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## Contributors and Correspondents.

SCOTLAND,

(CONTINUED PROM SECOND PAGE.)

The fact that upon the decisions of the Free Church Assembly now sitting, depended the continued unity or schism of that Church, hes drawn upon it the interested scrutiny of the whole religious world of Britain, and largely beyond it. As usual, a large number of tickets to its galleries were available to the public by purchase, and scarcely was the office opened when they were all disposed of; and since its sittings began the crowds seeking admittance have been very great. The great occasion of interest was, however, deferred as far as practicable. The Union debate was fixed for Wednesday, the 28th, and meantime all diligence was given to the dispatch of other business. Thursday was given to introductory exercises, when Dr. Brown's retiring sormon was followed by a long and powerful appeal from the Moderator electthe Church's patriarchal missionary, Dr. Duff-to the Assembly and the Church, to look beyond its unworthy strife to the greater crisis which threatened the cause of truth in the world, and unite anew in rallying to the help of the Lord against the mighty. The parts read only occupied two hours, whereas, if given entire, as it afterwards appeared in the Review, it must have exceeded twice that time. It is no disparagement to its weight and worth that its Puritan ring has called forth the scoffings of the Scotsman and others of the stripe which it denounced.

Friday and Saturday were occupied with overtures, appeals, and routine business which would not interest your readers.

Sabbath was a day more of prayer for the Assembly than discussion of its topics, and most forvent were the appeals for the wise and gracious guidance of the Great Master of Assemblies. Amongst the preachers elect were some of the younger men of the Church, from whom much is expected in the future. The sermons I heard were good, but, judging as well from the testimony of others, there is great need for improvement in the department of de

Of the work of Monday and Tresday, in of adjournment. which there was much of interest, time does not permit me now to speak.

Ere the mail close I can only say that last night late, after a keen debate, begun at 10 a.m., and characterized by strong feeling, but temperate expression, in which all the principal leaders on both sides took part, Dr. Candlish was privileged to solve the problem by splitting the exceedingly small point of difference, as to whether the Free Church Standards should be presented for acceptance to the U.P. brother about to be called under the Mutual Eligibility Act before the call was sustained or after, so as to come within the limits of simple protest instead of separation by the opponents. Great was the rejoicing when Dr. Begg, after consultation with his party in the left hand corner of the house, which they occupied, gave the decision which has saved the Church a rupture, the world a scandal, and Satan a triumph. More anon.

CANADIAN-ABROAD. Edinburgh, May 29, 1873.

## **GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Monday, June 9.

The Moderator took the chair at eleven

After devotional exercises the minutes of Friday ovening's proceedings were read and confirmed.

The Moderator read a letter from the Primitive Methodist Conference, now in session, announcing that Rev. T. Guttery and Mr. D. MoLean had been appointed a doputation to convey to the Assembly fraternal greeting.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Professor Cavan presented the report of the Recontion Committee, which recommended that the applications made by different Presbyteries to receive the following ministers be granted:—By Presbytery of Brockville—Rev. J. M. Boyd, Rev. Joseph Elliott, Rev. J. Douglas, and Mr. A. Dowsley. Presbytery of Hamilton—Rev. Alex. Burr. Presbytery of Stratford—Rev. M. A. Y. Hartley. 'The Committee could not recommend that the application of the Rev. Mr. Wright, to be re-admitted into the ministry of the Canada Presbyterian Church he istry of the Canada Presbyterian Church, be granted:

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Transit of the

the Presbyterian College of Montreal, had to amnounce that Mr. Campbell had cordial-ly accepted the appointment.

In the Presbyterian College of Montreal and Toronto.

Rev. Mr. Burton, who supported the

This report was also received. A discussion here ensued as to whether t was competent for the Assembly to release Mr. Campbell from his congregational charge. The Moderator and Rev. Dr. Lopp thought that it was within the prerogative of the Assembly to do so without reference

to the Presbytery. Rev. Mr. Lowrie said that no powers of the kind were mentioned as belonging to the Assembly in the book of discipline.

Rov. Dr. Topp moved that the Assembly having received from Mr. Campbell an in-tunation of his acceptance of the appoint-ment as Professor of Church History and Apologotics in the Montreal College, resolve that the connection between him and his congregation be dissolved, and instruct the Presbytory of Toronto to take steps for loosing him accordingly from his charge and further that the Assembly instruct the Presbytery of Montreal to proceed to his induction as professor, when they have received notice from the Presbytery of Toronto that he has been so loosed from his charge. Carried.

#### BILLS AND OVERTURES.

The report of the Committee on Bills and Overtures, recommending the order of business for the day, was read and adopted.

COMMITTER ON REMITS,

Rov. Mr. Cochrane submitted the report of the Committee on Remits, which stated that to the remit on the standing of retired ministers, return's have been received from ministers, returns may been feested from eighteen Presbyteries; of these fourteen Presbyteries approve simpliciter. Two Presbyteries. Guelph fand Hamilton, disapprove. Two Presbyteries approve with amendments es follows:—The Presbytery of Simeoe proposes to strike out the words "in the work of the Church," and to substitute "by appointment of the Supreme Court." The Presbytery of Huron proposed to add the words "it being understood that the persons admitted to a position by such exceptional legislation in our Church Courts shall not have a right to vote" To the remit on the appointment of a mission agent, returns have been received from eighteen Presbyteries; thirteen of these recommend the appointment of an agent. The Presbyteries of Ottawa, Manitoba, Ontario, and Toronto eighteen Presbyteries; of these fourteen Ottawa, Manitoba, Ontario, end Toronto made several suggestions as to the duties of the mission. Five Presbyteries, Kings-ton, Owen Sound, Guelph, Huron, and London, disapprove altogether of the appointment of a mission agent.

A discussion ensued on the report, which was terminated by the arrival of the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

The Moderator took the chair at three o'clock. After devotional excercises, The mine es of the morning's proceedings

wore rond and confirmed.

COMMITTEE ON REMITS

During the discussion on the report of the Committee on Remits the following motions were made.

Rev. Mr. Lowrie, seconded by Mr. J Gray that inasmuch as a majority of the Presbyteries of the Church have approved simpliciter of the romit respecting the ministers entitled to have their names entered on the rolls of Presbyteries, the Assembly agree that the matter contained in the remit shall be the law of the Church, and declare accordingly.

Mr. R. Moodie, seconded by Mr. Meikle, moved in amendment, that the recommendation made by the Presbytery of Simcoo to insort after the words, "the works of the Church," the clause, "by appointment of the Supreme Court" be adopted.

Rev. Mr. McMeehan, seconded by Dr Taylor, moved in further amon all professors and others engaged in special work of the Church, together with retired ministers on account of old age, be entered on the roll, and be entitled to vote in the Courts of the Church.

The consideration of the question was postponed to make way for the orders of

PRINCIPAL OF MONTREAL COLLEGE.

An overture was submitted and read from the Presbytery of Montreal, praying that the Rev. Dr. McVicar be appointed Principal of Montreal College.

The everture was supported by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, who testified to Dr. McVicar's fitness for the post, and the general wish of the Montreal Presbytery that he should receive the appointment.

Rev. Mr. Watson also spoke in support of the everture.

Rev. Mr. Burton, seconded by Mr. Mc Quang, moved that the overture be received, its prayer granted, and that the Rev. Dr. McVicar be appointed the reverend princi-pal of Montreal College.

Roy. Mr. Fraser moved in amoudment that in view of the union of the Presbyterian Churches, the consideration of the matter be delayed.

Mr Hall moved in amendment to the amendment that the overture be referred to the Committee on College matters. After a brief discussion the original mo-

tion was carried Rov. Dr. Topp, having directed the attention of the Assembly to the presence of the Roy. Dr. Eadie, of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, that gentleman was

Rev. Mr. Burton, who supported the overture, said it had its inception at the Bolloville session, without outside suggestion of any kind. The Presbytery of Kingston had moved in the matter, because their being on debateable ground caused great inconvenience. He thought that a general contribution was the only equitable manner to obviate the difficulty. The Church had two colleges, with separate curriculums, and Kingston had to receive students who had passed the examination of either college on an equal footing. He would say nothing as to the expediency of having only one col-lege, but he thought that separate collec-tions should be abolished, and both treated on equal terms, and being granted to either college when necessary. It was not in the genius of Presbyterianism to localise its in-fluence, and if the overture were granted it would secure union and harmony, and do away with any local strife.

Rev. Mr. Gray thought the East and the West should be regarded as one, and the contributions distributed in the interests of the two colleges required.

Dr. Holden, who also spoke in favour of the overture, thought no distinction should be made between the colleges. His Prosbytery wished to contribute to Knox College, but were told that they must contribute to Montreal College.

The overture was finally remitted to a Committee to be nominated by the Modera-

HIGHER ROUGATION IN MANITOBA.

A petition was read from the Presbytery of Manitoba, praying that the Senate of Manitoba College be authorized to open classes in connection with said college in the Township of Winnipeg.

A counter petition was read from Kildon an, signed by seventy persons.

Prof. Bryce spoke in favour of the petition, and Rev. John Black in support of the counter petition.

The matter was referred to the College Committee for them to report thereon, Rev. John Ure, convener.

Rov. J. M. King, Toronto, introduced to the Assembly the Rev. Professor Calderwood, the Edinburgh delegate from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, who was requested to take his sent on the

CHURCH UNION.

The discussion on the question was resumed. The various deliverances adopted at the late St. John Joint Committee considered by the assembly scriatim.

The first deliverance, which reads as follows, was adopted on motion of Dr. Topp:—The Committee unnimously ex presed its approval of the said resolution, and accepted it as its own, viz: The Committee claims for the respective churches represented by it the fallest forbearance as to any difference of opinion which may exist respecting the question of State grants to educational establishments of a denominational character, and does not see, in such diversity of sentiment upon a subject on which uniformity of opinion is not enforced within any of the negotiating bodies, anything need prove a barrior to Union, or disturb the peace of a United Church.

The second deliverance was also endorsed as follows.—The Committee took up consideration of the subject of the appointment of Theological Professors, as brought before them in the deliverance of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland. After longth ned deliberation, and a free expression of opinion, it was moved by Principal Snodgrass, seconded by Principal Snodgrass, seconded by Professor Cavan, and unanimously agroed to, that it is inexpedient for this Committee to pass at present any resolution on the subject.

The third deliverance, relative to the dectrine of the Headship of Christ, was being considered when the hour for adjournment arrived, and the discussion was therefore postponed.

## EVENING SEDERUNT.

The Moderator took the chair at half-past seven. After devotional exercises.

The minutes of the afternoon's proceedings were read and confirmed.

FOREIGN MISSION.

Rev. Mr. McLaren submitted the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions, from which we extract the following:—

The transfer of British Columbia by last Assembly to the case of the Home Mission Committee, left the Committee (Foreign little to do with that field beyond closing the accounts, and bearing one-half of the expense for the past year. As a portion of the year had run its course before the transfer was made, rather more than one-half of the expense of the British Columbia work devolved upon the Foreign Mission Fund. In taking leave of this field, on which, during the past twelve years, not less than \$25,000 of Foreign Mission-money has been expended, the Committee anticipates that greater results will be attained as the natural resources of the country are developed.

The Saskatchewan Mission has during the year been reinforced by the addition of the Rev. Edward Vincent, who, with granted.

The report was admitted.

MONTHUAL COLLEGE.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane reported that the Committee appointed to intimate to the Rev. John Campbell his appointment to the Chair of Church History and Apologetics in Church History and

communicants. Of these there were communicants. Of most more were a whites, fifteen half-breeds, and twelve Indians. Of those one white, tout half-breeds, and six Indians were received on examination. The six Indians are converts from heathousm. In the school there are forty-four pupils, of whom eighteen are Indians, twenty-two half-breeds, and one white.

In accordance with the instructions last Assembly, the Committee encouraged the two young women who volunteered to engage in the work of Christ among the heathen, to complete their preparation for foreign service by spending a year at the Ottawa Ladies' College. Pecuniary aid to the necessary stretches agented them. the necessary extent was granted them to sustain them while prosecuting their pie paratory studies, and it was expected they would be ready to proceed to the foreign field in the course of the present summer. The record of the work accomplished by

Mr. Mackay in the Island of Formosa, was most gratifying. The Committee reported that the finances

were in a favorable position, as the following statement of receipts and expenditures for 1872-3 will show.

i	RECEIPTS.
	Receipts during the year
	\$12,123 07
	EXPENDITUES.
	On account of British Columbia
Ì	\$10 405 OT

Last year the total receipts reported from all sources were \$11 212.32, while this year they are only \$10,522.88, or \$689.94 loss. This decrease is only apparent. In the re-ceipts of 1871-72 there is included a legacy and special contributions for Mr. Mackay's outfit, amounting in all to \$1,168. The ordinary revenue reported last year was \$10,048.82, and this year it is \$10,522.38, or an increase of \$478.55. The balance of \$5,120.50 on hand is in no respect greater than will be absolutely necessary in view of the work which your Committee trust will be under taken during the year. The contribution for the Foreign Mission Fund usually come in towards the close of the ecclesiastical year, and unless there is a considerable sum in hand at the time of the General Assembly, the Committee is compelled, in order to carry on its work, to borrow long before the new contributions replenish the treasury.

In conclusion the Committee offered the following recommendations .-

1. That the Foreign Mission Committee be instructed to select and send out to

China a second missionary. 2. That the Foreign Mission Committee be directed, when they have obtained suffi-cient information for their guidance, to solect a field of labor for the young women at present in Ottawa, and to make such arrangements as they may deem expedient for their employment in the Foreign field, and that the instructions of last year in reference to the securance of female co operation in this department of the work bo continued.

3 That the present mode of selecting the Foreign Mission Committee be so far modified that all its members shall be chosen by the General Assembly, that it shall consist of fifteen persons, and that the expen-ses of all the reembers shall be paid from

On the conclusion of the reading of the report, Rev. Mr. McLeed, late English Presbyterian Missionary in China, and now of Birkenhead, delivered r most elequent address, during the course of which he gave a glowing account of the work being done in China. He resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Moderator, on behalf of the Assem The Moderator, on behalf of the Assembly, expressed the universal pleasure experienced in receiving Mr. McLeod as a delegate from the English Presbyterian Church. He begged the rov. gentleman to bear with him to that body the fraternal greeting of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Mr. Nisbet, of the Saskatchewan mission, then addressed the Assembly on the work done in his field of labour. Ho the work done in his field of labour. He advocated the plan of sending missionaries to foreign fields in couples, instead of singly as heretofore. It often becomes necessary for the missionaries among the Saskatchewan Indians to do a wast amount of manual labour, principally for economical reasons. He was happy to state that this necessity would soon cease to exist, as all the mission buildings, &c., required in that district were nearly completed. district were nearly completed.

The report was received. The Assembly adjourned at 10:16.

SECOND DAY.

The Assembly resumed at 10 a.m., the Moderator presiding.

After devotional exercises, the minutes of the provious evening's proceedings were read by the Rev. W. Fraser, the clerk to the Assembly and after a few trifling alter-ations affecting the roll of the Church Synod were finally confirmed.

Dr. Waters presented the report of the Committee on bills and overtures, which recommended that the basiness of the day should be taken in a certain order therein stated. The report was approved, and the order of proceedings recommended adopted. THE PRESENTERY OF BRUCE.

A memo tery of Br passed by was road from the Presbystating that the resolution Assembly in 1872, erecting

the Presbytery of Benco, did not decidedly declare to which Synod it was attached, and requesting the Assembly to attach it to the Synod of Hamilton.

Rev. Mr. Lowry moved that the petition be granted, and that the hounds of the Presbytery of Bruce be readjusted.

After some discussion, it was moved in amendment by Mr. S. C. Fraser, and seconded, that the Presbytory of Bruce be received under the cace of the Synod of Hamilton, and that the matter of re-adjustment be deferred.

The amendment was carried.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The power of appointing the Committee to nominate the members of the Standing Committees was vested in the Moderator by unanimous consent. COMMUNICATIONS READ.

From the Manager of the Dominion Telegraph Company, enclosing a book of blank telegram forms, franked, for the neo of the members of the Assembly.

From Mr. Wilkie, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, offering the privilege of the Association rooms and library to the members of the Assemblantial in the me

and abrary to the mombers of the Assembly while in session.

The Clerk having been requested to convey the thanks of the meeting to the Dominion Telegraph Company and the Young Men's Christian Association for their courtesy, the Assembly adjourned till 8 p.m.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

On re-assambling, prayers were offered up, and the minutes of the morning's pro-ceedings were read and confirmed. The report of the Committee on Com-

missions was read and adopted. STANDING COMMITTEES

An overture was read from the Presbytery of Bruce, expressing dissatisfaction at the present mode of appointing the Standing Committees of the General Assembly, and praying that the members appointed by each Presbytery on bills and overtures be the Standing Committee are the Standing Committee to nominate members of all the Standing Committees of the Church.

Rev. Mr. Cameron said that the present mode of nominating the Standing Commit-tees of the Assembly gave great dissatisfac-tion. If reference were made to the lists of committees nothinated on provious occasions, it would be found that in a number of instances ministers and olders were appointed up-on two or three different Committees in the same year. In his opinion it was not pos-sible for these persons to attend to so many Committees, and yet it would be found that many of these Committees held their sit-tings at the same period. He considered it highly mindicious of the Synod to impose such a multiplication of duties on the same men, especially when there were so many members of the Synod, who take interest in the proceedings of the Church, who are ready to serve on the Committees. If no man were appointed to more than two Com-mittees, there would be some reason to suppose that the work would be attended to. There were a number of members who had been in the Church from fifteen to twentyfive years and yet had never had once the honour to sit on one of these Standing Committees. He thought that, in order to ensure harmonious working among the meinbers of the Church, some change was necessary, and he was of opinion that the recommendation of the Presbytery of Bruce, namely, that the Committee on bills and overtures should be the Committee to nominate the members of the Standing Committees, would, if carried out, give general satisfaction. He thought that by such a method of procedure, there would be a fair copresentation of Presbyteries, instead of the unequal division at present seen.

Rov. Mr. Lowry moved that the everture be dismissed, inasmuch as there was no reason to depart from the established usage of the Church.

Rev. Mr. Proudfoot seconded the motion. The work of some of the standing committees was so light that it was quite possible for one man to attend to two or three. There was also a saving of expense by the present method.

Rev. C. C. Stewart said that he was on three Committees, and he seldem found that he lost more than an hour or two.

Rev. J. Straith thought it desirable that members of the Standing Committees should be as much as possible the choice of the Presbyteries, or of parties representing them.

Rev. Mr. Hall considered that a good many of the objections raised to the present plan would be removed if the nominations of the Standing Committees were brought up at the commencement of the sessions, instead of at the close, as was the custom The names of the proposed members could then be posted in some convenient place, and the Assembly would have time to deliberate as to their qualifications. There was no doubt that there were Ministers in the Church over fifteen years who had not received the recognition they should have had in the way of appointments.

Dr. Waters said that very few would feel disposed to come up to Toronto from a distance merely to serve on one Commit-

Rov. Dr. Topp said it was the custom of the Assembly to nominate its own Commit-tees to do its own work, and he thought it unadvisable for the Assembly to delegate this power to the Presbytories.

After some further discussion, the motion of the Rev. Mr. Lowry was put and carried, and the overture of the Presbytery of Pertil accordingly dismissed.

PRESERVERY OF HURON.

An overture was read from the Presbytery of Huron, praying that Mr. Thomas:

(CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE)

Contributors and Correspondents

#### SCOTLAND.

SYNOD U. P. CHURCH-REMODELLING OF DI-VINITY HALL DETERMINED ON-LECTURE-SHIPS AT A DISCOUNT-MISSIONARY MEET-ING AND DR. ROBE-DELEGATES' NIGHT-SIGNOR GAVAZZI-FREE AND ESTABLISHED

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church has just completed a session marked by its freedom from any great excitement like that anticipated in the pending Assembly of the Free Church. This gave all the more scope for quiet and profitable attention to more ordinary though not less important matters. Dr. Joseph Brown, notwithstanding a slight deafness, made an excellent Moderator, and an excellent spirit pervaded the meetings.

One of the principal discussions was ever the Disestablishment Manifesto, which, in its somewhat extreme voluntary tone, was felt to be open to misconstruction by the adversary. While the motion of Dr. Harper did not withhold from it the ondorse ment of the Synod, it insisted upon an understanding of it in perfect harmony with the "articles of agreement adopted in 1871." Having for the most part shown a wise spirit of moderation in the practical working of the Education Act, the leaders of the Church seem to feel that consistency and interest call them to the same course in regard to the Union question, and even that of Disestablishment. At the same time they do not thereby swerve from their time-honored testimony to voluntary principles, and they have the satisfaction of seeing a growing sympathy on the part of the other Churches in at least the practical results of these principles. This is seen not only in the union tendencies of the Free Church majority, but the cordiality of the English Presbyterian Church in its prospective incorporation. Even in Ireland, since the loss of their Regium Donum, the Presbyterians have learned so much toleration for the voluntaryism which necessitated the secession of Dr. Bruce and his party, that they are at this very Synod found making overtures of mutual eligibility to his successors, who will probably ere long be received again into their bosom.

Finding the Scotch Union indefinitely postponed, the Synod has been addressing itself to questions which would not otherwise have passed, such as the formation of an Assembly (referred to Presbyteries) and the reconstruction of its College arrangements. The circumstances of the Church and Country have so greatly improved of late that a thorough remodelling of the Divinity Hall was discussed and determined on. The impatience of the students under the protracted course of short sessions and long intervals renders longer delay in this matter undesirable. In short, the evperience of the home Church in this matter seems conclusivo against "lectureships in preference to the regular professorships, for the thorough ministerial training need: ed in the present day, and it is well the Canadian Church should note the result.

The most interesting occasions of course for the general public were the Wednesday evening missionary meeting in the Music Hall (filled to overflowing), and the reception of Foreign delegates the evening following. At the former the veteran Di. Robb, from Calabar, was present, and made an interesting speech. I have already referred to the 'prospective changes in the working of that difficult field, through the employment of Christian freedmen trained in the United States. The U.P. Church with characteristic enterprise is entering upon r new mir ion to Japan. Dr. Me-Gill's announcement that it lacked but £150 of the des. I £10,000 for this object was received with enthusiasm, and still more so the addition before the close of his speech that the I ficit no longer existed.

On the delegates' night the Queen-st. Hall could not contain the crown who desired to hear the brethren from abroad. Pastor Alexander Djijizian, from Bytherica, told us in broken English much that was interesting of the present work of the Hole Spirit in the land which he suffered not the Apostle to visit 18 centuries ago.

Mr. George Sedgwick, from the Church of the Maritimo Provinces, created considerable interest by his homely remonstrance against the oversight of the Synod of the oldest United Presbyterian Church in the Colonies in the matter of visits by depution and other attentions.

Time and space fail to tell us of the stirring appeals for sympathy and holp from ibrethren from Bohemia, Holland, Switzer-'land; Franco (represented by the noble Christian philenthropist, Inc. Bost, of Laforce), and Italy, so eloquently pleaded for by Signor Gavazzi. It was my first hearsomewhat, disappointed by an absence of the intellectual, both then and on Sabbata, even in the English, which he uses freely, and the same rule in your family.

It was my first hearing of this famous man, and white I was somewhat, disappointed by an absence of the intellectual, both then and on Sabbata, even in the English, which he uses freely, even in the English, which he uses freely, and better the unity of the Church by comparing it to a temple, of which Jesus is the cornerstone. This edifice, built with spiritual stones from the fice, built with spiritual stones from the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not thung to do with us but at home? Are the children to feel that God has not the proportions and grander proportions and grander proportions work shall have been accomplianced by the constraint to which Jesus is the cornerstone. This children to feel that God has not the constraint to constraint the control of the children to construct somewhat, disappointed by an absence of the intellectual, both then and on Sabbata

commanding figure, eagle eye, powerful voice, and especially his passionate gestures, combined to produce a most striking effect. Fancy if you can this man concluding a climax of apostrophe to the Rome of the old tyrannical regine, gone now forever, by flinging to it from the tips of his fingers a kiss of infinite scorn and irony. The extravagance of the gesture was forgotten in its unpromeditated spontancity. Rev. Mr. McDougall, of Florence, his companion and fellow-laborer, is evidently a man of superior mental, spiritual, and administrative qualifications.

To-day (22nd) the Free and Established Assemblies begin their sittings. Great interest is felt in both, the former especially and notwithstanding the heavy rain all available space was crowded at the Hall when Dr. Chas. Brown preached the opening sermon from the words (Judges v. 28) "Curse yo Meroz," &c. With his usual nervous intensity he enforced the oneness of God with his people, the sin of ease-loving indifference, and the rightcons judgment with which it would be followed, frequently expressing his emphasis with foot as well as hand. The suspense as to the result of this meeting is painfully great, but will now soon be ended.

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## WHAT ABOUT THE SUMMER?

BY REV. JOHN HALL, D.D.

The annual migration of so many of our citizens, with its good and its evil, is a part of the situation which we have to accept. It has already begun. Houses have been taken, board has been engaged; routes have been marked out; and for those who run across the seas, borths have been en gaged. Any home-life that had grown up in the winter must now be sacrificed. Hab its nearly six months old have now to take themselves off. Average Christians, who have found their places in churches and Christian work, are now to be thrown out, and may mark themselves for the season as 'miscellaneous.''

But life is short; and there is much work to be done in it. The years are few; and on the present plan-in our great cases at least—they are not, for the purposes of Christian usefulness more than seven months in leagth.

A most important consideration, there fore, arises. How can they, who have purposed and pledged themselves "to do all other glory of God, redeem their pledge in this matter of summer arrangements?

1. Decide wisely on your location. You will shun fever and ague, of course. You will avoid all swamps and marshes. You will prefer a healthy region, with pure air, and if p-ssible, pleasant surroundings. All those are good for your health of body. But, remember, there is more of you than the body. Your immortal spir., if healthy, needs to be fed. Go where you can have the sincere milk of the Word. Go where the moral atmosphere is healthy. Especially if you have children and young people to think of, study your arrangements in the light of that prayer, Lead me not into temptation. Do not carry these impres-sible hearts for the forming of whose pro ferences you are responsible—to places where for months the frivolous, painted, smiling world spreads out daily its attractions, and where the Sabbath brings no effective warning against its blandishments. A youth of colorless and undecided character has sometimes been led to decision for the Lord by residence, for a time, in favorable circumstances. How many have been decided for the devil by opposite conditions? That lad never saw the sexes mingle on such easy terms as in the dance, until he spent a summer at a fashionable hotel; and considering his years and his passions, it just suited him. That young girl never just suited him. That young girl never and John. So do all men. The worldlings thought of anything but complying with go to their own company—to the bail-room, her mother's wishes in everything, till she had a month at that favorite watering-The young ladies, to whose society she was there admitted on the balcony, showed her, by precept and example, what a baby she had been. And alas! for her mother. She will nover be the same to her again! And the poor little children—well, you cannot always follow them and watch you cannot always follow them and watch them at a place of fashionable resort; and they will find companions, and talk, and learn what they never learnt at home, and the lessons of a Sunday school teacher are soon overlaid by a thick crust of juvemle worldliness that will not easily rub off, "I'm sure I don't know where my children learnt these things"—the limbes method learnt these things"—the liapless mother may be heard exclaiming next winter. My dear madam, they learn their where you put them to school, during the summer, put them to senson, uning the summer, with such teachers as they could pick up on the pazza and in the lobbies of that little Babel where you lived last August.

2. Keep up your observance of the means of grace, wherever you spend your summer. The Sabbath is all over the United States, remember, and through summer and winter. When in Paris, the Madeleine, when in Rome, St. Peter's may claim the attendance of such folks as are "doing" these capicals, but when the Sabbaths come round, find a place in God's house, and be regular in it. They who is "something." regular in it. They who go "somewhere every Sabbath, get little good. They cultivate a fastidious, unlealthy, and superficial style of religious thought. The changes in the pulpit are numerous enough surely in the summer resorts to gratify all reasonable curiosity. Keep your place in God's the means of grace with diligence, else the

but with a strong foreign accent, was all a long time in the life of any one, but esthat I had been led to expect. His tall, pecially of a young person. For the sake commanding figure, eagle eye, powerful keep the fire burning on your family altar all the year round. Don't let these young hearts feel that you have got helidays from religion as well as business. Show them that Christ's yoke is easy, and that you do not want to shake it off. So your very holidays will be sweeter, your conscience purer, and your mental health higher, and they the learn from you will feel the happy influence. Even in the most favorable cir-cumstances, Christiaus find it hard to keep their garments clean; but how hopeless is the effort if the means of self-preservation be utterly neglected!

8. Keep up the effort to be of use. or Reep up the chort to be of use. Are you "doing something" in the winter just to please the pastor? Are you barely keeping up your character as a church member? Are you "doing many things" because it is expected of you? If so, you may as well save yourself the trouble of keeping up appoprances. He who seeth in sevent knows pogrances. He who seeth in secret knows you to be but a whited sepulchro. But 'o you love God's ser.ice? Is Christ your Master? Do you love Him with a deep personal attachment? Then love is a coustant force. It is not confined to the bounds of the parish. It disregards State lines. It ignores the seasons Let it work freely. Do good where you spend the summer, and in every way open to you.

My dear sir, to whom five hundred dellars "don't amount to much," do you know that that sum is the annual income of the village paster you heard last summer? No wonder his sermons were not lively. A hundred dollars worth of books would be a nice memento of your presence. You could tell him playfully that you would take out payment in carnest prayers and stirring discourses. And, if you took a pow and paid for it handsomely—stipulating with the Trustees that as the minister preached and not they, he should have the money— do you think anybody would be the worse? And you might even do a little visiting. It makes a walk much pleasanter to anybody to have an object. Perhaps you might counteract, in some little measure, the corruption which your fellow-citizens so frequently carry into quiet villages. And you, my dear lady, might do a little Sunday-school teaching. It will encourage the boys and girls in that seeluded valley to see that protty lady from the city humbly trusts in Christ, and it will make them gender to listen to the tones of your voice pleading to them for Christ. There are bonds stronger than iron. Let us bind them around the hearts of our fellow-creatures, and so link city and country together and practise the patriotism we applaud by diffusing truth and spreading rightcourness.

Nor would it be any great drawback, we presume, to your Christian comfort, if the church should be a little different from your own in name and forms. A little Methodist zeal will not hurt an orthodox Presbyterian. Nor will the Presbyterian preacher do any real harm to a Congregational or Baptist brother. Any of these may, for the time, pray truly through a litingy, if there is no church without one, and be all the better for having it interpreted by a Rishop McIlvaine or a Dr. Tyng. One can hardly go anywhere that Tyng. One can hardly go any water work may not be had and ordinances enjoyed.

"But," says some one, "where I go, I am sorry to say, we have not an Evangelical church; the only place there is a little Ritualist." My dear sir, buy Appleton's Guide. Look at the map. This is Ameri ca, my dear sir; and do you mean that over all that expanse, with its sweep of sea line, its ranges of Alleghanies, its Green, its White, and its Rocky Mountains, its plains and valleys, its countless towns and villages, and all its river banks, you can only pitch on a place where health is to be sought at the cost of spiritual starvation? My dear sir, the thing is absurd. "Where there is a will there is a way." You profess to be will there is a way." You profess to be Christ's You are His everywhere. You enlisted for life. Go where you can best serve Hum. The days of hermits are past. We believe in the communion of saints. When business can be left behind seek pleasure truly, and it is best sought in doing God's will. "Being let go they went to their company." So did the disciples Peter the race-course, the theatre, and other great revival meetings, where the devil's service is maintained. Go you to your own company also, and live everywhere as if from that place God might summon you to

## PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

The annual meeting of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, was held in St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, on Tuesday evening, at half-past seven.

## SERMON.

Rev. John Hogg, D.D., of Guelph, Ont., the retiring Moderator, preached the open-ing sermon. His text was:

"Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word: that they all may be one."—John xvii., 20.

After alluding to the plain, simple, but subline prayer which the Saviour offered up, and recorded in the seventeenth chap-ter of John, the Rev. Dr. touched upon the union of Christians among themselves. The love which believers here to one another was very different from that felt by them for the world at large. There was a dependence, a brotherly fellowship among Christians, which followed from their continual communion with Christ. There was but one flock and one Shopherd, and at the day of Pentecost the Church had outwardly or inwardly but one thought, but one aim. The Apostle Paul trends in the footstops of Christ, and demonstrates the unity of the

next alluded to the fact that the institution of the Lord's suppor prepared Christ's disciples for the tetrible ordeal through which they passed; that in modern days dissen-sions had arisen as to the terms of communion which did much harm. Let them go by the rule to receive none whom Christ liad refused but to extend an open hand to all who still had faith in his atoning blood. The nature of the union which binds believers is of the same nature as that between father and son. Our Lord speaks as a mediator. In carrying out the scheme of man's redemption, Christ by his death accomplished the work given him by the Father, and whatever divisions there may be among Protestants, all are agreed on those articles necessary to the well-being of the never-dying soul. The Church on earth can never be perfect—even in the littie band of twelve that gathered around our Saviour there was one traitor. However, the greater number of converted persons in a society, the better claims it has as a branch of that above. Again, the visible union of Christians here below has a great effect on the worldly. Christ prays for it. In the second century of the Christian era, the brotherly love among his followers at-tracted the attention of the heathens. With one doctrine, one aim, and one mind they sought to turn sinners from their evil ways. There was a sad difference now. Dissensions and hatreds were seen. What a perversion of Scripture, that one denomination should proudly say to the adherents of another, "Come out and be separate," as if there was safety only in one little fold. If infidels and gainsayers were ev r to be silenced, it would be by showing them a united front. Missionaries were successful among the heath-en only as they merged their differences. Whether standing or kneeling in prayer is the true position, are minor considerations. Let us then remember the blessed declara-tion of Our Lord that "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and truth." Three methods of effectng a union of Christians has been tried. Diversity of opinion has been strictly pro-hibited. This has proved a complete failure, as instanced in the Church of Rome; caus ing a dead uniformity. Again others attempt the same by argument and discussion, but they soon grow so embittered as to form a striking contrast to the mild genius of Christianity—the only way for believers to agree on the great cardinal points of doctrine, without which no man can be saved, and give latitude to those who differ with them on minor affairs. There were the essential decrines of the Go 1 recognized by all evangelical donomin tions, which were necessary to maintain spiritual life, and beside these, and sacrifice not inconsistant with principle should be made to one another. "Behold how good and how plea-sant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.'

## CONSTITUTION OF THE SYNOD.

At the close of the sermon the Moderator immediately called the members of the Court together for the purpose of constituting the Synod.

Rov. J. H. Mackerras, M.A., the Clerk, first read the Synod roll for the cleven different Presbyteries, there being present forty five ministers, and fifteen elders, who answered to their names.

Rev. Dr. Hogg then introduced to the members of the Court the subject of the election of a Moderator for the ensuing year, and nominated with a tribute to his excellent qualities the Rev. James Patterson, of Heminingford, P.Q.

Rev. A. Mann, M.A., of Pankerham, moved, and Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D., of Ottawa, seconded, that Rev. James Patterson be the candidate elect.

At this juncture Roy. Gavin Lang was nominated by Roy. D. MacGillivray of Brockville, but declined the honor with many thanks.

Rev. Mr. P. Herson was then duly elected and took the Moderator's chair. In alluding to the high honor conferred on him, he felt sure he would share the feelings of all his predecessors in beholding the diliegence and earnestness displayed by the members of the Court in their deliberations on the important matters brought before them, and in return he would endeaver to discharge

The thanks of the Synod were then given to the retiring Moderator, Rev. Dr. Hogg, who replied in appropriate language.

A committee composed of Revs. Dr. Jenmngs, Bayne, Hogg, Muir, and Rov. Messrs. McPhorson and Currie, with Rev. Mr. Burnett of Hamilton as Convener, was then appointed to prepare obituaries concerning the members of the Court who had died during the past year.

A committee was next appointed to arrange the order of business, and members named for the following committees:-

To consider and report on Bills and Overtures. To consider and report on References, Complaints, and Appeals. To revise Synod and Commission Records. To revise Presbytery Records. 10 draft an Address to the Queen. To draft an address to the Governor-General. To report on applica-tions for leave to retire from active Ministerial Duty.

After some discussion on the manner of appointing members of committees,

Rev. D. Ross, D.D., and Rev. K. McLen nan were re-elected Trustees of Queon's College, while Rev. N. McNish, B.D., of Cornwall, was elected in place of Rev. Dr. Barclay, retired.

A call for the report and financial statements of the Temporalities Board being made, the Diet adjourned.

## SECOND DAY

June 4.-The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, met this morning at eleven o'clock, and was constituted with prayer. Devotional exercises were con-

Nova Scotia; Rev. Malcolm Moneil, of Nova Scotia, and Rev. Mr. McColeland, from the United States.

The Clerk read replies to the address by the last Synod to the Queen, the Governor-General, Lord Dusserin, also to Lord Lisgar. At the instance of the Rev. Gavin Lang, a reply delivered at Toronto by Lord Cufferin was read.

The Clerk also read a number of applications from ministers for leave to retire from active ministerial duty on account of age or

On motion by Rev. A. Currie, a long discussion ensued as to the propriety of making an almost entire change in the constitution of the Examining Committee for 1873-74.

Rev. Dr. Cook said the men best qualified for the examination of students should be on the committee, as the examination was a delicate matter. He advocated changes being made slowly and by degrees.

Rev. Dr. Jenkins observed that every year new men were introduced into the committee, and he supposed such policy would be continued.

Rev. Dr. Cook thought that the Presidents of Queen's and Morrin's College should be on the committee, as they were able to elicit from the students all that the latter

Rev. A. Currie, in supporting his motion, acknowledged that the Committee had intherto done its duties efficiently.

Rev. K. Maclennan moved in amendment, seconded by Re<sup>-</sup>. Dr. Jenkins, that eight members of the Committee be an-nually dropped to be replaced by eight new names. After a protracted debate the Rev. Dr.

Cook moved in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Mr. Morison, that the present Committee be re-appointed. The original motion, also the amendments, were at length put, and Dr. Cook's amendment was carried by an overwhelming ma-

jority.

The Diet then adjourned.

#### THIRD DAY.

-The diet having been constituted, the Moderator called on the Rev. R. McCann, one of the delegates from Nova Scotia, to lead the devotional exercises.

The Clerk afterwards read the minutes of yesterday's diet, and the same

Mr. Grant, of Halifax, appeared as a delegate, and was asked to sit and deliberate with the Synod.

On motion of Rev. Gavin Lang, Rev. Mr. Ellegood, of St. James the Apostle Episcopal Church, who was present, was also asked to sit and deliberate.

The Ottawa Presbytery recommended that the Rev. Mr. Cleland be received as a minister of this Church, without the usual year's probation. The application was referred to the Examining Committee.

The Guelph Presbytery reported, recom-mending that Res Mr. Waits, late of the Primitive Metho t, be received as a minister. Referred.

Mr. J. B. Taylor was also recommended by the Presbytery of London to be received as a probationer. Referred.

The four retiring members of the Temoralities Board were re-elected.

On motion, it was resolved that the next meeting of the Synod be held in St. Androw's Church at Ottawa, on the first Tuesday of June next, at 7.80 p. m.

## FOURTH DAY.

June 6 .- At the Synod of the Church of Scotland to-day, the Roy. Mr. Muir, of Galt, made a verbal report, stating he had attended as representative of the Church of Scotland in Canada the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church. Ho had been received with great cordiality and good feeling by the Assembly, whose members assured him that they were willing to take all proper steps to bring about the pronosed union.

At the close of his address, the thanks of the Synod were conveyed to him by the Moderator.

Dr. Bain, of Perth, presented to the Synod a document showing that a Mrs. McIntyre, a member of his congregation, had left by will a sum of \$400, to be applied to the schemes of the Church. He suggested that \$150 of this should be applied to the Sustantation Fund; \$100 to the ministers, widows, and orphaus; \$50 to the French Mission, and \$100 to the Manitoba Mission.

The proposition was agreed to. A proposition from the Rev. Mr. Nicol,in regard to his claim on the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, was referred to the favourable consideration of the Board of that fund. The applicant was stated to be in most precarious health.

Mr. J. S. Burnet, of Martintown, submitted an overture from the Presbytery of Glengarry, to the effect that a Committee be appointed to examine diplomas and de-grees granted by certain disreputable Uni-versities in the United States, which Uni-versities make a traffic of centerring de-After, remarks by Dr. Jenkins and grees. After, remarks by Dr. Jenkins and Rev. Prof. Murray, on motion the overture was dismissed simpliciter.

## AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

After routine

Rev. Gavin Lang presented an overture to the effect that, whereas grave doubts had arisen as to the effect which the proposed scheme of Union or no Union would, have upon the past relations, of the temporal be referred to a special legal commission to ascertain how far the changes proposed may effect the purposes for which the temporalities fund was first obtained. He said that although he had great hesitation in bringing before the Church Courts matters relating to filthy lucre, he thought the question at issue was one which chould well find a place here. fund, be it resolved that the whole reliense ville.

On motion it was unanimously agreed that the following ministers, strangers, who were present should be allowed to sit in Synod and deliberate:—Rev. Dr. Burns, of Cote street Church; Rev. R. W. Jones, of Chalmer's Church; Rev. Wm. McMillan, of Concluded on This Page 1

## Sninbath School Teachec.

LESSON XXV.

June 22, 1878.

THE LAST DAYS OF JOSEPH.

Gen. 1, 15-26.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VS. 24, 25.

PARALLEL PASSIGES.-Her, Ni. 18, 22; Acts vii. 15, 16.

With vs. 15-17, read Prov. xxviii. 18; with vs. 18, 19, rea d Rom. xn. 19; with v. 20, Ps. lxxvi. 10, with v. 21, Matt. v. 44, 46; with vs. 22, 28, Ps. exxvii. 4, 6; with . 24, Ex. ii. 16, 17; and with vs. 25, 26, Josh, xxiv, 32.

GENTRAL TRUTH. - The path of the just is as the shining light. Prov. iv. 18. INTERNATIONAL TEXT .- Be not overcome of evil, but overcome evil with good .- Rom.

There is a beautiful unity (a) between the facts of this lesson and (b) these facts and the rest of Joseph's career. We here study the close of a life rounded off and complete, and a character as nearly perfect as any-thing human of which we know. We may arrange the topics under three heads, of which the first shall be:

I. JOSEPH'S MAGNANIMITY .- His father died (xlix. 83) and was buried, after being embaliaed by Joseph's physicians—one class of whom made this a speciality, according to Herodotus, who says it took forty days to do it. After a month's mourning Joseph obtained leave of absence to bury Jacob (v. 6) in the cave of Machpolah (v. 13). It was a state funeral (Mr. Lincoln's a good example), in which Hebrow and Egyptian joined. Great men may be honored in death; men may law-fully desire to lie with their kindred; and in this case the burying in Canaan had a profound meaning for Israel's family.

Now that Jacob is gone the old fears come to the brothers. They have misgivings notwithstanding all Joseph has said and done. They take measures, by reminding Joseph of his father's wish, to secure to themselves that favor which they feared was only shown in deference to their they remembered their sin. It would promote humility. So we should "remember" (Eph. n. 11) we can be pardoued, accepted. adopted, sanctified, but we are still sinners—even in heaven we shall not forget that we are sinners saved and glorified. Is. li. 3. and Rov. v. 9.

(2) It was bad that they doubted one all whose words and works were fitted to inspire confidence. So we do, in our unbelief; in going back to look at our own goodness; in recalling our ovil as if it were too nuch to be forgiven. There was some in plied reflection on Joseph; and there is some reproach on the Lord in all Christ-ians' remaining unbelief. 2 Peter 1. 9. See

Under the admonitions of conscience (v. 15) they feared, and sent a messenger, one of thouselves (Benjamin it is conjectured), or a common friend (v. 16). They could not understand all the nobleness of Joseph, just as we fail to comprehend the riches of divino grace. Doubless they had talked this matter over before their father, in an ticipation of the death of so effective a mediator, and drawn from him the message.

Joseph is touched, v. 17. "Wept," recollecting the past, jutying their fears, affected by his futter's solicitude, and no doubt the obvious fulfilment of his dreams. Deubtless he brought them all, to receive assurances of forgiveness and good will (v. 18)

(1) Reasons. He is not in God's stead. He is not to take vengeance in his hand. God has already shown His mind regarding the matter, v. 20, by bringing good out of it, "saving much people alive." So the Lord reasons with men, and shows how he can be "just and yet the justifier." Rom.

(2) Ho gives promises (v. 21). "Foar not;" "I will not sustain you." Isa. xhii. 25, and Isa. xhii, 1, 2: Matt. x. 31. (The "fear-nots" of Scripture are worth study-

II. JOSEPH'S PLOSPERITY .- "He dwelt in Egyp.," had a home in it, and as much home-feeling as consisted with the patriarchal hope. He was rich, trusted, honored, and beloved. Ps. xxxvii. 3, was made good to him.

He lived long, for Egypt, and considering his life-work and lany cares. So it is promised in Ps. xci. 16.

Ho had family blessing, saw his great grandchildren; some read it even their children; it appears he saw Ephraine's grandchildren, and Manasseh's grand-children were probably (v. 2. brought ap

III. HIS PAITH TRIUMPHANT IN DEATH (V. 24). He is not surprised, nor terrified. He firmly believes the divine word, of which the peculiar promise to his family referred to the land. He bore witness to those around him . "God will surely visit you, around him: "God will surely visit you, the He gave evidence of his fath in binding his brothren to carry up his bones, v. 25. This was prepared for by the ordinary Egyptian method of preserving the body in a collin. In due time the pledge was redeemed, Ex. xiii. 19, and Joshua xxiv. 32. Cases for muminies are sometimes of stone; but often of wood (sycamoro), even for kings; and the intention to carry the re-mains to Canaan made wood proper here. So ended on earth, an unselfish, heroic, unique career!

There are various points on which from this lesson the minds of children may be directed, such as

(1) A good man need not refuse com-pliance with the proper customs of a coun-try. Joseph mourning, embalming, &c.

(2) Proper respect for the memory of the dend is to be shown. There is a kind of sacredness about the human body in the

(8), The home feelings are of great value father and son bound together; Jacob's tender momories of Rachel; joy in his grandchildren; Joseph's also. And the

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lack of these illustrated in the early, life of Joseph and his brothers. If we have not pure, tr. o homes with love and mutual helpful acus in America, we cannot be a happi and prosperous people.

There are some great splritual truths, which, though not taught, are yet idustrated in this issen.

(1) Conscience wir often bring back the ovil we have done in our pride, unbelief, and thoughtlessness against our Elder Brother. So we become afraid. What should we do?

(2) Go to Him, own the guilt, and throw ourselves on His grace. 1 John

(3) The comfort comes not from any reasoning of ours, but from his promises. Think of them trying to cheer one another by saying, "it is long ago; it was not so bad after all; others have done worse; at least we did not kill him." Far better own the ovil and get the promises. So with us and

(4) This lays a foundation for the perfect love, which casts out fear. (2 Peter i. 8.) 1 John iv. 16, 17. 18.

#### ILLUSTRATION.

EMBALMING .- "In Egypt," says Horodotus, "certain persons are appointed by law to exercise this art as their peculiar business, and when a dead body is brought to them they produce patterns of mummies in wood, imitated in painting; the most claborate of which are said to be of Osiris.

simpler and less costly, and the third is the cheapest. Having exhibited them all, they enquire of the persons who have applied to them which mode they wish to be adopted, and this bong settled, and the price agreed upon, the parties retire, leaving the body with the embalmers." ("The Ancient Egyptians," vol. ii. p. 388.) Herodotus died about B. C. 408.

## PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

the legality or illegality of the new division of the fund in the event of Union. He did not pay strict attention to the proceedings in Toronto. Since then his attention had been more directly brought to been upon it, and so far as he understood the question, feared was only shown in deterence to their and so far as no understood the question father's feelings. There was a good and a thore seemed to him a.g. at deal in objection bad element in this. (1) It was good that to the proposed division. The Synod would they remembered their sin. It would promote humility. So we should remember 1871, when one-second to fail of the them unsettled lands of the Province were reserved for the eucouragement of a Protestant church and the maintenance of a Protestant clergy. It was not for a long time that the Church of Scotland get its right share of Church of Scotland.got its right share of these clergy reserves, and, indeed, he was not sure if it had ever got it. After keen litiga-tion, during which much bad feeling had been created, our rights were conceded in the highest quarters. These were conceded, not because the Church of Scotland was a Presbyterian Church, but because the Church was the direct representative of the Church of Scotland. He pointed out that under the terms of commutation all rights of the clergy were specially reserved, and could not be diverted without the consent of all parties who were or might hereafter be concerned. He further argued that in the event of the terms of the union being ar-He further argued that in the ranged and the terms not being sanctioned by the Dominion Parliament, Synod would be placed in an awkward position. He therefore desired the question to be looked at in all its logal bearings.

Roy Dr. Cook contended that there could be no question as to the power of the Dominion Government to sanction the arrangement. They could and would, provided all parties concerned were agreed, pass the leg-islation which was desired, and therefore, b. fore anything could be done, it was neces-sary to have the views of the Synod upon it.

Rev. Dr. Gordon said reference had been made to the Synod's power to make such an arrangement; that it had the necessary power he contended was the case. In support of his pretension he instanced the fact that the clergy themselves had had power of commutating, also that they had the power of making a grant from this fund for Queen's and Morris College. This being proved, he went or to show that in 1871 and 1873 the Smed he delease absert manipoles. 1872 the Synod hed been almost unanimous in favour of Union. He went on to show that the proposed disposition of the Temporalities Fund was quite in accordance with the terms of its foundation. It was proposed to devote it to the support of aged ministers and to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and the maintenance of the Queen's College. He concluded by asking whether a better division could be made.

The debate was continued by Mr. Barker, Rev. Dr. Bell, Rev. Professor McKerras, Rov. R. Campbell, Mr. J. Craig, Rev. J. Davidson, and Rov. D. J. McDonnell.

The Diet then rose. In the evening sederunt the discussion was resumed by Roy. Mr. Mann.

Mr. J. L. Morris reviewed the case in all its legal bearings, saying that though he did not support the overture, he believed that those who supported it were quite justified in dong so, if they had doubts as to the legality of the provision.

After some remarks from Rev.Mr. Dobbie, Roy. K. McLennan moved that the object desired, if obtainable, be referred to the Union Committee, and that they be specially charged with attending to it.

Roy. Mr. Carmichael and Roy. Mr. Bain, Rev. Mr. Cochrano and Rev. Mr. Watson, having addressed the Synod, Rev. Mr. Mc-Lennan withdrew his amendment.

Rev. Mr Burns commended the wisdom of the fathers of the Church, who had so tied on the moneys of the Church exclusively to the Church of Scotland. He, as a communicant, should stand by his right and not for the wise motion of Rev. Mr. Zang.

Rev. Gavin Lang having summed up the debate, the motion of Rev. Mr. Lang, with an amendment of Rev. Mr. Jordon, to dismiss the overture, were put to the meeting. The vote was for the amendment, 68; for

the motion, 26. Rev. Mr. Lang's motion was consequently

on the 11th of April, in which were embedied minutes of a meeting hold in Montreal on the 26th of December, at which the Synod Committee conferred with the Committee of the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyteriau Church, on cortain matters which had been made a subject of special instructions to either or both Commisces. This Conference was held with a view of expediting the further prosecution of negotiations at the joint meeting of all the Commit-tees. The Synod's Committee reported as follows:-With respect to the first subject of the Conference, viz., the Headship of Christ, your Committee had no instructions, but they knew what the mind of the Synod is as to the introduction of it into the articles of agreement or any resolutions portaining thereto, and they endeavoured to act in harmony with your sentiments and views. They believe had they in any statement or explanation set forth the historical and doctrinal relations of this Church with the subject, they would have exceeded their duty, and done with the process of the session, dwelling strongly on the Master's prayer, "That they may be one." If it were possion, the process of the session of the session, dwelling strongly on the Master's prayer, "That they may be one." If it were possion of the session of the session. Synod. Any difficulty that might have been apprehended from either giving or declining unauthorized declarations, was avoided by the action of the Conference at this stage being confined to the reading of the documents, and the extracts of the documents, which are embodied in the minutes now submitted. Your Committee, at the Con terence at Montreal, agreed to supply the other Committee with copies of what they read, that they might deal with them as they pleased in their report to the Assembly. Your Committee express a hope that it will not appear that they have in any way compromised the position which the Synod desires to hold in this matter, indeed, the Committee felt, and still feet, that the report and approve the basis laid down the meeting on the subject was uncalled as the report and the accompanying resofor, the theoretical orthodoxy of the Synod, lutions for the proposed anion, and agree in regard to the doctrine of the Headship to send down the report and resolutions to of Christ having never been a matter in question, even with those who seceded from it in 1844, and the real ground of that seces- that the matters might be reported on at sion having been the communion of the the next meeting of the Synod, and that this Churen of Scotland, which it is now under Synod heartily rejuce that the prospects of stood the United Church will have with it union are so favourable. equally with the other Presbyterian Church. With respect to the second subject considered at Montreal, viz., State grants to educational institutions of a denominational character, your Committee conceived that the resolution of the Conference, which was adopted by the joint meeting, accords with the spirit of the instructions given to your Committee, and venture to hope it will meet with the Synod's acceptance. As to the question pertaining to the election of be by the Supreme Court of the Church, or more numerous Canada Presbyterian Church by the governing heads of Colleges, for was not giving an adequate amount. None the latter of which heads the Synod last year expressed a decided preference, and instructed the Committee to ascertain how far the views of the other negotiating the Church, would fall on ours. The position norther the Conference at Montreal nor the joint meeting at St. John was able to arrive at an unanimous deliverance, al though the discussion of the subject was admitted to be pertinent and beneficial. There are those who have objections to both systems, and it is probable that some plan retaining the best features of each will meet with general favour in the United Church. The few changes which have been made in the resolutions accompanying the basis the Canada Prosbytorian Church, and inaswill, it is hoped, be regarded as amendments. Your committee are presenting, is thereby much lessened, be it therefore they trust, their final report. In attending to the important business entrusted to on an interpretation of standards, this Sythem, they have interpreted the unanimity which has characterized the proceedings and deliverances of the Synod in three successive meetings as indicative of a policy decidedly in favor of union; out for this unanimity they would not have felt sufficient encouragement to continue their la-bors, and they would have felt themselves justified in declining the trust reposed in them. Guided by the discussions which have taken place, the resolutions that have been passed, and the instructions that have been given by your reverend Court from time to time, they have endeavored, to the utmost of their ability, to regulate the measures that shall lead to an honourable consummation of the proposed Union bases again agreed upon in Committee, which have been already unanimously accepted by the Synod. The accompanying resolutions before the Synod at its last session, are returned with alterations and additions that are few and unumportant, but at the same time reflecting, it is truly believed, the views entertained by the Court. That there should be some diversity of opinion with regard to one or two of them is not surprising, when the nature of the interests involved is considered, but the general fa-vor in which they have been received seems to warrant the conclusion that under the circumstances, and looking to what is practicable, they are the best that can framed. Your Committee therefore think themsel es justified in advising that the time has come for the Synod to transmit their basis and the accompanying resolutions now reported to inferior judicatories and congregations of the Church, with instructions to consider them carefully and report their opinions thereou to the next annual meeting, so that the minds of office-bearers and members of the Church may be fully ascertained with respect to the practicability of the proposed union without further dolay. In advising the adoption of this constitutional course, conformably to the action agreed upon by the Negotiating Committees at their last meeting, they further recommend that they be transmitted

Rev. Mr. McLennan freviowed the action taken by the joint committee, both at St. Johns and in Montreal, as to the temporali ties fund, theological colleges, &c., together with the name the united Church was to bear. He then pointed out some of the most salient points in the report which he had just read.

without change, so as to avoid the necessity of another joint meeting of the Com-

Rev. Dr. Cook rose to move a resolution thought had unhappily failed, but perhaps now it would be proved that such was not the case. In the confident expectation that the resolutions for union would declared lost.

Rev. Mr. McLennan submitted a copy of the minutes of a joint meeting of the Committees on Union, begun at St. John, N. B., now under consideration, losses had to be

incurred. We had to lose ur connection with three conturies of a Church in Scotland and the doings of saints at home, but, ar in life changes had to be made, a was it with and the damps of sames at home, but, as in life changes had to be made, a was it with churches; and, as Canada had long hung on the apron strings of England, so was it with the Church, which was now going on its own way. He felt that this could be done without diminute a of respect for the Mother Church, and we should always we allow the inverse that the strength of the country and the should always we allow the inverse that the strength of t recollect the innumerable favors we had reshould nover cease to take an interest, and to watch and pray for her continued mas perity. With those who came from thence it was natural to cherish a love for the old land, and to desire our children to do the same; but their ideas became fixed on their same; but their meas became fixed on their own native land, and patriotically—so it was then only a patriotic sentiment to desire to establish a Church of its own for this country. He quoted the text of the sermon ble that a chord could le struck in heaven which would abrate on the Saviour's heart, there could be no sacrifice too great to make on this earth, and nothing could better have this effect than the doing away with the coldness and uncharitableness of which this union would serve to do away Our friends elsewhere being, as it were, behind clouds, not knowing, probably said hard things of us, and we of them; but when the clouds were removed, they really appea ed to be our brothers. He prayed that God's blessing would attend the union which now appeared about to be so happily consummated. He moved, seconded by Mr. J. L. Morris, That the Synod receive the Presbyteries, instructing them to send them down to the Kirk sessions in order

Mr. Morris having spoken in support of

the motion,
Mr. Mitchell held that the union, as prothe question pertaining to the election of for which they were never intended, and de-Theological Professors, whether it should voting them to objects toward which the Churches are in accord with this preference, which was now being taken was not honorable to the Church of Scotland, and he moved, seconded by Rov. Mr. Burnet, of Hamilton, That the Synod thank the Committee for the manner in which it had carried out its instructions, and rejoice to find that the standards and government of the Canada Presbyterian Church are precisely identical with our own, yet masmuch as our spirit and desire for union do not seem to be reciprocated by the General Assembly of

nod withdraw from the union.
Rev. Mr. Burnet spoke in a somewhat similar sense to Mr. Mitchell.
Rev. Mr. McLennan read a telegram

from Dr. Topp, of Toronto, stating that a basis of union had been passed to-day by a vote of 128 to 84. Mr. Craig said that much had been said about this Church having money. In 1844 It had not only all the money, but nearly all the ministers. Now what was it? The

other Church had vastly outstripped them, and would, he ventured to say, continue to do so. If they wanted this Church to dwin dle down, let them continue as they were For his part he objected to being placed as a member of the Union Committee in the position in which they would be placed by the vote of that of Mr. Mitchell was adopt

Synod rose at 11:80.

The missionary operations of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland are on an always extending scale.

The Home Mission report for 1872, as read at the late meeting of Synod, showed that 203 congregatious received a supplement to the stipend they provided for their ministers. The aggregate income of these ministers. The aggregate meene of these congregations for the year had been £32,968. 9s. 8d. stg. for strictly congregational purposes. The missionary income was £3,514. 5s., making a total of £35,482. 14s. 8d. The whole amount received over the whole Church for all purposes of a congregational or benevolent and missionary character had been £580,958, or £5,777 more than during the previous twelvemore than during the previous twelve month, and more than has been contributed by the U. P. Church in any one year. This is considerably more than a million and a half of dollars contributed by the members of 611 congregations, made of by no means the wealthy of the land.

The missionary income, both for Home and Foreign purposes, had increased in 1872 by £1,409 on the letter, and £541 on the former.

The Foreign Missions were in seven dis-

tinet and considerably separated fields. They are situated in Jamaica, Trinidad, Old Calabar, Caffraria, India, China, and Spain. In these various mission fields there are an aggregate of 48 ordained European missionaries, 8 European medical missionaries, 5 ordained native missionaries, 2 native licentiates, 8 European male teachors (besides 2 about to leave for Old Calabar), approving the report. In 1844 an attempt 9 European female teachers, 62 native hell been made at the reunion, which it was catechists or evangelists, 138 native schoolmasters, 24 native female teachers, 54 principal stations, 143 out stations, 6,030 communicants, 1,024 candidates, 157 week-day schools, with 9,183 pupils; the total educated agoncy consisting thus of 291 persons. cently held several public meetings attended During the past year £2,853 had been sent by large and enthusiastic audiences, who to the Continent of Europe for the aid of have assured him that the Old Catholic cause ovangolical Churches and societies.

## PRESBYTERY OF ONTARIO.

Thus Presbytory met at Prince Albert, on

the 20th of May. A full representation of members was present. The business was chiefly of a routine nature. Mr. Scott, who had been appointed to represent the Presby-tery in the Home Mission Committee, at their last meeting, reported that he had suc-cooled only partially, both in regard to ev-ouring labourers for the Mission field and in obtaining the premiury aid which the Presbytery, through hun, had applied for. No Gache student had been obtained for Islay and Palestine, which are henceforth to be wrought together, and if adequately supplied in Gaelic, they would be likely soon to advance to a solf-sustaining position as a pastoral charge. Mr. Smith t rued the attention of the Prosbyters to the cry large amount of labour laid upon the clerk in giving him charge of distributing probationors in the vacancies and making other arrangements for their interests. After con-ference and the presentation of several motions, it was carried to appoint Mr. W. D. Ballantyne to attend to this business and leave the Clerk with responsibility only in regard to his own departments. Mr. Cross regard to his own departments. Mr. Cross turned attention to an alleged defect in the doed which the congregation of Newton had given to Mrs. Riddell, masmuch as the authority of the Presbytory to sell had not been obtained. It we resolved that, should it be found necessary to amend said deed, the congregation have the full consent of the Presbytery to sel, and the Clerk was directed to certify this to the congregation of Newton. A letter was read from Mr. Gus-tavus Muuro, who has fluished his curricuium of study, intimating his desire to get transferred from the Presbytery of Mon-treal, to Ontario Presbytery, to obtain license after his trial had been given in. Mossrs. Murray, Currie, and Cockbur ... cro appointed a committee to examine Mr. Panton, and if satisfied, they were nuthorized to assign him trials for license; and upon their favourable report the Clerk was directed to apply to the General Assembly in the usual way, for liberty to proceed to heense. Mr. Scott intimated his procedure in moderation of a call in the congregation of Peel Street Church, Lindsay, in reference to which his conduct was approved, from his report it appeared that Mr. James Smith, probationer, had been unanimously called. also stated what the congregation proposed to give as a stipend, and referred for further information to Mr. Murray, commissioner of the congregation. At this stage it was, on motion, duly seconded and agreed to that the case should not be proceeded with until the Presbytery hold conference in reference to some matters of vital imporance to the Lindsay congregation and the interest of religion generally and that such conference should be with closed doors. All parties present, not a bers of the court, at the request of io Moderator, then retired. After considerable time spent in conference, a resolution was come to, that the call be laid on the table until certain enquiries swould be made in different quarters to enable the Presbytery to see the path of dut, in the matter. A few days subsequently a letter was received by the Clerk from the congregation of Lindsay, containing a notice of a congregational meeting, at which an earnest request was agreed to, requesting the Presbytery not to sustain the call. Arranger nts were made for the dispensation of the Lord's Supper in the vacant congregations of Beaverton and Wick. A lotter was received from Rov. A. Konnedy, Danbarton, in reference to his resignation some time since laid on the table, intimating that al-though his health had, on the whole, considerably improved, he did not feel that he ought to withdraw his resignation; but would nevertheless continue to officiate as usual, as he might be enabled. The Clerk explained that the letter had been designed to be brought forward at the last inceting of Presbytery, but owing to the state of the roads, the commissioner, Mr. Parker, had, when far on his way, been obliged to turn back. After deliberation the Presbytery, on motion made and duly seconded, agreed to express their great satisfaction at learning that Mr. Kennedy's health is so far improved, and carnestly hope that he will ere long see his way clear to withdraw his resigna-tion. By special call of the Moderator, the Presbytery again met on the 2nd day of June at Columbus, to consider the case of Lindsay, when the communication above referred to was laid before the Court, along with a reply to a communication sent to the Clerk of Toronto Presbytery, pearing on the case. After conference the Presby-tery unanimously resolved to proceed no further with the call, and declared it to be set aside. The next regular meeting of Presbytery is to be held at Prince Albert on the 3rd day of July in Mr. Foreman's Hall, at 11 o'clock a. m.

K. H. THORNTON, Clerk.

In Italy the chamber of deputies has finally passed the bill for the abolition of religi-ous corporations, and this in spite of the theatrical anothema of the Pope.

The London Church Hera d describes the Bishop of the period in a way which certainly illustrates freedom of speech in England: "Cunning and clover, he keeps as chaplains lick-spittle creatures of the baser sort, who hoist moral storm-signals to see which way the wind blows, or who act as clerical detectives in plain clothes, and inform his lordship of their carnest labors. hop only exercises hospitality when such work is absolutely essential, being stingy, penurious, and grasing. With nausceus estentation, owning £5,000 a year, he has cut down his household expenses, so as to ave money and found a family. Butler, footman, and pages are not now at the palace. And a witty country wag libellously avers that the Bishop is shaved by the lady's maid. He rides to confirmations in the page of sometimes walks all the way in wet weather, taking care that one of his literary checking privately infours some of literary chaplains privately informs some of the London newspapers of his truly humble

and Christian spirit. Church Reform .- The movements of the Oal Catholics in Switzerland are giving impotus to the referin. Dr. Reinkons has re-cently held several public meetings attended 15 now triumplant in the Republic.

## PRESBYTERIAN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTION IS HERREY GIVEN, that the partie Notion is likingly divin, that the particulation among any places of residence are mentioned below, and who are all British gablects, integral to apply, after the expirition of one mention the first publication hereof in the Ontario Gazeitt, to His Excellency the Licetonant Governor in Council for a Charter of Incorporation by letters patent, under the provisions of the Act passed by the Parillament of the late Province of Canada, in the 7th and 28th year of Her Majesty's rolyn, chapter 23, and initiated "An Act to authorize the graning of Charter of Incorporation to Manufacturing, Mining, and other Companies."

1. The names in full of the applicants and

ing of Charter of Incorporation to Manufacturing, Mining, and other Companies."

1. The mames in fall of the applicants and their places of residence are as follows:—C. BLACKETT KORINSON, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Outario, Publisher, Hoost Millen, of the same place, Druggist, Thomas Wardland Taylon, of the same place, Master in Chancery; John K. Macdonald, of the same place, County Treasurer; William Barchay McMuanich, of the same place, Barristor; and Alexander, Morching, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province aforesaid, Merchant.

2. The names of the county of the order of the City of Ottawa, in Merchant.

Merchant Carrey, and Anthon archaed Merchant 2. The proposed of the Company is "The Presbyterian Printing and Publishing Company, of Terento.

3. The object for which incorporation is sought is to print, publish and circulate a newspaper, and to do any other kinds of printing and publishing.

4. The operations of the Company are to be carried on at the City of Toronto, aforesaid.

5. The nominal capital of the Company is \$20,000.

5. The nominal electric of the Company is \$20,000.

Of The number of shares one thousand, and the amount of each share twenty dollars. amount of each share twenty dellars.
7. The amount of Stock subscribed is \$7.000
§. The amount to be paid in before the Charter is granted is at least \$1,000.

LEYS& MeMURRICH, Bolicitors for Applicants.

Dated this 2nd May, 1873.

Gritish Am erican Bresbyterian

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1873.

### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The Missionary Dayspring, sustained by the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the New Hebrides, was lost in a hurricane on the 6th of January last. Chaplain, officers and crew saved, but the vessel is a total

The Italian Parliament has passed the hill for the abolition of Religious Cornerations in Rome, by a vote in which only three voted in opposition. With the exception of a certain amount to be paid for the maintenance of schools and the support of the parish Churches, according to a certain tariff of population, and the maintenance of the Pope's foreign relations with the religious orders, all ecclesiastical property is to be confiscated for the use of the State.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

There can be no doubt of the fact that the meeting of the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church just closed has. upon the whole, been the most satisfactory and effective one which has been held since the Supreme Court took its present form. The amount of work done, and the manuer in which it was got through, the order maintained-thanks to the kindly yet effective authority exercised by the Moderator-the general character of the speeches delivered, the commendable attention to business of by far the larger portion of the members, the gratifying accounts of the state of the finances, and the general ascertained progress of the Church in all its several departments of work-all were exceedingly pleasing features in the Assembly's transactions, and all were calculated at once to stimulate its members to more active effort and at the same time to raise the whole Church, and its office-bearers and members, in the respect of the general com-

There were fewer speeches than usual made for the mere purpose of airing the eloquence of the speakers, and comparatively little unseemly wrangling or appearance of undignified heat and unworthy jealousy. There was work to be done, and it was set about in a business-like fashion. Speeches had to be made, and they were generally characterized by good taste and good sense-excellencies not always found in the rhetorical efforts even of clergymen; while there was not much of the wearisome repetition of the same arguments and the same objections, which often make ecclesiastical meetings so painfully trying to those who have not much patience and are impressed with some idea of the value of time.

The reports of the various Committees were exceedingly well drawn up and bust ness-like documents, interlarded with we trivial declamatory commonplaces which some are in danger of mistaking for elaquences. We make no invidious compa i sons where all were so good, yet we think those who heard or have read the Reports of the Home and Foreign Missions of the Church must have been greatly struck with the encouraging state of things they disclosed, and with the thor ughly carnest and effective manner in which the work in each case had been prosecuted. Both as a means for awakening and deepening an interest in the schemes of the Church, and as supply ing very valuable material for its future history, these and the other reports referred to are exceedingly valuable, and will, we trust, be all printed as appendices to the minutes of the Assembly. The Church is only Liginning to put forth its strength, and is by no means working up to the full pressure of its power. We shall be greatly surprised if the doings and records of this last Assembly do not stimulate all to the in the series of School books for Ontario.

fest in a still greater advance during the coming year.

While there was at one time the fear that comething like an unpleasantness might arise between the officials in the two colleges, this was at last happily disappointed, while such an understanding was come to in reference to the future relationships of the two institutions as will, we trust, obviate all danger of anything of the kind over occurring again.

In the election of Professors we have no doubt the general feeling is that the Assembly was wisely guided, not merely in the selection of the men, but also in the choice of the spheres of labour assigned to each. We trust that the high hopes cherished in connection with these appointments will be more than realized, and that the character of both the institutions will be raised above even what they have already enjoyed.

The meeting on Tuesday night was a specially enjoyable one. The number of deputies from sister churches was large, the speeches good, the audience sympathetic, and the general effect all that could be desired. There was no discordant note to break in upon the general harmony of the meeting. All seemed to be pleased, encouraged, and instructed, as well as convinced that the reception of such deputations is among the most interesting meidents of the Assembly meetings.

That a large amount of credit is due to the Moderator for the manner in which the entire business of the Assembly was transacted will be universally acknowledged. Mr. Roid occupied the chair with a large amount of dignity, unfailing kindliness, yet with sustained authority. He maintained uniformly good order, and in a very marked manner kept the Assembly to the business in hand, allowing the utmost li berty of speech compatible with good taste and regularity; and at the same time preventing the discussions from degenerating into mere promiscuous talk about things in general, with side issues dragged in after the manner with which many in Church courts are only too familiar. Altogether the meeting was a very successful one.

Sometimes the adherents of a church in city have little cause to congratulate themselves on the fact of any of the meetings of Synod or Assembly having been held in their place of residence, as the wrangling and undignified behaviour of its members have rather tended to lower the whole Church in the estimation of the gene ral public. No one could have had any such feeling in reference to the meeting just closed, for the universal impression was that, both in the discharge of their public du mand in all their social intercourse, the members of the Assembly showed thomselves to be both Christians and gen-

### THE PROFESSOR OF APOLOGETICS AND CHURCH HISTORY IN THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE MONTREAL.

On Friday last the General Assembly of the Canada Prosbytorian Church appointed the Rev. John Campbell, M.A., Professor of Apologetics and Church History in the Presbyterian College, Montreal. We heartily congratulate the College and the Church upon this appointment. Mr. Campbell is a gentleman ommently qualified for the position to which he has been called, and which he has accepted. As a student of the Toronto University he gained the highest honours which that institution confers. In graduating he carried off two gold medals and the Prince of Wales prize, which is awarded to the student of the highest standing in his year. One medal was for Metaphysics and Ethics, including Logic and Civil Polity; the other for Modern Languages, embracing French, German, Italian, and Spanish, together with History and Ethnology.

The high position which he holds in the estimation of University men has been made apparent in various ways. He was elected by the graduates President of the Philosophical Society and of the Natural Science Club, and was also the President of the Undergraduates Literary and Scientific Society. During a part of a session he taught the classes of the late Professor Hincks, in the department of Natural History, and was two years Examiner in History and Ethnology, and was also appointed Examiner in Metaphysics and Ethics. Under the new statutes of the University he was elected by the graduates one out of fifteen Senators having received 240 votes.

His Theological studios were pursued first at Knox College, and subsequently in Edinburgh. He spout a year in Franco where he perfected his knowledge of the French language, and afterwards travelled in Europe. His original Historic investigations made public in connection with the Canadian Institute have attracted the attention and secured the approval of distinguished persons in the old v orld. Among whom may be mentioned Sir Gardner Wilkinson, the Egyptologist, Dr. Hyde Clarke, and others. He was the Editor of the advanced works

work, and make its influence to be mani- ; now so widely and favourably known in our Dominion.

> Mr. Campbell has been for several years the Minister of Charles st. Church, Toronto. in which position he has secured the respect and esteem of all the members of his flock and of his brothron in the ministry. During his pastorate he gathered around him one of the strongest Sessions in the Church, and a class of people distinguished by an intelligent appreciation of his gifts and attainments. The unanimity and cormulity with which he has been appointed by the Assembly to the Professorial Chair shows that he is regarded by his brothren as emmently qualified for the work,

> We congratulate Dr. MacVicar, who, five years ago, commenced this institution alone, upon the addition now made to its staff. which we feel sure, will continue more and more to command the confidence of students and of the entire Church.

> The financial and general success of this College is matter for devout gratitude to God, and with its new buildings which are to be ready for next session and its excollent equipments, its future career is full of promise to our Church and Country. We follow Mr. Campbell to his new and honorable po. sition with best wishes for his future comfort and success, and this we believe to be the sentiment of his numerous friends in Toronto and Ontario. Indeed his success as a Professor has aiready been proved by the courses of lectures delivered by him both in Knox College and the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

### UNION.

It is scarcely necessary to say any-

thing about the course taken on Union

both by the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church and the Synod of the Kirk. Both have followed the same plan, and have sent down the proposed basis for the consideration of Presbyteries and Sessions. It is not expected that any great opposition will be made in these inferior courts to the terms agreed upon by the Assembly and Synods, so that it may be anticipated with a large amount of confidence that the Union will be consummated next year, or at farthest in 1875. Such a happy result to the negotiations of these past years will be hailed with delight by an overwhelming majority of the members and adherents of all the negotiating Churches. Discrepancies of opinion there are none which may not well be made matters of forbearance, while in all the great essentials there is on all hands acknowledged to be the most absolute unity. The argument against Union drawn from the great distances apart is equally futile. There is no part almost of the Dominion, with the exception of British Columbia, which is so remote from all other parts as were many places in Untario forty years ago from the | tion. centres of population in that Province. Men are travelling every year for business or pleasure far greater distances, and why should it be thought impossible for delegates to the Supreme Court of a Canadian Presbyterian Church to travel easily and willingly as far or much farther than any of them may be required to in the discharge of their ordinary business duties, or in the enjoyment of their usual relaxation? There has been no argument worth while on the subject brought forward during the Assembly, for the very good reason that as there is nothing urged against that either deserved or called for an answer, so that those who were the keenest in favor of Union felt that they had no call to argue, seeing the argument already was all evidently and confessedly on their own side. A good deal was said at out the Headship of Christ over the nations, involving so far, the duty and rights of the civil magistrate in matters of roligion. But it did not amount to much, and did not, we are convinced, influence one opinion or change contributing to it, and the rate per family one vote in the Assembly. Every one who at which they might fairly be expected to wishes well to the interests of Presbyterian. ism in the Dominion must rejoice then at the progress which the cause of Union has recently made, and at the near prospect of its complete and permanent triumph.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Assembly met at Edinburgh on the 22nd of May, when the retiring Moderator, the Reverend Dr. C. Brown, preached from Judges v, 2, 3, and thereafter moved that the Rev. Dr. Duff, the eminent missionary, should succeed him. This motion was seconded by the Earl of Dalhousie, and agreed to. The new Moderator delivered an address which took five hours in delivering. On the 23rd various reports were brought 1, among which was that of the Committee on the Conversion of the Jews. Deputies from the Reformed Church of Bohemia, and from the Evangelical American Church in Bithynia, were also on that day introduced to the Assembly, and delivered, addresses-The great point of interest in the Assembly's proceedings was reached on the following Wednesday, when the mutual eligibility scheme was discussed. After a lengthened and animated debate, a compromise was agreed

to by Dr. Candlish, making a slight of --in his motion, to the effect that instead of a minister of another body when settled over a Free Church congregation being required to sign the Free Church formula at his induction, he should express his readiness to do so as soon as the call had been before the local Prosbytery, and had been declared by it to be, as far as the congregation was concerned, a regular gospel call. One would naturally think that this is a very small modification to afford so large an amount of satisfaction, for it is to be borne in mind that it was never proposed by this so much talked of scheme to relieve any minister so called from any obligation that would have lain upon any minister or practitioner of that church itself in similar circumstances. And surely the minister that would not sign a Free Church formula at his induction, if possessed of a spark of honesty would not allow a call by a Free Church congregation to come out to him, and would not hesitate a moment, in the event of its actually being proceeded with, in saying that it could not be entertained. It is a great matter that a question that at ore time appeared so threatoning should have been so easily and so simply arranged, for it simply consists in giving credit to the ministers of other bodies being proposed of some measure of self respect, and being so animated of conscientious convictions, that they would not deliberately set these aside even for the privilege of becoming constituent parts of the Free Church of Scotland.

### Book Uotices.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY HEVIEW,-"The State of English Painting;" a criticism of George Eliot's latest work; "Middlemarch;" Railways and the State;" "Autumns on the Sney;" Charles, Comte de Montalembert;" "Greek at the Universities;" a favorable review of the late Lord Lytton's works; "Central Asia; ' and "The Irish University Bill and the defeat of the Ministry" are the contents of the April number of the London Quarterly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

Thompson be allowed to complete his third theological year under the supervision of the Presbytery.

Rov. Mr. McQuaig, who supported the petition, said that Mr. Thompson had passed his full literary course in the University of Edinburgh. Owing to ill health he was compelled to come to this country, and after passing his first year in Canada, returned to Scotland, where he experienced a second attack of severe indisposition. By the advice of his physicians he again came to Canada, and applied to the Presbytery of Huron to allow him the privilege of pursu-ing his last year's studies under its direc-

After some discussion the petition was granted.

From various Presbyteries praying for leave to receive Messrs. Peter H. Modie, Glen-dining, and Mark Turnbull, were read and leave granted.

AGED AND INFIRM MINISTERS' FUND.

Rev. Mr. McTavish submitted the report of the Committee on the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund. On motion of the Rev. Mr. Lowry, the report was referred to a Special Committee to be appointed by the

## ASSEMBLY FUND.

A communication was read from the Presbytery of Guelph, relative to the Assembly Fund. It was stated that, as it was desirable that all the congregations should contribute to the said fund in something like fair proportion, and as by many congregations the fund was altogether overit was therefore overcared by the Gueinh Presbytery that the Assembly adopt ford information to all the congregations as to the fund, and as to the necessity of contribute.

An overture was received from the Presbytery of Hamilton almost to the same effect, praying that the Assembly take the necessary stops to have the pastoral charges and, at least, all lay vacancies in the churches assessed, in proportion to their membership or according to some equitable basis, the maximum assessment not to be less than \$1 per congregation.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane moved that the Moderator be requested to appoint a Committee to mature a scheme for the better levying of the Assembly Fund.

The motion was carried.

## EVENING SEDERUNT.

The Moderator again took the chair at half-past seven. After devotional exer-The Clerk (Rev. Mr. Fraser) read the minutes of the afternoon-sederunt, which

wero sustained. Rev. Mr. McPherson, of Stratford, stated

that Rov. Mr. McLeod was present as a delegate from the English Presbyterian Church, and moved that he be invited to take a sent on the platform as a corresponding member. The Moderator invited Mr. McLeod to the platform, where he took his seat amid

The Assessant Clerk (Rev. Mr. Cochrane) read the report of the Home Mission Committee, from which we give the following extracts:

The Fig. Malon Committee, in presenting in a mount in the Goul. Assembly, desire to express their gratitude to the great Head of the Church for the encouraging progress manifested in the operations of the past year.

STATE OF THE FUND AT PATE, FOR 1872-8.

Amount contributed during the year by Presbyteries and from other sources

ayments made in

the year

\$19,022 68

the several Presbyteries as per Financial Table and other disburse-

ments roportion of gen-\$18,119 78

eral expenses and Agent's salary - · 440 00 nterest on money borrowed during

188 64 \$18,698 42

8329 21 ¥ Leaving a balance of TOTAL AMOUNT GAISED FOR HOME MISSIONS.

Received by the agent of the Church Collected by students of Mis-

sionary Society in connection with Knox College - - -2,220 27

\$21,242 90

It will be seen, from the financial table, which gives the contributions and expendi-ture of the several Presbyteries, that with one exception, all the Presbyteries of the Church in Ontario and Quebec have increased their contributions during the past year, and in semo cases to a very large extent. It may seem invidious to specify individual Presbyteries, but your Committee cannot but call attention to the gratifying increase in the Montreal Presbytery, amounting to \$1,455 69, and making the total contribution for the year \$2,708 69, as against that of 1872—\$1,258 00 The Presbytery of Toronto, it will also be observed, stands highest, as in former years; its contributions amountas in former years; its contributions amounting to \$2,777 84. Deducting the amount expended in that Presbytery for Home Mission work, it leaves in the treasury, the mandsome sum of \$1,794 74. The Presbyteries of Hamilton, Paris, Chatham, Stratford, Huron, Ottawa, and Bruce are also would be a free from for increased life at the control of manufacture for increased life at the control of the co worthy of mention for increased liberality during the year. Nothing has this year been received from the Free Church of Scotland, but the Irish Church has sent \$243.53 for Manitoba, according to the arrangement entered into at last Assembly, with reference to Mr. Donaldson. That amount, with \$210 00 of interest on moneys collected for Manitoba College, and sundry donations of \$284 20, make up the \$707 73, noted in the table as received from other sources than the Presbyteries of the Church. The in-creased expenditure of this year is mainly due to the demands made upon your Comit tee by Manitoba and British Columbia, be-yond that of any former period. This ex-penditure, however, so far from being reduced in the future, must of necessity be increased; for in addition to Manitoba and British Columbia, several of our Eastern and Western Presbyteries in Ontario are entering upon important missionary fields, which, if properly worked, will demand a very large outlay. Your Committee have the fullest confidence in the members of the Church, that a cheerful response will be made to every new appeal.

After giving particulars in reference to mission work in the soveral Presbyteries, the report concluded. At the last meeting of the Homo Mission Committee, a Sub-Committee was appointed to mature a scheme, with a view to the more efficient working of the supplemented congregations. The Committee recommend the following for adoption by the Assembly:—1. That for the future a minimum contribution of \$4 per communicant, and \$6 50 per family, to the salary of the minister, be required before a congregation is entitled to be placed or concongregation is entitled to be pinted or continued on the list of supplemented congregations. 2. That in the case of congregations in which the members in full communion do not exceed 100, and in which the the Committee be empowered to recognize the exceptional liberality by a proportionate increase in the supplement granted, and in the event of the Assembly giving its ap-proval to this recommendation that the H.M. Committee be instructed to frame regulations by which the principle may be carried out in the way to stimulate most largely the Your Committee desire to express their thanks to the Missionary Societies connected vith Knox College and Montreal College for their aid during the year. Many most important fields have thus been occupied, and valuable services rendered.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM COCHRANE,

He stated that there were now 128 126ssion stations and fifty-three supplemented congregations. There had been paid to supplemented congregations \$5,818, to mission stations \$5,900, to Manitoba \$1,598, and to British Columbia \$572; and the arrears due by supplemented congregations only amounted to \$209.

The sub-Committee on the distribution of Probationers reported that during the year there were thirty-seven names on the roll of Probationers, fourteen of whom obtained settlements, six have withdrawn, some on account of sickness, some to take charge of Mission fields, and some with the view of leaving for one or other of the adjacent of leaving for one or other of the adjacent Provinces. The total number of vacancies for the year was minety-eight, or ninetden in excess of last year, of which twenty-eight procured pastors, ton of these by transla-in, four of ministers without charge or

obstioners, whose names have never been reported to your Committee; and the others from the roll, after having been employed for longer or shorter periods in the service of the Church. During the quarter reaching from July to October. 1872, there were twenty Probationers and forty-two vacancies; in the following quarter there were twenty-four Probationers and sixty-six vacancies; in the third quarter there were nineteen Probationers and mxty-two vacancies; and in the last quarter—that

Probationor, and fifty & von vocancies

Rev. Mr. Coobrane pointed out that hav-ing begun the year \$1,000 in devi, the Committen had received \$10,000, and had now nearly \$800 in the Treasury. Another missionary was wanted in Mantoba, and he asked anyone who could to inform the Committee of a suitable person for the purpose. He alluded to the necessity for more exertion in this matter, and instanced the munificence displayed in the Methodist Churches in relation to mission work. He suggested that when mission meetings were be held, longer announcements should be made. He returned thanks to the membors of the Committee for their kindness during the past year, especially to Dr. Waters. Mr. Warden, Mr. King, and Mr. Torrence, expressed a bope that he would be relieved from the duties of convener to the Committee the past year and the Committee during the next year, and suggested that in future the convener should be allowed a sum of money to pay some one to help him with the routine work

Rev. C. Stewart explained that the contribution from Owen Sound had been less than last year, because of the loss of four congregations who had been attached to the now Presbytery of Bruce.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane said there was a far larger slice taken from Huron, and that Presbytery had, notwithstanding, doubled their contributions.

Rev. Dr. Topp, in moving the reception of the report, bore testimony to the energy and the valuable services of Mr. Cochrane, and to the completeness and gratifying character of the report. It was very pleasing to find that the funds had so largely increased, though he did not think they had reached what they would soon be, but the increase from 1861 to 1878 had been four times the amount of the contributions in 1861. The hearty thanks of the Assembly were due to the committee and especially to the conroner, but they must remember that success was alone to be attributed to God. He did not think it necessary to say much as to the importance of this work, or as to the obligation resting upon the church to procure missionary offort, which many thought, perhaps rightly, was the grand enterprise to which this church should devote its labours, its energies and resources. The churches in this country ought to be mainly missionary churches. It was not like an old country, long-settled and filled up; this more worthy to engage the lughest efforts of this Church than to supply the means of grace throughout the length and breadth of our land, and to do this they must bring this spiritual destitution before more favored congregations and men

expressed his pleasure at the absence of numerous recommendations in the report. Ho congratulated the Church on he expansion of its work in the great Northwest, and pointed out the necessity for the Church following up its members who emigrated to that territory with the means of grace and the stated ministry.

Rev. G. Semille, of Fergus, complained of an allusion which had been made by Mr. Cochrane to the the small contribution from the Presbyte y of Guelph, and stated that that Presbytery had displayed quite as much liberality as others, but that they had a right to say what should be done with their money, and there was a feeling that the during divine service, there was substituted Home Mission Committee was not on a the following clause: proper footing.

Rev. Mr. King, of Toronto, said that Guelph had the highest membership of any Presbytery in the Church, having nearly 800 more members than Toronto; and yet in the amount it contributed to the Home Mission Fund it stood seventh on the list, and in

year, and alluded to the wonderful increase in the prosperity of that Province since he went there twenty-two years ago.

GLENGARRY MISSION.

Rev. Mr. Cochrane road an overture from the Montreal Presbytery requesting that a mission might be established to the Gaeliespeaking Roman Catholics in the County

which is now current—there were eighteen explained the grounds upon which the request was based, and after a brief discussion it was agreed, on the motion of Rev. Mr. Warden, of Bothwell, to receive the overture and submit it to a Committee to be named by the Moderator

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the proceedings closed with the benediction. The remainder of Assembly and Synod reports will appear next week.

DR. CANDLISH'S MOTION ON MUTUAL ELIGIBILITY.

The following is a copy of the motion of Dr. Candiish on mutual eligibility, as originally proposed in the Free Church Assem-

"The General Assembly receives the report of the Committee on Union, approves of the same, and while continuing to cherish the expectation that the Lord will, in His own good time, open the way to an incorporating union, yet, having regard to the peace and order of this Church, the General Assembly resolve to suspend negotiations until God, in His providence, may be pleased to grant clearer light as to the path of duty in this whole matter, and therefore do not reappoint the committee. Looking, however, at the ascertained amount of unity of Christian judgment and feeling in the negotiating Churches, the General Assembly resolve to cultivate all such methods of Christian fellowship as can be carried on without incorposation, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Union, which the Assembly hereby adopt. Further, the General Assembly, finding from the report of their Committee on Classing Returns from Presbyteries to Overtures, that the procedure and the productive and the p overture sent down by last Assembly aneut the amendment of Act VIII. 150 has received the approval of a very large majority of the Presbyteries of this Church, resolve to the Presbyteries of this Church, resolve to pass the same, as they do hereby pass the same, into a standing law. In passing this overture into a standing law, the General Assembly think it right to declare, as they hereby do declare, their adherence to the great fundamental principles of this Church, regarding—first, the sole and supreme authority of the Lord Jesus Christ, and His exclusive right to rule in and over and His exclusive right to rule in and over His own Church, and the consequent obligation of His Church to be regulated in all country, long-settled and fitted up; this was a young, a new nation, with a large territory which was gradually adding to its population, and new churches were required in the new settlements. What was processed the large territory which end she claims to be protected in the maintenance of a complete independence in spiritual matters, and immunity from all coercion and control from without; and garding, secondly, the prerogative of the Lord Jesus Christ as head over all things to His Church, and supreme over nations and their rulers, who are consequently bound, collectively and officially as well as individubefore more rayored congregations and men of wealth, and urge upon them the neces-sity of helping in the work. He believed that this would be a token to them of the Divine presence and tayor, an evidence of the existence among them of the spirit of Him who was filled with compassion when Ho says the people as sheep-without a shep-sion of ministers to charges in any way in-Him who was fined with compassion when He saw the people as sheep without a sheplar. When they looked at the state of the Church in the North-west, they could not but feel that there was much to be done. Let them have faith in God and go done. Let them have faith in God and go the they work and the Lord would west. forth to the work and the Lord would pros-per them. He was of opinion that the time memorial usage of this Church, that all who per them. He was of opinion that the time and interesting the coming when the purely missionary are admitted to any spiritual office shall any work would have to be dealt with separately swer the questions and sign the formula prefrom the Supplemented Fund of the Church. from the Supplemented Fund of the Church. They ought to aim at giving at least \$800 a year to their Ministers, and he believed that many whom God had prospered in worldly matters would be glad to give largely for such a purpose. He concluded by moving—'That the Assembly receive this report; that the thanks of the Assembly be given to the Committee, and especially to the Convener, for his eminent services in the office which he held, and that this report be trausmitted to a committee to consider its recommendations and report to a subsequent meeting."

Boy Dr. McVicar, of Montreal in sec-Rev. Dr. McVicar, of Montreal, in sec-Rev. Dr. McVicar, of Montreal, in seconding the motion, referred to the increased a call, to forward to the person called a copy on the part of the Presbytery, and activity on the part of the Presbytery, and wer, and the formula which he will have to sign, together with the declaration herein made thereament. Therefore, the General nade thereauent. Therefore, the General Assembly resolve to appoint a committee to prepare an overture for securing effectually these ends, to be sent down to Presbyteries in terms of the Barrier Act, and passed by this Assembly as an interim Act; said committee to report at a future diet."

This was afterwards modified, and in that modified form was unanimously adopted. After the words towards the end of the above motion, where it is said that the fortaula shall be signed at the induction

"That in every case of a person being proposed to be called who belongs to another branch of the Church of Christ, if the Presbytery find the call regular and sufficient so far as the congregation are concerned, they shall adjourn to meet on a Fund it stood seventh on the list, and in the amount per head fifteenth. He thought it would be a very hard task in view of these facts to commend the liberality of the Guelph Presbytery.

Rev. Mr. Smellie said that Mr. King had earn, and some the congregation to the point valued, but had carn, and some tendence of the congregation celling are some the congregation celling are some faces. subsequent day, not sooner than a fortnight, not spoken to the point raised, but had carped at figures.

The Moderator regretted the tendency of the discussion, and thought if they went further harm weald be done.

The Moderator regretted the tendency of the discussion, and thought if they went further harm weald be done. After some further discussion, the motion | full, embracing the new overture as adwas agreed to.

Rev. Mr. Black, of Manitoba, having been invited to address the Assembly, made a few remarks on the necessities of the Church in the North-west, expressed his thanks to the Home Mission Committee for their grant to Manitoba during the past year, and alluded to the wonderful increase Church, and shall, before the induction service, record the fact that the provisions of this Act have been duly complied with."

> The influence of Roman Catholicism in keeping the masses of its people in igner-ance is illustrated by the fact in Naples, the largest Italian city, 400,000 of the inhabitants could not read or write at the time the

SYNOD OF MONTREAL

Monday, 9th June.

The Synod was constituted at ten o'clock, and devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Livingstone (Sinicol). The minutes of Saturday's diet were read and snstained.

THE UNION QUESTION.

The consideration of the resolution in re-gard to the disposal of the Temp salabet Fund was then taken up.

Rev. Dr. Cook read the following resomtion: - "That the Synod approves and accepts the disposal of the Temporalities Fund as recommended by the Joint Committee, and that steps be taken to legalize

it. Dr. Cook then explained the present position of the fund. If there should be no union there would be no change in its dis-posal, and such continued disposal could not be questioned in law. But in contemplating a union it was needful to settle the future disposition of this fund. They had protected its present recipients. The vested interests of ministers had been secured, and even licentiates were protected. But they must look forward to the time when there would no longer be hving any of these ministers, and there must perforce at length be a new disposition of the fund, and who so likely to move in the matter as the present Synod? It was true it could only propose it to the Legislature. The Free Church had, too, originally an in-terest in the fund, and on their secession their share fell to the present body. He thought, too, by extending the benefit to the churches of the Lower Provinces, it might make the Umon more cordially received. The idea of endowment had been given up, but the scheme proposed answered some of the objects of endowment. It made provision for aged and infirm ministers, the education of ministers, and, if they should be unanimous, Parliament would legalize the distribution. Anyhow the time would come when there would be no representaives here of the Church of Scotland, hence the question must be at length dealt with. Still, he had no wish to press it down the throat of any one.

On motion of Rev. R. Campbell, the Synod now resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Rev. Mr. Morrison in the chair.

Mr. Mitchell then moved, seconded by Mr. Watson:—"That masmuch as the proposed arrangement for the disposal of the Temporalities Fund in the event of Union is known to be unsatisfactory to a considerable number of ministers, elders, and people of the Church, be it resolved, that the following Committee be appointed in common with similar Committees of negotiating Churches, to consider the practicability of applying the fund, after all present rights

have lapsed, to the establishment of a general fund, or Home Mission Fund of the re-united Church, and if found that the Canada Presbyterian Church is opposed to the formation of such fund, to consider some plan whereby that plan can be applied to an endowment of all congregations in their own Synod in the consummation of union or any other scheme which will secure to present and future ministers in existing congregations in our Church all the benefits to be derived from that fund in accordance with the original intention of its founders."

Mr. Mitchell added that he had no practical liking for the union, but he would not oppose it if they could carry into it some of their distinctive features. One of his me tives in offering the resolution was his wish to raise the standard of the stipends of min isters.

Mr. Watson seconded the motion in favor of assistentation fund, because he believed that the State Church was scriptural, therefore a sustentation fund was scriptural.

Mr. Cochrane moved in amendment : "That in the event of a union with other Presbyterian bodies it be passed into a law of this Synod, that all ministers on the Synod roll at the time of the union in receipt of \$200 from the Temporalities and Sustentation Fund shall receive \$400 a year, payable from the capital of the Temporalities Fund, when, through ill-health or old age, the Synod may allow them to retire from the active duties of the ministry, provided always that all vested rights be duly respected and safely guarded."

Rev. J. Patterson moved in amendment to the amendment :- "That while agreeing with the principle of the proposed distribution, it be so modified that the rights in the fund of all ministers on the roll be corrected and brought up to \$400 in the terms of the law of the Synod as passed in 1869."

Rev. Mr. Wilson submitted the additional amendmen.:—"That ministers' rights be made malienable, except for immorality, and so long as they shall maintain their connec-

tion with this Church.' Rov. Gavin Lang said, feeling strongly, as he did, from a Church of Scotland point of view, they had not heard the last of the matter of this fund, in conversation with a prominent member of the Canda Presbyterian Chucrh, he wasconfirmed in the opinion that the Temporalities Fund was the most difficult question to settle in the whole move ment. Whatever rights ministers had at present must be continued. The question would be received by those beyond the Synod in connection with the way in which the endowment was originally obtained. They would feel strongly upon it; they would express their mind, and take action. He did not desire to speak more plainly in this matter. Whatever conclusion was arrived at, he affirmed that the question was not done with. He was willing to take his chances and let the Synod do the same, from the point of view he men-tioned. He heartly supported the proposi-tion of Mr. Mitchell, as it provided two doors of entrance; the first was that they should go before the Canada Presbyterion Church, and ascertain their feeling with regard to this question. The distribution made this question. The distribution made at Toronto, though excellent in itself, did not in reality conform to the pur-

pose for which the money was obtained. The latter part of Mr. Mitchell's motion was in the event of the proposition being unfavorably received by the Canada Presented byterian Church, to see whether we could of Glengarry.

Roy. Mr. Gibson and Rev. Mr. McVicar power of the Church of Rome was broken. | byterian Church, to see whether we could not appropriate the money to our own

observed in favor of an endowment fund, showing that thereby there could be maintained a bond of sympathy with the old mother church. He spoke of the regret its should feel in cutting the connection. He was for union, but he found that his position thereon has been misinterpreted. He did not desire any mere ecclesiastical union, nor did he care for the proposed union simply because it was a Presbyterian one. He was for a much broader union of all evan golical churches; and he must say that, to inn. Presby formmen lost much of its charm when divorced from the Church of the land. Their connection with that Church was vital and close, and this Church of theirs in Canada existed by the initiation and fostering care of the Church of Scotland, which had always given it a helping hand. It was through that Church that this Temporalities Fund was now theirs. It was painful to think of leaving that Church. In it, he had himself been translated from a Scotch parish to his present charge in this city.

Roy. Mr. Lang resumed, and spoke of the strong fraternal feeling that existed amongst a large section of the ministers of this city, stating that these who were most often found together on the same platform were least strenuous for such a union as was now under discussion. When the day came that all Protestant Churches should ask the question what were the essential points that were divided them, it would be a time for rejoicing, and he did not despair of seeing the time when Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians and others should be asking it of themselves and of each oth-

Roy. Dr. (ook said they were all ready to enunciate the same sentiments as Mr Lang had just uttered. This proposed union was a beginning of the broad general union sketched out by the last speaker.

Rev. Mr. Macdonnel then spoke with great eloquence and at considerable length, meeting Mr. Lang's objection to some extent. He discussed the advantages of a Sustentation Fund, approving of it in the main, and concluded by declaring that the proposed disposition of the Temporalities Fund was much in the spirit and according to the instructions of its founders.

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

On resuming at 3 p. m., the discussion on the disposition of the Temproalities Fund was resumed.

Mr. J. Croil opposed Rev. Mr. Wilson's amondment "that ministers' rights be made inalienable, except for immorality, and as long as they shall maintain their connection with the Church." He feared that it would be an incentive to ministers to be dilatory in performing their work. The Synod should not allow the Church to present a spectacle to the world of men living idleness and eating the bread of the Church.

Rev. Mr. Wilson contended that £50 a year would not be a great premium on idle-

Rov. Dr. Cook hereupon amended his motion to read :-

"That the Synod approves and accepts the resolution in regard of the distribution of the Temporalities Fund, as being on the whole, in the altered circumstances of this body, after division the most advantageous for the promotion of the great interests which that Fund was designed to subserve, and that legislation be sought to legalize such distribution. That as soon as the Fund, or any part of it, shall no longer be required for these purposes, it shall be appropriaced to the formation of a Fund for the bonefit of aged and infirm ministers of the United Church, retired from the active duties of the ministry with the sanction of the said Church, in the proportion of six-ninths; with this exception, that the salary of \$200 shall, in the case of ministers who hereafter, with the consent of the Church. retire from the active duties of the Ministry from old age or infirmity, shall be increased to \$400.

Rev. Mr. MacDonnell proposed that a despatch be sent to the Canada Presbyterian Assembly, in Toronto, requesting answers as to whother a Sustentation Fund for the United Church was practicable; and, second, would the Temporalities Fund be accepted as the nucleus of the Sustentation Fund? No action was taken.

Rev. Dr. Cook's motion as amended was then carried against Mr. Patterson's amend-ment, by 39 to 18. It was also put against Mr. Mitchell's resolution, which was divided in two; the first ending with the pro-position to establish a Sustentation Fund, the second commencing at that point and continuing with the alternative.

Dr. Cook's motion was carried in opposition to the first of these by 51 to 18, and to the second by 45 to 18.

The Synod then adjourned.

## Official Announcements.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

OTTANA .-- At White Lake, on the first Tuesday of Ligust, at 10 a.m. Presbytery of Paris meets in River Street Church.

Paris, on first Tuesday of July at 11 a.m. The congregational payments to Presbytery fund, will berecived by the Treasurer at this meeting."

MONTREAL—At Montreal, in Knox Church, or and Wednesday of July, at 10 a. m. KINGSTON-At Picton, on 2nd Tuesday of July, at

lo a. m. Mr. Scott to preach in the evening. GUELPH-At Guelph, in Chalmor's Church, on 2nd Tuesday of July, at 9 a. m.

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

Hunon—At Seaforth, on the 2nd Tucking of July at 11 a. m.

CHATHAN-At Windsor, on the 2nd Tuesday of July, at 11 a. m. Dunnan-At murham, on the 2nd Tuesday of July, at 11 ci m. Conounu-At Millbrook, on the 1st Tuesday of July, at 11 a. m.

Tonorie of Knox Church, on 1st Tuesday in July, or 11 c. m.

BROCKVILLE. Brockvillo Presbytery will meet nt Prescott on last Tueesday of June at 2:00 p.m.

Ray John Jonnings, D.D. of Poronto. and Rov. R. F. Burns, D.D., of Montreal, have sailed for Europe, where they will remain two or three months. Their numerous friends in the Church and through out the country will wish them a pleasant voyage, and a safe return to Canada.

## Special Jotice. Z

ANOTHER CASE OF BRONCHITIS CURST.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S., March his free.

DEAD Sit. Ville in Witedsor on a visit in Decomber last, I fell in with an old friend-Capt. H. Coffill—and finding him looking so hearty and robust, was led to trive a what had produced the great change, for vigit last saw him two years provious he will find the wine of the finding him looking to hearty and robust, was led to trive a what had produced the great change, for vigit last saw him two years provious he will him to years provious he will him to the first should be supported in the to try the Strung. If the finding him to try the Strung. If the finding him to try the Strung is the finding him to he will be and my health to work the him to he health of this Syrup, and have used only three bottles and my health to move that the been for years. Not requiring the balance of the doron, I solid to different parties, and now there is a general domaind for it from all parts. Respectfully yours, W. J. Nillson.

Capt II Collilis the person who was cured of Consumption in 1806 by Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphit, whose letter was published some time ago.

### Commercial.

B. A. PRESBYTERIAN OFFICE, June 18, 1873. PRODUCE.

The market has been quiet all week, with prices in some cases steady, and in others de-clining. Stock stood on the 9th inst. as follows: Flour, 13,246 barrels; wheat, 203,896 bushels; oats, 2,637; barley, 3,767; peas, 24,950; rye o8o and corn 200. There were in sight on the 31st ult., 5,998,000 bushels of wheat and 201,000 of harley, grainst 5,025,000 of wheat and 201,000 of barley, against 5,025,000 of wheat and 350,000 of barley in 1872.

FLOUR. - There has been scarcely any enquiry heard, and the tendency of prices has been downwards. Choice extra sold last week for \$6.60, but would not bring that price now. Fancy sold this week at \$5.90 f.o.c. No. 1 super has been neglected, and is offered at \$5.40. No. 2 super. sold on Tuesday at \$3.95 f.o.c.

OAIMFAI Has been firm and advancing, One carlot sold at \$5.10, and another at \$5.15 on the track. Small lots bring \$5.25c.

WHFAT.—A fair demand has been heard for

WHEAT.—A fair demand has been heard for spring all week. One cargo of No. 1 sold last Saturday at \$1.25 f.o.b.; a second on Monday and a third on Tuesday at the same price. For a cargo Cobourg \$1.27½c. f.o.b. was paid on Monday. Fall has been neglected. A car of No. 2 sold last week at \$1.30 on the track, being the only sale reported. The market closed yesterday quiet but steady. Street price, \$1.15 to \$1.30 for fall and \$1.15 for spring.

OATS—Were very scarce and firm last week, but have since become plentiful and declined in price. Canadian sold on Tuesday at 44c., delivered, and Chicago, bagged, at 42c. on the track. Yesterday Chicago sold at 41c. on the track. Street price 45c.

BARLEY. -There has been no movement all week. Values, as nearly as we can judge, stand at quotations. On the street 58c, has been paid. PEAS—Have been very dull, with values tending downwards. Car-lots would not be likely to bring over 63 to 65c. On the street 60 to 61c.

## PROVISIONS.

BUTTER. - Receipts are still very small, but any new offered is readily taken for local consumption at from 15 to 16c. CILESE. - All offering sells freely insmall lots

at 12½ to 13c.

Eoos. -Receipts and demand are about on a par; prices steady at 11 to 111/2c.

PORK. -Small lots sell at \$18.50 to \$19.

BACON.—Three cars of sumberland sold at a fraction over Sc. Ton-lots and under are firm at \$1/2 to \$1/2c. Hams are rather quiet at unhanged prices.

LARD-Is firm, timets have sold at 11c.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

HIDES-Are quiet and unchanged at 7 to Sc. CALPERINS .- All offering are taken readily at

LAMBSKINS—Are in fair supply, and sell at 20 to 25c. Pelts are unchanged at 15c. Woot..-Lots of 900 and 1300 lbs. of fleece

entry som at 32c., which was the street price yesterday. Pulled has been offered at 32c., with 30c. bid.

## FREIGHTS.

LARE FREIGHTS-Have been more active; rates stand at 3c. to Oswego, and 2/2c. to GRAND TRUNK R. R. RATES .- Summer rates

from Toronto stand as follows:—To Halifax, 95c, for flour and 48c, for grain; to St. John, 95c. for flour and 45c. for grain; to St. Join, 90c. for flour and 45c. for grain; to Montreal, 35c. for flour, and 18c. for grain; to Portland, 75c. for flour and 38c. for grain; to New York, 75c. for flour and 38c. for grain; to Boston, Soc. or flour and 40c. for grain

THROUGH RATES TO ENGLAND.—Flour 5s od. stg. per barrel to Liverpool or Glagow; grain 10s. 6d. per 480 lbs; butter, lard orcheese, 62s. 6d. per 2,240 lbs. to Liverpool, or Glasgow, and 67s. 6d. to London; boxed meats 55s. 6d. to Liverpool, or Glasgow, and 62s. 6d. to London.

## ENGLISH MARKETS.

The following table shows the prices of the undermentioned goods in the English markets on this day week and to-day, or at the latest advices received :-June 4 ...275 6d

Flour ....

4.,44						
Red Wh	cat		,125	<b>3</b> d	125	2d
Red Wir	iter Wh	eat	128	2d	,125	<b>2</b> d
Vhite			128		125	4d
lub					12s	5લ
Com					275	άĪ
Barley .					38	6d
Dats						2d
					38 388	õ
Pens						
Pork					658	οd
Bacon					37s	οù
Lard			398	οί	38s	6d
Cheese			575	ં લ્લ	67s	οd
GRAI	[X, f. o.	. c. •			•	•
Fall Wh	eat. No			.I 37	I.	40
• •	No.	. 2		1 33	ı, I	
**	No	. 2		1 28	1	70
Treadwo						
Caria's	llhoot	N		, 25	, I	60
Spring,	inticut	~~ ~·			• •	23
A.,		-10	• • • • • • •	40		-3
Oats	<b>,,,,</b> ,,,,	••••••		40	. ,0,	
Barloy.	NO. I			58	,0	60
e .	VO' 3'			1. 153	1. 110	.55

THE GATE OF DEATH.
BY MARY E. ATKINSON.

It is a baby's hand
Knocks at the gate of Joath,
And we who love him, stand
Weeping with lated breath,
Waiting to see it ope
For the little feet to pass
In through the gate of hope,
To the throne on the sea of glass.

Alas, the death-mists close
Around the field life's goal;
List should we see what story glows
Cound the entering soul.
Nor saturner soraphin,
But the one who loves him best
From his nother's urms receiveth him,
And lifts him to His 1953.

How safe the baby soul.

God's fair world entered.

To dwell, while happy god roll.

Beyond the gate of death!

Lord, open Thou our eyes

To see their blest estate

Who live with Thee in Paradise,

The other side death's gate!

-The Advance.

### MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The following statistics of some of the oldest Missionary Societies will be interesting to your years of our readers:

ing to very many of our readers :-The oldest missionary society, that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, supports 147 missionaries, 35 native clergy, and numbers 59,125 converts and 12,033 communicants. This society, which riginated in the days of the Common-wealth, was incorporated by royal charter in Queen Anne's reign, is and from the outset has been a peculiarly colonial society, carrying on missionary operations mainly in behalf of the Queen's subjects, and laborated the catallication of the control of the catallication of the catallica ing with special zeal for the establishment of colonial bishoprics. This society is chiefly supported by the High Church party. Its income in 1871 was £97,004. The Church Missionary Society numbers 204 missionaries, 129 native clergy, 100,295 converts and 20,476 communicants, and more than 42,000 scholars. The native clergy and Church of Sierra Leone are not included in these ratures. This society. included in these returns. This society, dating from 1799, admitted the laity from the first into its dehborations. The training of native agents has been its speciality, over 2,000 of whom are now employed in its more than 150 stations. Tinnevelly, in South India, has been its most successful field of labor. Its "ordinary income," as given in its last annual report, was about £150,000; its expenditures were £157,132. We have recently alluded to the fact that the Church Missionary Society this year has been obliged to retrench its expendi-tures some £8,000. The London Missionary Society, which we reported at some length last week, counts 153 missionaries, 131 native clergy, 469,242 converts, inclusive of its 300,000 converts in Madaclusive of its 300,000 converts in Mada-gascar, and 63,019 church-members. The income of the Society is given as £107,500. The Baptist Society (English), which began operations near the close of the last century, carries on successful missions in India, Coylon, China, Africa, and particularly in the West Indies, with a present income of £82,000 a year. Its missionaries, inclusive of native clergy, number 58, its converts 25,262, its communicants 6,818, the Baptist Jamaica Union, comprising 21,000 communicants, not being included in these returns. The Wesleyan Methodist Society, founded by John Wesley, has been wonderfully successful in the Fiji Islands, where in 1871 the number of church-members was 20,848. If attendants on public worship 100,000, and of scholars 51,125. The income of the Society last year was £150,000. Its missionaries and native clergy number 376, its converts 286,724, and its church-membership 59,181. Other British societies are reported as numbering 48,090 converts and 12,000 communicants, while German and other Continental societies number 464 European missionaries and native clergy, 171,000 adherents, and 27,998 church-members, while American societies report 584 missionaries and native clergy, 200,000 adherents, and 50,860 communicants. The grand total gives 1,309,638 communicants as the visible results of Protestant missions throughout the world. According missions throughout the world. According to Dr. Mullens, 100 missionaries, chiefly from America, are laboring in Turkey, Persia, Palestine, and Egypt. From all countries 100 occupy the ports of China and Siam. In India and Ceylon there are 500, nearly 300 in Madagascar and South Africa, 180 in the region of the Gulf of Guinea, 220 among the negroes of the West Indies, 105 among the North American Indians, and 200 among the Polynesian tribes. The total of Protestant missionaries and native total of Protestant missionaries and native clergy, as given above, is 2,276; and of money expended for Protestant missions throughout the world is \$5,164,670. great missionary organization of the Ro-man Catholic Church is the Association for the Propagation of the Faith. The last report of this association, issued on the 50th anniversary of the foundation of the society, gives from the missions of East, West, and South Su-tchuen, Kong-tcheu, and Yunnan 5 bishops, 78 missionaries, 79 native priests, and 343 schools, colleges, etc., and 108,500 Christians; which is a large ad vance upon the 38 European priests, 54 native priests, and 84,000 Christians, as given for the same provinces in the "Madras Catholic Directory" for 1868. West and South Tonquin are reported as having 8 bishops, 32 missions, 121 native priests, and 210,000 converts; Gochin China and Camballa 5 belong 65 mesoners 21 native bodia 5 bishops, 65 missioners, 71 native priests, and 102,538 converts; Siam and malay 2 bishops, 34 miss. aers, 8 native priests, 37 schools, and 18,000 converts. In Pondicherry, Mysore, and Coimbatoor the Catholic adherents are numbered at 170. 000, the number of bishops is 3, of missioners 96, of native priests 32, and of schools 105. It. Corea the Christians are numbered as 18,000 before the persecution. In Thibet as some kundreds; but as 9,000 ac cording to the Directory of 1868, above quoted. The general summary of Catholic missions for 1872 gives 23 bishops, 440 missioners, 920 native priests, and 700,000 Christians; while the total receipts of the Society for 1871 are given as £200,885—

about \$1,004,178.

TH' A JESUITS.

The Jear ats have always paidgreat atten-on to l' grature. What a monument of The Jest at have always paid great attention to liverature. What a monument of their energy and perseverance is the great one group of hagielogy, the "Acta Sanct gray," in fifty-seven folios! To the Jesuit Rozwayde belongs the honeur of planning the enterprise, though John Bolfandi, in 1648, published the first two volumes, and his successors have been called Bollandists. Information respective their labors will be Information respecting their labors will be found in "Mem. sur les Bohandistes et found in "Mem. sur les Bol.andistes et lours Trayaux," by Inckard, archivist of Belgiuz, 1835 papers in the Irish Catholio Magatine (ii., 1848); and Gentleman's Magazine, by the Rev. A. O'Hanlon (1815, i., 157, 686.) The fifty-seventh folio volume appeared in 1864. No volume was published from 1794 to 1838. Four years before the latter date a Royal National Commission had been appointed in Belgium for the sion had been appointed in Belgium for the rublication of kistorio works, and people began to wish the work of the Bollandists continued. Accordingly, the fathers were in tinued. Accordingly, the fathers were in 1887 installed in the College St. Michael, Brussels, and since that period have published five folio volumes, all devoted to the month of October. These goodly tomes are not alone devoted to dry records of the often wearying details of saintly lives, but, as Mr. O'Hanlon remarks, "vast stores of archao logical and historic matter, daily accumu-lating through the printing of State documents and other serial society papers, have added very considerably to the resources of the modern Bollandists, who most credita-bly emulate the zeal and learning of their distinguished predecessors." M. Guizot has in high time expressed his appreciation of the value of their labors. After the society had been in existence one hundred years abuses crept in—or, we should say, were flagrant, and indicated its eventual ruin. In 1653 the general, Goswin Nickel, thus alludes to the love of display and comfort exhibited by members: "What shall I say of those by members: who, when they are ordered to remove to another place, carry away so many mova-bles, that if one may judge the matter by the baggage, you would think that a whole family, not a single man, was migrating? Suppose one of the men of our ancient soci ety, not as yet acquainted with baggage and effects, were to meet these men thus bur-doned? Peter Faber, for instance, who returned the precious gifts of a cardinal, saving that he was one of those who carry all their goods with them.' He was actually obliged to resign, and Oliva became general, a man who lived in ease and luxury at a villa near Albano, cultivated rare plants, and always went out in a grand equipage. It was at this period that the society, by a method of reasoning which had been indelibly associated with it, terribly corrupted public morality. Ranke says, "to take a false oath were in itself a grievous sin; but, says the Jesuit, he who only swears outwardly, without inwardly intending it, is not bound by his swears outwardy, without inwardly intending it, is not bound by his oath, for he does not swear, but jests." These doctrines are laid down in books which expressly profess to be moderate." What a spectacle do we have in Father La Chaise, the polished Jesuit contessor of Louis XIV., using his influence rether to exceen the terminal transfer. using his influence rather to encourage than prevent the amours of that monarch! But that the members of that society could rouse themselves to vengeance when required, their treatment of the Jansonists at Port Royal showed. The long-pending storm burst upon the society in 1758, when the Jesuits were expelled from Portugal. Other misfortunes quickly followed. They were banished from Brazil in 1760, from France in 1764, from Spain in 1767. latter expulsion was totally unexpected of suppression was county unexpected; but what was all this compared to the bull of suppression which the princes of Europe compelled Clement XIV. to sign in 1778? Ricei, their general at that time, did all he could to avert the doom of the society, but in vain. In that very year they were expelled from Austria, but Clement XIV. died soon after, and the Jesuits were granted an asylum by Frederick, the King of Prussia. They also found a friend in Catherine II. of Russia. Plus VII., in 1814, 1estored the Jesuits as an order; but two years after they were expelled from Press. cars after they were expelled from Russia by the Emperor Alexander.—Churchman's Shilling Magazine.

## WHAT GOD BLESSES. .

God blesses very slender things to the conversion of souls. It is very humbling sometimes to a preacher who thinks, "Well, I did preach a pretty fair sermon that time,' to find that God does not care a pin about him or his sermon, and that a stray remark he made in the street, which he hardly thought was of any value whatever, way what God has blessed; that when he thought he had succeeded best, he had done nothing, and when he thought he had succeeded worst, then God blessed him. Many asoul has had his eyes opened by an instrumentality which never dreamed of being so useful; and, indeed, the whole way of salvation is in itself extremely simple, so as to be well compared to the clay and spittle which the Saviour used. I do not find many souls converted by bodies of divinity. We have received a great many into the Church, but never received one who became converted by a profound theological discussion. We very soldom hear of any great number of

very soldom hear of any great number of conversions under very elaquent preachers—very seldom indeed. We appreciate elaquence, and have not a word to say against it by itself, but evidently it has no power spiritually to enlighten the understanding, neither does it please God to use the excellency of words for conversion. When Paul laid aside human wisdom and said he would not use the excellency of speech, he only laid aside what would not have been of much service to him. When David put off Saul's armour, and took the sling and the stones he slew the giant, and giants are not to be conquered to-day any more than they were then by champions arrayed in Saul's armour. We must keep to the simple things—to the plain gospel plainly preached.—Spurgeon.

The New Orleans record of riots, bloodshed, and murders ceases to be a matter of surprise when one takes in the fact that 70,-000 barrels of whiskey have been consumed in that city during the past year, and that the State lottery draws daily from six to tau thousand dollars. Twin poisons go hadin-hand, robbing the people of energy, honosty, and manliness. BENEFITS OF SELF-HELP.

A life need not immediatly become ordid because it is stripped of nuch of such ornament as the upholsterer and dressmaker can provide for it. A person of as elegant mind can put suggestions of cuiture and refinement into what are called "poor surroundings." A woman who has learnt—as every woman should learn—to make her own dresses can get on wonderfully well withou the dress-tasker. And a man who can put up wall-paper, make picture-frames, and do other things that belong to the ornamenting of life, can do without much help from the apholsterer and his myrmid cans. And both the lady and the gentleman will find a keen pleasure in being free from trade tyramey. Dressmakers, tailors, furniture-folk, paperhangers, andthe workingman in general, are as tyramical as they are usually ignorant; and thee all think it scorn to make the best of small and poor materials. In fact, they deliberately and contemptaously "scamp" the workmanship if the material and the occasion altogether are not up to their notions of the dignity of their craft.

Domestic servents, as a rule, are still worse. Except in very rare cases, it is they who are among the first and worst hindraneds to economy in the household. A house maid nowadays will almost give notice on the spot if you go about to show her how to save coals; or if you retrench in any article as to which she regards aertain standard as essontial to respectability. True, the majority of the mistresses are, in pro-portion to their lights and opportunities, just as bad; but that does not mend mat-In a resent talk which I had with a lady of high culture and faculties, she expressed a hope that the present dearth of good or even tolerable female servants would have at least the one good effect of driving some mistresses to occupy thomselves in household work, which would be a fine thing for their health and otherwise. This would not hold in all casec. Where there are young children, and the parents are wise enough to educate them at home, their traning must occupy so much of the mother's time that she can do little but superintend in the household. Besides, in order to teach the children properly she must keep up her own culture, which implies a good deal of reading. And then again, in a case where the children were taught at home, the head of the household would, probably, be a man of culture, and for his sake the mistress must keep pease with him in certain matters, as far as possible. But that mistresses would find it conduce to economy and gen-uine respectability if they were to do more of the household work themselves is cer-tain. Only it must be begun in good time; that is, the mirtress must be distinctly be-forehand with the maid, or there will be a struggle fo empire, in which, in these days the maid will probably get the best of it—to say nothing of the unpleasantness of struggles in general. And, madam, a word in your ear. You do not like a lady to have to were gloves. But the shape an fulness of the arm and shoulder, and even of the bust, are, as a rule, improved by much more active use of the upper limbs than most ladies like to indulge in. I am not making out a case, I am speakin well-known facts; and, madam, even if you hand should a little increase in size, as in the course of years it no doubt would, yet if you ask artists and men of genius in gen-eral what they have to say about the hand, you will find that the change is nothing to you will find that the change a control will have mech to set off against it—a firm-fleshed well-rounded shoulder, and a well-opened bust .- St. Paul's Magazine.

British rule in India leans to no small extent on the enormous revenue derived from the expertation of opium to China. The estimate of opium revenue for 1873-4 is \$37,500,000, a sum largely below either of the estimates for the two preceding years, owing to doubts about the crop. In the last four years, taken together, however, the opium revenue has exceeded the estimates by nearly \$20,000,000. The ordinary expenditure for the next year of Anglo-Indian rule is estimated at something over \$240,000,000. A critic of English dealing with India says that the Government takes four shillings from every native, at the point of the bayenet, and then generously returns him half a penny to go to school

The Saturday Review calls attention to the fact that Papal successions have very commonly gone by contraries, as when the present Pope, then believed to be a thorough Liberal, succeeded the very narrow Conservative, Gregory XVI. The custom of three centuries and a half now confines an election to choice of a Cardinal, and of one of the Italian Cardinals. Unless the rule has been set aside by a Brief of the Pope before his death, nine days must clapse before an election. The Quirinal palace has been the place of meeting of the Conclave, and cannot now be had for the purpose, because it is used by the hated Italian King.

The Saturday Review says, in speaking of large and costly docks recently opened at Dubin and Belfast, that on every side there are symptoms of the thriving condition of the country. The tomage of the shipping of Dubin has doubled within the last twenty years. What only a short time since was a dismal swamp, desolated and untenanted, is now a fine range of quays lined with warehouses and offices. Railway communication has been provided from one side of the country to the other, while the net-work of lines is connected at Dubin with the shipping trade of the kingdom.

Never was the world so reckless of eternal things. Never was the atonoment of Jesus so generally repudiated. Wickedness abounds. Pleasura rules the hour. The most deadly moral poison permeates society. The authority of God is defied. The Biblo rejected. Pride and passion, and profanity and prodigative, are the staple products of the age. Selfishness and rebellion have brought forth a hateful progeny. Cen anything be done to stay the terrible tide of ruin? While the legions of Satan are so busy, shall we fold over arms "in lazy lock?" While the devotees of error are so defiant, shall the friends of truth be dumb?

Yandom Rendings.

Coboconk P. O. is henceforth to be known as Shedden.

The Church of Scotland has made arrangements for a Presbyterian service in Vienna during the Exhibition, to be conducted by several ministers in turn. The matter was arranged with the cordial approval of the British authorities.

The general summary of Roman Catholic Missions for 1872 gives 23 bishops, 440 missionaries, 820 native priests, and 700,000 native Catholics. The tetal receipts of the society amount to more than a million of dollars per year,

The British and Foreign Bible Society are now engaged in the translation of the Bible into the Japanese language; end the first instalment, that of the Gospel of St. John, has been completed and just been printed, and will be immediately transmitted to Japan.

A missionary in Utah states, concerning the supplies of the Mormon Church, he found fity-seven per cent. had belonged to the Church of England, eleven to the Methodists, and eight to Presbyterians; only six per cent. had Mormon parents.

The Ontario Bank, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Dominion Bank; and the Royal Canadian Bank have each declared a dividend for the last half year of four percent.

At the annual meeting of the Cutario Bank, held at Bowmanville on Tuesday, a resolution was passed, asking the Directors tolobtain the necessary legislation to enable them to change the location of their head offices. If this can be procured it is believed "oronto will be selected."

The Irish Episcopal Church Synod is proceeding with its work of revising the Prayerbook. The laity are very largely in favor of the revision, and more than two-thirds of both orders voted for the change which relates to the communion service. They declare that the doctrine taught by some, that, by virtue of consecration, there is in or under the form of the elements a presence of Christ or Christ's flesh and blood, unto which advoration may be or eught to be paid, is not sanctioned by the Church of Ireland.

The two Scottish Liberals who went against Mr. Glaustone on the Irish University question, and thereby defeated the Bill, are to be thnown ever by their constituents at the next election. They are Mr. Aytom and Mr. Bouverie. The latter has held on to the Kilmarnock seat for thirty years, half of which time he has played the part of a Liberal "independent" and marplet.

The Turkish Government, though professing to desire great and liberal reforas, has broken out in with against the radies' varty known as "Young Turkey," suddedly suppressing five progressive papers published in Constantinople, and sending their editors, and in the case of one, all of the contributors and correspondents, as prisoners to distant fortresses.

The Examiner says, "The great want of England at the present day is education. That we should in so many things have been outstripped by Germany is a deep disgrace. England can boast of as good brain as Germany, and of far more wealth, but unfortunately the wealth and the brains have been unnaturally divorced."

Love, then, solitude and silence, if thou wouldst enjoy devotion and peace of heart; for he that would move among men unburt must indeed be wellcovered in armour of a celestial kind, unshaken faith, well grounded hope, and ardent charity.—Thomas A. Kempis.

A Chinese convert being asked, "Who is the enildren's friend?" replied, "Their parents are their friends, and their teachers are their friends, but Jesus Christ is their best friend."

There are few more glorious moments of our humanity than those in which faith does battle against intellectual proof; when, for example, after reading a sceptical book, or hearing a cold-blooded materialist's domonstration, in which God, the soul, and life to come, are proved impossible, up rises the heart; in all the giant might of its immortality, to do battle with the understanding, and with the simple argument, "I feel them in my best and highest moments to be true," annihilates the sophistries of logic. These moments of profound faith do not come once for all; they vary with the degree and habit of obedience. There is a plant which blossoms once in a hundred years. Like it, the soul blossoms only and then in a space of years; but these moments are the glory and the heavenly glimpses of our purest humanity.—Robertson.

The sovereign remedy is the habit of dwelling continually in the presence. God. He sustains, consoles, and calms us. We must walk mot by our own light, but by that of God. Shut your eyes, and commit yourself to Him. God is love.

HEAVEN ON EARTH,—In heaven there are no prayers, but all praises. I am apt to think that there cannot be a clearer nor a greater argument of a man's right to heaven and ripeness for heaven than thisbeing much in the work of heaven here on earth. There is no grace but love, and no duty but thankfulness that goes with us to

The native paster of the Presbyterian Mission church at Allahabad was formerly a Sergeant in the British service, at \$25 per month. He now cheerfully preaches the gospel at \$6 per month, and 372 per annum.

Forbearance is a domestic jewel, not to be worn for state or show, but for daily and unostentatious ornament.

Every man is a missionary now and forover, for good or for evil, whether he intends or designs it or not.

Never evade what you know is duty. Never be ashamed of being known as a Christian. Fear God, not man.

Opportunities are running to waste everywhere, like the golden fruit in the overburdened orchard. They are not confined to parallels of latitude. In running after them we are perpetually running away from them.

Scientific and Alseful.

BEASONAPLE ADVICE.

The Maine Farmer says:—We need again to urge farmers to have greater regard for their persona? it alth and comfort than is generally the case. We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season. But nothing is gained by hard and long continued application. Work in the morning and at night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning;" it will do you no harm. Bathe frequently, and never repose at night in the inner clothing in which you have worked during the day. Have a light clean night-shirt, to take the place of that full of perspiration and dust, and enjoy to its fullest extent the refushing influences of the night's rest. Eat wholesome and well-prepared food, but avoid an excessive use of fresh meats. Drink sparingly of cold water during hot weather; great injury often results from this cause.

#### AEROLITES.

The minerals called acrolites proceed from the explosion of a holide, which sometimes takes place with a noise equal to the report of "a heavy piece of artillery," or even "the explosion of a mine." The weight of these is sometimes no joke: one, six or seven yards in diameter, fell on the Island of Lannia-Nawai in the beginning of this century; and another in 1868, on the same island. Fourteen deaths have taken place in consequence of these little strangers. One of two, the largest known, fell at Juvenas, in the Ardeche, 1821, and weighed 212 pounds; another, which was in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, fell in Chili, and weighed 240 pounds; and the miners who brought it home on their mules took it for silver. The Caille aerolites in the Maritime Alps, now in the Paris Museum, was used as a seat in a church porch, and weighed twelve and a half hundred-weight. But the most colossal of all is the aerolite brought back from the Mexican campaign, which is no loss than fifteen and a half hundredweight. It had from time immemorial been lying where it fell. Its shape is that of a pyramid, and it is "a very fair specimen," says M. Flammarion, "of the world that sent it to us." But the most interesting point of to us." But the most interesting point of the matter he leaves unanswered—namely: "From what world did it come?" Many "From what world did it come?" Many analyses have been made of these wonder-ful visitors, but they have not added a single substance to the globe which it did not possess before. Yet what a history must a bolide have to tell if it could but speak! How infinitely more interesting is it than any stone or piece of metal brought from the antipodes or "utmost Ind!" for people have been there, but no one has ever been to that world which gives us the bolido, nor can we even guess what sort of world it is.

### FLORICULTURE.

All lovers of flowers must remember that one blossom allowed to mature or go to seed," injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Out your flowers, then, all of them, before they begin to fade. Adorn you, room with ti am; rut them on your tables; send bouquets to your friends who have no flowers; or exchange favors with those who have. You will surely find that the more you cut off the more you will have. All roses after they have ceased to bloom should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming now roots for next year. On bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.—Scribner's.

## GLEANSING BLANKETS.

It is quite as important to have the blankets on our beds clean as to have the sheets pure and white. The foul emanations which they absorb in time make the bed anything but sweet. The Boston Journal of Chemistry gives the following method of cleansing blankets:—Put two large tablespoonfuls of borax and a pint bowl of coft scap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain over night. Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang to dry. Do not wring them. But this is not the only domestic use to which borax may be put. Says the same journal:—Borax is the best cockroach exterminator yet discovered. This troublesome insect has a peculiar aversion to it, and will never return where it has once been scattered. As the sait is perfectly harmless to human beings, it is much to be preferred for this purpose to the poisonous substances commonly used. Borax is also valuable for laundry use. To about ten gallons of boiling water add a handful of borax, and you need use only half the ordinary allowance of scap. For laces, cambries, etc., use an extra quantity of this powder. It will not injure the texture of the cloth in the least. For cleansing the hair, nothing is better than a solution of borax water. Wash afterward with pure water if it leaves the hair too siff. Borax dissolved in water is also an excellent dontrifice, or tooth-wash.

Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York, who probably understands quite thoroughly the aims and methods of the Romanish system among us, says that the American public is wrong in ridiculing the idea that there is any danger in it to our "institutions." It is not a system to be pooh-poohed or thought lightly of. "While it may be true" he writes, "that Romanism is not in the least likely to subdue America, it can do much mischiof, short of inbjugation, in the way of embarasing us in the school questions of the day, holding the balance of political power, sedulously pushing ambitious and selfish schemes, attracting the young to fashionable convents, and alluring to its own faith the ignorant masses of showy ceremonals."

There was once an old woman who, in answer to a visiting almoner's inquiries as to how she did, said: "O, sir, the Lord is very good to me; I'vo lost my husband and my eldest von, and my youngest daughter, and I'm half blind, and I can't sleep or move about for the rhoumatics; but I'vo got two teeth left in my licad, and praise and bless His holy name, they're opposite each other!"

The kingdom of God is Love.

Ants and Caps,



55 KING STREET EAST.

## Ministers and Elders

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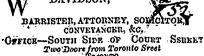
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