on the slope of Olivet it broke forth from its cloudy covering, sending a perfect flood of brilliant light over the valley, in the depth of which that awful scene was witnessed by angels if not by men-when their God and ours, veiled in flesh, bowed down in agony under the load of our sins, and cried out, "O, my father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from mel" I think that hour came up before me that night with a reality that nothing could surpass as we knott down there, and one of our number lifted up his voice in prayer to the Father who gave His dear Son that bitter cup to drink, that we might go free. Before us we saw the slope of the hill down which the betrayer and the servants of the High Priest came with swords and stayes to take the unresisting victim. Perhaps it was just such a cloudy night as the one on which we looked on the scene, for they bore "lantorns and torches," which, on a night of full moon, would otherwise have seemed needless. The clouds closed again over the moon, so we gave up our intention of climbing to the top of Olivet, and returned to St. Stephen's Gate, the path which our Lord must have trode as they led him Lord must have trode as they led him as a long detour over the hill beside Sanar, and through fields beyond it, so that we forsook him and fled. How art we are to brand them as the worst of cowards, and witer, and then it was not unpleasant to imagine that we never could have de seried our Lord in his hour of deep trial the field believed in the spur of one of seried our Lord in his hour of deep trial the field believed in the spur of one of seried our Lord in his hour of deep trial the field believed in the spur of one of the same with the field that the regular track was him before men? He is now on his sull completely impass? It was great after the apostolic ago, Augustine, grace are yo saved through that hot of yourselves, it is the gift of God, not of wourds, lest any man should beast, for the council of Carthage, whose president. The Council of Carthage, whose president to grace are yo saved through that hot of yourselves, it is the gift of God, not of wo are his workmanship." Cole in his cld was Cyprian, and whoch met one hundred and fifty years after the apostolic ago, Augustine, grace are yo saved through that hot of yourselves, it is the gift of God, not of wo are his workmanship." Cole in his cld was Cyprian, and whoch met one hundred and fifty years after the apostolic ago, Augustine, grace are yo saved through that hot of yourselves, its the gift of God, not of wo are his workmanship." Cole in his cld was Cyprian, and whoch met one hundred the apostolic ago, Augustine, grace are yo saved through incl. Augustine, grace are yo saved through in the fourth century, respectively testify that of words, lest any man should beast, for the Gouncil of Carthage, whose president to wo are his workmanship." Cole in his cld was Cyprian, and who have a more was Cyprian, and who have a more was Cyprian, and who have a more was Cyprian, and clestius who lived in the fourth century, respectively testify that of words, lest any man should be apostolic ago, Augustine, of words, lest any more was common in their days. Yet, what are we doing about confessing | I was glad that the regular track was should be happised. It is unnecessary to him before men? He is now on his sull completely impass? le. Had it been a multiply proofs of the same kind. So throne of gl.ry, and it would seem an ittile direct up so that we could have gone much for Dr. Lorimers assertions that there there is by it, we should have had a very unplease that there are the thirteenth. his humiliation, but how often we are very swamps, in which the horses would have Peters, frightened before the face of even sunk it! we felt as if they could never get to Jesus of Nazareth.

April 3rd, Good Friday. Great crowd of travellers were in Jerusalem, very many of whom spend much of their time in seeing the ceremonies on that day, and on Easter Sunday in the Church of the Sepulchero. Had it been any where but Jerusalem, I think I might have gone from cusiosity on Good Friday evening to see the goings on there; but after having my mind so tilled by the solemn remembrance of the Lord's death, as Bishep Gobat preached from his words on the cross, I did not feel I could bear to go and see a sort of theatrical representation of it in the church. Still loss could I employ the day on which we commemorated the Lord's resurrection in such a way. It was very precions to me, as the last Sabbath L was

to spond in Jorusalem.

April. 7thr was a splendid day. On it my dear friends, B. and Mr. W., wore united for life, and on the same afternoon I started with them on our way to Naz-

Assumerous company rode out with us for about an hour. On the top of the rising ground north of Olivet; which the road L took my last farewell look of the HolylCity. Even in the desolation how beautiful it looked. It was at its best. Divetiwas as green as it everis; soon the ok adn would burnet up and bring it backeto theibrown and grey desolation in which if first found it. I need not weary which I had already passed in going to pencet in some ground of nearest for turbulence, but let us passed the going to penceably, with the exception of a missand from Nablons. We met with no reconstruction throwing a stone at us as markable adventures, the read was only we rede down the steep hill above the

much hotter than when I passed it before, and our company a little larger, for we had, bosides Mustapha on horseback, two mules for baggage, and their owners with them. After speeding a night with the F.'s at Nablous, we ctarted on for Nazareth, Mr. F. riding with us for a considerable distance. We took a road over Ebal, nearly due north, thus avoiding the detour by Samaria, which most travellers make. The day was splendid, in fact this time forward the only thing we had to fear in the matter of weather was the English Church on Zion Hill a company of Ohristians, of various nations, gathered more copious and continuous than any one in the country could remember seeing Lord's dying love. It was a very selemn parts but regular awamps, and soon much season, when one seemed brought very of the grain got stunted for want of waar to the cross on which the Lord of "latter rain," which are as necessary as them, but the land soon dried up in al the "former rain" The heat of April and May in Palestine is sometimes more oppressive than even the midsummer heat, such a celebration, on such a night, and in because it is more frequently accompanied by the dreaded sirocco, the lowering effect of which on the nervous system can only ie conceived by nervous people wite have

This 7th of April, however, though het, was not oppressive, and we had a pleasant ride over hill and vale. The ground was just a mass of flowers, and the hills were more rounded and green than those about Jerusalem. They reminded me a little of the border hills about Moffat, but they were more capable of cultivation than our Scotch hills. There were here and there Scotch hills. patches of thriving grain far up on the hillsides. Our track, at first though rough, was not at all difficult, and very superior to that between Jerusalem and Nazareth, the real difficulties came in the after part of the day. We redenearly three hours without passing a single village, though we saw some at a distance. Our rest was taken by a little stream not far from the large village of Joba. It is prettily situated on a sloping hill, and has an ancient, yet massive, look, not nearly so tumble down in appearance as most of the villages I saw. There were groves of fine clive trees under which we rested and refreshed ourselves with lemonade, at the manufacture of which Mustaphs was an adopt. We carried the materials with us, except the water which the little brook supplied. While sitting under the trees a few Mukharies passed with their mules, to whom Mustaphia applied for information about the road, for we were now close to the worst bit of the whole way. They pointed out one of their party, a n.an on horseback, who they said would guide us if we liked. It was too good an offer to lose, so we mounted at once, and set off with our guide in front of us. We were much the better of him. He knew every step of the way, and following close on his steps we got through a very swampy bit which there was no way of avoiding. He also showed us how to proceed when we came near what Murray describes as a · beautiful plant three or four miles in diamoter," surrounded by low hills covered with dark copse of hawthern, oak, and arbutus which rise abruptly from the greensward. This little plain was now a complete lake. Even in ordinary years it is apt to be pretty wet, as the waters which come from the hills around it have ne outlet, and in consequence it gets the name of "Merjel-Ghuruk," or the "Drowning Merjel-Ghuruk," ing Meadow."
On the west side of it the little fortress

to Jerusalem up the steep path that leads and village of Sanur crown a conical hill.
to St. Stephen's Gate, the path which our Across this Drowning Meadow, now a lake, the regular road goes, but our guide took

easier thing to confess him there than in ant hour or more of crawing through that it was unknown before the thirteenth a maid servant, to confess that we belong up again. I preferred a long round very much to that, and the scenery was very beautiful. The little lake was quite s proity object, surrounded by the wooded hills, all gay with flowers and flowering

We were rather amused to find out that our guide was the Nazareth postman who goes to and fro between Jerusalem and Nazareth once a week; we thought he was by this time in Nazareth. The letters which we had written to our friends there. aunonneing that we were really coming now that the weather was settled, were still in his saddle-bags, and he did not reach Nu areth till after ourselves.

From the little lake we wound up over wooded height, from the top of which we had a giorious view. Just beneath us the little village of Kubatiyel, nestled in one of the romantic valleys that intersect thesi-hills of Samaria. Further to our left, though not within sight, we know Dothan lay hel in another fortile vale, the rich pasture of which had tempted Jacob's sons to bring their flocks on from Snechem on that day whon Joseph was hailed by them as "the dreamer," and made the victim of the jealous spite and hatred of his unnatural brothers. Beyond all this we could see (over a low ridge) the vast plains of Esdraelon, and beyond it again the hills of Galilee, amid which Nazaroth ites. A little tower on one of the hil's above Nazaroth in ght airondy be descried with a glass. On the horizon Harmon stands out boldly against the sky, still dressed apottene white and looking beautiful. The inhabitants of Kubatiyeh bear a bad

village. From there we crossed a long open slope, and then dived down into such a pretty glen with a rapid stream running down it. There were many cattle grazing about, and I could have imagined myself in one of the quist lightend flone of my native land, had not a couple of jackels, which we roused from their lan, undecolved me. And soon after rounding one of the windings of the glon, we came in view of the few palm trees which mark the village of Jenin, where we were to pass the night-I cannot say where we were to

(To be Continued).

Infant Baptism of Older Date than the Thirteenth Century.

At the opening of the new Buptist Church, St. Oatherine St., Montreal, the Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Boston, preached from Rev. xxi. 16—"The city lieth four withers, the following is a part of the sermon: "The length of the Church. Reman Catholics boast of the great antiquity of their church, but we can fix the date of everyone of their dectrines. The preacher hero gave the dates of the first introduction of a number of Popish doctrines and practices. Infant baptism he stated, had its beginning in the thirteenth century." On the above I would

make the following remarks:
(1) The Dr. knows that, of the differe. evangelical bodies, the far greater number practice infant baptism. He knows, also, that the Baptists unite readily with them in different efforts to extend the kingdom of Christ in the world. It was in the highest degree reasonable to suppose that a large number of the latter would be present, some, no doubt, from curiosity—others, no doubt, from brotherly feeling. It was, therefore, in extremely bad taste to class them with Papists in the matter of infant baptism, as the Dr. did. If he believes the thread-bare statement that infant baptism is one of the institutions of Popery, he has a perfect right to express his belief on suitable occasions. The occasion referred to, was, however, anything but a suitable one. Solomon says that there is a time to be silent, as well as a time to speak. The Dr. would have shown wisdom if he had kept silent on that subject, at that time. Some may say. "O, but this marfree country." That is quite true, but are we under no law except that of the land?

(2) The Dr. s knowledge of Church History must be very limited when he says that infant haptiers is en-institution. of Popery, and that it was not introduced till the thirteenth century. There is, to say the least, very strong reason to believe that it was practised by the apostles. If it was, then both statements of the Dr. are r strue. But I shall pass by that, and come to other arguments against them. The Greek, the Armenian, the Nestorian, the Syrian, and the Abyssinian Churches have always practised infant baptism. These were in being long before the thirteenth contury, and were never subject to the Papacy. The Waldensian Church has been a witness for the truth from apostolic times. One of its characteristics has always been infant baptism. We learn from Irenaeus, who wrote about sixty-soven years after the apostle's time, that infant baptism was practised in his day. Tertullian, who was born fifty years, and Origen who was born eighty years after the apoetolic ago, Augustine, Pelagius, and Celestius who lived in the fourth century, respectively testify that

Motis, Que.

Sabbath Observance.

Editor Shitish American Presbyterian.

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly give inser-tion in your columns to the subjoined form of Petition to the Dominton Parliament, for the passing of an Act for the more effectual suppression of unnecessary Sabbath labour and traffic on public works and lines of railway throughout the Dominion It is morely suggested as a form that Presbyteries may use or medify according to their own judgment.

There should be three copies prepared, one to be addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General, one to the Senate one to the Commons; and they should be forwarded to Ottawa very early in the session of Parliament, if not previously sont to the member of the House who is to take charge of having them presented. Yours, very truly, W. T. MoMullen. very truly, W. T. Mc Woodstock, Nov. 15th, 1875.

To the Honourable the House of Commons

of Canada, in Parliament assembled. THE PETITION OF THE PRESBYTERY OF or the Preservatian Church in Can-

HUMBLY SHEWETH -

That the Lord's day or Christian Sabbath as a day of twa devoted to the public wor-slip of God is a Divice institution, the die observance of which is intimately sonnected with the social and moral well being of the people of this Deninder, and that every attion should be profested in life

right to enjoy the rest and the religions privileges of that hely day.

That in connection with public works, and lines of railway throughout the Do

minion there is, as your petitioners believe, a very large amount of unnecessary labour and traffic carried on on the Subbath; and the employees of railway corporations especially are subjected to the grievous hardship of having either to engage in such Sabbath labour and traffic or resign their situations; and that she public worship of God in cities, towns, and villages along such lines of railway is seriously disturbed.

That the law, as it now stands, makes no adequate provision for arresting this ovil, railway corporations not being held reponeible for the violations of the civil law of the Sabbath committed in their service. but orly the men who are found at work, and who in many cases are obeying the orders of the sompany, contrary to their wn consciences, and in opposition to a deep sense of duty.
That such a state of things is highly in-

jurious, both physically and morally, to the individuals and families more immediately implicated, is fitted to deaden the worst sensibility of the public mind on the claims and sanctity of the Sabbath, and thereby weaken all religious conviction and lower the standard of public morals.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that Your Honourable House may be pleased to pass an Act for the more effectual suppression of all unnecessary Sabbath labour and traffic on railroads and public

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Conversion. (Continued.)

Editor British American Presbyterian.

Human Effort .-- We may further make it a distinct question whether God is moved by the religious exercises of the unregenerate to grant that grace which leads to conversion, or whether he is influenced solely by his own purpose previously formed. Arminius expresses his view as follows. Such is the benignity and liberality of God, that, though these works, are unworthy, yet he rewards them with a larger blessing." Watson in his institutes takes a similar position and says. "There is sometimes found a man not yet regenerate. in the scriptural souse-not even decided in his choice-something of moral excellence, such as computation for sin; a fear of God which preserves from evil, charity, kindness, a lofty sense of honour and iustice, a power of consideration, praying, turning to God; such as to commence that course would lead to forgivenness and regeneration."

The first view seems to represent conversion as the benevolent reward of human diligence. the second, that an honest and faithful cultivation of virtuous feelings will lead to conversion. Of such www wo cannot say less than that they read the mind to undervalue the work of the Spirit, and to over-estimate human frames and feelings;—that they attribute at least as much to human dilligence as to grape;and that they share the glory of the work between the creature and the Creator. There seems to be no small divergence between such views and that of Paul, -" By grace are ye saved through faith, and that ordinary size, but "where it pleased God to reveal his son in him," he counts it all but duty, which he would not have done, had the new creature spring out of the old. Think not, therefore, to find in vourselves the materials of Gospel holiness, or to raise them out of your natural endowments, which, though of good use in their place, will not bear of the right kind till headed by the ingrafted word. To think to obtain special grace upon you improvement of that which is commen is to build upon a wrong foundation, to remain rader a covenant of works, under which no man was ever saved or shall be; this was the case until those who "followed after the law of righteousness," and did not attain to it, because "they sought it," as it were, by the works of the law."

Another phase of the question meets us here, viz. : does not the unregenerate in some sense desire salvation 2

Probably all the unregenerate acquainted with the Gospel liave a wish to be saved and can say, "Lot mo die the death of the righteens, and let my hat end be like his." This desire may, even to some extent, influence their conduct, yet such a wish is not inconsistent with their remaining in a state of sin, and discovering, no love for

the Savieur,

Means.—Conversion, being the actual and personal turning of the soul to God, of one that is spiritually moved by the Holy Spirit, may be viewed as the work of God and as the work of man. In Sorinturo there are three classes of texts which bear upon the subject. The first refers to the divine, the second to the luman element, in the third both clowerts are conjoined as, in John vi. 27, God is the Supreme Cause, men is the sub-riheate, God moves, man sets/by Him.

Loasmuch as the work of grace is carried. on in the soul, in confermity with the dent that monus are necessary for effecting form, of a goosequill.

the ends designed. The Church is a grand or ganized system for the conversion of the world.

It is therefore the privilege, and is no less the duty of mon, to use the means which the Spirit ordinarily blesses to the desired end. Amongst other duties we mention the following, viz.: To inform our-edges aright concerning our natural state and condition.—To endeavour to understand God's will and the way of salvation. "Search the Scriptures."-To pray and seek the influence of the Holy Spirit. We might as well say that the Syrophonician woman did wrong in be-secolog Christ in her importantics as to say that the unbole ver should not pray. The Holy Spirit a promised to them that ack for him. It is in the excrete of means that God usually reveals houself by his blessings. While the lopers were on their way to the priest they were element. While the bill of man washed in the pool of Shoam he received eight. While we are the means, their Divine Author makes them effectual. Elisha swote the waters with Elijah's mantle, but it was the God of Elijah that parted them hither and thither. Mea rolled the stone from the grave, but it was Christ who brought Lazerus forth.

To such a view of the whole subject two

objections may be raised.

First. If God has not bestowed grace how can he ask men to repent? We answer (1) As our Sovereign Lord and Righteons Ruler God note consistently with his government in "commanding all mon everwhere to repent." (2) Because sin is not the state in which God created us, but one to which man has reduced himself, and in which he too willingly lives, it is consistent in God to com-mand from us the honour due to Him. "If then I be a father where is mine honour? and if I be a master where is my ear? (8) God appeals to the moral nature, so that the enlightened conscionce may give its judgment against sin; and; this state of conviction He uses as a means of leading men to time repentence. (4) He companies reportence, that we may know our duty, and so be cuabled to do his will as expressed in the economy of

Second objection. If man has no ability to repent how can he be blamed for not re-penting? This, though seemingly the strongest is the shallowest objection that can be offered; for he who urges it against the things of grace would allow no weight to attach to it, if urged against the judicial economy that obtains with man. We holieve that no man will urge that the evil, disposition of the ciriminal should absolve him from plane, or shield him from punishment; but rather, that it aggravates his offence. In like manner the greater the indisposition of the sinner to godliness, the deeper his guilt. There is in fact no doc-trine to which an objection may not be raised. There are mysteries connected with godliness, and mysteries connected with sin. There is for all sufficient encouragement and comfort in the Gospel truths. viz.: That in the eternal and un-changeable love of God, He gave Hi-Son to die for us, His Word to instruct us, and His Spirit to influence us. That Jesus came "to call not the rightsous, but sinners to repentance." That the Gospol invitations are addressed to sinners—that the means by which God accomplishes his purpose in man's salvation are placed in our possession—and that while we are commanded to make to ourselves a new heart, we at the same time have the promise, "A new heartalso will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you.

Scriptural Exposition.

Scripture exposition from the pulpit has fallen muo disuse. One of the Andoyer professors remarks that "the Caristian teacher is merged and forgotton in the pulpit orator." The leadership in liblical instruction has silently passed into the pulpit orator." hands of laymon. The man whom of all men we should naturally expect to see, not "lording it over," but morally leading his fellow Christian workers, is not there. Ho is taking needed cost for an hour, or he may be hard at work preparing to go again into his pulpit to cenduct a service whose impression differs just enough from that of the morning to somewhat blur the latter, and not enough to prevent the inevitable impression of monotony. Thus the preacher loses what maturally belongs to him, (not as a matter of supremacy, but of service,) and what the intelligent, thinking people in our churches want him to have. and what he, as a workman, cannot afford to lose, namely, the spiritual leading of all his people, old and young, in the study of the Scriptures. - Rev. George N. Marden.

A society for the progagation of Budd-hism throughout the world is reported as having been established in China.

The whole Bible is now printed in the Maudarian dialect, which is the officeral lan unge of China.

Ir you labor to be seen of men, the spirit of your work will have little rallying power. If you do all things heartily as to the Lord; the contagion of your patience and enthusiasm may spread to many hearts, even though the Master wisely keeps you ignorant of it.

Tur London Rock says it is confidently asserted in certain well informed circles that the Popo has a haldhol five ser hads in petto, all of whom are pledged to vote for Dr. Manuar when another wearer is wanted for the fripse crown.

THE workmen in Pompeii, while puraning their reasearches in the house where... the wooden griffing tables were kitely discovered, came on kwo inketands and the nandinoed in bear need had dooriong, the part of the part of interest as a management of the part of t

Correspondente.

The Westminster Confession.

Editor Bottish Americ on Prospertions.

Sin, - As you have receatly given inser tion to letters from correspondents who appear to me to give an altogether undue place and importance to the Westminster Confession of Faith, I trust you will kindly allow a few words of calm and moderate protest, on behalf of the very many who regard as a cerious evil the rigidity with which this confession has been imposed upon our Church. I do not ask this privilege with any desire of provoking controversy, yet it is a privilege which I should not have asked at all, had not the very strong expressions on one side, which have appeared in your columns, made it a matter of necessity that others should express their equally strong and equally conscientions convictions on the other.

And first I must say that some of your correspondents, in their outhusiastic zeal for the "confession," appear to me to forget that they are giving it a place due only to that inspired standard of truth, which, as our Shorter Catechism teaches us, is " the only rule to direct us how we may glorify and enjoy" God-the only authoritative teacher as to "what we are to believe concorning God and what duty God requires of man." When I see the terms in which some of your correspondents refer to the "Confession" as the foundation and only safeguard of our Church f.om lukewarmness and laxity, I am inclined to ask-What has become of the Word of God! Have we indeed made it of non effect through our traditions? Has that "rock' failed us on which Christ promised to found His Church? Is the living fountain of "the law and the testim ony" in any way shut up to us that we should deem it of so much importance to draw it—to some extent tinged and altered through human channels? Practically it is not so, for happily, it is the Bible and not the Confession to which our ministers appeal when proving what they teach. It was " rax me the Bible," not the "Confession," that good old Dr. Erskine cried when he wished to teach the Church her duty in regard to missions. And, indeed, the "Confession," while giving very distinct statements on a concern us at all, says not one word about this duty, so solemnly bound upon the Church by her Divino Founder.

It may be willingly granted that some "Confession" is needed of the "Faith" of those who are to be invested with the responsible office of preaching the Gospel of Christ. Rut the only confession which our Lord Himself demanded of the preachers whom He sent forth was that of their faith in Him, nor did the Apostolic Church demand any other. But, considering the difference of circumstances, and the constant inuman tendency to corrupt the sim-plicity of the Gospel, it may be needful to provide some security that the fundamental decirines of Christianity, or in the language of the Confession, "these things which are necessary to be known, believed, and observed for salvation" shall be taught in their purity. But it is surely neither necessary nor well that every candidate for the ministry should have to pledge his adherence to the whole of a series of meelogical-metaphysical propositions, some of which, indeed, no one would dispute, while others are, to say the very least, exceedingly doubtful—the work of human minds exercised with matters "too high" for any human intellect. The age when the " Confession" was framed was an ago far to much addicted to oumbrous and bulky "systems of doctrine, which, as every hu-man expression of mysteries too deep for man to sound must tend to error, are so much the more liable to it in proportion to their extent. The divines of those days had not got quite free from the excessive dogmassm of the Romish Church,—from her tendency to enforce too much,—and to found authoritative dogmas on isolated and ill under-tood texts,—the very tendencies which led to her persecution of those who, like Galilee, departed in any respect from her interpretation of Truth. Now the Westminster Confession undoubtedly dogmatizes and draws conclusions in regard to points on which it would be far better reverently to accept the similar words of Scripture than to attempt to build dogmatic conclusions on promises so little understood. Some of the conclusions it thus draws, I cannot but regard, in common with the great majority of Christians, and even of Presbyterians, as unwarranted by Scripture, and conveying dishonouring conceptions of God—founded, only upon a few isolated words, which no modern commentator would similarly interpret. But I know that I speak not only for those who object to some points of the Confession, but also for many who do not—in maintaining that it is not desirable that our ministers should boobliged to pledge their unqualified adherents to a long and complicated series of epeculative proposi-tions in regal to which there must always exist much legitimate difference of opinion. I see no reason why there should not, in regard to these, be the same latitude allowed between ministers of the same Church that there is between ministers of sistor Churches, recognized as srue branches of the Church of Christ. To do otherwise is either to narrow ourselves down to men whose minds shell all run in the one groove, or to tempt them to suppress their conscientious convictions, both of which alternates are most undesirable for the edification of the Church. No one, surely, would venture to assert that the Westminster Confession is either perfect or infallible. Yot to say that ministers are to be

to give it an authority never intended by its excellent compilers, who mount it as an aid to the understanding of truth,—

We of the hity are not told that must homologate in all points the Confession of Faith or coase to be Presbyterians. If so, it would very tauch reduce the numbers of the Church. But those who, like mysef, are sincerely attached to the Presbyterian Church, believing it to be a Scriptural and living branch of the Chris nan Church, while not feeling bound to a long and complicated dogmatic system,—would have felt it hard, had they desired to enter her ministry, and been excluded from it simply because they could not in all points conscientiously endorse the Westmuster Confession. Made an ultimate runter the Confession does here. thority in this way, the Confession does be come a "fetter," or rather an uncoriptural barrier, which has excluded many good men from the Chaich of Scotland, and cently lost to us an excellent young minis ter in our own. It is true that, as the Globe says, in a recent article,—the great mass of Presbyterian ministers simply ac cept the Contession "in its main scope,"—
"not necessarily binding themselves to
every minute detail as they understand Lut this is at best a very unsatisfactory position, and it is surely most inconsistent to maintain in authority 2 Confession containing admittedly "doubtful" and "non-cesential" propositions, which may be enforced though we are told they need not be believed. "Lay the unity of meed not be believed. "Lay the unity of the Church only on what is essential to the Church" was the excellent maxim of the great Richard Baxter, in the very age when the Confession was compiled. A striking instance of the evil of doing otherwise, and of the rigidity of adherence of the "Confession"—making it an altimate instead of a "subordinate" standard—was the disposition, some fifty years ago, of the well-known John McLeod Campbell of Row. This excellent and earnest minister, now universally acknowledged to have been one of the best and holiest men ever adorned the Church of Scotland, and the author of several valuable theological works which have moulded much of the best Christian have moulded much of the best Christian thought of the day, was formally deposed by the General Assembly in 1831, for preaching the doctrine that Christ had "taken away the sin of the world," a doctrine unquestionably Scriptural, and embodied in the standards of all the other Reformed Churches. Yet Mr. Campbell was not permitted to appeal from the Confession to the Bible. The circumstance The circumstance fession to the Bible. that Mr. Campbell was, before his death, presented with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by one of the Scottish Universities, -and also the fact that Mr. Moody has recently preached this very doctrine from one end of Scotland to the other, with the number of matters which do not practically concurrence and approval of numerous concern us at all, says not one word about ministers of both the Scottish Churches, shows the change of feeling in this respect though as yet the standard remains unaltered. But it is well-known that some of the best and ablest Scottish ministers are anxious to change the relations of the Church to the Confession as soon as it can be conveniently done. With Mr. Campbell was deposed another excellent minister, the Rev. Thomas Scott, while at the same time, and for the same reason, the Rev. J Stevenson, author of the well-known and delightful works-" The Lord my Shepherd," and "Christ on the Cross drew to the Church of England—other carnest Christian men, both licentiates and students being in the same way lost to the Church. Can we consider as anything a "fetter," the rigidity which would exclude Mr. Moody himself from our ministry, (though we might let him preach in our pulpit), and many another honoured serrant of Christ besides,—simply because he could not in all subscribe to all points a long commendium of human teachings, drawn up by men as fallible as ourselves? What wonder that very many earnest and spiritually minded Christians of all denominations have grown very weary of those long detailed creeds and formula—feeling that God's truth is too great to be narrowed down to any little human system, and long to go back to some sample Confession like the Apostle & Creed, which should not interpose artificial barriers,—surely most unpleasing to our Divine Master,—between those who are indeed "one in Christ Jesus I '

It should not have been considered an "attack" on the Confession to say that ministers should "search the Scriptures" for themselves under the guidance of the Spirit of Truth-and not be content to look solely through the spectacles of the Confession. I enco heard an Episcopal clergy-man tell his people that they were to read the Bible in order to prove the Prayer Book! Presbyterians can see the evil in this, though some of them cannot see the same evil when the "Confession' is in question. But it is as absurd to question the loyalty of Presbyterians who thinks the "Confession" needs reforming, as it would be for one branch of the Episcopal Church to question that of those who wish to purify the Prayer book from some things which they consider error. Indeed, it is notorious that the Evangelical Episco palians find fault with the new "Reformed Episcopal Church," for going out from among them instead of romaining to help them to carry reform within the Church; and this is, I think, the very duty which devolves upon all liberal minded Presby

We are far from under-rating the excellence and wisdom of the men who drew up the "Confession," or undervaluing the results of their labours. In many respects it is a most admirable "body of divinity," and was drawn up sincerely, though by no means unanimously in all points, by its compilers, according to their But there are many reasons why our faith should not be storeotyped, and our progress stopped at the point which they had reached, more than two centures ago. It is often said that a scholar in our Sabbath schools now has more facilities for understanding the Bible than the philosophers of these days. The progress of both Biblical criticism and of historic and scien-

that there is to be progress in the develop-ment of theology as of all other depart-

This principle is the very raison d'etro every new commentary, orthoal work, and theological article that is published, which would be useless and superfluous, were it not supposed capable of shedding some new light on Divino Truth.

No scientific school would commit the

error of crystallizing its system at any given point in the past, and why should we commit the same error in regard to what is far more important? The teaching of its Divine Founder was that the Church was to depend on the guidance of the Spirit of Truth. Is it not lack of faith in this teaching which lays so much stress on human standards? Believing that the Church, as well as the individual Christian is to make progress in Divine truth, and that every Christian is under obligation to "search the Scriptures" with open heart and mind, we of the laity desire the same liberty for our clergy that we claim for ourselves,—so that they may not be obliged, in deference to any human authority to close their minds against the entrance of any light which the "Spirit of truth" may bring to their minds in the course of their researches;—considering that any earnest or prayerful student of Scripture has as much right to search into the "deep things of God," as had the compilers of the Confession.

Every one who knows the history of the Church of Scotland knows well that the evil from which she has suffered most, has been that of making a dead and rigid orthodoxy of belief stand instead of the warm and living faith and trust which comes from drawing our spiritual life direct from Christ who is our life, and seeking the constant teaching of the Holy Spirit. And the Church was never more icily "moderate" than when she deposed one of ov. holiest ministers for a supposed deviation from dogmatic "orthodoxy." It is living faith and personal holiness, and not elaborate theological confessions that can keep our doctrine pure. Permit me to close this somewhat long letter (in which, while expressing as I cannot but express, my own strong convictions, I have tried to avoid anything that might wound tho feelings of those who thing differently) by an opposite quotation from Mr. Spurgeon, "The only way to conserve orthodoxy is to nourish spiritual power. Living faith in, and earnest zeal for Christ, will always onsure sound theology. Love for a per son rather than faith in a creed, is the vital idea of the Gospel. When we accept Christ as Saviour to pardon sin, renow the soul, impart life, comfort in sorrow, keep from falling, save with a great salvation, we cannot go very far wrong in doctrinal belief. To keep the church doctrinally pure, we need only keep up strong faith and ardent love to the person of our Lord and Saviour. Yours, etc.,

A LAY PRESBYTERIAN.

Probationers and Vacancies.

Editor British American Presbyterian.

Sir,-Will you allow me space in your columns to make a few statements to the public concerning the way affairs are managed in some of our congregations?

I wish to draw attention to the very inadequate support that probationers receive from vacant congregations.

The sum of eight dollars is far too little to pay even ordinary expenses, and espe-cially is this the case when the distance to to travelled is very great. Sometimes we are transported from Dan to Beershoba, and then we only receive the miserable pittance of eight dollars. Very often unless we are extraordinary vigilant and carolul, we will be minus fifty cents or a dollar of that sum.

All most ordinary mechanics earns more than this. He will earn his ten, twelve, or fifteen dollars per week, but the licentinte and probationer of one of the largest and wealthiest churches are frowned down to the trifling sum of eight dollars.

Why, sir, there are some country congregations who have been giving their settled ministers at the rate of fifteen, twenty, and twenty five dollars per week, and when they become vacant, the noor probationer, who travels two hundred miles in order to preach the Gospel to them, receives the patry sum of eight dotlars. Surely this is scarcely fair or

And, sir, one can scarcely credit it there are leading mon in some of our conthere are leading mon in some of our congregations mean enough to lift up their voice and to use their influence against the settlement of a pastor, because "the preaching only costs them eight dollars" now, and if they had a minister this sum would have to be largely increased. Here, find, Mr. Editor, the secret of long vacancies. O, tempora! O mores! where is the Christianity here? We once heard of an ild man who thanked God that he had her a member of a Christian Clurch. ber a member of a Christian Church the cy-three years, and it only cost him I nese small-souled, niggaredly indi-

vi als are surely of the same stamp. We would at once say, Let the church be purified of all such. This, Mr. Editor, is the reason why some congregations remain long vacant—" cheap preaching."
But we hate to dwell on such a disagree-

ible topic, and hasten on to remark that it is no wonder that there are at the present time in our church minety vacancies, and only thirty probationers to supply thom. Our young men receive such tromendous and startling encouragement to enter the profession of the Christian ministry from such a state of things. .

"The harvest, truly, is pleuteous; but tell it not in Gath." Its no wonder that the laborers are few.
Young men who have been brought up

in good circumstances, rofuse to enter the ministry to piuo and languish upon eight dollars per week.

The time it takes to qualify oneself for the ministry is a powerful argument against such small remuneration. Alto-gether it takes about ten years. Three year's preparatory training for the universfallible. Yot to say manufacture are to no bound by it in every particular—that they have no right to explain Scripture otherwise than in strict conformity with its teachings, is practically to assert this, and

eight dollars per week and pay all our expenses. Why, Sir, the thing is so absurd as almost to arouse the slumbering shades of John Knox. What's the remedy? It has with the Presbyteries. Let them see to it, that each congregation pays according to its means, and then there will be no more "cheap preaching."
Hoping you will insert this, so that the

rights of probationers and licentiates may be preserved, I remain, yours truly,

JUSTICIA.

Unstor and Leople.

Easy Religion,

It is not to be denied or overlooked that there is a prevailing tendency in many of our popular and fashionable city and country churches, to favor and advocate a loose and easy-going religion among Christians, as well as among ministers, especially among young Christians.

Three months ago, one of the most in-telligent, elear-headed professional men in the country, not hum olf a professor of religion, said to me, in a conversation on the importance and reality of religion: "If there is any thing in this world that tempts me to disbelieve the whole thing, it is when I see men profess to be convertedcoverant to labor for Christ, and His cause forever-come to the communion and take the body and bloo l of the crucified Saviour n their hands and lips-and then in three months after I see those same persons playing cards at whist parties, dancing at public balls, frequenting operac and theafres, and all manner of vain worldly amusements! It looks to me like consum mate hypocrisy, and I am tempted to

think the whole thing a delusion!"

I cannot wender at it. What a slur
upon Christianity, that there is nothing in it to interest, delight, and satisfy the soul! Must the young Christian be without joy, pleasure, and happiness, only as he seeks them over in the green fields of vain worldly amusements?

Said Dr. Cuyler, "You cannot grow healthy, young Christians, in the foul air of social dissipation! Midnight parties, operas, Germans, and whist clubs, do not suit Christ's plants of grace, any better than Labrador ico fields suit orango trees. A Christian cannot keep all the habits of a worldling without killing his picty. Come out and be separate, means something more than to take the communion seat

half a dozon times a year." If there is setting in upon our churches a strong prevalent current towards an easy-going religion—a tendency to favour and practice vain, dissipating amusements, which lead away from Christ; the true de mand of the pews upon the pulpit is, that it shall be awake to that fact—shall speak, and preach, if need be, against these things though they seem to be little matters, and though some may be offended by it—for the watchman must warn the flock against present dangers, and present forms of worldly conformity, and departures from God-though he may find, in faithfully doing so, that the offence of the cross has not yet ceased.

Infinite Loveliness.

Every object that can be presented to us has a claim on our affections correspond-ing to its character. If any object be admuable, it possesses a natural and inherent claim to our admiration; if it be venerable, it has a claim to our reverence; if it be terrible, it demands our fear; if it be beau-tiful and amiable, it claims and deserves our love. But God is perfectly and in-finitely lovely; nay, he is excellence and loveliness itself. If you doubt this, ask those who can tell you. Ask Christ, who is in the bosom of the Father, and He will tell you that God is infinitely lovely. Ask the holy augels who dwell in His immediate presence, and they will tell you that He is levely beyond all that even angelic minds can conceive. Ask good mon in all ages, and they will lament that they can not tell you how admirable and excellent Jehovah is. Ask everything beautiful and amiable in the universe, and it will tell you that all its beauty is but a faint reflec-tion of His. If all this does not satisfy you, ask the spirits of disobedience, and they, though filled with malico and rage against him, will tell you, if you can constrain them to speak, that the Being whom they hate is levely, and that it constitutes the essence of their misery that they can find no blemish in His character. But if God be thus infinitely lovely, we are un der infinite obligations to love Him; obligations from which He Himself cannot release us, but by altering his character and ceasing to be levely.

God's Word Givern Light.—The following shows how the Word of God reaches the human heart, even in heathen lauds: - 'A native minister of Madagascar, now an assistant in the revision of the book of Genesis, attributes his conversion entirely to his having accidentally met with a small scrap torn from a Malagasy Bible. While walking past the spot where the Memerial Church of Ambatan-kanga now stands, he saw on the ground a small scrap of printed paper. Taking it up, he found it was a mere fragment of the book of Psalms. He began to read, and was especially struck with one verse, which speaks of the power and majesty of God. He could not get rid of the impression it made on his mind, that the God revealed in the Bible was the true and hving God. He accordingly sought out some Christian, The result was that he accepted Christ as his Saviour, joined himself to the persocuted company of bolievers, and endured with them privation and loss for Christ's sake. He has now been for some years a native pastor, and is a most zealous and godly man."

THE right and noble things which enter into character are, next to the Word of God, the noblest book to be seen and read by all men. The man who lives right, and is right, has more power in his silence than another has by his words. Character is

The Word of God.

How truly refreshing to the soul, when How truly refreshing to the soul, when too weak to road or think much, to take a little seatenee from Gods Word and think over it. Take the following: "Justified from all things," or, "Made nigh by His blood." 'As the Father hath loved me, so have I loved you." "I have chosen you." Just feast on those four words, "I." Who? Josus; the altogether lovely one, the delight of Gods heart. "Have," "I." Who? Josus; the altogether lovely one, the delight of God's heart. "Have," yes, long ago, before the world began, His love fastened on us guilty sinners, "Chosen you." To think that I should be Hes choice, His chosen one—me, a poor wretched thing. And Ho aced not have chosen me. Hes's of glorious beings were before Hum; but he passed them all by, and come down to love a little worm of and come down to love a little worm of the dust, and He became like us. "I am a worm and no man. (Pe. xxii.) O, may our souls be flattened on the love of Chrise; thus shall we be filled with joy aud peace.

Bandom Acadings.

A simple faith is the best answer to all ounning questions.

He is a wise man who knows his own folly—who distrusts himself and looks to

Your temptations may not lie that way to-day, but they may be your strongest temptations to-morrow.

A MAN, says Spurgoon, ought to hope within the bounds of reason and the promises of the good old Book. SLEEP is death's younger brother, and so

like him, that I never dare trust him without my prayers.—Sir T. Brown. A MAN ought to carry himself in the

world as an orange tree would, if it could walk up and down in the garden, swinging perfume from every little censer it holds up to the air. John Bunyan was once asked a question

about heaven which he could not answer, because the matter was not revealed in the Scriptures; and he therefore advised the inquirer to live a holy life, and go and see. THAT very law which moulds a tear,

And bids it trickle from its source: That law preserves the earth a sphere, And guides the planets in their course

I confess I have no hope but that which inspired the dying malefactor at the side of my Lord, and I must be saved in the same way—as freely, as fully, or not at all. Let me be found accepted in the Beloved and complete in Him.—Countess of Hund

> WE scatter seeds with careless hands, And droam we ne'er shall see them more But for a thousand years Their fruit appears In weeds that mar the land Or healthful store.

Persons may greatly injure others in their thoughts by unjustly entertaining mean thoughts or a low esteem of them. Some are deeply and continuously injuri-ous to others by the contempt they habit-ually have of them in their hearts, and by their willingness to think the worst of them.

> A LIE which is part a truth. Is ever the blackest of lies. For a lie which is all a lie, May be met and fought with outright; But a no which is part a truth, Is a harder matter to fight.

IT is related of Dr. Griffin, that he once ecame so anxious in regard to the spiritual dearth long prevalent in his congregation, that he spent a night in prayer, and the next day preached with such power and carnestness that forty followed him in tears to his study, to ask what they must do to be saved.

"How large a membership has your church?" asked a minister of the deacon with whom he stopped over Sunday. "Well, I tell 'em they have got about ten that can be depended on to do any thing; but there are more n a hundred names on the church books, if that's what you want to know.'

O WEARY hands, that through the day, Life's heavy burden scarcely bear; Another Hand shall take eway This load of toil, and siv, and care : Not here, but there!

O weary aching, throbbing brain! O heart with doubt and sorrow riven There is no toll, no love in vain In that blest home that Christ has given: Not earth, but heaven,

A SILVER egg was propared as a present to a Saxon queen. Open the silver by a secret spring, and there was found a yelk of gold. Find the spring of the gold, and it flew open and disclosed a beautiful bird. Pross the wings of the bird, and in its breast was found a crown, jewelled and radiant. And even within the crown, upradiant. And even within the crown, up-held by a spring like the rest, was a ring of diamonds, which fitted the finger of the princess herself. Of how many a promise there is within a prom'se in the Scripture, the silver around the gold, the gold around the jowels; yet how few of God's children ever find their way far enough among the springs to discover the crown of His rejoicing, or the ring of His covenant of реасе і

SPUBGEON SAYS very forcibly:-"There is not a Christian beneath the scope of God's heaven from whom I am separated. At the Lord's table I always invite all Christians to come and sit down and company with use I from a possible to the company of the comp mune with us. If any man were to tell me that I am separate from the Episcops lian, the Prosbyterian, or the Methodist, I would tell him he did not know me, for I love them with a pure heart forvently, and I am not separate from them. This bears rather hard on our strict-communion Baprather hard on our strict-communion Baptists. I should not like to say any thing against thom, for they are about the best people in the world; but they really do separate themselves from the great body of Ohrist's people. They separate from the great universal church. They say they will not commune with it; and it any they comes to their table x to has not been one comes to their table with it; and it was one comes to their table with has not been baptized, they turn him away. The pulle of Christ's communion; and were to the Church that seeks to cure the ills of Christ's Church by stopping its pulse!"

Our Joung Loths.

Three Times One.

BY RACHAEL POMERCY.

Keop your bany fashions, Little maid; Growing up will apail you, I'm airaid, When the bonnie girlies grow. Half their Prettiness go People say.

Who can look at such as you Without a pane or two? Woll-a-day

If I could, I'd keep you, Thy chit,
As you are this minute.

Every bit Not another inch of height: Are n't we tall enough new quite-Two-foot-two? Why, I'd give my Sunday bounet, And the purple posies on it.

Could the budlet only Hold the dower. Could you spare your dimples Half en-hour, I might recollect, you see, How things looked when I was there. Very well; Youknow what there is to say, You'll be as big as I some day-Won't you tell?

Ah I did I but manage Matters here, Pianofertes should fit you Many a year; For I dread lest when you're old, You'll have lost your heart of gold On the way; That were sadder (don't forget) Than to live to seem; not Gotting gray.

Goldilecks may some day Miss their crinkle; Forehead learn the feeling Of a wrinkle. Nover mind, so naught be stole I'rom the sunny-tempored soul Worth a sigh. Thiorish futo will have to pay All he over took away By and by.

Stop you, then, I'd dare not, If I might, Though the risks stand heavy, Black-or white; Game of hazard, every whit; Luck and unluck, toss for it. Yes or no :-

Take your chances with the rest: Nature's method must be best,

As things go. -St. Nicholas for September.

Am I My Brother's Keeper ?

Part II. Continued.

"You shouldn't have brought her." oxclaimed the wretched Rebecca florcely, as she pointed at Ciara Wilks, "you are bad enough yourself with your uncertain weak ways, but she and the rest were far worse; they tempted me. They never shewed a bit of care for me, no more than if I had'nt a soul or couldn't feel. They made sport of me, and so hardened me in it. They let me see ways and tempers in themselves that kept me from thinking hardly of myself. They never helped me out of anything that was wrong, though they found fault enough, and got anary over it. I hate them, and my curse is on them for what they helped to bring me to. Didn't I learn more had than good in your house littening to their talk, that I know was most of it nonsense and deceit, though it sounded so fine with their smooth words and genteel airs. I tell you all, it's the ladies and the gentlemen that has prought me and many a one like me down to what we are; and so, is it any wonder we'd hate you and curse you? Yes, and when we cry out against you we'll be heard, whether you like it or not. There's justice for the poor ignorant creatures that you despise, one time or other. You'll not always have it your own proud way. When you took me in, you know I was ignorant and needed teaching. What kind did you give me? just at served yourselves and made me useful to you. You know poor neglected young ones like myself never had much chance for soul or body, and what did you do for me? Took all the help that you could out of me, and then grambled that I could'nt do bet'er. You'd be glad to have me turn out a good cook or a handy housemaid, and talk to me about that, but when did you ever teach rae to hve like a good Christian ? I wasn't one then, and I am not one now, thanks to all you fine rich people that think the like of me only fit for drudges, without any time or right to follow better. She stopped at last, thoroughly exhausted

by her passionate rivilings. The silence in the glomy cell was positively oppressive. It was only broken by deep sobs from the heavy hearts of the visitors. "Oh yes, you can shed tears now !" the prisoner gasped again, in but half recovered voice. "But I often aw you do the same over some wild stuff n your novels, that filled your head with lies and nonsense, and loft no room for real feeling. I don't thank you for crying over me. Why didn't you do it before it was too late?"

"Ah, my poor girl, dont think it too late now for God's pity and love to reach you. We are indeed guilty, and came here to confess it to you. My daughter and myself one. self are deeply ashamed of ourselves, and

grieved for you; can't you forgive us. The girl had thrown herself on her meagte bed, and turned her face to the wall, nt now the looked back with an expression

"That's not what she came for I know. I could believe you, but is'nt she pust a grand, fine, company lady, that sas hollow as a drum in her hourt. Can't I romember how they told me in the kitchen that she and her fine brother laughed themselves sick at me when their wine made a fool of me. Oh yes, sho can cry now and tell mo the serry, but I can't believe her, us too

The wor is rang like a death knell in that dismal little chamber.

"No, no, no! oli don't say it! I am sorry

from my very soul [I would do anything to]

convince you! Do, I entreat you, forgive me; I am very guilty, I confess; I decorve your reproaches, but oh! I am truly grieved. You may believe me Rebecca. My mother

would not say it if it were not true.
"Well, I'll not say I ever know her false, but she let things so when she knew then were wrong." "Yos, but don't be crack to her, she is so

seriowful," pleaded Cara. "Blame mo, I am far, far worse.'

The girl turned towards them again, and

looked fixedly at one and the other.

"Tisn't like their old ways, she said as if to herself, 'and they need'nt have come here if they hadn't a mind to, and they havn't abused me, nor brought up my old ways, only been hard on themselves; 'tis queer, maybe I needn t have said so much to you," came from the unhappy one's lips next, in rather a softened tone, "and I'd be glad to thank you ma'nm for the backetfull you sent me, they let me put some things on, for I had a terrible cold, and I'm teoling the comfort of them I believe, though I don't give much thought to them now. Don't trouble about mo any more, I in not worth it. You needn't cry, Mies Clara, sure my pardon's not worth having, but I give it and welcome. There now, it hurts me to have you humbling yourself to me, my hand's not fit for any decent body to shake, much less to kiss.
"Oh good Lord!" the poor creature cried out startlingly, "could that be true that it's not too late for you to pity me. I won't say love, it's too much."

No, no, not too late for love; in His won derful love he pities sinners. In His love He gave His son to die for sinners. In His exceeding love He gathers even the vile ones that come to Him in His arms, and sets them rest there for over. Come to Him my poor dear! He calls for you oh hearken! He waits for you. He will be gracious. He is able to save to the atter-

Mrs. Wilks was stooping over the crouching form on the bed as she spoke. Her

hand was suddenly seized.

"Pray for me! Tell her Im glad she came! I've no anger to her; leave me now,

but pray for me, and come again."

The visitors with Lumbled and saddened hearts left the poor troubled one, not alone. The Friend of sinners was with her. He had caused repentance to enter, and open the door for Him.

"Oh my dear sir, how you cheer me; how grateful I should feel." This from Mrs. Wilks to the carnest-minded sympathizing minister who had hastened from poor Rebecca's prison to tell the lady how fast the

happy change in the girl's heart grow.

"Each day I soo her I can perceive in her mind some clearer apprehension of the truth, greater broken-heartedness, and more hopefulness. Her manners are totally changed. She is gentle and timid now."

"Does she need any material comforts?' asked Mrs. Wilks tenderly.
"No I think not, she seems very indifferent about such things, but the matron is very kind and attentive to her.

"Do you think another visit from my daughter would harrass her?"

"No, she requests it. She has several times regretted her rudeness to you and Miss Wilks, and said she should like to ask forgiveness from both of you before she

"Does she dread her long imprisonment in the penitentiary?

"I think not; perhaps she has formed no idea of what the trial will be, but any allusion she makes to it, leads me to believe that she is glad to think of the quiet orderly life there.

"Then you advise Clara and myself to

go on Tuesday."
"Yes, I am sure she wishes it."

The visit was paid and never forgetten. The impressions it left were safe and good for the poor convict through years of mono-tonous toil and privation, and to the mother and daughter in the midst of affluence and ense, which were not abused but diligently used for the benefit of all within their influence. A covenant made by the talkative but observant and shrowd little Ethel to her sympathizing confident "mamma," will toil our reader what doubtless they will be giad to hear.

".T do house, since Clara got so different; she's not one bit cross or proud, and Mary and Jane, and even Cook, say 'tis" real nice " to be in her class when the house is quite still on Sunday afternoons. She's so feeling when she's telling about the wicked hearts we all have, and how we can have them made clean by the blood of the dear blessed Lord Jesus; and how God so loved us, and how we ought to love and help one another. But then, I think since she's been so much with you telling you everything and asking your advice, and seeing the way you are always trying to make us honor God, and so firm now with the boys, and so nice coaxing pa and Ellen round, that she's just a thing, and I do love her, but here I am 'chattering, and I have to try so hard to stop it. I wonder will I ever, ever, get botter."

Yes my child, if you seek help from God to conquer this and all other evil habits, you will surely see them subdued to your great peace and joy. End.

A Household Plaything.

"The monkey made me laugh, 'said my vis-a-vis, "as much at his self-conceit as how he relied on his strategic powers. He

thought he was so deep! "Jaccoon was very found of cream, and though such a pot, you know I could not afford to let him live on cream. Once, forgetting his presence, I was called out of the room while making butter, and left the cover off the churn. He saw his ad-vantage, bounded towards it, and helped himself plentifully—dipping in his paw from time to time, as fast as he could carry it to his mouth. Hearing my footstop, he leaped to the window-sill, his usual seat, closed his eyes as if fast asleop, whilst his visage and up-raised paw word streaked with the white fluid, which also made a show in streams outside of the churn. Jaccoon really believed that he had outwitted

"I was making cake one day, preparing for company. He followed me into the rantry, and watched everything I did. Unfortunately dinner was announced in the middle of my work, and I left it, making him goo out too, rather against his will. I knew him too well to trust him in the pantry alone.

"After dinner, I returned to my orchery. Having carefully looked the door, I was surprised to see my pet there before inc. His attitude was ominous. He was on top of the barrel two thirds full of flour, and busily eccupied. He had get hold of my egg box, broken two or three de zon, smashing thom in the flour barrel, with all the sugar within reach. These he was vigorously beating into the flour, shells and all, ecoping now and then to take a taste, with a countenance as grave did not scold him. Yet to soo my materials so used up, and we hving in the country, and guests coping! He had a most satisfied air, as if he meant, 'Look! the main operations for the party are now over,' Like many meddlesome people, Jaccoon was under the impression that he was relieving in complicated business.— By J. S. treald, from Unwritten Lives of he Dumb.

Quizzing

A Scotch minister, of some humor was one day walking through the streets of Edinburgh, dressed in his rough country clothes, when a young lady, the lender of a group of fashionable belles, surveyed bim through her quizzing glass rather more curiously than he thought consistent with female delicacy. Seeping to recognize her, he walked briskly up to her, and seizing her hand with the femiliarity of an old acquaintance, accessed her with:

"My dear Maria, how do you do, how left you your worthy father, and venerable mother, and when did you come to town? All this was expressed with the energy and rapidity of a surprised recognition of an old and familiar friend, and with an air of equality a little savoring of superiority.

The astonished fair one had not time to withdraw her hand or to make a reply until he paused, as if out of breath, and waited for her to return his friendly greatings, looking her still in the face. The fine young lady by this time recovered from her confusion, and hastily withdrawing her hand said, with some alarm:

"You are mistaken, sir."
"What," replied he, "is it possible, my dear, that you do not know me?"
"Indeed, I do not, sir."

"Neither do I you," said the parson; good morning, madam," and making a eremonious bow, he walked away.

Sho was perfectly cured of quizzing strangers in the street.

The Society of Jesus.

From an excellent article in The American Church Review for July, by Rev. Edward De Pressense, of Paris, we extract the following sketch of the organization of the Jesuita:
The Society of Jesus forms a most for-

midable and a most skilful gevertigent of war. The attempts of this kind by poli-ticians look like the infancy of the art when compared with the organization sketched out by Ignatius, and completed by Lainez, according to the decisions of the Great

Congregation in the year 1557.

The general is at the head of the company, his power is immense, he decides supremely over the admission of members, he disposes of their fate at his will, he excludes them and restores them as he chooses. His decisions are indisputable watchwords for all; he administers the property of the order and convokes the general congregations. At his side are placed four assistants, representing divers nations; an admonitor is also attached to him as an overager. The company has over been careful to choose his contessor. The meaning of these precautions is easily understood. The cases of deposition are forescon and determined. These precautions are sufficient to assure the society that he will exercise his Caspotism for its Po is the first to bend his subordinates. under the yoke he imposes on others, being hindered by no rights of others in the exe-cution of his will. A chief task of his is to oversee the recruiting of the order, as this is essential to all military governments. The novice is prepared by a probation of three years to pass through the different degrees of the hierarchy of the company. He may be very young yet; he first submits to a preliminary examination in order to ascertain his morality and his capacities; a great importance is attached to his personal appoarance. But these rules can all be laid aside. If any special interest of the society domand it, the rules are overlooked in particular cases. The novitiate proper lasts two years, during which the novice has to go through a series of triale, all intended to break his spirit of independence. The trial comprises spiritual exercises, skil-fully calculated to bring the young recruit to the desired passivity. Cast into almost absolute solitude, he leaves his cell to assist in the pomp of the sanctuary. He has to submit to a moral treatment that brings him by degrees to the extremest prostration. All his faculties are concontrated on the subject of a religion that speaks to his imagination and almost to his senses. He must first meditate on the horrors of hell; he is supposed to represent to himself the place vhere the eternal fire blazes; he must almost smell the smoke ascending from thence. Trembling, he is terrified by the drama of crucifizion. He hears the sound of the hammer driving the nails through the limbs of Christ. He counts the drops of blood flowing from his wounds, and looks at the spear that pierced him. That assiduous meditation of the suffering of Christ, looked at chiefly in its material aspect, produces a nervous and material aspect, produces a nervous and trosistable perturbation of the mind. The tesurrection and ascension of our Rodeemer are painted to him in the most rivid colors. The novice leaves these meditations only in order to read the most startling narrations of martyrology. Pay-

ed as those which physiology shows by means of skilful administration of opinted drinks. After the spiritual exercises fol lows the general confession, then come the trais consisting of a sorte of mortifications and hamiliations, including the necessity f begging. One of the great aims of the director is to detach the novice from family affection, and artfully to induce him to dispose of what he owns in favor of the order.

When the nevitate has reached its erm, if there is no opposition from the General, the desciple makes his first you. He is then destined, according to his abilities, either to the humble material officer or to those spiritual. In the latter case he becomes a scholasticus approbatus, and goes through a cycle of studies arranged to last and he attains the ago of three-three years. He then makes his public year. At the age of forty five years, if there be no opposition, he is admitted to make the famous featth vow that binds him absolute-

The work of preparation is only then complete. Renceforth he belongs to those whom the Reverend Father callmostri. He has now become that strange impersonal being named a Jesuit-the brilliant but factitious production of a sharp and subtle culture, which has broken the spring of his mind in order to give him that wonderful flexibility of acrobats whose limbs were broken in their intancy. He is a man at once fervent and artful austers and accommodating, indomitable and timorous; the most perfect tool of an inflexible religious political boly, ready to accomplish its designs with all kinds of in

triguing procedures.

Besides the Jesuits proper, there are the coadjutors who take care of the temporal interests, and among whom the order ocunts many initiated laymen. Princes have boasted of belonging to them. In cluding all, we find four principal degrees in the hierarchy: the scholastic, the coadjutors, the professed monks of three vows. and the professed monks of the fourth vow. Every college has a director and a rector; the novices are directed by them during a period of three years. Every house of professed moults has also a director. The order is divided into large provinces; at the head of each is a superor called provincial. The provincial is in direct communication with the General. At the side of each dignitury the order has placed an admonitor and a counsellor; those again are under the control of a visitor. An immense correspondence is concentrated in the provincial, and sont every year to the General, in order to keep this latter advised of everything transpir-ing in his vast dierose outstretched over the world. One of their generals says:—
"No monarch of the world can be so well instructed as the General of the Jesuits." The number of annual reports received amounts to 6,584; in this are not included the letters and returns of 200 missions and of twenty-four houses of professed monks. The provincial prosides over the provincial assemblies. The Ceneral convokes in Rome a general congregation every three

years. The procurators, who are the heads of the coadjutors, hold also a meeting

every three years to look after the material interests of the society.

MISSIONARY NOTES.

THE average contributions per church member to Foreign Missions in the Pres-byterian Church, U. S., were, in 1870, about 87 cents. In 1875 they appear to be but 78 cents, a falling off of nine cents oor member.

Wr .ro very glad to learn that the dis-sousions which have for several years disturbed the churches of the American Board in Eastern Turkey have at last been healed, and that the strong native church in Diarbekir has now been brought into a position of hearty co-operation with the missionaries.

A CHINESE publication not long since poported minety-nine American missionaries laboring in that country, and thirtyfour American ladies, in addition to the that he will exercise his despotism for its wives of the missionaries. The American welfare, but in naught does it limit his Board was the first to enter the field, oing omnipotonce or reserve any guarantee '? so in 1830, and the Southern Presbyterians the latest, in 1867. The Presbyteri Board has thirty-six laborers in the field.

> The Moravians were the first to lead off in the modern missionary work. As early as 1750 they proclaimed that the Church of Christ was a missionary Church, and every member of it a practical missionary. Acting under the influence of these sentiments, they have accomplished wonders in the salvation of the world. They have missionaries in nearly every part of the globe. The following are the last published statistics of their missions: "Stations in Labrador, Greenland, among Indians of North America, Moskito Coast of Central America, the West Indies, Suriam, South Africa, Australia, Thibet, mety-two in all; 333 missionary agents, of whom twenty eight are natives, 1,889 native assistants. Of the total number of persons belonging to our missions (69,822), 2 745 are Esquimaux, 1,344 Indians, 9,829 South Africans, 55,750 aegroes, 154 natives of Australia and Thebot.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .-This is one of the oldest missionary socioties, and its missions have been attended with extraordinary success. The following statistics wil give us a view of its present condition:—"The total number of missionaries new in the service of the Society is 156, and of missionary students, distributed in seven colleges, thirty-eight, a number not greater than ten years ago but this is to be explained from the fact that many of the mission churches had become self-supporting, and from other like causes. No fewer than twenty-seven English missionaries had been added, English missionaries had been added, twenty five new stations had been occupied, and the range of the Scolety's work greatly extended. The finances were flourishing. Including the balance of £1,857, 11s. 2d., from last year, the receipts were £105,401, 5s. 1 d. The disbursements had been £101,071, 11s, 8d., leaving a balance in favour of the society amounting to £3,829, 14s. 7d., togother with a debo p of £1,000 retained in chologic results are thus as surely obtain- stock.

Miscelinneous.

There are in Paris, 65,250 beggars. THE REV. DR. BESVEN died at Niagara n Monday, Nov. 8th.

Dean Hook had just finished his lives of Laud and Juxon before he died.

THE GOSPIL of St. Luke has been printed in Japanese at Yokohama. HEAVY FIRED KE WAS met with in A wil within fifty inner of the latitude of Naples.

THERE ARE 50,000 acres containing 3 millions of grape vines in California. Turan Ant. 29,500 Blue-Jackets in the British Navy, and 18,500 marines. Tunkish Ter planer of debt is caus-

ing increased uneasiness. The cholers is interfering greatly with the Prince of Wales movements in India.

The soundings for the submarine tunnel between England and France are going on satisfactorily.

The first session of the third Parliament of the Quebco Legislature began Nov. 9th.

SPECULATORS are selling tickets for Mooly and Sankey's revival meetings at seventy-five cents each.

REPEATED annexation has brought Russia to within three hundred miles of British India.

A GENERAL OUTLREAK is expected along the whole western side of the Malayan Penmsula.

A DETERMINED STREMPT has lately been made to tear down the old church, at

Upper Corner, Sussex, N.B. Anolo-Saxon or first English is at last recognized in the Cambridge higher local

examination. A Science College has just been formally opened in Leeds, England, by the

Duke of Dovonshire. The Great Eastern has been chartered to run between Liverpool and Phila-

delphia during the Centennial. A onear famine is expected in Russia.

The failure of the harvest there is said to be unparalleled. Gremany has been sending more emigrants to America than Ireland has

during the last ten years. Mr. Gradstone's China sold at a profit of two hundred per cent on the

original cost. THE GRAVENHURST extension of the Northern Railway was formally opened

to the public on the 18th inst. A survivon has been picked up from the ill-fated S.S. Pacific, who states that the steamer was struck by another

vessel in full sail. THE EXPORTS from the United Kingdom in 1874 amounted to £667,738,165, or £20 per head of the population; the

imports were £11 per head. In Gibralten and in Valetta, Malta, a supply of grain calculated to last seven years is always kept in the

government grain stores.
The Stramship City of Waco, was burned in the Gulf of Mexico, on the 9th inst., and all the crew and passeugers were lost.

The nurs of Iona are undergoin ropair. The Island is 21 miles longana 1 mile broad. St. Columba landed there A.D. 563.

THERE ARE only 796 newspapers in France, outside of Paris, and many of these have an average circulation of only 300 or 400 copies.

A FEW DAYS AGO, the Rev. W. Hickoy, rector of Mulrankin, County of Wexford. died at the age of eighty-six. He was known by the name of " Martin Doyle." THE RECENT STORM has been very

severe in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, especially about Miramichi, where a great deal of snow fell. MR. VALENTINE BAKER'S effects bave all been sold at Aldershot.

were 300 lots of furniture, articles of vertu, and a brown horse. THE STANDING committees of a majority of the Dioceses in the United States have given their consent to the canon-

ical consecration of Dr. W. E. McLaren, as Bishop of Illinois. THE OBSERVATIONS OF Mr. Houzeau lead him to the conclusion that the Zodiacal light is emitted by matter surrounding the earth, and is not from

the sun's atmosphere. THE PINK-ART exhibition recently held in Chicago included examples of almost every American artist of merit. New York was represented by sixty-four

artists. A PART of the exterior of Westminster Abbey is undergoing the process of refacing. The north porch, near The north porch, near St. Margaret's Church has fer some time shown symptoms of decay.

THE COTTON MILLS destroyed by fire in Glasgow, on the 12th inst., belonged to Robinson & Co., and Young & Co. The loss is estimated at \$1,500 000; and 1,200 persons are thrown out of employ-

WHILE TUNNELING in the side of Mount McLellan, Colerado, recently, the explorers say they came upon ground solidly frozen minety feet from the surface.

Information from Europe announces the failure of Dr. Scrousberg of Germany for \$12,500,000. He was king of the railway contractors on the continent

of Eur po. The fish Markets of San Francisco are supplied by Italians and Chinese. Three or four hundred of the former own a fleet of one hundred and fifty boats.

necessary to resign your spiritual charge

Fig. 18 an organ of which the Presbyterian Church
has no reads to feel a hamed."—straightal
Bosom.

THE

Hillish Imerican Presbyterian FOR 1878.

TERMS: -\$2.00 per Year in advance; po-tage

NO CLUB RATES. UNIFORM PRICE TO ALL I PREMIUM

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER, OLD OR NEW!

Priends of the. " Presenterian":-

We aim to DOUBLE our circulation by the beginning of the year; and in order to effect this we desire to culirt every Sub criber and Reader of the paper in the good work. To facilitate the can-vass, the Publisher etters as a Premium to each subscriber who by the 1st day of January next forwards to the office the sum of \$2.20,

INGLIS' MACHIFICENT PHOTOGRAPH. COMMEMORATIVE OF THE

Union General Assembly held in Montreal in June last,

WHICH IS SOLD AT \$2.00

This is a very appropriate, as well as a valual le Promium, and we hope to be called up in to send out thousands of copies to all parts of the Do In order that the canvass may go on simultan

cousty all over the country, AN AGE WANTED IN EVERY CONGREGATION

Ministers and-office-bearers are respectfully asked to co-operate, by directing attention to our very liberal offer and seeing that a suitable person takes the agency Applicants would do well, in order to save time.

to forward the nominal sum of \$100, when a copy of the Picture and specimen copies of the paper will be forwarded w'thout delay. NOW IS THE TIME to make a vigorous and suc

"OUR OWN CHURCH WEEKLY"

a widely extended circulation. If the next si weeks' are properly utilised we shall be placed in possession of a paying subscription list, and im revements, looking to the increased usefulness of the paper to the Church, will speedily follow.

Subscribers in arreas must remit amount due up to the 1st of January along with \$2.30 for 1870 to entitle them to the Promium. This must not be forgotten. The Pressurprism willbe sont free the balance of this year to all new subscribers.

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

The Photographs will be sent out in the order in which the subscriptions are received. "First come, first served"
The 30 cents are charged in order to cover the outlay for postage, express, and wrapping. The picture will be delivered free.

THE SABRATH SCHOOL PRESBY THE SABBATH SCHOOL PRESENT-TERHAN is published mouthly. TERMS:—Single copies, 25 cents per vot., 20 copies, 20 cents per vol.;11 quantities over 21 centes, 15 cents per vol. Postage prepaid by Publisher—"The paper is toned, and bo'h printing and illustrations are well executed—London Advertiser—"Very much needed by the Presbyterlan Schools of our country"— J. E. Hutt, North Pelham.—"It should certainfy meet with a wide circulation"—Ite. W. Itoss, Kirkhill.—"The children of the Cherch should have a Sabbath School paper of their own"—It. & F. Record.

THE PHEMBYTERIAN VEAR MOOK
AND ALMANAC for 1676, edited by Rev. Jas.
Cameron, Chatsworth, Ont. Price, 25 cents. For
table of contents, see advertising columns of the
BRITSH AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN. The YEAR
BOOK for 1675, first lessue, was received with much
fayour. The MONTRIZAL PRESENTERIAN said of it.
"The YEAR ROSK for 1875 is marvellously full
and correct," The RECORD of the C. P. Church remarked, "Should have a plac in all our Pr. 19terian Poince." The RECORD of the coming ear
will be still more complete in all its details, and
should have a large suc. Mailed by the undesigned, free of postage, on receipt of price. Usual
discount to the Trade.
Communicatious, having reforence to any of the
above publications, should be addressed to

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, P. O. Drawer 2184. Publisher, Toronto. On

NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must again begour correspondents to favo as who shour names, not necessarily for publica-tion, but for guarantee of bons fides. Commus-cations are a fain and again thrown into the waste basket from being without this. We cannot guarantee the insertion of communications immediately after receipt, and the imper-

estions immodiately after receipt, and the imperative way in which some mental upon this as very foolish. If any facey that we shall be builted with the insertion of their writings, by the threat of their sening tient to some other publication, they nover were more mistaken in their lives.

We also cannot guarantee the return of declined manuscripts, unless the postage for the return is enclosed. In general, no more considerate and reasonately correspondents could be had than we have, but some faw of them are foolish. We don't intend to stop publication, even though the latter should both stop their papers and cease to pester us with foolish and somewhat illiterate letters.

Brirish American Bresbuterian.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1875.

In another column we publish the prospectus of the Presbuterian Record, to be It will be the official organ of the Church, and will be published at the low price of \$25 per 100 copies. We notice that a circulation of 30,000 copies is expected; 60,000 would not be a large list, looking at the more than 100,000 families of our Church. The Record will be edited by Mr. James Croil, a sufficient guarantee that its pages will be full of useful and readable matter.

FRENCH PROTESTANT MISSIONS.

We are sure the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Chirchy which we publish in another column will meet with a ready and favor able response. Mr. C. has a right to took for:apport both moral and material from the Protestants of Queboc and Ontario, for for it was at their continued and urgent solicitation that he undertook the work in which he is now engaged. It would be simply disgraceful if the work now going on among the " ench Canadians of Quebeo were relarded om want of means.

THE CHICAGO SCHOOL BOARD.

THE LOCIC OF INTIDILITY.

A for weeks ago the Chicago School Board passed a resolution to exclude the Bible from all the Public Schools of the city. By this they meant to say that it was their wish and will that Christianity should be denied all recognition in the education of Chicago youth. Having thus kicked out the Bible, they began to look round, and then discovered that the songs and hymns in use in the schools of the city have in them some leaven, of the Christian religion Is it consistent to ox clude Christianity as it exists in the Bible. and allow Curistianity ac it exists in the hymns? No. It is not consistent. It is now decided that all Christian hymns also must be excluded, and out go the hymns after the Bible.

The Interior thus comments on the resolution anent excluding Christian hymns:

"There are but three classes of songs in existence: Anacreontics and Bacchanala love songs, and religious or spiritual songs There are a few patriotic songs, but all of them that are even tolerable to correct insto are largely spiritual. Bacchanals would work admirably with the Sunday liquor policy of the city, and would doubt less increase the sale of lager beer and whiskey to our youth, and for that reason would meet the hearty approval of the saloon-keepers. But the Board will scarcely wish to have the children sing:

" O das pully lager beer! Das nice lager beer !

Love songs would be less objectionable and yet all parties would object to child-weddings and elopements; and the general neglect of grammar for flirtations. Board will have to go slow in that direction. The only remaining thing to be done is to banish vocal music from the schools altogether; but here the shoe pinches again, because there would be no new music-books to be introduced, and couse quently no pleasant interviews to be hold with the publishers. On the whole the situation is somewhat embarrassing. And yet if a Sabbath-day of drunkenness and carousals is a good thing, we do not see why the children should not be trained for it to the extent of the power of the Board to give such training.

Having got quit of the obnoxious hymns, what next? If this infidel logic is to be followed out, the Board must revise the history (somewhat in the style of our own Provincial Board) and get their histories all re-written to suit Chicago materialists. Then every quotation from Milton and Cowper that hints at God and Christ must be excluded from the lesson-books. Then the letters A. D., which means the Year of our Lord," must be forbidden, and the children must be directed to date their letters-from what? Not from the creation, for that comes from the Bible too; but it will not interfere with the religious convictions of any one for the Board to make the founding of the city of Ch cago the beginning of a new era for the people of the west. In place, therefore, of A. D., the children can be taught to use the letters A. U. C., (ab urbe con dela) from the building (or say burning) of the city, which looks quite classical.

The action of this School Board, which is thoroughly consistent with thoir premises, should open the eyes of people in Canada who are against the use of the Bible in our common schools. There is no middle ground between our saving that the education of our yeuth must be on Christian principles, or saying that it must be on Infidel principles. The saying of Christ applies precisely to the case, The education that is not for me is against me." And that is one of the great questions of our day and of our Dominion. It is also the question of a rising or a fall ingecountry.

READ carefully our advertisement for 1876. The photograph of the General Assembly is 11 x 14 inches; contains nearly 700 portraits of ministers and elders; and should find a place in every Presby terran house in the Dominion. Send on your subscription and secure a copy.

A GOOD TEMPERANCE HOTEL is often looked for, but seldom found. We discovcommenced in Montreal next January, pered one a few weeks ago in the thriving village of Vankleck Hill. The house is home-like, and the charges exceedingly moderate. We sincorely hope that Mr. H. Stewart, the enterprising proprietor, will receive a learty support from the temperance pe ple of the sucrounding

> THE latest story about the introduction of Romish milmary into the Church of En land is told by a church paper. The Rock is assured that in Madiea, last winter, one of the Church of England daplane centrived to horrow vestments from the Roman Catholic cathedral, in order to have a set made from that puttern for his own use in the ministrations of the English Chuich.

> It is understood that the Rev. G. R. Borroughes, formarly one of the carates at the parish hurch of St. Perer's, Liver pool, and whose secret Ritualistic services in that place of worship recently occasion ed so much excitement, has joined the Church of Rome, and has gone into a retreat preparatory to his formal admiss on outo that church and his reception of holy

Alinisters and Churches.

On leaving the congregation of Knox Church, Beckwith, to enter upon his new charge at Alymer, Q, the Rev J Carswell was the recipient of a purse of 375.00 as a parting gift.

We are glad to hear that the people of Ormstown, have during the past summer paid off the balance of the debt on their Church, \$285; also, the additional sum of \$280 has been laid out in repairing the manse, and upwards of \$100 has been contributed towards a fence round the Church, which they hope to have built shortly. This is exceedingly encouraging. considering the financial depression during the past summer,

The annual report of St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, gives a very pleasing view of the progress and prosperity of the congregation during the twelve months ending in August of this year. The membeiship has increased to 252, while the number of families connected with the congregation is 240. About \$6000 was raised for all purposes-a sum larger than has ever before been realized in any one year since the formation of the congregation. It is fondly hoped that this is only the commencement of a long period of great temporal and spiritual prosperity.

Ir gives us much pleasure to state that the Rev. Mr. Fotheringham, M.A., the able and popular Presbyterian minister of the village of Norwood, was recently presented with a valuable horse by the appreciative members of his congregation here. Mr. Fotheringham, during the brief period he has resided among us, has won golden opinions from all classes of the community, by his ability, courtesy and energy, and no doubt highly appreciates the gift, and still more so the feelings which prompted the givers. The Hastings congregation presented him with a very handsome buggy.-Cox.

THE "Georgetown and English River Woman's Missionary Society" held its last meeting for the present year on the third Tuesday of November, and felt greatly encouraged, both by the attendance and intorest manifested at the meetings, and by the success which their efforts had met with financially. The Treasurer reported that the funds in hand amounted to the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars. Of this sum it was decided to send fifteen dollars to the Labrador Mission, and ninety dollars to be appropriated for Zenana work, the Society having undertaken the support of a native teacher in India. If some members felt their faith a little wavering when it was first proposed to undertake this work, the Treasurer's report should make them more hopeful for the future, and those who had no fears may well be encouraged to ge on to greater things, feeling confident that whatever be the result, the marching orders to the Church are plain-"Go ye therefore and teach all nations."-Com.

The Presbyterians of Haliburton with their esteemed pastor, Rev. Wm. Reeve, are rejoicing in their occupancy of a new Church edifice. It is pronounced by all who see it a model of elegance and taste. It is a Gothic structure with a neat spire which reflects credit alike on architect and contractor. Habburton is a romantic village in the heart of Dysart township, at the head of a chain of lakes. It doubles its sizo overy few years from a steady influx of a very superior class of settlers. In ap proaching the village by land or water the first building that attracts attention is the Presbyterian Church, as its site is the most conspicuous and delightful in the place. Mr. Reeve is deserving of credit for his indomnitable perseverence in battling with the difficulties of this new country for nearly ten years. He underwent many hardships and endured many privations, and received but a trifling pecuniary supnort. His popular talents could easily have secured a more desirable situation, yet he chose the life of a pioneer-minister. He was rejoices in seeing this new fruit of he labour. The Church was dedicated to our risen Lord on the 31st ult. Rov. J. L Murray ably conducted the whole of the services throughout the day, preaching ologuent and effective sermons, which are likely to result in permanent good.

A VERY interesting and successful meet. was held at Bishopsgate, on Monday 8th inst. on the occasion of the anniversary, both of the opening of the Presbyterian Church there, and of the induction of the Rev. Thomas Alexander, into the pastoral charge of the congregations of Mount Pleasant and Burford. After partaking of refreshments which were abundantly supplied by the ladies, some choice pieces of music were given by Miss G. Heaton and her choir, and by Rev. Mr. Marlin and his lady, Norwich. Addresses suitable to the occasion were given by Roy. Mr. Barus, W.M. Rev. Mr. Mr. Cloment, W.M., Rov. Mr. Anderson, P. Pavis and Dr. Clarke, Princeton. All the speakers expressed the pleasure they felt in being present, and congratulated their pastor on having got so neat und comfortable a Church erect-

given to the ladies, to the choir and to the speakers. The proceedings of the evening were then closed by the Chairman pronouncing the Bendiction .- A few of the young ladies composing the female Bible | calify and formed a congregation of whem class at Mount Pleasant, mot at the boarding house of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander on Monday, 15th inst., to welcome them back to Mount Pleasant. A very pleasant evening was spent, and Mrs. A., who for the last twelve months has been labouring under paralysis, was so far improved as to be able to appear among them and enjoy the singing of some of Mr. Sankey's hymns. Her numerous friends earnestly hope and pray she may be completely restored to her former health and strength. Mr. Alexander's address is now Mohawk P.O.

THE members of the Presbytory of Ottawa who have been in session for the last day or two in this city, proceeded to Alymer, Thursday, 13th inst., for the purpose of inducting the Rov. Mr. Carswell, late of Carle on Place, to the pastorate of the Presbytarian Church of that place. The Rev. Mr. Mann. Moderator of Presbytery, presided, and there was a large attendance, both of the Presbytory and congregation. The services began at 11 o'clock a.m. The Rev. Mr. Farries of Knox Church in this city, preached a very able and apprepriate discourse from the 2nd Chap, of Hebrows and the 10th verse. The Moderator put the usual questions to the Rev. Mr. Carswell, which he aswered very satisfactorily, after which he was formally inducted to the pastorate of the congregation. The members of the Pres-Lytery then gave the newly ordained minister the right hand of fellowship, and wolcomed him to his charge. Rev. Mr. Gordon, of St. Andrew's Church, in this city, next briefly addressed the Roy. Mr. Carswell, after which the Rev. Mr. Moore. of Bank Street Church, made an appropriate address to the people. The services were then concluded in the usual manner by the Moderator .- In the evening a very pleasant welcome social was hold in the Church, at which addresses twere dehvered by the Roy. Messrs. Moore and Farries of this city, Mackonzio of Almonte, and Stowart of Pakenham. The affair was a complete success, and great credit is due to the ladies of the congregation for the zeal manifested in making the entertainment an enjoyable one to all who had the pleasure of being present.-Ottawa

THE congregation of the Presbyterian Church, Perrytown, met at their minister's residence on the evening of the 10th inst., bringing well filled baskets of suitable provisions cooked and ready for the table. The company spent some time in cheerful conversation, and listening to sweet music from the organ by Miss E. Tiedell and others, and then sat down to an inviting dinner. After the large company had been served, Mr. James Gray, on behalf of the congregation, made a short speech, saying he was pleased to find that the love and good will which they had manifested on a similar occasion a year ago, on what he called the marriage between Mr. Hodnett and the congregation, had not only continued to the present, but he was gratified to find was steadily increasing. He then in the name of the congregation presented to the minister's family a good supply of suitable provisions for the winter, worth about \$50, and also to Mrs. Hodnett a valuable book, the gift of Mrs. R. A. Corbett, unavoidably absent, as a token of her sincere regard. Mr. Hodnett in reply said he heartily thanked the friends for their kindly visit, and for the good things they had brought. The good will and kindness of congregations did much to soften and sweeten the path of a minister's life, and gatherings like the present must do much to promote the welfere even of the Church. There was nothing in the ministry as a more profession to impart inspiration, but when the people surrounded it with sunlight and affection it became a power, and must react happily upon the Church herself. In many instances it was the Church that made the minister, and not the minister the Church. In looking over the year that had past since they had met on a similar occasion, there were, of course, many things to cause regret, as who did not find in the past occasion for tears; still he was thankful to find in the life of the Church many things to impart delight to their hearts. Again he thanked the friends for their kindly vieit, and hoped in the year to carry to their liomes some measure of the cheer and pleasure they had that evening shed upon his home. After prayer and benediction the company sopar-On the eve of the departure of Rev. J.

Logie to the United States for the sake of his health, Mr James Elder on behalf of the congregations of Francistown and Warrensville, presentented him with the following addiass, accompanied by a purse of \$400 .- Esteemed Pastor: We, together with the sister congregation of Exctor, embrace this the last opportunity we will enjoy of expressing our high regard for you, and our deep regret that in the dispensaed and all paid for. Votes of thanks were tions of Providence you have found it ed elders, and founded Sabbath schools,

over us. It is now over twenty-six years since you, in the prime of your young manhood and mental vigor, came into this lowere many of our fathers and prodecessors, and many others who ones worshipped with us arount here to-day, many of them have gone to other parts of the country to sock houses for thomselves and their shild. ren as you now propose doing, and many more now sleep the sleep of death. They have left the Church militant here to join the Church bo, ad the grave. But those who remain of the original emgregation testify to your carnest efforts and the hardelups you endured in your tormeministry to which we believe is due in a great measure your precent weakness and consequent resignation of your pastorship. At the time of the formation of that congregation many of us were unborn, or were but children, and we now wish to unite with the old settlors as well as with our friends of Exeter, and those who have since joined us, in expressing our thanks for the benefits we have derived from your ministry. We hope we shall never forget the instructions we have received from you, whether in friendly conversation or in the house of God, or in the Bible Class, During all those years in which you have laboured amongst us you have been "a workman who needeth not to be ashamed, rightly divining the word of truth." You won our respect, not only in your kindly manner and Christian beliaviour, but by vour fearless stand in your Master's ser. vice. When many others would have shrunk from incurring popular disfavour. or from inforcing discipline in the congregation, you have never allowed the fear of man to interfere with your duty to your God. And now that you are about to leave us-that soon your voice will be heard no more within those walls, I can assure you that we will miss you. We will miss your well-known voice in kindly greeting-your warm grasp of the hand, and the memory will ever return to the time whon With kindly heart through the labeling years.

ou sharedour joys and wiped our trais, When you bound the wreath on the brow of the

We would express our sorrow at outing

Or stood by the couch while laved one's disd, Pointing the soul to a glorious heaven.
As the ties which bound it to earth were river

with your partner and family, and whilst we do not wish to enter into personalities, we cannot refrain from saying that by their peaceful lives they have wen our unfeigned friendship, and we only hope that in a southern clime they may find friends as true and nearts as warm as those they are now leaving; and now, having but feebly expressed the feelings of your people, permit me on their behalf to present you with time small token of our affection and esteem, coupled with the carnest hope and prayer that the blossing of God may follow you and yours to your distant home -that you may there enjoy at least a partial restoration of your former health-that you may be long spared to each other, and at length should we never meet again on earth, God grant that we may meet in that better world where pain and sickness never enter and parting is unknown." Mr. Logie in reply said :- "Thanks for this generous mark of respect and affection, and the kindly words which accompany it. It is now twenty-six years since I first came among you, nearly half of my life, and the whole of my ministry. The majority of my present hearors have been born since my ministry began. Then there were only two places of Christian wirship; two small log churches between Goderich and London Township, now there are twelve Presbyterian Churches within my immediate field of labour. For three years service was held in school house and barn. The first sacrament was dispensed in 1851 in a barn (in 1852 we had our first Church), and elders ordsined, five Sessions, Brucefield, Bayfield, Rodgerville, Erster and Thames Road. Death and removal have taken most of those away -of Brucefield all have passed away, and I alone remain. Of the other Sessions there are many changes. In the congregations death has also been busy. Of the first settlers very many have fallen beneath his grasp, both young and old-many lave removed to different parts of the Continent, and we havo around us an ontirely now generation. Many of those I baptized I have committed into Uhristian fellowship, and am now baptizing their children. My audience of the past years have been very different from that of the beginning, and now there is an additional element of change, the voice so long heard and familiar to you all will soon be heard no more. We have been privileged to reand by the death-bel administering the consolution of the Gospel to the generation and worshipped here,

uttoring the words of Christian hope.

have cause of thankfulness that my earliest

wish on devoting myself to the ministry

was accomplished, that I should labour

like Paul where none had been before me

This wish brought me to Oavada, and led

me into the Huron district. Here I found

a station, organized a congregation, ordain-

Bible classes, missionary and temperance in order to compete with it. fourishing Churches with their Christian agencies under the care of the Huron Pies. bytery, I can only say, " What hath God wrought?" I have also cause of thankfulness that during my comparatively long ministry I have retained the respect, the confidence and affection of all 's whom 1 have ministered, in proof of which I can gregations. One of the earliest members of my session has followed me to three of my congregations, and has been a member of session in all of them, and the generous gift presented to day convinces me of your sympathy in my affliction, of your prayer for our welfare in the land to which we go in pursuit of health. Another cause of thankfulness is the prosperous state in which we leave the congregations—the of one of the professors to \$1,600, 1 can voice of discord is not heard-your Christian liberality was never greater-no debt on your Church -the stipend nearly doubl ed from what it was at first, and strictly raid in advance-your support to the Building Fund of Knox College-your at tendance at the services never greater—my living in this country demands the in-prayer meeting so largely attended by the crease, then the matter should be carried young-the Bible class and Sabbath school never creating greater interest—the ordi nance of worship never more largely at tended-iny last year my best year-your attention to the Word shown by your consistent lives. And now I need not assure you of my deep interest in your welfare. I shall not forget you where remembrance is tain a family on \$900 in the country stamoste ffeetual-at the throne of grace. Brethren, pray for us. Of some of you, shall we not say, ye are our glory and crown of rejoining in the day of the Lord. Praying that the Lord Jesus, the Great, the Good Shepherd, may soon send you a teacher to carry on still more satisfactorily what we have begun. Finally, brethren, be of one mind, living in peace, and the God of peace shall be with you .- The Sabbath school choir, over which Miss Logie has so long presided, presented her with a very handsome watch and chain in token of esteem, and as a remembrance of the very happy hours spent by her aid as organist.

Book Reviews.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW FOR NOVEM BER and DECEMBER in a publication of more than usual excellence. It is got up very handsomely, and its style of writing is in some measure in correspondence with the beauty of its topography. The prosent number has six articles. Perhaps the most interesting ones to ordinary readers are those on General Sherman and the New York Exchange.

AN EXAMINATION OF THE VIEWS HELD AND ADVICATED BY THE ANA-BAPTISTS, by a Tene Baptist. James Bain & Sons,

A distinguished Scottish theologian was sometimes in the habit of saying that "a | little learning and a little piety would make a man a Baptist. A little more learning and a little more picty would bring him back again." We should hesitate about saying anything quite so strong, but there is a sufficient amount of truth in the remark to make it worth thinking about, at any rate. The exaggerated importance which Buptists attach to their distinguishing text, of course, leads them to talk about it in season and out of season, and this will naturally ever and anon waken up a local thread baro. The phamphlet before us is very startling could be expected on a theme so hacknied,—tuo pros and cons of Which have been stated to often and so claborately. We commend this brochure as giving in few words the substance of many volumes.

Higher Education in Manitoba.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESETTERIAN.

This subject domands the earnest consideration of all interested in education, not only in the Province, but throughout the Dominion. As yet no attempt has been made to establish a system of high education on a provincial basis. The Roman Catholic, have one east of the River, at St. Bourface, and the Church of England one, called St. John's College, on the west side, not far from Winnipeg. The Presby-terians and Methodists have their institutions now in Winnipeg. Thus there are four colleges or institutes, mainly ougaged in doing the work of one good grammar It can easily be seen what a drain this must be on the resources of the different churches. In a future communication I may have a word to say on the more general aspect of the matter, as to the establishment of a Provincial Institution. My attention has been called specially to this subject by the report in the PRE-BLTERIAN, of the proceedings of the Home Mission Committee, respecting Manitoba College. I sue that the item in the accounts for the salary of a tutor has been disastewed, and that the morease in the salary or Prof. Hunt has been made subject to the approval of the General As-

As to the first of these, the need for a inter has been supposed to rest on the necessity for organizing the college, on the same principle as St. John's College, and

hother societies, and preached the Gospel to the such necessity realic exists or not i do not destitute, and looking around on the no good groups ing it to exist, there seems no good ground for employing a tutor to teach the preparatory department, unless it be beneath the dignity or ability of a "Professor" to teach children. The drain upon the resources of the two professors annot be great, as from last report to the General Assembly, it appears that there were only fourtoen students attending in the 'regular forms,' with eight in the "elomentary," the balance being made up of thirteen in the "commercial, and ten speal to the sessions of the different con classed as "occasional." Laking the whole work together it amounts to about the work of a grammar school—not a very heavy task for two professors. The ques tion might be raised, whether one good active man might not perform the whole work, and this at a great saving to the resources of the church. It this could not be done, while retaining the clemen'ary department, surely it might be done by one

only judge on general grounds, as the church at large is not informed on this matter. Why not raise the salary of both? Is it thought too much to ask at once? And is this only preparing the way to ask next year that the salary of the other may be raised, to make things equal?

If we shall say that the expenses of farther, and an increase asked for all the missionaries. A comparison as to the exand in the country, may not be out of place. It should be well known, that with the exception of house rent, and, perhaps wood, Winnipeg is by far the cheapest place in which to live in the country. If, then, our missionaries can live and main tions remote from Winnipeg, while they draw all their supplies from that city, at the rate of 25 cents to \$1 per hundred pounds, surely \$1,400 should afford good living to those within the favoured city Besides, it is well-known here, that one of those professors has a house of his own bringing in a good rent, while he lives in the college building; and the other has a house in preparation for building. It is needless to pursue the matter further, let the church look into these matters before lavishing her resources on an institute, which may have been premature in its establishment, and which might have been managed with greater success, and with a zast saving in expenditure.

Nov. 10, 1872. A MISSIONARY.

Home Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

WESTERN SECTION COMPRISING ONTARIO, QUEBRC, MANITOBA, AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

At a meeting of the Home Mission Committee held in October, the Convener was instructed to issue a circular, setting orth the pressing claims of the fund, on the liberality of the members and adherents of the church.

At the close of the last ecclesiastical year, the Home Mission Fund of the Canada Presbyterian Church was two thousand dollars in debt. An effort was made during the meeting of the Assembly to wipe out this indebtedness, but it was only partially successful. On the 1st of October, the indebtodness, had increased to five thousand dollars, and it was found that after payment of the grants to the Prest yteries for the past six months and meeting all liabilities to date, the fund was in debt

sixteen thousand dollars.
In order to keep fault with our Ministers and Missionaries, the Committee instructed the Convener to ask the agent of the Church to borrow this amount, to meet all claims against the foud. When this is done, it will leave the Committee with a burden of sixteen thousand dollars (with intorest), until such timo as congregations

replenish the treasury. After a careful estimate of the necessities of the fund, it was found that not less a naturally ever and anon waken up a local sum than thirty five thousand dollars would be required for the present year. It is to be borne in mind that welve thousand dollars of this sum is appropriated for our the result of these local controversies. It | Missionaries in Lake Superior, Manitoba states the Pede-Baptist view in a very plain and British Columbia, (including Manitoba intelligible way. Nothing very new or Mission Funds); and that since the Union, the ciauns upon the Home Mission Fund are very greatly increased.

In a Courch possessed of the numbers and resources of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, there should be no difficulty in raising a much larger amount than thirtyfive thousand dollars. The Committee feel that if the urgent claims of this fund are only fairly taid before our congregations, ample means will be placed at their diposal, enabling them not only to liquidate existing obligations, but make further grants to destitute localities, that are cla-

mant for the Gospel.

May I ask the Ministers of our Churches to bring this matter before their congregations at an early opportunity, and also, that such congregations as can conveniently send a portion of their annual continuum tor Home Missions will do so at the carliest possible date to the Rev. Wm. Reil, Toronto.

WM. COCHRANE. Goncener Home Musicon Com. Brantford, Ort., 80th Nov. 1875.

Prospectus of the " Presbyterian Record."

In accordance with instructions from the published by the churches which united per annum.

members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church in Canada with every department of its work, to onlist the sympathics of all in its various musionary and bonovolent ontorprises, and, by preserving a record of the proceedings of its judic dorns, to hand down to succeeding generations a history of the Church. The Sabbath school, the Bible Class, the Young Men's Christian Association; work of every kind, indeed, undertaken for the Master, will have at all times the sympathy and, as much as lieth

in it, the assistance and co-operation of The Presbyterian Record.
With the narrow spirit, that is blind to the imperications of its own system, that tooks no good in other systems, and that prides itself only on its re-called prestige, The Presbyterian Record will have no sympathy. In the expressive words used in the basis of Union. It will charish affection towards the whole Church of God," and it will the whole Church of God," and it will present fror time to time such a summary of religious intelligence generally as may be found practicable.

Ther, will be no place found in its columns for controversy. It will "seek PEACE and ensue it." Believing in the brotherhood of the whole Christian family, it will endeavour to promote their unity by inculcating principles of charity, initial fortuarance, and kindly sympathy.

With these aims The Probyterian Re-

and support from the thirty thousand patrons of the four existing magazines, and if it shall find favour in their sight, from twenty thousand more. It will aspire to be a welcome visiter in the minister's study, in the merchant's par lour, at the mechanic's and the farmer's fireside, and in the back-woodsman's lonely

shanty.

The Editor will look to the ministers and other office bearers of the church for the material from which he is to make up his material from which he is to make apmonthly budget of information. He cannot monthly budget without straw. The Conmake bricks without straw. The Conveners of the Mission and other Boards and Committees of the Church, and all Clerks of Presbyteries will be, ex-officio, special correspondents. The restriction as to the price of the magazine implies limits respecting the space for reading matter. It cannot exceed twenty eight paged per month-though that will form a yearly volume of 836 pages for twenty-five cents !

THE QUALITIES OF A FIRST-RATE COR-RESPONDENT Will be such as these:-1st, promptitude, in view of the time that must clapse before the communication is put into print, multiplied tharty thousand fold, and sent to its destination, it may be a thousand miles away. It will be impossible to guarantee the insertion of any communication reaching the office later than the 12th of the month. 2nd, Good penmanship-writing upon one side of the paper so distinctly and clearly that there can be no mistake about it. 3rd, BREVITY. -This will be his best and distinguishing accomplishment. He will seldom have more to sag at one time than he can put on a postal card.

In dealing with its publisher and its employees the Record will strive to observe the maxim,—"Owe no man anything." Small though the margin be, with rigid economy in every department, the hope of financial success may be enter-tained, if only its patrons be governed by the same rule. It will look to congregations, in their corporate capacity, expeciing them to devise liberal things, to take measures for circulating the Magazine in every family of the Church, to undertake the collection of individual subscriptions, AND TO PAY IN ADVANCE. This, above all else, is requisite and necessary.

To onsure timely delivery, orders for the Magazine should reach the office of publication not later than the first of December next,—the address stating distinctly the name of the Post Office, the County, and the Province to which it is to be sent. Remittances sent by Post Office orders and in registered letters will be at the risk of the publishers. All communications to be addressed to the Editor, JAMES CROIL, 210 St. James St., Montreal.

An Appeal.

TO THE PROTESTANTS OF CANADA.

DEAR BRETHREN, - At the request of nany of you, both ministers of the Gospel and laymen, I left last spring, my dear missions of Illinois to work in Montreal. Here, I cheerfully joined myself with the fearless soldiers of Christ whom you already employed in fighting the great battle of the day against the implacable enemy of your Gospel, your liberties and your very existence. The Lord is evidently on our side, and glorious victories are, almost every day, making the angels of God sing the song of joy in heaven. But you know that these victories of the great Captain of our Salvation are not won without daily dangers, and perils, and dire sacrifices on our part. We are constantly most cruelly slandered and vihited; we are publicly cursed by the haughty priests of Rome and their thind followers; several times we have been stoned; more than once we have heard the ball of the assassin whist ling in our cars, many times we have herrd our sentence of death pronounced by the furious mobs sent by the pressts to kill us; we have often been chased in the streets as wild bests, and were it not for the heroic courage of the friends who many times themselves between us and our murderers, we would have been long since put among the dead.

We know that from one end to the other

of Canada you follow the different phases As embly's Committee on Missionary Re- of this great conflict with the utmost incode, arrangements have been made to terest. You thank God Almight, when discontinue the four periodicals hitherto you hear of our narrow escapes, and you most sincerely feel for us when you hear published by the churches which united on the 15th June last, under the name of that we have been bruised and wounded by the enemy. You bless the Lord when said for the publication of one efficial you read the names of the numerous commonthly macrains, to be published in Mintreal, under the editorial management of \$1r\$, James Croil, editor of the Presby-to be animited to congregations to be well. terian to be supplied to congregations for us all. And you will bless our mercian the rate of \$25 per 100 copies in full God still more when you will read in bulk, and to sincle subscribers for 60 cents

days, and are sending their demission to the Bishop of Montreal.

Now, allow us, dear brothron and sisters, to call your attention to another aspect of this conflict, which seems torgetten or ig-nored by tee many of you. It is the support of the missionaries whom you employ in this so blessed though so dange, our field. You seem pleased with our humble efforts, we receive from every side your letters filled with the kindest expressions of sympathy; but this, with a few exceptions, is ail! and we are sorry and ashamed to have to say it publicly. This is not enough! We expected that you would support us in a decent and Christian way here as you have always so kindly done before. But we have been eadly disappointed. The greatest part of the time we have to choose between starving or giving up the work you put into our hands, in order to go and support ourselves in a more honorable way than begging. Were I alone in that humiliating and intolerable position, I would perhaps remain silent and carry the burden of minery, shame and anxiety which you kept on my shoulders these last six months; but I know that all my co-work ers and co-soldiers are treated by you in the same way. One of the most devoted of them, a leading man, coming to me with empty hands and a heavy heart, a few days ago, sadly told me: "We cannot continue this French Canadian evangelical work; it will soon have to be given up from want of support! Protestants of Canada! Do you hear

the watchword of your soldiers here? "We are starving, naked, forsaken and forgetten by our brethren whom God had appointed to protect and feed and clothe us when we has driven us from this battle field, what a shout of joy in the camp of the enemy when they will see us forced, in spite of humble efforts and our success that you desert us so cruelly and so ignominiously how many of you expend in self-gratifica-tion, tobacco, etc., etc., much more than is then, if you were not deceiving yourselves those important missions, provided we would consent to work in Canada, for evidently wants you to bear with us. Without any delay, in the name of all that tion work perish. Hear the voices of a million of your fellow-citizens who cry from every corner of Canada: "Come to

our help-we perish!" God has made you rich with the treasures of His grace; He has clothed you with the mantle of His mercies. He has given you in abundance the bread of life, there is at your door a starving Lazarus! The French-Canadian people are perishing from want of the bread of life! Like the damned rich man of the Gospel, will you harden your hearts at the awill spectacle of so wany perishing souls! Will you shut your ears to their cries of distress! sent to share with the bad rich man of the Gospel the eternal punishment he received for having left Lazarus to starve and perish at his door? No! You will make a unanimous, a generous effort. Without a single day of delay, you will either put eag aldaranav rus who is at your door since more than a century. Every dollar sent here will be scrupulously acknowledged in the papers which will have the kindness to publish this letter.

Soldiers of Christ! the solemn hour is me for very one of you, rich and poor, old and young, to raily around the bauner of the great captain of our salvation, and give a deadty blow to the enemy. The walls of Babylon are shaken; the priests of the Pope are terror stricken by the numerous. I dare say, miraculous conversions, which are thinning the ranks of their blind followers, whose eyes are opening to the Gospel light.

Protestants I the hour is come for you to decide whether the Pope or Christ will rule over your country I whother the dark and bloody sceptre of Rome, or the lifegiving Gospel of Christ will prepare the destinies of Canada. See what has taken place in the Guibord case. Is the authority of the law of the highest court of the realm, the Privy Council of England, to he respected or forever trampled under the feet of the priests of Rome in Canada !

There are thousands of Fronch-Canadians who have lost their confidence in their priests; they feel ashamed of their ignominious chains; they long after the day of their deliverance. Oh! will you hor come to their help when the God of heaven has so evidently given you the glorious and blossed mission of saving them? Come, then, come to our help with your fervent p ayors, and your gonfices? Strengthen the hands of your sol the blood of the Lamb who has been slain deers, cheer up their hearts when you see a personal responsibility to some personal them here in the gap fearlessly and so the mounts to ful God still more when you will read in balk, and to single subscribers for 60 cents balk, and to single subscribers for 60 cents this week's papers the new head and bear Jeens will go us all a fing names of those who have accepted the long the dear Jeens will go us all a great and glories will be saving light of the Gospel, these last tow of slaves will become with you the free, gression?

the happy children of God, they will come with you to the feet of the Lamb to wash their robes in His blood, and instead ch continuing under the guidance of the priests to be your enemies and retard your march in the ways of progress, they will become your friends, your brothers, and they will help you to make our dear Cana-da great, happy and free.

Your devoted brother in Christ. C. CHINIQUY.

I respectfully request all the papers of Canada which take an interest in the Evangelization of the Roman Catholic French Canadians to reproduce this letter.

Presbytery of Ottawa.

This Prosbytery held its last regular meeting in Si. Andrew's, Church, Ottawa, on the 3th and 10th Nov. There were tw. nty-six ministers and six elders present. A large amount of business was transacted, of which the following is a synopsis: The Rev. James Whyte accepted of the call from the congregation of Manotic and Gloucester, and the Presbytory agreed to his translation from the congregation of Osgood, and fixed the 25th Nov. as the date of his induction into his new charge, on which occasion Mr. A. C. St. wart was appointed to preach, Mr. Moore to preside, Mr. Gordon to address the ministe Mr. Armstrong the people. The following minute was passed by the Presbytory in reference to Mr. Whyte's removal: The Presbytery in consenting to the translation of the Rev. Mr. Whyte, desire to express their symp thy with the congregation of Osyood in the loss they sustain. The con-Osygod in the loss they sheath. The con-nection of paster and people has now subsisted for seventeen years, and has been marked by more than ordinary fruitare fighting here this great and glorious battle." What a shame for you all. Protestants of Canada, when you will hear that, through your cruel neglect, famine that, through your cruel neglect, famine fulness as the result of most earnest, energiance. actic and persevering labour on the part of the minister. This must have endeared him to the hearts of many, and must make ourselves, to desert this post of honor? Is the breaking of the pastoral tie more than it because you are not satisfied with our ordinarily grievous. The Presbytery sympathize with the congregation in their present circumstances, recognize their here, when we are fighting in the gap? is special claims on the care of the Presbylery, No; for through the thousand voices of and assure them that nothing shall be the press, and your private letters, you, wanting on the part of the Prestytery to constantly bless God for the great things further their interest, and secure the set-He has done in this part of His field. Is the part of a paster over them as soon as it because you are too poor that so often por tible. Further, in view of the long and you leave us to starve and go almost half faithful services of Mr. Whyte, the Presbyyou leave us to starve and go almost half intention services of mr. Trayer, one recoynaked in this cold season of the year? But tery would express sincere satisfation that how many of your expend in self-gratificathe still continues within the bounds; contion, tobacco, etc., etc., much more than is gratulate the congregations of Manetic and wanted to support your missionaries here?

Would you not find yourselves insulted by ment over them as their pastor; and would our publishing that you are too poor in express their hope that nothing will be want-Canada to give anything for the evangeli-zation of the French-Canadians? But and hearty co-operation to render his pastorate permanent and profitable. The depuand deceiving us when you told us that you had the means and the will to keep up Ross, the two congregations in Carleton those important missions, provided we Place, and Backwith, and the mission station at Ashton reported, recommending God's sake, hurry on to our help! Do not that the present condition of these charges let us any longer bear alone a burder be maintained, except in the case of Knox which our common Master and Savious Church, Beckwith, and the mission station of Ashton, in which they advise a union in the event of the presentation of a petition is dear to you on earth and in Heaven, do for the moderation of a call. This recom-not let this French-Canadian evangelization was adopted. The scheme which had been sent down to Sessions and Committees of management for raising a a Presbytery Fund sufficient to pay the Clerk's salary, the travelling expenses of munisters and elders to the meetings of Presbytery, and all other necessary expenses, was adopted, and congregations in-structed to send their contributions at the and you feel so happy in His house! But rate of twenty-five cents per family to the Treasurer, Mr. John McMillan, Ottawa. The Rev. R. Campbell reported the steps that had been taken in the way of uniting the two congrega-tions in Renfrew. The Presbytery expressed their satisfaction with the harmony prevailing and the steps that have Will you love your purishing money more been already taken, and recommended that than those immortal souls for whom Christ the congregation complete their arrange-bled and died on Calvary? Will you conments and consummate the union in the been already taken, and recommended that The deputation apmanner proposed. pointed to confer with the Rev. F. Home and the congregations of Buckingham, Lochaber, East Templeton, Cumberland, Clarence, and Navan, with the view of uniting these places lying on the same side of the Ottawa River into one pastoral or send to ourselves here, No. 142 Peel charge, reported that they had a fraternal street, Montreal, what the Lord has put conference with Mr. Home, and found him into your hands and your hearts to offer, ready to accede to any measures that that we may be enabled to continue to would be most likely to promote the gengive the bread of life to the starving Laza- eral interests of the church. They had rus who is at your door since more than a lase found the several congregations, so far as they have been able to ascertain their mind in regard to the matter, exceedingly cordial in regard to the re-arrangement proposed. They, therefore, recommended that the congregations of Buckingham, Lochaber, and East Templeton be united under the pastoral charge of Mr. Home; and that the congregations of Comberland, Clarence, and Navan form another pastoral charge. To facilitate this arrangement, Mr. Home resigned Cumberland part of his charge, and the congregation of Carmel Church then was cited to appear for their interests at the meeting to be held on the 25th inst. The petition from members and adherents of the Presbyterian Church residing in Now Edinburgh was granted, and Messrs. Smith and Carawell, ministers, 2nd Mr. Blackburn, elder, were appointed to organize them into a congregation. The reresignation of the Rev. Joseph White, of the pastoral charge of Wakefield, was accepted. The pastoral tie to be dissolved on the last Sabbath of May, and appointed a committee to deals a minute expressive of the Presbytery's high regard for Mr. White. "Is a Pan heist a competent witners?"

That is the question raised lately in a court in Court ettent. The witness called did not deny the charge, and it was toeti-fied that he had amounced his belief that "the universe constituted God." The wirness was admitted, but with a doubt remaining in the minds of the judge. The value of an orth depends largely on the fast that the person taking it acknowledges

Choice Titerature.

Still and Deep.

TY P. M. P. SKENE, AUTHOR OF "TRIED,"
ONE LIFE ONLY," ETC.

OHAPTER XII.

It was almost dark by the time Mr Wyndham's pony carriage stopped at the door of Chiverley Rectory, and the lamps were lit in the little hall and sitting youn, were lit in the little hall and sitting voem, of which the door stood wide open. Liaura Wyndham jumped down unaided, hefore her father had agaisted Mary to alight, and, entering the house with her light quick step, she bounded away up the stairs, as if she had no concern whatever with the new guest or with the arrangements of any person but herself. Mr. Wyndham left the depressed pony standing unguarded at the door, while he led Mary into a shabby furtished drawing room, where an indolont nished drawing room, where an indolent named drawing room, where an indocut looking elderly lady was reclining in an easy chair, and introduced her as Mrs. Wyndham. She was not an attractive person certainly, either in appearance or manners, with heavy eyes and afaded meaningless face, which was only redeemmeaningless lace, which was only reducing the form being really unpleasant by its look of easy good humour. She was carelessly and badly dressed, but she looked like a lady, and, having slowly reared herself out of her chair to greet Miss Trevelyan, and asked her to sit down, she let herself the healt into it again as if the exercise. disk back into it again, as if the exertion had been too much for her. A small table stood by her side, on which was a cup of tea and plate of eatables of some kind, the consumption of which she resumed, while she carelessly asked Mary a few questions to her journey.

""I thought you would have waited tea for Miss Trevelyan, my dear," said Mr. Wyddlian, uneasily. "So.I did." she answered: "do you not

"So I did," she answered; "do you not see it ready on the table there, and I told the young men they need not come for it till nine o'clock, but I could not wait myself, that was quite impossible—where is Laura?" she continued, calling out to Mr. Wyndham as he was turning to leave the room with the air of a man who had accomplished an oppressive duty. Gone up-stairs, I believe.

Well, I do think she might have wait-"Well, I do think she might have waited to take Miss Trevelyan to her room;
but it is always the way, she pleased herself of course. Call Sally as you pass the
kitchen stair. Mr. Wyndham; she must
do it." He went out meekly to execute
the order, and Mrs. Wyndham occupied
herself with her tea till a ced-cheeked country girl appeared, whom she desired to conduct the lady to her room.

"You will find tea ready when you have changed your dress," she added to Mary, and the visitor, feeling somewhat disconsolute at her reception, followed the servant along the passage and up the stairs to a small plainly-furnished bed-room, where her boxes had already been deposised. Her first impulse was to walk to the window, and she saw that it presented a wide landscape of moorland and hill, over which her thoughts flew fast to the distant train that was even then bearing her one love down to Dover, from whence he would soon place the sea between herself and him. A choking sensation in her throat warned her that she must not indulge in these reflections now, if she wished to meet her new friends cheerfully, and, with the quiet strength which was one of her chief characteristics, she drove back all sad recollections or forebodings, and prepared to join the family of which she was to form a part henceforward.

No one came to conduct her down, and she made her way by herself to the sitting-room, in the course of a few minutes. She found the whole parly assembled; Mrs. Wyndham retained her former place, and having finished her own meal, she sat, with half shut eyes, watching the rest of the family engaged on theirs. Laura was placed at the head of the table pouring out the tea, and now that she had removed her bat, and the lamp-light fell on her bright animated face and the pretty disor-der of her fair curling hair, she looked certainly one of the most charming visions it was possible to conceive. She seemed in gay spirits, talking in a caressing melodious tone to two young men who sat on each side of her, and darting the eloquent glances of her sparkling eyes from the one to the other with apparently very impar-

tial coquetry.

Mr. Windham was scated at the other end of the table, taking his tea with as melancholly an air as if it were the last meal before his execution; but he rose to place a chair for Mary as she came in, and named the two young men to her as his pupils and the inmates of his house— Charles Davenant and John Pemberton.

The first-named seemed about one andtwenty, rather under-sized, with a well-knit, vigorcus frame—a round good-huknit, vigorcus frame—a round good-humoured face; merry hazel eyes, and hair
of a sufficiently ruddy tint to be called red
by his enemies, if he had any, which
seemed extremely unlikely. The other
was a complete contrast to him, very tall
and strongly-built, with a somewhat ungainly figure, large features, very black
hair, which hung down over his low brond
forehead, and bushy evebrows, from under forehead, and bushy eyebrows, from under which his dark eyes looked out with somewhat of the wistful gaze we see in those of a Newfoundland dog; at least two or three years older than his companion.

Mary Trevelyan became conscious, as she took lier place quietly at the table, that she was the object of very keen scrutiny on the part of Mr. Davenant, who looked long at her sweet white face and deep groy eyes, with a gaze which was certainly not one of disapproval; but John Pemberton never so much as glanced to-wards her. With his whole soul in his eyes, he was entirely absorbed in watching ling course of the sun through the Eastern heavens. Laura continued her conversation with them both as soon as the versation what them both as soon as the new comer was seated and supplied with tea; but it was with no small astonishment that Mary heard the familiar and endearing terms in which she addressed the young men, "dear Charlie" and "dearest

John" heing introduced into every sen-tence sue spoke. Laura instantly detected tence sue spoke. Laura instantly descoted Miss Trevelyan's look of surprise, and replied to it just as composedly as if her

phien to 16 Just as composedly as a for guest had spoken aloud. "I am Charlia and John's adopted sis-ter, Misa Trevelyan, and of course I treat them in every respect as my brothers."

"Yes, there are all sorts of relation-ships amongst us liere, which it will take you some time to understand," said Char-lie, looking across the table to Mary with a comical smile.

"Don't be mischievous, sir," said Laura. flashing round her brilliant eyes upon him.

Gome, you have to tell me all you have been doing to day while our miserable pony was dragging us at a snail's pace to and from the station."
"Where I suppose you dazzled that un-

fortunate porter into complete oblivion of his duties. The man always seems in a perfect maze when you are there; he watches you flitting about the platform as if you were some wonderful bird with beautiful plumage, who is just going to take wings and fly away. You will cause an wings and fly away. Lurline, and then you will have men's lives as well as their souls to answer

for."
"You don't know what you are saying, Charlie, said Laura, but without a shade of annoyance in her voice; and Pember-ton broke in hastily, "You wished to know where we had been; we went to get those ferns from the other side of the river which you said you wished for.'

"Yes, a six miles' walk, and a bog at the end of it, in which John went up to his waist that he might reach a particular plant he thought you would fancy," said Charlie. "Oh, and by the way, Lurline, we came across a curious instance of that very dominion of yours over the souls of men of which I have been speaking. You must know," he continued, courteously addressing Mary, "that Laura has a passion for flowers, and as it is not possible to obtain any new plants in these parts, except by begging and stealing, she goes into every cottage where she sees a scarlet geranium or a fuchsia, and so sweetly admires it and laments the impoverished state of the rectory garden, that she invariantly comes away with the plant, eagerly beste ved as a gift by the charmed na-

"It is a very good plan," said Laura composedly; "but what is the instance you spoke of, Charlie?"

"You know that sulky old curmudgeon, Howlett, who lives in a lonely hut over the river?"

"Oh you and he satually has a red."

"Oh yes! and he actually has a red camellia which his son brought him as a present before he started on his last voyage, and the old monster will not give it to

"But he will," said Charlie, laughing; "that is just the point. He called us as we were passing at some distance, and told us that 'he had been worrited nohow' ever since Miss Lorelei had been there, because he had refused his plant to her.
'I never thought to part with it,' he said; but pretty dear, her can have it, and you had best make off with it, young gentle-men, for fears I changes my mind.

"Oh, that is charming!" exclaimed Laura; "I am so glad!"

"Surely you, will not take it!" said Mary, with a tone of surprise in her low

voice.
"Why not? It will be better seen in our green house than in Stephen's hut."
"It is in the hall," said Pemberton

quietly.
"Yes," said Charlie; "John actually

carried it home all the way this hot day, hugging it to his bosom affectionately, as if it had been a baby."

"Dearest John, how sweet of you!" said Laura, with a winning smile, which made the honest fellow quiver with de-

"Surely you have finished your tea, good people!" said Mrs. Wyndham, with a yawn. "I am tired to death; and I am sure that Mary must be the same; do let us have prayers and go to bed."

Laura shrugged her shoulders. "To bed at ten! primitive simplicity, indeed!"

But Mrs. Wyndham had already rung the bell, and the servants came in—Sally and another country girl of the same type, followed by an awkward slouching youth, who acted as groom and gardener, and who, with the two women, constituted the whole establishment. They trooped out again as soon as their master had read a few prayers in a monotonous tone of voice, and then the family dispersed to bed.

When Mary went to bid her hostess good-night, Mrs. Windham looked for a few minutes kindly into the gentle face, and passed her hand over the sleeve of Mary's black dress, with an evident recollection of the cause of her deep mourn-

ing.
"I hope you will be happy here, my dear," she said; "but you must find your own amusements and occupations; I am too much out of health to exert myself in any wav, and my stepdaughter is always absorbed in her ewn concerns; if it suits her own self to make a friend of you she will, but not otherwise,"

It was not a very cheering prospect Mary thought, as she went up-stairs, but it did not trouble her, for her whole heart was se exclusively given up to one affec-tion, that it made very little difference to her where she was or how she was treated, so long as she dwelt where the sound of Bertrand's voice could not reach her ear, nor the smile of his blue eyes make sun-shine on her path. It was a warm sum-mer night; she sat down by the open win-dow, because she always felt nearer to her one love when she could look out to the skies that were arching over his head as well as her own; and she had just begun to comb out the long waving masses of her dúsky hair, when there came a sharp quick knock at the door, followed at once by the entrance of Laura Wyndham, who took a chair, set it down opposite to Mary, and, planting her dainty little slippered feet on a stool, said, "I have come to talk to you; of course you do not want to go to bed yet."

(To be Continued:)

Instructive Anecdote.

A respectable merchant in one of our principal cities was traveling, some few years ago, in a certain county of New York State. He arrived on Saturday evening at a public house where he had been accustomed to stay in traveling that way. After taking some refreshment he immediately companyed to distribute some religious ately commenced to distribute some religious tracts to those among whom he found himself surrounded, presenting these tracts in a respectful manner, recommending the same from the pleasure and advantage which he himself had derived from their perusal. Among those who received these tracts were some families who were re-moving to the new settlements. He gave to these to be carried soveral tracts by them to the place of their future destitination.

Before this gentleman had completed the circuit of his distributions he offered a tract to a poor man, who declined receiving it, saying, "It is of no use to give me one, sir, for I can't read."

"Well," said the merchant, " it is probable you are a married man, and if so, perhaps your wife can read it to you.
"Yes," said he, "my wife can read, but
I have no time to hear it read."

"To-morrow," said the morchant, "is the Sabbath; you certainly can hear it

read then." "Sir," said he "I have no more time on the Sabbath than on any other day. I am so poor that I am obliged to work on the Sabbath. Itakes six days to provide for my family, and on the Sabbath I am obliged to get my wood."
"If you are so poor as that," said the

merchant" you must be very poor."
"I am," said he, and then proceeded to state that he had no cow, and that his

family were very destitute. "It is no wonder you are poor," the merchant, "if you work on the Sabbath. God won't prosper those who thus profane his day. And now," said he, "my friend, I have a proposition to make to you. You, landlord, will be my surety that my part of the contract will be fulfilled. From this time leave off working on the Sabbath. If you have no wood with which to be comfortable to-morrow, get a little for your necessity the easiest way you can, and then on Monday morning provide a supply for the week; and hereafter leave I your other labour every week early enough to provide a full week's store of wood on Saturday. Quit all your work on the Sab-bath—reverence that day; and at the end of six months, whatever you will say that you have lost by keeping the Sabbath, I will pay you to the amount of one hundred

The poor man solemnly confirmed the contract, and the land ord engaged to be responsible for the due payment of the money. With this the interview was

About five months afterward, this same merchant stopped again at this same pub lie house, and before he retired to rest he began, as before, to distribute to each person present a tract. He observed a plain but well dressed man, who seemed to be watching him with special interest and who when he approached him, said, "Did you never distribute tracts here be-

fore, sir?"
"Probably I have; I am not unfrequently distributing them."

"Did you not, four or five months ago give a tract to a man here, who said he worked on the Sabbath day?" The merchant replied that he recollected

the circumstances very well.
"Well, sir," continued the other, "I am
that man. I carried the tract you gave me home, and told my wife every word of your conversation. She said you were right; and we sat down together, and she read the tract aloud. So much affected were we with the tract, and with what you said, that we scarcely slept any all night. In the moining we rose; I went and procured a handful of wood with which to get our breakfast, and after breakfast was over we sat down and read the tract again. By and by one of our neighbours came in, as was usual, to loiter away the day in vain conversation. We told him what had happened; he said, too, that you were right: and my wife read the tract again to him and myself. Other neighbours came in, and we did the same by them. They came the next Sabbath, and we again read the tract to them, and now, sir, as the result of your distributing this one tract we have at my house every Sabbath day a religious meeting; this same tract has been read every Sabbath since I saw you; and the reading of it is now acccompanied with re-

ligious conversation."
"Well," said the merchant, "if you have kept your promise, you perhaps would be glad to have your money; how much have I to pay?"

"Oh! nothing, sir," replied the man; "I have never prospered so, as I have since I observed the Sabbath to keep it he'y. When I saw you before, we had no cow-now we have a cow, and all our wants are comfortably supplied. We were never so happy before, and never can be thankful enough for what you have done

Thus we see how much good even a man You, reader, can do the same if you will make the effort. Often in our own travels we see a man, Mr. Graves, who is a traveling agent for some house in New York. This man goes all through the train on which he travels, and quietly distributes tracts. The judgment day alone will reveal the good he does in this quiet way. Go thou, and do likewise.

Famous Crowns.

The oldest of the crowns of Europe is the Crown of Lombardy, now restored to its resting place of centuries in the cathedral of Monza, the sunny little town, which, from the Alpine slopes, looks down upon imperial Milan, whither many a time its treasure was borne to be placed upon the brows of a German Kaiser at his second coronation. His first was at Achen, by the the construction of a jetty to deep tomb of Charlemagne, where he received the silver crown of Germany, his

second at Milan; his third at Rome, where the Pope conferred on him the golden crown of the Empire. But the Iron Crown was the most venerable of For thirteen hundred years the iron crown has held the foremost place among the diadems of Europe, for it was formed by the skilful hands of Roman goldsmiths in the sixth century, and sent by Pope Gregory the Great to the Gothic Queen Theodolinda, when she had freed Lombardy from the Arian heresy. Its form is simple, as one might expect from its ancient date. It is a broad flat ring or diadem of gold, adorned with enamelled flowers and precious stones; stones not cut into falets, as in modern jewelry, emeralds, sapphires, and rubies in their rou h uncut form as they came from the mine. But inside this circle of gold and jewels is a thin band of iron, from which the crown takes its name, and this iron, tradition asserts, is one of the true nails of the true cross hammered out into a ring. Long and angry have been the battles fought by antiquaries on this point. Those who dony its authenticity, headed by Muratori, certainly bring weighty arguments to the support of their view; but the tradition has survived all their learned folios, gallant champions have fought pen in hand in its defence, and still in the people the Crown of Monza is call it sacro chiodo, 'the holy nail.' It graced the imperial front of Charlemagne and a long succession of German emperors, ending with Charles V. But the last sovereign who wore it was Napoleon I. In May, 1804, he assembled at Milan the dignatories of the empire, the representatives of his royal and imperial allies, and a splendid circle of Marshals and Generals, and in their presence he placed it on his head, repeating the proud motto of the Iron Crown: "Godhas given it to me, woe to him that touches it!" In 1859 the Austrians, retreating from Lombardy, took the Iron Crown with them to Mantua, and subsequently to Vienna. There it remained until, by the treaty which coded Venetia to Italy, in 1866, it was restored to its old home in the sacristy of the cathedral at Monza, and there it rests to-day, amid the other treasures of Theodolinda—her jeweled comb, her golden hen and seven chickens (the symbols of Lombardy and its seven provinces), and the crown of her husband Agilulph.

Next in age to the Iron Crown, but far exceeding it in value and beauty of workmanship, are the crowns of the old Gothic kings of Spain, discovered near Toledo. They were found in some excavations which were made in an ancient cemetery at Fuente di Guerrezar, two leagues from that city. They are eight in number. The largest, a splendid circle of gold one foot in diameter, bears the name of King Recessinthus who reigned in the middle of the seventh century. This diadem is adorned with fine rubies, pearls, and sapphires, and round it runs a row of little crosses, of cornelian and gold.

Of the modern crowns of continental Europe, perhaps the most remarkable is the well known triple crown of papal tiara, or perhaps we should say tiaras, for there are four of them. The tiara is seldom worn by the Pope; it is carried before him in procession, but, except on rare occasions he wears a mitre like an ordinary bishop. Of the existing tiaras, the most beautiful is that which was given by Napoleon I. to Pius VII. in 1805. It is said to be worth upwards of nine thousand pounds. Its three circlets are almost encrusted with sapphires, emeralds, rubies, pearls, and diamonds; and the great emerald at its apex, said to be the most beautiful in the world, is alone valued at sixteen thousand francs.—Chamber's Journal.

Cleopatra's Needle.

A good deal of interest has been shown in the scheme for the transportation home of the obelisk—one of the socalled Cleopatra's Needles—presented to England forty years ago by Mostummed Al. It is a non-monolith of reagranite, sixty-four feet in length, and seven feet in drameter. Its weight has been variiy estimated, but the maximum given is two hundred and eighty-four tons. It now lies prostrate and parallel to the sea, at a distance of twenty-four feet, on a sandy bank fifteen feet high, with nothing between it and the water save a ruined sea-wall. The hieroglyphics are in good presevation, and record that the obelisk was creeted at On (Heliopolis, near Cairo), by Thothmes II. about 1,500 B. C., during whose reign Egypt is recorded to have "placed its frontier where it pleased." The lateral inscriptions record the name and titles of Rameses II. (known to the Greeks under the name of Sesostris), and relate how he had conquered all the nations of the world. It is worthy of note, too, that the Israelites were in Egypt at the time of the construction of this monument. It is said to have been brought to Alexandria in the beginning of the Christian era. Various schemes have been suggested for the removal of the stone, but the most feasible seems to be

which it might be secured and towed to England in the summer months. - Lon don Times.

Pictures.

A room with pictures in it, and a room without pictures, differ by nearly as much as a room with windows and a room without windows. Nothing, 170 think, is more melancholy, particularly to a person who has to pass much time in his room, than blank walls and no. thing on them, for pictures are loopholes of escape for the soul, leading to other scenes and other spheres. It is such an inexpressible relief to some persons engaged in writing, or even reading, in looking up, not to have his line of vision cut square off by an odious white wall, but to find the soul escaping as it were, through the frame of an exquisite picture, and other beautiful and perhaps idvllic scenes, where the fancy of a moment may revel, refreshed and delighted. Is it winter in your soul? Perhaps it is summer in the picture; what a charm. ing momentary change and contrast, And thus pictures are consolers of loneliness; they are a sweet flattery to the soul; they are a relief to the jaded mind; they are windows to the imprisoned thoughts; they are books; they are histories and sermons—which can be read without the trouble of turning over the leaves.

Raphael's Cartoons in South Kensington Museum.

If the history of this museum of civilization would record strange instances of popular neglect for great works of art, it must at the same time show that works of genius, in whatever perishable material embodied, have a strange vitality. The Milonian Venus, twice buried in the earth, that she might not be harmed by the wrath of her Mars, has had experiences hardly more significant than those through which the sacred forms designed by Raphael-preserved by aid alike of king and regicide, by aid, too, of the neglect which left them hidden for a hundred years in lumberrooms, have become the glorious inheritance of South Kensington. The seven cartoons—what would not

now be paid for the three that are lest? -were designed and drawn by the great artist and his scholars at the request of Pope Leo X. (1518) as copies for tapestry, and the tapestries made from them are now in the Vatican. They were made at Arras, and the cartoons-so called because drawn on cardboardwere thrown into the warehouse there. Here they remained neglected, until they were seen by Rubens, who advised Charles I. to purchase them for a tapestry establishment at Mortlake, near London. On the death of the king, Oliver Cromwell gave £800 for them, intending that the tapestry works should be continued. On the fall of Cromwell they were confiscated, and for a second time, were thrust away into a lumberroom, this time at Whitehall. Fortunately the designs were on strips of paper twelve feet long, which could roll up, and so they were able to survive such usage. The next time they attracted notice, was in the reign of William III. by whose order Sir Christopher Wren prepared a room for them at Hampton Court. They were then carefully fined with cloth. They were never removed again until placed in the gallery pre-pared for them here, where the only fault to be found in their arrangements is the ridiculous inscription beneath each, "Lent by the Queen." The Queen does not own one inch of them. The last inuividual who owned them was On Cromwell, who paid what was supposed a large sum (£800) for works which no amount could purchase from the Protector's true heir, the English nation .-M. D. Conway, in Harper's Magazine for September,

Slights.

They re cheap. It costs not! to not turn the face, to shut the mouth, to not see a person who is not before the eyes, and has expectatious, if not claims. It is very easy to put off the call overdue; to neglect sending an invitation to a party to one who is not of much account; to pass & former friend on the street without racognition; to go, and come, ignoring the existence of resple who have rights and feelings, and it is cowardly to do so as it is easy and mean.

easy and mean.

But the cheap, cowardly slight is as hard to bear as it is contemptible. How it rankles I t stings like a nettle. It is prussic acid on a wound. The very cowardliness of it makes it more painful. If Miss Scornful had only courage to frankly say she does not care for our friends, in and prefers our room to currently with an equally polite expression of popular chilliness; but to be dropt out unceremoniously, and cut direct, is like a stab in the dark. Society is a set of complex relations. People are bound together. They have duties, Society is a set of complex relations. People are bound together. They have duties, obligations, affiliations. A slight is a sort of robbery—a mean, pickpocket sort of robbery too—of the notice one has a right to expect. It may not cost anything just to mind one's own business; and let a friend, languish for want of notice, and sympathy, and cheer; but it shows made anything in the same of, and what his friendship is he is made of, and what his friendship is worth. And the person who can algebra another is too bese to be aligned by another a second time,—Anonymous.

Scientific and Ascent.

BRAN AND CORNMEAL FOR COWS.

The Practical Farmer says: "It is well stiled, in the opinion of all our best dairy-men, that bran greatly promotes the milk secretions in cows, and it is fed almost niversally. About equally mixed with commeal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quantity and quality of milk. Hungarian grass is also found for milch cows to be rather species to the ordinary run of kay. The list year or two Hungarian grass has bound up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers; and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It matures for cutting in shout sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre—the latter, of course, on good soile. Three pecks to the acre is the goust allowance of seed.

RURAL BEAUTY.

If I have no coaches and horses I can at least hang a tracery of vine leaves along my porch, so exquisite and delicate that no sculpture can match it; if I have no conservatory with its wonders, yet the sun and I together can build a tangled coppice of some blooming things in my door-yard, of which every tiny leaflet shall be a mir-tele. May, I make my home, however mall it may be, so complete in its simplicity, so fitted to its offices, so governed by reginess, so embowered by wealth of leaf and flowers, that no riches in the world can add to it without damaging its rural grace, and my gardeners—sunshine, frost, and showers are their names—shall work for me with no crusty reluctance, but with an abandon and a zeal that ask only gratiude for it .- Donald G. Mitchell.

A REMEDY FOR DIPTHERIA.

It is the opinion of some scientists that diptheria is a result of vaccination. One of the most effective remedies for it is this: Mix the yolk of an egg, as fresh as can be obtained, with common fine salt, mough to form it into a paste, and apply it to the throat, renewing it every half hour until relief is obtained. This will effect a cure seven times out of every ten cases, where the patient is under ten years of age, and often at a more mature age.

EATING TOO MUCH.

While many people doubtless do eat to much, we believe that some are over unious lest they should err in that direction. The following passage, from the innslation of a recent paper by Dr. Max on Pettenkofer, is worth noting in this onnection: "It is only a short time ago hit it was customary in physiology to neak of a superfluous or luxurious con-amption. According to certain physioloas long as the body is able to perform a functions, even though suffering from langer, to take more food was luxury. But Bischoff and Voit, fully demonstrated is their experiments on nutrition that the esult of a nourishment so restricted is a date of want—a continual famine, incomstible, in the long run, with the normal anditions of life. The body has need of a artain well-being—of a small excess of courishment in order to preserve its thrength and vigor. What just prevents death from hunger is not sufficient: It is a if we were to restrain the organism from producing any more heat than sufices to prevent death from cold, under pretext that all beyond this limit, was sup-uffulty and luxury."

POISON OF TOBACCO.

Science has sped another dart at the peace of the tobacco smoker. It has here-bore been made known that nicotine hydrogen-sulphide, and cyanogen exist in e smoke of tobacco; but now Dr. Krause, Avuaberg, declares that he has found in carbonic oxide, a principle never before elected in the substance. The quantity secording to the kind of cigar used, the way of filling the pipe, etc. The-manner which the smoke is drawn, whether by trong or weak inhalations, also influences the products by affecting the combustion. From twelve experiments made by Dr. Krause, it appears that the quantity of carbonic exide varied from 5.2 to 18.8 in .00 of smoke, the average being 9.8. As the consumer of the weed never gives out ill the smoke, but takes a portion of it into his lungs, a certain amount of carbonic oxide poisoning is inevitable. "The more awkward the smoker," says Dr. Krause, "the more rapidly will the action of the carbonic oxide make iteelf felt; hence the wil of early studies in smoking, the results of which are commonly ascribed to nico-

MANAGEMENT OF POT PLANTS.

Amateurs are apt, in repotting plants, make the soil too rich, under the inpression that, because the roots are confined within a small compass, necessarily the toil must be very fat. Such is not the fact. Flowering plants should not have the soil over rich. They do better in pure tell, free from any excessive quantity of manure. What is used should be the most horoughly digested compost. The suc-cessful florist understands that the soil refaires only to be in the normal state to naure perfect and continuous growth; and erefore, instead of making the soil in the ots over rich, he depends upon stimulatag, when wanted, by means of liquid

A mistake generally made in shifting om one pot to another, is the use of too changing, use pots only one size larger han the plant was in before. To do this in the best manner put some drainage in he bottom of the pots, say half an inch of woken flower pots for four inch size, being sareful to close the hele in the bottom by laying a piece thereon; on this place a litor ich compost mixed with one half its bulk of sharp sand. Then place a pot one site less than the one centaining, the plant to be moved. Fill in around this with the lamb material pretty finely packed. Lift in the pot and all with soil, just so that the pot and all with soil, just so that the ball of earth in which the plant is belief or earth in which the plant is belief or earth in which the plant is the him of the new pots. How set the plant is and save the earth about it from the rim of the new pots. How set the plant in and cave the earth about it from bettles, as many in this neighbourhood can facts, as many in this neighbourhood can fac

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The Liver is the great depurating (purifying organ of the system, and has very appropriately been termed the "house-keeper" of our health. I have observed in the dissecting-room, and also in making post-morten examinations of the bedies of those who have died of different diseases, that in a large proportion of cases, the liver has given evidence of having at some time been diseased. Liver affections are equally provalent in beasts. Every butcher knows that the livers of cattle, sheep, and swine, are ten times as frequently diseased as any other organ. A healthy liver each day secretes about two and a half pounds of bile. When it becomes tor-pid, congested, or if, from any cause, it be disabled in the performance of its inties, it is evident that the elements of the bile must remain in the blood, thus irritating, poisoning, and perverting every vital pro-cess. Nature attempts to rid the system of these noxious materials by means of other organs, as the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., which become overtaxed in performing their additional labor, and are unableto withstand the pressure.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality becomes overstimulated with unhealthy blood, and fails to normally perform its functions. Hence there is dullness, headache, impairment of the memory, dizziness, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of tempor. When the blood is diseased, the skin manifests discolored spots, pimples, blotches, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach and bowels sooner or later, become affected, and constitution, piles. dropsy, dyspepsia, or diarrhosa, is the ine-

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT. A sallow color of the skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; duliness and drowsiness, with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of the throat and internal heat; palpitation of the heart, a dry, teasing cough, sore throat; unsteady appetite, sour stomach, raising of the food, and a choking sonsation in the throat; sickness and vomiting, distress, heaviness, and a bloated, or full feeling about the stomach and sides; aggravating pains in the sides, back, or breast, and about the shoulders; colic pains and soreness through the bowels; constination, al-ternating with diarrhoea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of the extremities, rush of blood to the head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of the limbs (especially at night), and chills, alternating with hot flushes; kidney and other urinary difficulties, dulness, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of these symp-toms will be likely to be present in any

case at one time.

TREATMENT.—Tako Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with small doses of his Pleasant Rurgative Pellets, which act as an alterative on the liver. For Liver Complaint and the various affections caused by a diseased liver, these remedies are unsurpassed. The Golden Medical Discovery does not simply palliate the disease, but it produces a lasting effect. By its use, the liver and stomach are changed to an active. healthy state, the appetite is regulated, the blood purified and enriched, and the entire system renovated and restored to health.

The Discovery is Sold by druggists. R. V. Pierce, M.D., Proprietor, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

Special Aptices.

READ THIS TWICE .- Five to thirty drops of Thomas' Electric Oil, will cure com-mon Sore Throat. It never fails in Croup. It will cure a Cold or Cough in twenty-four to forty-eight hours. One bottle has cured Bronchitis of eight years standing; recent cases are cured in three to six days. It has restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years. As an outward application in all cases of pain or lameness, nothing like it has ever been known. One bottle will cure any case of Lame Back or Crick in the Back. For diseases of the Spine and Contraction of the Muscles it is unequalled. In Rhoumatic or any other pain the first appucation does you good. It stops Ear Ache and the pain of a Burn in three minutes, and is altogether the best and cheapest medicine over offered to the people—the cheapest, because it takes so little to do you good. It is composed of six of the best oils known, and nothing but oils. Is worth its weight in gold. Why not buy it to day?—A. B. Des Rochers, assistant postmaster, Arthabaskaville, P.Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized by a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I have nearly constantly suf-fered. After having used 'Thomas' Elec-tric Oil'-for nine days, bathing the forethe On-for nine days, bathing the fore-head I have been completely cured, and haviouly used half a bottle. This I can comply under oath if you wish."—Rev. J. Malory, of Nyoming, N.Y., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Gil cured me of Bron-chitis in one week." Dealers all over the country say, "We have never sold a medicine that has given such complete satisfac-

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

Norn-Electric - Selected and Electrized.

MAPLE GROVE, ANCASTER.

Mesars. W. G. Chute & Co. GENTLEMEN, I feel bound by a sense of duty, and a desire to benefit my fellow-beings, to make known the wonderful effect of your Indian Rheumatic Cure has had in my case. I suffered from rheuma-tism for six years, and tried everything said to be benificial without obtaining relief, and I come to the conclusion to try nothing more; but my lust and hearing of your medicine wished me to try it, and with a doubting heart I tried one bottle, and I was so much relieved by it that I tried another, which completed the cure.

FITS!

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLENG FITS, BY HANGE'S EPILEPTRO PILES.

Porous laboring under him distressing manady, will find that the state of the only romedy ever discovering the property of failing Fits.

The following models should be read by all the adjected in the property of the following models should be read by all the adjected in the property of the property

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

The subjoined will answer.

GRENADA, Miss., June 30.—SETH S HANCE — Dear Sir:
Y. u. will laid enclosed five dollars, which I send you for
two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first porson
w. the dyour Pills in this part of the country. My son
was badly sufficied with fits for two years. I wrote for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. He has never had a fit since. it
was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyen tried your Pills.
Illiscae data very bad one, he had fits nearly all his
life. Persons have written to me from Alabama and
Tounessee on the subject, for the purpose of ascertainlug my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have always
recummouled them, and in no instance where I have
laid a chance of hearing from their effect have they
filled to cure. Yours, etc. C. H. Gry.
Grenada. Yalabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, EALLING FITS. BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIO PILLS.

BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIO PILLS.

MONTHOMERY, Texas, June 20th, 1897.

The STRIP S. HANG.—A person in my employ had been affect of with Fils. or hpilopsy, for thirteen years, he had here as the several in guick succession, sometimes continuing the several in guick succession, sometimes continuing a cold his mid appeared totally deranged in which slate he would east hum for a day or two affer the fits ceased it; it is mines prescribed by our readent physicams, but without success. Having seen your advertigement it concluded to try your remedy. I obtained two by was of your Pills, gave them according to directions, and the profected a permanent cure. The person is now a still, healthy man, about 30 years of ago, and has not had a fit since he commenced taking your medicine, ten years since that time, been exposed to the soverest of weather. I have great confidence in your remedy, and would like overs, one who has fits to give it at Hill. In Deferees.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the fellowing testimonial from a respeciable citizen of Grenada, Mississippi.

Serm S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sir. I take great pleasure in reinting a case of Spasms, or Fits, cured by Jaur havaluable Prilis. My brother, J. J. Ligon, has long leve afflected with this awful disease. He was first attacked while quite young. He would have one or two snawms at one attack at first, but as he grow older they are fills he had them very often and quite sovere prostreamy and the head them were often and quite sovere prostreamy and the head them were often and quite sovere prostreamy in the head them were often and quite sovere prostreamy in the head them were often and quite sovere prostreamy in the head them were often and quite soften of the last five months.

11. The second of the many to say he is carried of those of the head of returned to its original brightness. All the second of the control of the property of the well of the many of directing others to the remody that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, etc.

Scatto any part of the country, by mail, free of postage, or a respect a temptance. Address, SETH S. HANCE, 124 the St. Battemore, Md. Price, one box, 53; box, 53 tyclop of tyclop, 527, where you kny this advertise mont

"Unquestionably the best sustained work

Harper's Magazine.

Illustrated.

Notices of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent Monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind.—
Boston Globe.

The character which this Magazine possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. The Magazine has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—Hrooklyn Eagle.

Some of the nost popular of modern novel-base first appeared as serials in this Magazine. In all respects, it is an excellent periodical, and fully deserves its great success.—Philadelphia Ledger Notices of the Press.

TERMS.

Postage free to all Subscribers in Canada.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weerly,

and bazan, to one address for one year, \$10.00, or, two of Harpor's Poriodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00; postage free
An oxtra copy of either the Magazine, Weerly, or Bazaan will be sent gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers, at \$4 each, in one remittance; or Six copies or, \$20 without extra copy; postage propad by the Publisher

Six copies or \$20 without extra copy; postage proper by the Publisher?

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of Harren's Magazing, now comprising 51 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, 'roight at expense of purchase, for 52 25 per volume. Single volumes, hy mail, postpaid, \$3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, \$8 cents. by mail, postpaid.

A Complete Analytical Index to the first Fifty Volumes of Harren's Magazing has justbeen published roudering available for reference the vasiand varied wealth of information which gonstitutes this periodical a perfect illustrated literary cyclopedia. Svo. Cloth, \$3.00; Half Calf., \$5.25. Sent postage prepaid.

A sories of papers under the title of "The First Century of the Republic," contributed by the most century that American publiciats, is now being published in Harren's Mazzing. This series of word twenty papers gives a comprehensive review of Progress during the century how closing, in every department of our national lite.

Newspapers are not to copy this adacrifement

Newspapers are not to copy this adacrtisement without the express order of Ha per & brother.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

\$2,500 A YEAR MADE WITH OUR CRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS. Represents 50 different books. Agents say this is th BEST THING EVER TRIED.

The books sell themselves in every family, and good men can make a business for life in one county. Agents Wanted on these and our magnificent Editions of Family Bibles. Full particulars free on Application. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CU., Publishers, Philadelphia

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SOME A GREAT OFFER! ASIABOADWAY NEW YORK; will dispose of 100 PS ANDS & ORIGIANS OF STATE OF THE MENT, including WATERS, at EXTERMELLY LOW PRECESS For cash, BURING THIS MONTH, or point cash, and balance in small monthly payments. The inside of the south of the south of the control of the south of t

DR. C. M'LANE'S Celebrated American Worm Specific

VERMIFUGE

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS

THE countenanc is pale and leaden-L colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils driate; an azure semicire rons along the lower eye-lid; the nose is ir firsted, so ells, and sometimes bleeds a sw lling of i' upper l'p; or adonal la dec, with a limit g or throtbing of .ne ca.; an unusual : cretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; affectite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pairs in the stomach; occasional nausca and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdamen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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

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

RETURN THE MONEY

in every instance where it should prove ineffectual; "providing the symptoms ...tending the sickness of the child or adal: should warrant the supposition of works being the cause." In all cases the Meccine to be given IN STEECT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS. We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. C. M'Lane's Vermifuge DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent pre-

paration, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others that Florning Bros. will do well to write their orders distinction at take none but Dr. C. M'Lanes, prepared by Florning Bros., Pikaburgh, Iv. To three wishing to give time trial, we will forward per mail post-paid, to any put of the United States, one box of Pilis for twelve three-cent pestage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourtee, three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada meet be accommended in twenty cents extra.

23 bet or all in Truggists and Country Store Keepers [1988]

${ t HOSIERY!}$

CRAWFORD & SMITH

Invite specialattentier to their New Stocklef MERINO AND COTTON HOSIERY.

Children's and Ladies' Sectoh Merino Hose. Children's and Ladies' English Merino Hose. Children's Coloured and White Cotton Hose, Ladies' Coloured and White Cotton Aose, Children's and Ladies' Baibriggen Hose. Children, sand Ladies' Lisle 1 broad Hosel Ladies' Scotch and English Actino Underc'oth. Cents Scotch and English, Mannio Undereict ung

49 KING STI ET EAL .

W. ALEXANDER.

JOHN STARK,

Alexander & Stark,

STOCK BROKERS.

AND ESTATE AGENTS. 10 KING ST. EAST,

(Members of the Stock Exchange.)

Buy and sell Stocks, Pelicutures, &c. Mort-

gages and Lonns negotiated. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

JUST RECEIVED

WILLIAM CORDON'S,

184 YONGE STREET, A quantity of light new Patent

FLOOR CLOTH COVERING CELEGO

CORTICIN選!

Suitable for Offices, Dining and Billiard Roems It is known to be of great durability. Also a large assortment of

BRUSSEL AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED!

To sell Dr. Chase's Recipes; or Information for Everybody, in every County in the United States and Canadas. Enlarged by the publisher to 648 pages. It contains over 9000 honsehold recipes, and is suited to all classes and conditions of society. A wonderful book, and a household necessity. It sells at sight. Greatest inducements eyer offered to book agents. Sample copies sent by mail, Postpaid, for \$4.00. Enclusive territery given. Agents more than double their money. Address Dr. Chase's Steam Printing House, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

\$200 a month to agents everywhere. Ad-dress Excellent Mrs. Co., 251 Mich. Aveu., Ohioago, III.

JAMES SHIELDS &

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES.

And Manufacturers of

Biscuits and Confectionery.

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Sts.,

TORONTO.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellow. Inveterate case, where the system seemed seturated with the purific d and cured by it. Scrothious affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the set of the informed of its virtues or uses.

Setomious poison is one of the most destructive encules of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebing or fatal diseases, without exciling a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developinto one or other of its bideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be sydenly depeated in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by sruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerstone to some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a both of this Sarsaparilla is advantable, even when no active symptoms of disease nipent. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla is advantable, even when no active symptoms of disease nipent. Satt Rheum, Scala Head, Ringworm, Sove Fyes, Sove Ears, and other eruptions of visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphitis or Veneveral and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduling these obthinate maladles by any medicine. But lorg continued use of this medicine will cure the complaints. Heumatism and Gout, when cuged or accumulations of

PREPARED PY Dr. J. C. AXER & CO., Lowell, Man.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Sole Agents

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally required by everybody as a cathartic nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in overy country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient pungative Ptill. The obvious reasons, that its a more reasons, that its a more reasons, that its a more reasons, the was even in the control of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all cil artistic containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and artists them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They operate by their powerful induces on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their "regular action to health, and by corrocting, wherever they exist, such decaugements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For Byspepsia or Indigestion. Listlesseness, Languaer and Love of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Billious Headhuche, Sick "Readmache, Jaumélice or Green Sickmess," Bilious Colle and Billous Fewers, they should be indictionly taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions, which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhoen, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Headmattern, Gont, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Palm in the Side, Backen, as required, to change the diseased action of the Heart, Palm in the Side, Hacken, as required, to change the diseased action of the Heart, Palm in the Side, date of Dropsentery or Diarrhoen, but one mild dose in the system. With such change the diseased action of the Japan and Requent dose to provide the system.

the system. With such change those complaints disappear.
For Dropsy and Proposical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.
For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it preduces the desired effect by sympathy.
As a Disner Fill, take one or two Fills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach and bowels into leadily action; restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious dernagement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Fills makes him feel decidedly better, from their eleansing and renovating effect on the illegantic apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Changeles.

DR. J. O. AVER & CO., Practical Chemistre LOWELL, MASS., U S. A.

Northrop & Light, Toronto, Sole Agents

THE TOLEDO BLADE

OF NATIONAL REPUTATION as a FAMILY PAPER. The Largest and Best Weekly in the country, contains overy desirable feature of NEWS, POLETICS, CONTINUE, DOMESTIC, ASSECUTIVES, ASSECUTIVE ASSECUTIVES, ASSECUTIVE ASSECUTIVE ASSECUTIVE ASSECUTIVE, ASSECUTIVE ASSECUT

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Toponyo No. 21 1873

The Liverpool broadstuffs markets are uncompact. Wheat is firm and higher in New York. The Yestern wheat is markets are stads. In Mortre 1 and domain for hom is moderate, and prices ruen. TORONTO.

TORONTO.
Wheat, fall, Per bushel......
Wheat, spring, do
Gardy.
Go......
Gardy.
Go.....
Gardy.

LONDON. White Wheat Deihi & 100 lbs.. \$1 60 @ \$1 70 White Wass being the Minter Treadwell Red Winter Hyring Wheat Flour Cats Peas Cora Barloy Nya Hye Buol.wheat Boans Beef, V lb Live Hogs, V cwt Drsssed Hogs Onickens, V pair Ducks, V pair

Hay, V fou.
Biraw, P load
Pratators, V LUL.
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, P cord. OTTAWA. Apples, per barrel Butter, tub, per lb... Butter, in lb. rolls ... Eggs, per doz

LARD-Por lb. 150; pails, 151c.

MONTREAL.
WHEAT.—Pife at \$1 15.
OATMEAL.—Per bri. of 200 lbs , \$4 50 to \$4.95.
CANS.—1.ast sale at 59c.
QATS.—34c. NATS.—34c.
PEAS.—37c per 66 lbs.
BARLEY.—50c to 90c.
CHRESE.—At 10jc to 11j.
BUTTER.—17c to 20c: 20c to 20j.
BERT.—Notainal; Prime Mess per barrel \$15.50 to \$10.0.

Lirths, Marringes and Deaths.

MARRIAGE.

On the 18th of November, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. H. Hainer, assisted by the Rev. T. T. Johnston Mr. George Crain, to Miss Amanda B., daughter of Mr. Shoppard Morton, all of Queensville.

Official Announcements.

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

CHATHEM—In Wellington street Church, Chatham, on Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.

OWEN SOUND—Knor Church, Owen Sound, on the 3rd Tuesday of December, at 10 a m SAUGEN.—Next-ordinary meeting of Presbytory at Mount Forest, Knox Church, on the 2nd Tuesday of December, at 2 o'clock.

BARRIE—The Presbytory of Barrie will meet at Barrie, on Tuesday, 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KINGSTON.—Noxt meeting to be held in St Andrew's Hall, Kingston, in the second Tuesday of January, 1876, at tarce o'clock p.m.

Tonoxto.—Noxt ordinary meeting in the lecture

Tonosto.—Nort ordinary meeting in the lecture room of knox charen, Jorono, the first linesuay of December, at 11 a m

Panis—Prosbytory of Paris meets in Knox Church, Ingersell, on the second Tucsday of December, at 2 o'clock p.m.

Broomyte, F. The meet procling of the Parish

BROOKYLLE.—The next meeting of the Brock-ville Presbytery will be held (D.V...) in Brock-tile, on Tuesday, 21st December, in First Presbyterian Church, at 3 p.m. Lindsay.—Next regular meeting will be held at Woodville, on the last Tuesday of November, at 11 a.m.

MANITORA - The next regular meeting of the Presbytery of Manitoba will be hold in Knox Church Winnipes, on the second Wodnesday of December and at the hour of ten o'clock in the

OTTAWA. The next regular meeting of Preshy tery was appointed to be tiel I within St Andrea's Church, United Piace, on the Tuesday after the first baboatt of Lee, at 40 cace

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED an examination of the

VIE WS HELD

AND

ADVOCATED BY ANA-BAPTISTS. Price ten cents. Mailed free to sny part of Canada. James Bain & Sou, Ring Street Fact.

a sametiments of the same of

NOW READY.

OHURCH MEMBERSHIP OF CHILDREN.

By REV. JOHN MONRO WALL OF

Three cents each, or \$2 per 100. James Bain & Son, Toronto.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN

College, Commercial

DESIGNED TO Educate Young Men, Middle-nged Men and

Boys in Commercial Branches.

Special attention is given to the science of floor keeping as applied to every department of I ame and Commorce, also to Practical I amended (Commorcial Artification Commorcial I amended (Commorcial I amended (Commorcial

Is the pest field buren for futtening HORSES, COWS, CALVES, SHEEP AND PIGS,

with great saving of time and money.

17 with a sinthauth and LIFE to Horses even during band work.

COWS FED WITH 1T produce more MILK and BUTTER, at the same time increase in fiesh, and for stal, feeding its effect is marvellane PRIOE 25 GENTS AND \$100 PER BOX.

A Dollar Box contains 200 feeds. HUGH MILLER & CO..

Agricultural Chemists, 187 King Street East, Toronto

READ THIS.

J Davids & Co., Carmists, etc., Via King St. Fast,

Gentlement,—I have great pleasure in certifying from personal exercise to the genuin quality of your "Lie REGENERATURE D. OULERIER." both as a perfect cure for the less of energy, and all unbalanced state of the nervous systems. It has produced in me the most marvelous results and brought me by don's assistance to a state of physical strength and mental ability of which, twelve months ago. I never dreamed of enjoying, I would wish to say far more than either space or time will permit me, but you can make any use you wish of this testimental, referring any enquirers to me. I sh. If he most happy to give them any information. I may nextes on the subject floping the remedy will get a world wide reputation, and that it may be the means of closing the flood gates of the devit, by enabling as to fortify the flesh, so that we may be able to possess a nealthy will write we should use in subjugating the body to its innuences for the giory of our front and for the benefits of markind. You may if you think proper, publish both mame and address on bine and wrappers of remedy, as I care not what mun may think so long as the motive lies in promoving time welfare of men's souls for the great end of our existence.

I remain yours, very sincerely,
And much indebted,
JOHN TREMWITH,

70 LICENTIATES GENTLEMEN,-I have great pleasure in certifying

TO LICENTIATES OF THE

Presbyterian Church in Canada.

We tod, a Licontinte, or Minister without charge of a ur in KITLEY, within the bounds of the rest tory of Brockville.

Applications stating salary and length of engagement desired, to be addressed to the

REV. ARCHIBALD BROWN, Lyb.

Lyn, 25th Sept., 1875. BRANTFORD

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM OF THE COLLEGE BEGINS TUESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

Application, for admission and catalogues, to be made to the Principal, REV. DR. KEMP.

$\operatorname{CHINA}\operatorname{HAL}$

71 King Street East, Toronto.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED, SUIT-

ABLE FOR PRESENTS. Old Antique Jugs and Vasos.
Bohomiau Jugs and Vasos.
Bohomiau Toliet Sets.
China Table Flower Pots.
Cheese Covers and Game Ple Di hos
Punch and Charet Bowls
Dinner and Dessort bots.
Breakfast and Toa Sets.
Chamber Sets. 1, 270, 4 variety MICHAEL AND TO A NOTA.
Chamber Sets, 12 groat variety
White Granto Goods, cheap.
Cont the Lamps, in great variety
Now Lamp and Silver Light.
Irish Bellock (hima

GLOVER HARRISON

DIPORTER.

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE

IMPORTERS. Domestic Hardware, RODGER'S POCKET AND TABLE

CUTLERY.

TORONTO.

GUELPH Sewing Machine Co.



From the unprecedental success of our Machines in competitions, and innumerable testimonials in their favor by those as as then who are astisfied that the time and money spent in their improvement has accomplished what we desired,

A FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN EVERY RESPECT.

Examine and try them.

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

WESTERN ADVERTISER AND WEEKLY LIBERAL

The Great Ramny Nonspinger.

\$1.00 per year, free of postinge
the Annual Ball Campaign Open
Splendid New to Agents

Balance of 1873 free.

I common Map of Countrie to overy subscriber
Vallubble and profit gift.

4 for these of Printing of Typing Time
to after any Meetica Secreta

And every good and progressive measure
farmer's forestment, by Rev. W. F. Clarke
Storiet, Fun. Ladies' and Children's Departments.

Group paper. Clark point
Circulation Spirite
Circulation Spirite
Circulation Spirite
Line free. Agents wanted.

SeorbbA.

JOHN CAMERON & CO.,

London, Ontariti

IN THE PRESS AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED THE PRESEYTERIAN

Year Yook & Almanac FOR THE

DOMINION OF CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND. FOR 1876.

Edited by

REV. JAMES GAMERON, CHATSWORTH, ONT. CONTAINING.

I. Calendar giving Days and Dates famous in restriction History II. Paperson Topics of Present Interest to Presstorious. III. Position, Strength and Work of the Four resolvterian Churches of the Dominion we to the second their reconstanton. IV. List of Maleters of the Preebyt-rian Church

IV List of Ministers of the Preebyt, rian Church in Canada, with Names of their congregations, butes of Ordinations, and their Post Offices V. Position, Strength and Work of the "Presbyterian Odurch in Canada."

VI. History of Congregations, and Footsteps of the 1 resbyterian Plonears.

VII The present position of Presby terianism in the United States, as snown in the Minister and Reports of the respective Churches for 1876.

VIII Presbyterianism in Great Britain and Lecland.

and.

IX. Prosbyterianism on the Continent of Europe.

X. Eresbyterianism in Australia.

XI. Contooration of Presbyterian Churches.

XII. Universities of the Poinmion.

XII. Ladies' Colleges.

XIV. Postal Guides.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS, &c., IN REGARD TO THE YEAR BOOK FOR 1815

"The Vear Book for 1875 is marvellously full and correct."—Montreal Presbyterum.

"We congratulate Publishers and Editor on the result of their enterprise.". The 'Year Book' should have a place in all our Presbyterian nomes—certainly in those of our office bearers."—Record of G. P. Church.
"It contains a large amount of interpretable for the property of the proper

"It contains a large amount of interesting information"— The Giobe.

matter "- The Gobe.

Thus is a very handy, complete and excellent work. Presbyterian Bilmess.

You have rendered a great service in your Church. It is an adourable work, and should be in every Presbyterian habitation in the Dominion."— Lowis Hatterin, D.D., Clerk of General Assembly of Presbyterian Church in United States.

"It contains complete information on almost every subject relating to the Presbyterian Church in the Dominion, and will no doubt prove of great value to the members of that denomination."—
Montreal Witness.

PICE 25 CENTS.

USUAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE Ask your Booksoller for the YEAR BOOK, and if you cannot get it at home, address,

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON.

J. BRUCE & CO.

Artists and Photographers,

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

Operating done by Mr BRUCE, so well known as Chief Operator and Manager at Notman's for the past six years. PORTRAITS IN EVERY STYLE—THE FINEST IN THE DOMINION.

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

PURE GRAPE WINE UNFERMENTED,

FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES,

and the BEST WINE FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES Manufactured by R. SMITH & CO., Fairfield Plain, P. U., Brant. Send for Price List and Testi-monials.

NEIL C. LOVE, Druggist, 155 Youge Street, Agent for Toronto. AKIN & Molellan, General Agents for the Province of Quebec, Nox 100, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

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

Manufacturers of PETROLEUM GAS WORKS

Engineers and Plumbers' Brass Work, &c., Conser vatory and Green House Heating. Importors and Wholosale Dealers in Iron and Lead Pipes and Plumbers' Materials. 109 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

"A Complete Pictorial Mistory of the

Times." "The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.

Notices of the Press.

Notices of the Press.

Harpers Weekly is the ablest and most powerfuillustrated periodical published in this country.
Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and
carry much weight. Its illustrations of current
ovents are full and fresh, and are propared by ur
best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the
Weekly its read by at least half a million persons,
and its insuence as an organ of opinion is simply
tramendous. The Weekly maintains a positive
position, and expresses dee doctrows on pointical
and account published. London the Carry Transil
Its a ticles are models of high-toned discussion,
and its pictorial illustrations are often corrol tive
arguments of no small force. N & Lander and
Chronicle
Its papers upon existent questions and its in

Chronicle

Its papers upon existent questions and its in initiable cartions help to moult the sentiments of the country. I staying the former cal.

Ha per's Weekly stands at the bond of illustrated journals in the United States, in circulation, ability, and proported distances. Lad es Repository, Cincinnati

TERMS.

Postage free to all Subscribers in Canada.

hubscriptions to Harpbus Magazins, Weekly, and Brzak to one andress for one year, \$10.00, or two of the per a Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$7.00, pes ago free. year, 5000; pes ago live.

An Extra Copy of either the Magaz Re. Werk-tr and Hazan will be supplied grates for every rink of f.70 Subscribers at 14.0 each, in see formtunce, or six Copies for ex.09, without extra copy, postage free.

copy, postage rice.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.
The Annotal Volumes of Instruct Weekler, in
non-cloth thinding, will be sent by express, free of
expense, for \$7.0 arch. A complete Set, compliing Ninetsen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at
the rays of \$5.25 per vol., freight at expense of
purchaser

Promi ont attention will be given to Hanner's Versus to the magnetica of the centengal an tempsional Exposition. torizational Experience.

Newspapers are an in the only this anvertise yent without the express order of Haiper & Brothers.

Address HAIPPE & BROTHERS, New York.

THE \$50,000 BONANZA \$5 TO \$50 invested in Wall St often leads to a Fortuna. Full particulars out free Address PENDLETON & READ, OF Wall Street, New York.

Legal Emas.

ROBE, NACDONALD & MERRITT.

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, NOTARLES CONVEYANCERS,

OFFICES: No. 78, King St. East, Toronto J. E. Rosh, J. H. P. L. CALD, W. M. MERRITT.

Duggan & Robinson,

Barristers, at forneys-at-law Solicitors in Chancery,

CONVEYANCERS, &c.

Office-Provincial Assertance Buildings, Court Street, Toronto. John Duggan, Q.C. John G. Robinson, M.A.

Zusiness Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

A MODONALD Renovator and Dyer,

Of Sentleman's Wearing Apparel, No. 24 Albert Street, Cor. of James, TORONTO

MERRYFIELD

Boot and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET.

A targe and well assorted Stock always on hand.

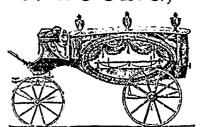
ALEX. GEMMELL,

BOOTMAKER,

Sign of the " Golden Boot. 97 KING STREET, WEST,

Has in Stock a very large assortment of Gent'em Sewed Boots, Home Made. First-class English Boots at reasonable prices

YOUNG,



UNDERTAKER 861 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

Medical and Dental.

G. TROTTER, DENTIST,

53 King Street East, Opposite Toronto Street

Toronto, Ont.

W. ELLIOT, DENTIST,

Uses his own new PATENT FILLERS,

EXTRACTORS MOULDANG-FLASES.

43 and 45 King-st. West, over Druggists. coper & Co

R. A. REEVE, B.A., M.D., OCULIST & AURIST

> 22 Shuter Street, corner of Victoria, TORONTO.

CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS

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

BANNERS AND FLAGS TAINTED TO ORDER JOSEPH McCAUSLAND, PROPRIETOR,

MENEELY & KIMBERLY. BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N.Y.





MUSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those colobrated Bells for Chunches, Academies, &c. Price List and Circulars sent froe BERNEY BICKSELANE & CO...
BALTIMORE, WD.

NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS.

Agents Wanted for

Cross & Crown

The Brint and Power of the religion of Jesus Criest, as illustrated in the Sulferings and Triumphs of district the Council of the action of th

The Thalberg Piano, A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS.

ONLY \$290.00

Ivis a handsome medium sized square Piano, resewood case, double veneered, ser, outno mending on base, curved legs, tyre and deek, unt 7 octaves, overstrung bass, medern improvements, etc. 66.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED. To the clergy, schools, charitable tastitutions, 612, etc., 10 per cont. off.

LESLIE, SKIRROW,

& CO., 93 YONGE STREET, Toronto.

GRNEBAL AGENTS. Also for that most remarkable of Organs, the GEO WOODS, the RNABE, ETODART, ROCKERS, MARSHALL & WENDELL, etc., Planes in Stock

STOCK'S Extra Machine Oil.

Office of the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co., Oahawa, Ont., July 17, 1871

Oshawa, Ont., July 17, 181.

GEORGE STOCK, Esq., Toronto.

Dan Sm.—We have been using your oil on exmachinery for some years, and have no hesitation in saying it is the only food oil of the kind we have over had, and it is the very best machine oil we have over had, and it is the very best machine oil we have eastomers as the best oil they can possibly but, Wo suggest that you put it up in Scallon cans for their ase, and we fools are it will sell freely. As one who gives it a tria: will continue to use it.

Yours truly, F. W. GLEN, Prosident As foroman of the above works, I beg to say would rather have Stocks Extra Oil than Laid Oilive or any other oil I have ever used.

Address A. RENDERSON.

A. RENDERSON



All kinds of Sewing Machines,

BOOT & SHOE MACHINERY $\mathtt{REPAIRED}$

BY J. D. LAWLOR,

MANUFACTURER OF LAWLOR'S OELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

PRINCIPAL OPPICH: No. 325 Notre Damo Street Montreal. TORONTO BRANCH:



AGENTS WANTED FOR PATHWAYS OF THE HOLY LAND

Being a Full Description of Paiestine, its History Autiquities, Inhabitants, and Contours, a cordier to the Grent Discoveries recently made by the Pai-estine Exploring Expeditions. It sells at sight Send for our extra torus to Agents, and see why! sells faster than any other book. National Pub-lishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL OFFERS TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS Noward brillia it effects. Circulars froe. L. J. MARCY, 1310 Chostnut Street, Philadelphis

Marcy's Sciopticon and Lautern Slides

AGENTS for the GRAND NEW BOOK PRESENT CONFLICT.

of SCIZNGE with RELIGION, or,
MODERN SCEPTICISM met on its own GROUND.
The grandest theme and niest will question of the
day R. t. evaluated by bothers and the state of the
day R. t. evaluated bothers and the state of the
day R. t. evaluated bothers are the state of the
day R. t. evaluated bothers to read it
lever men, woman, and child wants to read it
lever men, woman, and child wants to read it
literas the 1's darien a case of for the faith, passes
the wonderful discoveries of Science in harmony
with God's Word, disproves the Tryndall asset
tions, and destroys the Darwin Theory. It melboyond all explicitation. First agent sold 33, second
17, third 25, that week, First agent 31 second-west
Everybody buys it. Avoid the sensational trash
advertised by other-publishers, and secure territory for this book, that well because the propin
need and want it. Send for circular and terms to
segonts. ogents.
P. W. Alf-Gleic & Co., 518 Aucil St., Philadelphin, Ph.,

ACENTS WANTED for the instest selling book circulars and our extra formatto Agents.
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Phila, Pa.

OYCHOPEDIA OF THINGS WORTH KNOWING

A volumble book for the MOUSEKERFER PARTIER, MERCHANG, Re Hable laformation upon every subject. Is pages, Royal Opinyo. AGENTA WANTED Millers' Bible & Publishing:House . Alog & Alog Bansom St., Philad's, Par

AGENTS WANTED for Dr Maid's Might Scient Work NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE, and a magnificons NEW BOOK Just from Press, Address, J C MCQUHDY & Ch., Philadolphila, In

ODELL & TROUT, Toronto.