Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

may be of the it signification	The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.										L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.											
1 1 -	Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur											Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur										
	Covers damaged/ Couverture endommagée											Pages damaged/ Pages endommagées										
	Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée											Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées										
	Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque										Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées											
	Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur										Pages détachées Pages détachées											
	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)											Showthrough/ Transparence										
	Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur											Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression										
1 1 /1	Bound with other material/ Relië avec d'autres documents										Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue											
	Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la										Includes index(es)/ Comprend un (des) index											
	distorsion le long de la marge intérieure Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/										Title on header taken from:/ Le titre de l'en-tête provient:											
v											Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison											
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont											Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison											
þ	pas été filmées.										Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison											
	Additional :				»«•																	
	em is filme	·	•			chec	ked be	elow/														
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.																						
XOI			14X			<u>-</u>	,18X				22 X			· · ·	26X				30 ×			
	12X				16X				20 X			L	24X				28x			32×		

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872.

No. 41

Contributors & Correspondents. NEW BRUNSWICK.

SABBATH DESECRATION-PRESBYTERY OF ST. JOHN-CONVERSIONS FROM ROME-A BIBLE

The equine disease with which the city of Toronto was visited some time ago, has been here, and is almost gone again. For for love or money. The inconvenience to which many were put, both in business and other matters was very great. There was a time whon the livery stables enjoyed the Sabbath, no thanks for that being due either to the owners or the hirers of the horses. will be the case I expect as soon as the horses are able to go out again. It is hardly to be expected that the Sabbath will be regarded any more in the future than it was in the past. Where gain is to be got by the owners and pleasure by the employers, the Sabbath, it does not appear that members their employ have any respect for the sacredness of the day. Some time ago Mr. Langevin got a train for his use over the line in this Province. It was remarked at the time in the daily papers that the train by which he travelled made good time; that he left-Amherst that morning and got to St. John in time for eleven o'clock Mass. Of course his attendance at Mass that day made the rest of it all right. Some time since then the Commissioners got a train for their use on that day. And now it appears that for two Sabbaths in succession the sacredness of the day has been broken in upon; on one occasion for the purpose of distributing telegraph posts along the line, and on the other by the Manager himself. It is plain that either for gain or convenience the Sabbath can be set aside by our rulers without any compunction. Taking that in connoxion with the dogged obstinncy hitherto shown by the Deminion Executive against appointing a day of thanksgiving or of humiliation, as the case may be, it may easily be inferred what the temper of our rulers is in anything that bears on religion. Whether it is that Romish advice prevails to a greater extent than it should, or that there is a negation of all religion so far as the heads of departments are concerned, the prospect as to the blessing that the God of nations is likely to bestow is gloomy enough. Romanism or Atheism, or both which is just as likely, does not portend good to the people. Would that a more favourable view of public affairs were

. The Presbytery of St. John has just held its quarterly meeting, and a considerable amount of business was transacted. I am told that there was a time in the history of the Presbytery, and that not so very long ago, whon the court met after an interval of two or three months, and had to adjourn again without any business whatever to transact. Such a phenomenon is not likely to be seen agam. One day sometimes is not sufficient to get through the business I am the Lord." It is used in the second now. Much time and attention is given to sonse in Nehemah 10, 32, "Alsa we made the work of Home Missions. The stations that are cultivated are very far apart. There are two Railways that go cut from the city, one in an easterly and the other in a westerly direction, while the river which is navigable, for more than 200 miles un occupies in a sense an intermediate position, being somewhat inclined to the north. These three arteries furnish highways along or near which our congregation or mission stations are situated. The Presbytery extends by each of the Railways 120 or 180 miles, while on the river, it goes to the head of navigation. Some of the ground ordnances in the Jewish Church-will my entered on during the year is entirely new and some has been cultivated somewhat was settled at the first Euclesiastical Counmany years ago. It were needless to enter cil, or General Assembly, Act 15, Chapter further into dotail, as your readors be Outerio are pretty well versed in all the lights and shades, the successes and reverces, (not many of the latter it is to be hoped; of the home mission work to need enlightenment on the subject. There is one feature in the policy of the Presbytery worth mentioning, interval of its meetings-it meets quarterly officacy remains, and surely my friend does

all its acts are subject to review when the Prosbytery meets. There is one possible danger in the modus operand', and it was seen plainly by those that originated it, and it was brought forward at the time it was first voted, namely the danger of metropolitanism, which, as most of our Church Historians believe was the origin of Prelacy. The danger, however, in this case is very imaginary. In the first place it is not one city pastor that is invested with power, but four in a united capacity, and these a few weeks a horse could hardly be got four have four elders associated with them. Then, secondly, their acts are subject to review when the whole Presbytery meets, and in the Presbytery which has a possible membership of 40, 18 ministers and 22 elders, the rural brethren if their rights and privileges are trenched upon, can carry As a rule the Sabbath is the busiest day of it all their own way. At all events the all the week in the stables. It has been the plan has wrought well for the past nine case before the disease broke out, and it months, not a jar or the shadow of unpleasantness having shown itself as yet. Whother it was constitutional or not was a question raised at the meetings of the synod, the committee that read the minutes having brought it up, but when explanations were given, it was found to be all right, the only law of God goes for little. Speaking of the litem found fault with being the use of a particular phrase on one occasion. The fact of the Dominion Government or officials in that the proceedings of the Commission were subject to review when the Presbytery met, was sufficient to satisfy all the scruples which the judicial minds of the sy od were troubled with. The main work of the committee after all, is connected with home

> I mentioned in a former letter that the labors of the French Colporteurs were more than usually interesting in their results this year, that quite a commotion had been raised among the people at one point. Quite a number of families have renounced Romanism, It is contemplated now to build a French church in the place, a building that will serve for the English-speaking population as well. Before the young men left to resume their studies in Montreal one of them lent his Bible for a day or two to a woman, but the priest coming in on the mean time, and finding it there, put it in the fire. The father, however, was glad at last to pay the price of it, and the proceedings, it is to be hoped, will be a lesson to him not to be so rash again.

St. John, 18th Nov., 1872.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Editor British Ambrican Phesisterian

Sir,-I notice in your paper of the 1st instant, two responses to my communication of the 18th ult. The first respondent professes to agree with me in the main question, but doubts the propriety of my line of argument. Now, with all due respect to the views of my Christian brother, I think he mistakes the purport of the passage he quotes- the word ordinance I contond, has a wider signification than that given by Gardner, (whoover he may be) it may not only be a Divine law, but also a mere ecclesiastical regulation, or a civil appointment. It is used in the first sense in Jer. 18,4, "Ye shall do my judgments ordinances for us, to charge ourselves year ly with the third part of a shekel for the service of the Ilouse of the Lord." It is used in the third sense in 1st. Peter, 2, 13, "Submit yourself to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." My view of the word embraces the two first definitions; nor do I consider my statement that the Gosnel has freed us from these ordinances, inconsistent with the maintenance Lord's supper. Circumission and the Passover were in their entire detail, sealing friend say they are so now. I believe that v. 24 to 28. It is true the spirit of these ordinances is preserved in the sacrements of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, but the symbols are changed : the law provided for accomplishing a certain end, has been repealed, to make way for a better regulation having the some ends in view. The imas it is perhaps somewhat now. In the press of the seal has been changed, but its -the ministers and olders of the city are a | not view the moral law as peculiar to the commission, not only for the carrying on of Jowish Church; to put the matter beyond home mission work, but for nearly all the doubt, however, those three points on which business which the Presbytery itself trans- my friend fears there is danger of yielding

See Matthew 28, 19th, "Go ye therefor and teach all nations Baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost;" Luke 22, 19, "This do in remembrance of Me." The moral law you, having commenced it, not put it down was confirmed by His sermon on the Mount, as well as by the example of Himself and His Apostles, so that we are not dependent upon the Old Testament for our authority in observing these Christian ordinances. The shadows flee away when the sun rises in his strength, Col. 2, 20, "Wherefore if ye be dead with Christ from the rudiments of the world, why as to ugh living in the world are ye subject to ordinances.'

My see . ' respondent sceniste have failed in finding any war to my argument, and contents himself with attacking my quotation from the prop'secy of Amos. Well if he does not like the denunciation of the prophet against those "who leave off righteousness in the earth, who treadeth upon the poor, -who have borne the tabernacle of Moloch, and claim their images." and yet called themselves God's people, using even the musical intrument of David in their profane worship. He may take them as my denunciation against those who are at ease in Zion, who professedly come to worship God, but it is to be feared, rather to worship their own dress, or to gratify the senses of seeing and hearing. There may be true worshippers smothered under this rubbish, but they are to be pitied, the large number I fear need warning. I have to hank my brother for his kind and charitable advice. I may not have had the advantages he enjoys, but in this I am not unlike the prophet himself, who unfortunately was not of the school of the prophets. I hope my friend will make a bood use of his privileges-he may learn that it is the spirit that maketh alive, while the letter killeth.

I now with your permission take up the

second answer to reasons of assent, viz :-That the passage in Hebrews-13., 15does not refer to the service or praise in the Sanctuary, but has a more general meaning; refers in short to all the ways in which we speak our gratitude for the goodness of God -I fail, sir, to find in this statement any answer at all-it is admitted that the sacrifice to be offered up is that of the lips-a personal offering, not a mechanical, and that we are to render this sacrifice continually does not imply that we are to use a different mode of rendering it when engaged in the worship of God. What is true of the whole is true of each part; if we are to offer praise and thanks unto the Lord continually-and that the fruit of our lipswhen ongaged in business, or in society or however employed, not by carrying with us a harp or flute, " if any he merry among you let him sing Psalius," but the expression of our feelings by the lips, or the act of christian benevolence, it clearly follows that when meeting in a united capacity to render praise unto the Lord, it is not the clang of symbols, not the flare of trumpets nor the drone of organs that should be heard, but the grave sweet includy of hearts attuned and lips sanctified to praise the Lord, whose mercy enduroth forever-But, sir, with all due difference to the Reverened gentleman - whose answer I am considering, I am inclined to think that the passage related to, has a primary application to public worship. If we read from and, though diessing carefully and tastethe 10th verse of the chapter to the 18th, it will be evident that the Apostle is contrast ing the Jowish and Christian Dispensation. as regards their religious services. The Jows worshipped by Altar, we also have an Altar, (The Lord Jesus Christ:-and by him we offer not the bodies of those heasts | does not think so, and the church generally whose blood is brought unto the same tune of does not seems to understand so, Christ's but the sacrifice of praise-i.e. our own hearts sent up in praise, the fruit of our as they were when He " called the people of the doctrines of Infant Baptism, or the lips, for out of the abundance of our heart unto Him and His disciples also, and said the mouth speaketh.

Such is the service of the Christian Church served the tabernacle.- let us then beware after being delivered from the bondage of a mere bodily service, that we turn not againto its weak and beggardly elements, but while we phase Han continually with the fruit of it; and follow Ham, who "though He was the host, praise Han also in our lives," to it; and follow Ham, who "though He was share and noon of prospectly is as necestable good, communicate, forget not for with Perhaps or the thus confesses thrist now each sacrifices God is well pleased;" which

too much, are distinctly authorised of the loss both. "Ye cannot serve God and the business is just us well done. Colourse great Head and Law-giver of the church." Be one thing or the other.

A WORD TO CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

Will each one of those to whom this letter is addressed do two things? Will until it is finished? and then will you put it down and not read another article in til you have laid the matter before the Master to know if there is in it a message for y a ?

Mr. Chiniquy is amongst us again. Why is this man here ' If ever the Lord of the harvest prepared and sent forth a special labourer for a special field He has don. t m the case of Mr. Chiniquy. His con ! sion is in a double sense, "the Le I's doing," and not in any souse man's and to His name be the praise,—be much prese. His listory since, whatever man may -y. is of the Lord's guiding too, and He lins given into our hands the trust of this man and his in ssion. Now why is he amongst us. Is not the fact of the matter just this? The Master los or inted him to fight and us to fine a conf but so slowly and mengrely . slowly and meagrely and a supermove over from our about and the supermove to the supermover. those in the camp, that no was trade the forces there so efficiently that the enemy gnashes his tooth in his rage, -he who thus leads the forces has again and again to leave his position and come over to remind us that though he and his helpers are willing to do the fighting they do need that we should do our part. The work, his own special work, cries to him from all quarters but he must every now and then go the round of our Canadian Churches, round and round, night after night, spending the time and strength of a frame worn now with sixty-four years of toil. It cannot be for long the Lord will leave him among us, and time goes so fast, and life is made up of just so many days and nights.

Dear Presbyterian eisters can we not do something? Wonien cannot vory well make money, but how they can save it! and then they can give it. When God had a tabernacle to build among the Israelites and had sent Moses to call for willing offerings we read that "they came both men and women, as many as were willing hearted, and brought bracelets, and earnings, and rings, and tablets, all jewels of gold," until it was said "The people bring much more than enough." And then the bracelets and earrings of these Jewish women were wrought by workmon God had prepared into the holy things of the I rd's house.

Have patience with me, this month is November, the month perhaps of all others in the year, when money is lavished upon the wives and daughters of our happy land, when the winter outfit is preparing. Can we not by tens and twenties and hundreds remember during this month the Israelitish women who brought willingly unte the Lord for the tabernacle the ornaments which were then what a stylish dress or an expensive set of furs, or a handsome set of jewelry is now? Christians you know that every day in our churches are gathered hundreds, and hundreds and hundreds of dollars,-dollars clinging fast to the worshippers in the shape of fashionable clothes, and not left behind with the widow's two mites in the treasury of Him who hath not withheld His own Son, for on Do let us be plain and earnest Christians, fully always, not dress like other people. There is no need to be singular, except singularly simple, it would surely be wrong to court attention by oddity; but O! what can be saved by one willing hearted!

Dear Christian women, though the world terms of descipleship are just the same now unto them, Whosoever will come after me. let had deny himself and take up his cross in contra-distinction to that of those who and follow me. Let us us disciples deny ourselves, and then, and not till then, shall we understand how "it is more blessed to give than to receive, let us take up the cross even if it he so heavy that we must lean on Him who will sustair, both us and we have no reasons t think He is by the might not make a bad martyr if called most gorgeous ritual nor the most refired upon to choose between denying her Lord and burning at the stake. Perhaps she might not even find it as difficult to confess

I deay ourselves this winter with cheerful I the artist terget to put sunlight, -- Warner,

hearts until the one spend fives, and tons, and twenties are sent over to Mr. Chiniqny and to other good works, but please especially remember him who is as cortainly "an Apostle, by the will of God," as was Peter or Paul ;--let us deny ourselves until good men shall be glad, and wicke I men and spirits shall see that there is a v . ne heart. odness amongst us which God har wrought a willing heartedness which shall be to al a sure sign that the work shall now go on and prosper.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

The Mail says:-The Queen's College Board of Trustees seem to be quite conscious of the necessity they are under of introducing greater educational facilities, from time to time, to maintain the high position that that institution has occupied for between twenty and thirty years. Keen. ly alive to the rarity of good reading in the Church, and noting the grievous results of bad delivery, they have recently made arrangements with Professor A. Melville Bell for the delivery of a course of lectures on Elecution. It is hoped that all the students will avail themselves of the excellent opportunity of improvement in this respect, particularly those who are destined for the ministry. If public speaking and roading were more generally regarded as a difficult art, and one absolutely necessary to be acquired, we should hear fewer stanzas of Hebrow poetry spoilt and fewer passages of Jowish narrative bungled than at present "a consummation most devoutly to be

Professor Watson, the successor to Professor Murray, has recently entered on the duties pertaining to the Chair of Logic. His inaugural address was on "The Relation of "Science to Philosophy." This gentleman's career at the Glasgow University was an exceptionally creditable one; and from the high opinion entertained in Scotland of his ability, great expectations are formed of him as teacher of Phil-

It is a distinctive mark of this country that a good education is attainable by all; and we cannot but rejoice when we hear of the success and progress of such an institution as Queen's College. In a pecuniary sense it has been a succes, the large sum of \$115,000 having been subscribed to the endowment fund; but in a far wider and important sense has success attended it. Some of our best and wisest men, who are exercising an inestimable influence for good in this country, were graduates of Queen's College; and none can estimate the benefits likely to accrue to us as a neople from the ever progressive spirit of this and Lunired institutions in our midst.

We can do more good by being good than any other way.—Rowland Hill.

We do not count a man's years until he

has nothing else to count.—Emerson. God promises you all you want, and invites you to come and receive it as you

Dr. Johnson used to say, He who waits to do a great deal of good at once, will nover ao any.

There are said to be only eight Jowish Rabbins in the United States who preach to their congregations in the English Language, and no young men are in training to succeed them.

Sir Charles Lyell declares that the entire continent of North America will be washed away into the ocean in four and a half million of years. And yet the people take an interest in real estate.

Professor Crark tells the ministers that whenever the Bible is read in the pulpit, the looks and tones of a reader are far more appropriate than those of a declaimer. The dstor need not make gestures when the apostle is speaking.

The duties of holmesss are very arksome to some men who are not in the clement of holmess; but when once diese men are ast into the element of grace, they bear ten times more and feel no weight, but are brefreshed thereby with joy unspeakable.

To keep the profound humility and great temperance of our Lord Jesus in the sun-

No man can influence his fellews with any power who retires into his own solfishness and gives himself to a self-culture which has In the ruins of Pompeii there was found a petrified woman, who, instead of trying to fly from the destroyed city had spant lier time in gathering up her jowels. She can enable us to do either the one or the advantages of the training of the content.

In the ruins of Pompeii there was found a petrified woman, who, instead of trying to fly from the destroyed city had spant knows? But only the power of the Lord have the advantages of the training of can enable us to do either the one or the college and university should exhibit the other. other.

other.

breadth and sweetness of generous culture, breadth and sweetness of generous culture, and breadth and sweetness of generous culture, seriously, and other disconting and breadth and sweetness of generous culture, and sweetness

"STAND UP FOR YOUR SABBATHS."

A WORD FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

Stand up for cone Sabhaths ; let nathing have power To tak a from God's children their highlight and dower, The rest-lay appointed in Eden's fair bower Eresta had yetriouded earth's glid morning hour,

Stand up for your Sublembs, the Subbeth of rest, Ond's soleon commandment from Sind's rest, When a val by the timaler, by dinking a opprest, Their sin and their weakness His people confest.

Stand up for your Sabbath's; the Saviour arose In triumph on Sunday, and scattered your foes, His Lt. are ellerded, and borne all His woes, That you might have proden and fulfi's sweet repose.

Stand up for your Sabbaths; the Spirit came down On Sunday, and gave it a gladeo as renown; On calm christian Subbaths no thunderedouds from; Ornee, peace, and rejoicing are Sabbath's bright crown.

Stand up for your Sabbaths; earth's business and care In six weary work-days have more than their share; Then comes the blest Sabbath; of labour beware Which steals from the rest-day to which you are heir

Stand up for your Subbaths : of pleasure take head Which seeks from God's worship your footstops to lead Oh, panser, Sabbath-breaker, that flower is a need Which stings as you pluck it and bears deadly seed.

Stand up for your Sabbaths, the carnest and sign Of 're-y' that "remaineth" in mansions divine; With streaks of heave i's glory our Sabbaths now shine Some grapes they now yield us from Eschol's rich vine

Start up for your Sabbath's ; these happy Lord's-days Or wings as of eagles your souls shall upraise, Vial faith's Joyful worship and hope's cheering lays Ring in the grand Sabbath and thunders of praise! Richard Wilton, M. A.

These verses can be sung to the popular hymn-tune Hanorer, or old 104th, by the addition of a note in the missile of the first and second lines.

SERMON PREACHED IN GOULD ST. CHURCH, TORONTO ON THE DAY OF THANKSGIVING, NOV. 14th.

BY REV. J. M. KING, M. A.

Jeremiah-4-2. The Lord beliveth in truth, in judgement, and in righteousness, and the nations shall bless themselves in Him and in Him shall they glory.'

We have assembled to-day, on the invitation, both of the ecclesiastical and civil authorities recognised by us, to make devout and thankful acknowledgement of the goodness of God in the abundance of the Harvest, and in the general prosperity vouchsafed to the country throughout the year; to say together and amid the solemnities of worship, we owe our peace and security, our plenty, our exemption from war, and famine, and pestilence. to Him, to His wise and righteous Him, and in Him shall they glory." and merciful government of us and of all things. We must not be regarded as overlooking the proximate causes which have been at work to secure to us the enjoyment of these and other blessings, such as the sunshine and rain from heaven, the labourers industry and skill, the enactment of wise and equitable laws. We willingly recognise in the production of some or of all them, the operation of those general laws which the Almighty has instituted. But we may not stop at these. A feeling of gratitude is awakened within the devout mind the experience of providential blessings, which cannot spend itself on proximate causes or on the blind, however beautiful and wondrous sequences of nature—a feeling, which demands for its satisfaction a personal Ruler, which carries the soul at once up to Him "who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will."

We watch with interest the working of the secondary causes of nature, we observe and admire the operation of law everywhere in the domain of providence, and we govern our conduct accordingly; "but the Lord reigneth" and "we come before His presence with thanksgiving and make a joyful noise unto Him with psalms." We met this morning to offer unto God this homage and we have already, sure, their power. Men violate truth in the exercises in which we have engaged, let us trust in a manner accentable to Him, discharged the main ence), in ceasing to be true and just duty of the occasion. To-day, if not indeed, always, the exercises of prayer and praise, are not only the first in order of time but the most important. In connection with a service of public thanksgiving. our speech to one another must ever take rank a term our expression of gratitude to God. our expression of gratitude to God.

have a place in the services of the spoken, they can only be regarded as our dependence on Him. It is, indeed, well-being, to be real and durable one of the not small advantages of a must lean on God, and therefore on service like the present, that our attention is mutually discussed the practice of those excellencies which are inseparable from the Di-

tain aspects of truth and duty which wine favour, from the Divine existcan be easily overlooked in the ordinary ministrations of the sanctuary. The blessings for which, on an octation like the present we remark thanks to God, are those of a public of national well-being, which kind, those which we have shared in stated in this form, that all true and common with others in our capacity to the stated of the sta common with others, in our capacity | enduring national prosperity has its of citizens, rather than those with which we have been ourselves fa- God cherished among the people and vored in our character of private in their service of Hin in truth and Christains; the blessings which have righteousness. I am far from saying been vouchsafed to the Province as a that nothing farther is necessary to whole, though not in every case to us inake nations great and prosperous; as individuals. Some of you may that the outward conditions of soil have had precious spiritual experi- and climate and race, and physical ences throughout the year-experiences of quickened love to God and heightened joy and confirmed obedience. To some, we trust, it has been the year of their birth from above, of their translation from "darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God," and if so, this or an similar visitation of mercy will doubt. less be reflected in the tone and spuit in which the thanksgivings of this day have been rendered, even though not forming their subject matter. For such blessings, though the highest of all, do not form the proper, the distinctive subjects of devout acknowledgment on an occasion like the present, but rather, as has been stated, those of a more public and general character, those which protect and promote the well-being of the community at large. Our minds are today, therefore, naturally thrown in the direction of such questions as these: In what does national wellbeing root? What are the elements which constitute it? How far is our individual welfare, even the purity and strength of Christian life among us affected by the social and political condition of the period? and what is our responsibility as individuals and as professing Christians in relation thereto? It seems a pity-perhapit is not altogether creditable to the intelligence of the pulpit any more than conducive to its power-that questions of this nature do not receive at least its occasional attention on other occasions. We may to-day, at any rate, without, I trust, anyone calling in question the propriety of the course, look at some or all of them, and let us do so in the light of this striking declaration of Scripture, The Lord liveth in truth, in judg-

Let us endeavor, in the first place, to weigh the force of the words themselves. The Lord liveth in truth, in judgment and in righteousness." He does not simply execute truth and judgment and righteousness, being governed by a supreme regard thereto in all His dealings with the creatures He has made, but He liveth therein. The exercise of these perfections form the life of God. He could sooner cease to be omniscient or almighty, than He could cease to be true and just and righteous. It is true the nature of the Divine existence must ever remain a mystery to us. No finite intelligence may hope to comprehend it. No process of research can give us even an approximate solution of the mystery in which that existence is shrouded, which is the cause and ground of all other existence; for "in Him all live and move and have their being." But the nature of His being, must not be alstatements of Scripture in regard to its attributes or to such of its condition as He has been pleased to reveal. The essential rectitude of His nature is one of these. Truth, justice, righteousness, are not necessary attributes of existence with us, or, so far as we know, with created being in any form. The angels fell, but they reform. tained their existence and, in a meaand right very often, and still live on. But God (let us say it with revershall bless themselves in Him, and in And yet it is not only usual, but Him shall they glory." In the conright and proper that both should nection in which these words are day; that having spoken to God of meaning, that nations must seek their His undeserved goodness to us we life in that which God finds His, that should speak to one another, however they can bless themselves only in the

ment and in rightcourness, and the nations shall bless themselves in

ence even. Let us direct our attention, then,

foundation in the reverent fear of boundaries, count for nothing in this connection. Every observant and reflecting mind must admit the very great importance of these and other such circumstances. But we have only to read history, we have only to look over the world at the present hour to see that even the most favorable conjuncture of these physical The other side of the truth, or, conditions is of itself insufficient to secure national weal. We have only to look to Spain, to Turkey, to the Valley of the Euphrates, to Mexico or the republics of South America, l-i learn that, in the absence of intel gent piety and the moral virtues which it sustains, we can have the greatest misery and degradation coxistent with many or with all the material elements of prosperity and grandeur; while instances, on the other hand, are not wanting to show the possibility, where the fear of God is generally cherished, of rearing a fair and stable structure of national greatnessamid outward circumstances anything but advantageous facts are not difficult of explanation, did time and the proper limits of this discourse suffice for its development. The force of such considerations as the following will be at once telt by every intelligent hearer. The fear of God, the just and reverent sense of his claims, or let us say, true religion, is eminently conducive to industry, to self-control, to integrity, to perseverance, to those qualities generally which contribute directly to material prosperity and to the general amelio-ration of human life. While not unfriendly even to a moderate ambition it is the foe only and the constant one, of indolence, of vice and of crime; that is, of the things which minister to a nation's poverty and wretchedness. It manifestly promotes social order, lending a stability to government, an authority to human laws, and a protection to the rights of man, not easily reached by any other means, and yet without these how impossible of attainment even a very moderate degree of prosperity It is found that men will not, as a general rule, exert themselves beyond what is necessary simply to procure the means of life from day to day where they are not secured in the just result of their toil, and this security it is difficult, if not impossible, to give them where the restraints of religion are not generally felt, and where the only fear with a large portion of the population, is the fear of the policeman's baton or of the guol. Again, capital, so necessary to develop the resources of a country, refuses to enter or to remain where it does not find the security which is almost inseparable from that general respect for law never so effectually inculented and inspired as by religious principle impossibility of comprehending the National well-being means, whatever else, stability of government, successwer stability of government without respect for law, where successful business without integrity, where attention to the poor and suffering without human kindness, and how shall we secure these, respect for law, integrity, human kindness, so well and so surely, as through that fear of God in which they find their strongest support?

Thus, from whatever point of view we approach the subject of a people's prosperity, we are brought to the conclusion that its foundation is laid in the general prevalence of religious principle and of those moral virtues which this principle sustains. Every consideration goes to show the truth of the statement, "The nations shall bless themselves in these qualities, if they would have over their prosperity the shield of the briefly, of the duty we owe to Him especially in the capacity in which righteousness, even as God liveth not find themselves involved in a conwer have been invited to recognise therein; in a word, that national flict at once futile and disastrous with the great moral forces which God keeps in constant operation.

Let this suffice in confirmation and

illustration of the truth bove stated Gospel of Jesus Christ. Homes in The transition from it is easy and natural to the remark which we make for the encouragement of Christian workers of every dlass, that every person engaged with any degree of success whatever in inculcating the fear of God and the love of the Savieur, is at the same time promoting the welfare of the State Every contribution to domestic purity, to integrity and truthfulness, to self-control, to patient endurance, or to that reverent sense of God's perfections and of God's claims, in which these qualities find their surest root and nourishment, is at the same time a contribution of the most direct and effective kind to " Except the the commonwealth. Lord build the house, they labour in vain which build it. Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh in vain. "The nations shall b ess themselves in Him."

rather, the complementary truth, is not less important. I have spoken of the influence of the nation's piety on the public welfare, the stability of its government, the development of its resources, and the management of its affairs. We must not forget that these in turn affect the religious life of the nation, and of every Church, we may say, of every individual Christian within it, All life is one. As the life of the Sabbath, and that of the week-day, so the life of the church, the life of the home, and the life of the State or body politic are connected in the closest manner. Whatever exalts and purifies the one, tends to exalt and purify the other. Whatever pollutes and degrades the one, invariably tends to the pollution and degradation of the other. Even if this were not the case, the path of duty for Christian men in relation to public affairs would not be materially different from what it is. There is cowardice in the very thought surrendering any part of any sphere of human activity or enjoyment, any mere outpost even of existence, to the power ef evil, even if in doing so, we could protect the other, and to us more sacred parts against its encroachments. But we cannot. It is the vainest of dreams to expect a healthful development of piety among the churches, in the presence of a partizan ora corrupt political life, easily tolerated, if not actually helped by professedly Christian men. I am very far from unagining that the revival of the Church's life, its advancement in strength, and purity and spirituality, is to be accomplished at the pollingbooth, in the legislative-hall or the council chamber; but assuredly it is to be protected against enfechlement and deterioration by Christian men going there, to act out, with God's help, the principles of love to God and to man, which form the very soul of religion. They deserve well, therefore, not of the state only, but of the church, they are in a measuro the benefactors of both, who interest themselves in the conduct of public affairs, and who give their energies time and means as apportunity offers or occasion requires, to secure for their country the benefits of wiseand equitable laws, and of a pure, moderate, and uncorrupt administration. Let not christianmen say, as if it were a thing to boast of-we take no interest in public affairs, none in polito render us inattentive to the entry of Scripture in regard to poor and suffering classes; but where with shame, rather than with pride. It is true that political life from its lowest to its highest sphere would seem to be a scene of moral peril, but just because it is so, is it the field in which the highest honors are to be won; most beneficial influence exerted even on the interests of religion, by those who knows the right and have the courage to do it under all circumstances.

I ask you, therefore, not as citizens only, interested in all that is fitted to promote the material and social wellbeing of the community, but as Christians interested in the triumphs of religion, very specially as such, to interest yourselves in the conduct of public affairs, to exert your full influence, whether that be large or small, in endeavouring to secure that this conduct be such as is worthy of Him, and in Him shall they glory," conduct be such as is worthy of if they are to glory at all. "The Lord liveth in truth, in judgment, so often been among us, partisan and and in righteousness," and the nations corrupt; and therefore affecting injumust learn to cultivate and practise riously the moral and religious life of the people to an extent we seldom realize.

But returning to the point from which we started, let it not be forgotten that the most important service you can render to this end, is by helping to leaven the mind of the com-munity with the principles of the It is always the unexpected which happens.

which the rising generation are trained in the fear of God; schools in which the culture of reverence obedience goes hand in hand withand instruction in history and science; Churches instinct with the life of Christ, and laboring for nothing less than the conversion of men to God: these are the true foundations of uational greatness, the surest, the only sure source, of national prosperity On grounds alike of religion and patriotism, I ask you to interest yourselves in all that promises to multiply the number, and promote the efficacy of such instrumentalities for good. We shall soon pass away, but the strength, presperity and glory of our country will remain-let us hope greater and more prosperous than ever-and after it, and above it and all else, the kingdom which cannot be moved, the church which Jesus "purchased with his own blood". Let it be our ambition, the highest we can cherish, to have a place in that church, to be in fullest sympathy with Him who is its living Head, in His purposes of blessing for it and for the world through its instrumentality. Then as we have experienced, as individuals and as a community, the divine goodness in the past, and this day acknowledged it, so we may anticipate as our future and the world's that which is described in the words "God, even our own God shall bless us, and all the ends of the earth shall fear Him."

TEACHING OF PROVIDENCE.

When a soldier falls in battle, another is When a soldier falls in battle, another is called upon to fill his place. When a church-member dies, another is expected to carry forward his work for Christ. When a standard-bearer perishes, another must lift up the trailing banner, and bear it to victory. When a missionary is summoned to his roward, a new recruit is called for that the enterprise may not be weakened. Dr. Wade has finished his course, and received his crown. On whom does the task fall of filling his vacant place?

FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

Have you ever noticed an icicle as it is formed? You noticed how it froze one drop at a time, until it was a foot long or more. If the water was clean, the icicle remained cleaned, and sparkled brightly in the sun; cleaned, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was slightly muddy, the icide looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If each thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will be a final deformity. formity.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN SEDAN.

The Rev. David Macrace, of Gourock, writing from Sedan, the scene of the final defeat of Marshal Macmachen, and the dotest of Marshal Machachan, and the surronder of Napoleon III., says:—"Sedan had at one time an interest to Scotchmen altogethm different from that which invests it now. Previous to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, it was a stronghold of Protostantism in the north of France, and had a Protestant University, in which many young Scotchmen went to stury. In the long roll of its University professors, which is still exhibited in the vestry of the Protestant Church of Sedan, you find the names of several Scotchmen, one of two of whom had more than a French reputation. Con-spicious amongst them is the name of Androw Melville, who was Professor in the year 1600. Near it stand the half Galli-cised names of i Jean Cameron, and Gaulthior Donaldson, "Arthur Johnston," also appear as Professor of logic in 1610. The church in the vestry of which this list is to be seen has itself a curious history, It was originally a Roman Catholic convent and was built by Madame de Mainenon as an institution for the gathering in of Pro-testant children, and the training of them up in the Roman Catholic fath. It was hauded over to the Protestants by Napoleon I. The convent chapel is now the Protestant church, and the other is now the Protestant church, and the other parts of the building are used as Protestant schools and orphanages. On the other hand, the Catholic Church of Sedan, a much larger and more magnificent edifice, was originally the Protestant church, in days when Protestantism was the religion of the nobility and the poor people generally. Hence the following strange incident:

—When the vaults were under repair, the priests discovered the coffins of the old Protestant Princes and Princesses of Sedan, and insisted upon having the consecrated and insisted upon having the consecrated ground purged from this pollution. The coffins were accordingly removed in state to the Protestant church, in which a white to the Protestant church, in which a winter marble pillar, creeted by the Duke of Nasau and the King of the Netherlands, now marks the spot beneath which they lie. One of the Princesses, whose name is engraved on the marble, was a daughter of William the Silent, and therefore related to our own Royal family. In the vestry of the church are still preserved two volumes of the old Consistory (or Presbytery) minthe church are still preserved two volumes of the old Consistory (or Presbytery) minutes, going back nearly 800 years. The first entry is dated May 8th, 1597. Some of the minutes are signed by the Prince of Sedan, and others by the famous Cappel, as moderator. The mice, however, have nibbled away the history of about half-acetylizing. entury.

It was a fruitful saying of Thoreau, Bo not simply good; be good for something.

THE NEW JERUSALEM.

BY HOMATIPS BONAR, D.D.

Bathed in fallen sunlight, Itself a sun-both gem, Fair gleans the glorious city, The new Jerusalem ! City fair st, Splender rarest. Let me gaze on thee !

Calm in her queensy glory, She site dijey and debt, Pure in her backel beauty, Her remark feet it white t Free from suchess, Let me dwell in thee!

Shading her golden pavement, The tree of life is seen, Its fruit-rich branches waving, Gelestlal evergreen. Tree of wonder, Let me un er Thee forever rest !

Fresh from the throne of Godhead, Bright in its . rystal gleam, Bursts out the its ing fountain, Swells on the living stream. Blessed river, Let me : ver Feast my eye on thee!

Stream of true life and gladness, Spring fall health and peace; No harps by thee hang silent, Nor happy voices cease. Tranquii river, Lot me ever Sit and sing by thee!

River of God, I great thee, Not now afar, but near; My s ail to thy still waters liastes in its thirstings here. Holy river, Drink of only thee.

CHRISTIAN CONCENTRATION HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

BY REV. WM. M. TAYLOR, D. D.

But to this Christian concentration it is essential also that we should give up everything that comes into antagonism with the attainment of holiness. "He that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things, and when the runner came upon the arena he stripped himself of every oncumberance. Even the prize-fighter, brutal as he is, may teach us here for to attain his victory he restrains himself from those things which would incapacitate him for the conflict. So if we would win the Christian prize, we must give up every-thing positively sinf l. We cannot go in two directions at one and the same time, and the indulgence of one evil habit, however secretly we may pursue it, will eat out our spiritual-life as surely as the gnawing worm will destroy the living tree. Cost what it may, thorefore, we must have done with sin. Though it should be to us the cutting off of a right hand, or the plucking out of a right eye, we must "lay aside sin which doth so easily beset us." That must be one of the "things behind" which we forgot as we pass on towards those which are before.

But this is not all. We must hold in check even those pursuits which are in themselves indifferent, when they come into collision with our personal holiness. Business is a proper thing, and it is a Christian duty to be diligent in it; but it is so only so long as we make it our servant and seek by it to glority Christ, by rising higher in holiness. When, however, business becomes our master, and we allow ourselves to be driven bither and thither by it; when it ceases to be a means by which our piety is invigorated, and becomes an end in itself to the prosecution of which we bend all our energies as to that of the great object of our life's ambition, then it is a snare, and like the sucker at the tree root, it draws to itself the sap and nourishment which ought to go to the sustenance of the trunk. Herein, as it seems to us, lies one of the greatest dangers of our modern men of business, and it becomes them to be on their guard lest that which within proper limits would be healthful exercise of their piety, become when prosecuted for its own sake merely, the means of overlaying and destroying it.

But the concentration of which we speak, it is needful that we should cultivate everythings that tends to foster holiness in us. Now foremost among such things are peace and com-munion with God in the closet. Without the help of God in this matter, we can do nothing; and that help we must earnestly seek day by day. But how sadly this is neglected by us all. bow aside our fellowship with God in prayer, and when we do enter into our closets, too frequently we go into them as the school-toy goes to the reluctant performance of a task. Our consciences will not be still about it, and we go because it is our duty. But we have no joy in the exercise, and therefore we have no profit from it.

Englishman namity ever talks well, ticed with us, A Scotch audience is income independent body than an amore independent body than amore independent body than amo We allow other engagements to el-bow seide our fellowship with God in prayer, and when we do enter into

The young man, as he goes to business in the morning, comes bounding into his parents' room, and with happy cheerfulness speaks to thom of his feelings and his prospects, then saluting them as he leaves the door, he carries about him all the day the ra-diance of their smiles. Why should it not be so with us and our father in heaven? Because we forgot his fa-therhood. We lose all joy. Let us learn thoroughly the meaning of the first two words of the Lord's prayer, and let us thoroughly realize their truth, then prayer will become to us a gladness, and the closet will become to us a garden from which in the morning we shall cull a flower, whose fragrance as we carry it with us, will refresh us all day.

Nor, in this connection, aught we to forget the value of the sacred Scriptures. Truth is the nutriment of the soul, and the Christian life is sustained by every growing acquaintance with the holy oracles. Yet how greatly we neglect their pages! It was a shrowd remark of one of our theological instructors, that 'we read ing in the Free than in the Established Church. The reason may be lished, and it may be said with truth that the Free Church, as an aggrestic that the Free Church, as an aggresthat multitudes praises the Scriptures a great deal more than they peruse them. Other books are preferred to the word of God—as of old the tree of knowledge was chosen rather than the tree of life. In the orchards of the land a few weeks ago, each tree stood laden with mellow fruit. One needed but to shake a bough and forthwith there fell abundance at his feet. Such an orchard is the word of God-each book of which is a living tree bending down with precious fruit. Let us put forth the hand of meditation and shake their branches, and there will fall into our laps en-

ough to satisfy our souls and quicken our holiness. We can only realize in our own experience the beautiful figure of the tree growing by the riverside (in the first Psalm) when our 'delight is in the law of the Lord,' and we "meditate in it day and night."

Akin to those fostering influences which I have already mentioned are the services of the sanctuary on the Lord's day. After the week of toil they restore our souls, and liable as we are to be corrupted by our fellowship with the world, they administer a wholesome corrective to its influence. It is told of Michael Angelo, that coming one day into the studio where the scholars were at work, he wrote upon the production of one of them the word "Amplius," wider. So when on the Lord's day we come to submit the work of the week to the inspection of the Great Master, he through his ordinances writes upon it "Amplius," wider. "Work for heaven as well as earth, take in eternity as well as time," and we begin afresh on a higher level, resolved to do more valiantly for God They lose much therefore who "turn their feet from the sauctuary," for its services gather up the soul anew and revive the the concentration of which

I have been speaking.
To this "one thing," therefore, let us give ourselves, for "without holiness no man shall see the Lord." Whatever else we have, if we have not this, we are eternally undone. Whatever else we have not, if we have this we are everlastingly secure. Lot us not, therefore, distract ourselves with trouble and care after many things, but let us chose this good part which shall never be taken away from us.

SCOTCH SPEAKING AND SPEAKERS.

A correspondent of the Presbyterian Banner, writing from Edinburgh, gives his impressions of the leading men in the Scotch Assemblies as fol-

Scotchmen are good talkers. There was not a man who spoke in the Free Church Assembly that did not speak well. Some of them were eloquent, many of them witty, and all long. I don't know that I should have liked to say that I thought some of the best of their speakers were too lengthy for my American taste, if I had not heard some Scotchmen say the same thing. In the matter of good speaking the Scotch not only differ from the English, but are a contrast An Englishman hardly ever talks well.

must add, to their great credit, that relied on to keep the speaker in order. Parliamentary speaking is very much The sense of justice, I couldn't help nearer the standard of deliberate but think, is stronger than with us. seech than is our Congressional elequence. The Member of Parliament far beyond the Tweed. One of the talks, and a good Parliamentary despeakers on the union question, havbate is an animated conversation, ing falsely charged his opponent with The talk of a Member of Congress, at a wrong, the opposition stopped him his best, is an oration; and, at his Cries of "Shame," and "Take that worst, a stump speech. The Scotch-back," came from all sides of the hall; man, moreover, is a good conversa- nor would they suffer him to go untionalist. He is wide-awake, fervid, til he had withdrawn the obnoxious and full of anecdote. Anecdotes seem to belong to the natural productions of Scotland. The Scotchman, too, is good at repartee, if not quite as facile at a turn as the Irishman. They, like their own thistle, make you cautions in handling them. Their hospitality is unimpeachable, and as abundant and fragrant as their native heather. Our Moderator's letter, addressed to the Moderators of the Scotch Assemblies, made me welcome to everybody except one member of the American depotation.

I believe I heard more good talksive body, has in it more of youth and enterprise. Secessiom always implies extra energy. Then, too, there is more of an audience in the Free Church Assembly, and therefore more stimulus to eloquence. The Scotch Assemblies are larger bodies than our Assembly; but the talking is done by a smaller number of men than even with us. Their clerks occupy a good deal of time in speaking. Dr. Cook, in the Established Church, and Sir Henry Monerieff, in the Free Assembly, spoke often; but they both are accomplished debaters. The notable speakers in the Free Church were Prof. Rainy, Drs. Begg and Duff, Sir H. Moncrieff, Dr. Adam, Nixon, and Balfour; in the Church of Scotland, Principal Tulloch, Drs. Cook and Phin, and Norman Mc-Leod.

Prof. Rainy is a noticeable man, rather small in person, but compact, with light complexion, sandy hair, a dome-shaped head, and a meditative, almost sad, look. He is not so much a talker as a thinker—abstract and logical even for a Scotch audience. He is deliberate, weighs all his words, and they are weighty. His recent tilt with Dean Stanley had made many enthusiastic over him, who before had been proud of him.

Quite in contrast with Prof. Rainy is Dr. Begg, the best debater in the Free Assembly. He has a leonine head, loosely and profusely covered with shaggy grey locks. He does not spoil their majesty with either with many of his countrymen, a good | deal of brain; stands solid in his shoes, and is not afraid to talk very plain. He reminds one of Dr. Musgrave, and, like him, is given to making the most and the best speeches in the General Assembly. He had perhaps not been quite consistent on the union question, and his opponents therefore often put him on the defensive; but this only served to bring out his best points. He is combative; they baited him, and he alstomach.

Sir Henry Wellwood Moncrieff Bart, was a frequent speaker. Though not a layman, he is business and lawyer-like in his talk and with a deci-dedly magisterial air and tone. Ho does not placate his opponents, but challenges them. He is more than combative—a little pugnacious, one may say

Dr. Duff is growing old. His wealth of white hair and beard mark him as a patriarch, and being in the way of wisdom, are a crown of glory to him. He is still eloquent, but inclined to be a little too long even for Scotch patience.

Dr. Arnott,—"story loving Wullie," is as juicy as ever. His good nature is as inexhaustible as his good humor and anecdote, and, for patness of illustration, he is unrivalled. What a pity that, when he is so near his ascension, he cannot drop this mantle of speech on some of the younger prophets. I have not time to sketch McLeod, and Tulloch, and Cook, of the Established Church.

Their speakers, as a class, use more liberty in treating their subjects, as well as their opponents, than is practiced with us, A Scotch audience is

neither felicity nor facility. But I quite as much as the Moderator, is charge.

4 5 / 5 AL 5 5 5

COMFORT IN THE DARK HOUR.

"There never was such affliction as mine," said a poor sufferer, restlessly tossing in her bed in one of the wards of a city hospital. "I don't think there ever was such a racking pain."

"Once," was faintly uttered from the next bed

· The first speaker paused for a moment; and then, in a still more impatient tone, resumed her complaint.

"Nobody knows what I pass through. Nobody ever suffered more

"One," was again whispered from the same direction.

"I take it you mean yourself, poor soul! but-

"Oh! not myself-not me," exclaimed the other; and her pale face flush ed up to the very temples, as if some wrong had been offered, not to herself, but to another.

She spoke with such earnestness that her restless companion lay still for several seconds and gazed intently in her face. The cheeks were now wan and sunken, and the parched lips were drawn back from the mouth as if by pain. Yet there dwelt an extraordinary sweetness in the clear gray eyes, and a refinement on the parted by a heart-acquaintance with Him who is "full of grace and truth."

"Oh! not myself! not me!" she repented.

There was a short pause; and then the following words, uttered in the same low tone, slowly and solemnly broke the midnight silence of the place:

"'And when they had platted a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head, and a reed in his right hand; and they bowed the knee before him, and mocked him, saying, Hail, king of the Jews! And they spit upon him, and took the reed, and smote him on the head. . . . And when comb or pomade. He has, in common they were come unto a place called Golgotha, they gave him vinegar to drink, mingled with gall. And they crucified him. . . And they that passed by reviled him, wagging their heads. . And about the ninth hour Jesus cried with a loud voice, saying, My God, my God why hast thou forsaken me?

The voice ceased, and for several ninutes not a syllable was spoken. The night nurse rose from her chair by the fire and mechanically handed a cup of barley-water flavored with ways turned upon them with a good lemon-juice and sugar to the lips of both sufferers.

"Thank you nurse," said the last speaker. "'They gave him gall for his meat; and in his thirst they gave " anid the last him vinegar to drink."

"She is talking about Jesus Christ," said the other woman, already beginning to toss restlessly from side to side. "But," added she, "talking about his sufferings can't mend ours -at least, not mine.'

"But it lightens hers," said the

"I wonder how."

" Hush."

And the gentle voice again took up the strain :

"Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows. . . He was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities: the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed.'

The following day, as some ladies, visiting the hospital, passed by the cots, they handed to each a few frag-rant flowers.

The gentle voice was again heard "If God so clothe the grass of the field which to-day is, and to-morrow

words: "Going home. 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that

Her eyes closed, and the nurse knew that the hand of death was grasping the chords of life Λ moment more and all was over; the soul had gone to dwell in that city where there is no more death, neither sorrow nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain."—Swird and Trowel, London.

Opinion is a medium between knowledge and ignorance -Pluto.

Where is no denial of d'here is no religion; where sacri i begins, there picty begins, there the Live of Christ begins

If the spirit of God did not awaken sinners and cause them to see their lost condition, perhaps not one soul would seek a preparation for heaven.

How difficult it is to live in the world and to preserve irreproachable manners. It is nevertheless possible; but for this end one has need of a continual attention and watchfulness over one's self.

My poor feeble heart drops when I think, write or talk of anything but Jesus. O, that I could get near Him, and live believingly on Him! I walk, and talk, and sit, and rest with Him. I would have my heart always leaning on Him, and find itself ever present with Him.—Berridge.

Never employ your authority in its full extent; temper whatever is severe in it by an air of sweetness and good-nature. Neither abuse the fear and respect which your dignity and rank inspire. It will do you more honour to adapt the exercise of your power to the circumstances and situation in which you are placed.

A celebrated man has well said, "Goldsmiths make exquisite forms foom precious material—they fashion the bracelet and the ring from gold, God maketh His precious things out of base materials, and from the black pebbles of the brooks. He hath taken up stones which He hath set in the golden ring of His immutable love to make them gems to sparkle

NOT YET.

My son, give me thine heart." "Not yet," said the little boy as he was busy with his trap and ball; "when I grow older I will think about it."

The little boy grew to be a young man.

"Not yet," said the young man, "I am new about to enter into trade; when I see my business prosper, then I shall have more time than now."

Business did prosper.

"Not yet," said the man of business;
"my children must now have me care;
when they are settled in life, I shall be better able to attend to religion."

He lived to be a grey headed old man. Not yet," still he cried: "I shall soon retire from trade, and then I shall have nothing else to do but to read and pray."

And so he died. He put off to another time what should have been done when a child. He lived without God and died with-

TYNDALL IN BOSTON.

Zion's Herald gives a description of Tyndall as a lecturer. It says: "Tyndal is a little, nervous, nimble man, somewhat gray, with a grave, earnest east of countenance. He sways to and fro behind his table, folds up his arms before him, and twists together his hands behind him, often bending easerly forward and raising his table, folds up his arms before him, and twists together his hands behind him, often bending eagerly forward, and raising his right fist as high as his head, and shaking it slightly at his audience. His arms seem rather an encumbrance to him, except when using them in his manipulations, awkwardly getting between him and his audience; but when he is experimenting every movement is graceful, and he is eloquent from head to foot. His tones are incontoneous, each sentence undulating with the same uniform movement, and sliding skyward at the end. If he were a minister, critical Boston would not fail to sneer at his 'hely tone.' But the intonation which is so nauscious to the squeamy stomach in the sanctuary, does not seem specially unpalatable in a discourse which had no 'relish of salvation' in it. Now and then he drops into the colloquial, and we think that he is about to forget his monotony, but here he is apt to 'stick on conversation's burs,' and 'strew his pathway with those dreadful urs.' But, notwithstanding all this, a fascinating enthusiasm streams from him, like sparks from his charcoal points. His swaying form, doubled fist, sprawling arms, and stradnling legs, are all eloquent. His like sparks from his charcoal points. His swaying form, doubled fist, sprawling arms, and stradhling legs, are all elequent. His pictorial imagination drapes the driest facts in robes of grace and beauty, clear like the light, yet flashing like the light; truth after trath somes forth, so that we see, admire and wonder."

As well might the cher universal elizer from the a stagment labe, so many earthly things the light

Brifish American Bresbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS: \$1 a york, in advance.

Address

Postage, by mull, 20 cents per year, payable at the office of delivery. Astive Canvascers and Local Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be paid "Cheques and Post Office Orders should be drawn in favour of the Publisher

> C. BLACKETT RODINSON, Publisher and Proprietor.

OFFICE -No. 102 Bay St., House -No. 87 Elm St., Toronto.

The large and influe distances an obstacle in the B. Possiyteman circulates renders it and sirable medical or advertising are

Single insertion; or less than one month) 10 - per ino (nonganete) exclusive extention.

Special rates for quarterly, hair-yearly and yearly ad-critismouts. No double columns; cuts 25 per cent extra spe-in reading matter 16 conts. per line each inser-

OFFICE, No. 102 Bay Street, (Late Telegraph build

A DENOMINATIONAL ORGAN.

An overture on this subject from the London Synowas supported by Dr. Proudfoot, who thought that such a modium as a weekly newspaper would greatly advance many interests of the Church. Ho could not withdraw the overture but he would recommend the Assembly to vote it down, and hoped that all the members of it would extend their hearty support to the British American Prosbytorian, published by private enterprise. Had that paper been in existence a year ago, his overture would never have been introduced.

On motion of Mr. McMullen, aftersome discussic a, it was resolved that the overture be rejected AND THAT THE ABOVE-MUNTIONED PAPER BE BE COMMENDED TO THE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE C.P. CHURCH AS WORTHY OF THEIR HEARTY SUPPORT .- From Proceedings of General

LIBERAL OFFER.

New Subscribers can have the British American Presbyte.ian from this date up to the end of 1873 for \$2.00. The time of the usual campaign for securing new subscribers is approaching. Our old agents are requested to be ready for work, and we are prepared to engage any number of new ones. It is our wish to employ some one in every congregation to solicit new subsribers, or what is still better. to have every one of our present readers act as an agent. Our Premium List, which will be a very attractive one, will be ready in a short time All who send us new subscribers now, will have the benefit of it.

British American Bresbyterian.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1872.

OUR TRAVELLING AGENT.

Mr. Henry Carmen will visit the congregations in Hamilton and neighbourhood during the coming week. We bespeak for him a cordial welcome from our friends.

CORRECTION.

In our necessary absence from town last week a sermon found its way into our columns; the appearance of which we greatly regret, as its teaching is entirely at variance with what we believe to be in accordance with posed.

It is searcely necessary to add that the writer is not a Presbyterian elergyman, though when consent was given to its printing it was undervery large number of our readers.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

the number of animals affected is fective impetus. taken into consideration.

The great Boston fire has formed, the chief subject of talk during the past week, while the, ansard roofs as one great cause of its making such terrible headway, have been unsparingly, but not unjustly denounced of Dr. McCrie's birth is not known, and condendad,

The organ question is now recieving a very practical discussion in ans increasing number of congregations of the Canada Presbyterian Church, In Erskine Church, Montreui, a vote has been taken in reference to the introduction of an instrument for the public worship of the sanctuary. Three hundred and thirty members and eighty-six seat-holders voted with the following result:

For Indif-Organ. Members...... 174 Seat-holders.... 64 21 42 186 288

This gives a majority of fifty-nine for the organ so far as the members are concerned. The actual introduction or non-introduction now remains with the elders. With so many hostile, and so many not taking any part in the proceedings, it would be very hazardous to venture upon the inno-

Indeed, it seems more than question-

able if the Presbytery looking to the continued harmony of the congregation would sanction it in the meantime. There surely are points on which a majority would not be justifled in over riding the wishes of a large, respectable and conscientious minority. If so, then we should fancy the musical inscrument point is one of these; though we must acknowledge minorities have been quite as much inclined to tyranize as majorities, if not more so. The very general introduction of melodeous into Sabbath Schools, will in a very few years settle effectively and finally about organs in public worship. In a short time the Sunday School Scholars will be the men and women of our congregations, and after being accustomed to instrumental music in the Sabbath School, they will very generally and very speedily move for the thing being carried a little further, when they have seen the principle itself settled by universal assent, so far as the children are concerned, for naturally they will argue that if the melodeon in the Sabbath School be positively good, the organ in the Church cannot be very bad.

not absolute abolition. Like all monopolist struggles, it will eventualbeing made more thorough, and the unjust and antiquated privileges thics and approbation of an ever- the least of it. widening circle of the people. Con-The horse epidemic still continues, stitutional ideas and practices are adthough to all appearance with abated | vancing rapidly in Germany, and the violence. The deaths have been con- wrong-headed perversity of the Tory siderable though not many when lords will give these a great and ef-

> It is rather interesting that the centenary of the birth of Knox's biographer-Dr. Thomas McCrietakes place about the tercentenary of the Reformer's death. The exact day

> > market Here to hear

in his native town of Dunse, Scotland, on Wednesday last. The Dr. was baptized on the 22nd of Nov., 1772, and it was thought he was born about the 20th. A bust of the Dr. has been placed in the Town Hall of Dunse, and the unveiling of it was to be one of the proceedings. How noble a man, and how generous a writer Dr. M'Crie was, very many of our readors know well. He was the first to vindicate the memory of the Scotch Reformer from the foul aspersions and gross misrepresentations of a couple of conturies. And he did this in such a way as to leave little or nothing for others to add. How he handled Sir Walter Scott in his review of 'Old Mortality " is not so generally known. Sir Walter was but a child in the Dr's hands in reference even to his chosen walk of old Scotch tradition. history and literature. It was in vain for the good-natured "great unknown" to affect perfect indifference. The shaft went home in a way no other criticism on any of his works ever did. Dr. McCrie died on the 5th of August, 1835, at the age of 62.

BRITISH CONNECTION.

The San Juan award has given rise to some very live writing in a good many of the English papers. The Times in a very rude, and direct way tells Canadians that as Britain has rather mis-managed their matters in looking after her own more immediate interests, they had better take up their liberty and set up for themselves. In fact, the Thunderer in effect says, "stand not upon the manner of your going but go at once.' If this were to be taken as fairly representative of the English opinion and feeling, there could be no possibility for Canadians with any measure of self respect to remain in connection with Britain. With far more regret for Britain than ourselves. we should go with the full conviction that the process of disentegration of the British Empire had commenced, and that it was merely a question of time when Britain should become among the nations only a somewhat larger Holland, willing to do and be A very interesting and important and suffer, anything for the liberty struggle is at present going on in of unrestricted trade all over the Germany, between the Upper House world, on however humiliating terms. and the Government backed by The period, however, the Times fairly the Emperor and the people's re- | represented when every passing phase presentatives. It is a struggle on of public opinion has gone by, and its the part of the Old Conservative utterances on the present occasion nolles for the retention of their have been strongly repudiated and various feudal privileges which are | condemned by almost every newsthreatened with great curtailment if | paper representative of the different political and social parties, prevailing in the old country. At the same time ly issue in the reform contemplated, this ever recurring reference to the possibility or desirability of Canada being set loose from Britain, will promore ruthlessly swept away. The duce more or less effect on this, as Scripture. Since it has appeared, in the British House of Lords, so number, especially of young Canahowever, no time will be lost in hav- may it be said in the Prussist. This dians, to ask, "should the day come Born near, if not in Haddington, ing it thoroughly examined and billmust passeither through this House when Britain weary of the weight in 1504; Knox was ordained a priest its erroneous sentiments fully ex- or over it." The progress of popular and honour of Empire, and animated of the Romish Church in 1530; if I can die there, I ask no more, sentiment in Germany and the in- exclusively by narrow insular ideas, openly professed himself a Protestant because then my bones, buried in creasing power it is always wielding show unmistakeably that they wish to in 1543; was consequently degraded Africa, will be a bond that will bind must be very gratifying to all well- get rid of us-What then? A people from his orders, and more than once Africa to the Church in America that wishers of human freedom. Kaiser more loyal to Britan and British con- in danger of assassination; preached he lay dying there, turning round to William and Bismarck may be at least | nection than the Cauadians could not | first in St. Andrew's in 1546; served his friends, he said: "Never mind tyrants, but they can read the signs well be thought of, but it is not two years as a prisoner in French me ! let thousands of us die, but let stood that he was; and this impress of the times far too shrewdly to imadepleasant every now and then to galleys; eventually came back to sion may naturally be shared by a gine that even in the flush of such be told that the door is quite open Scotland in 1559, and entered on his victories as they have achieved, they and that we are at perfect liberty to great work of Reformation. And can rule with comfortor credit, except walk out if we choose. Such sort after other thirteen most eventby carrying with them the sympa- of talk has a cooling influence, to say, ful, changing, and busy years, and selected the Rev. P. V. Veeder,

> finding seats. There is, consequently go off quietly, and in a most brotherly apirit, form one or two new congregations in a truly christian church would moon fill up, while the cause of rough shrewdness of perception, his a but it has been agreed to colobrate it. Christ wealth to petitionly advanted. Innovage is always plain, homely and

Company of the day of the second

JOHN KNOX.

We are happy to understand that the tercentenary of the death of John Know is to be "improved" by appro printe sermons in the various Preshyterian Churches of Toronto and olsewhere throughout the Province of Ontario, on Sabbath first, the anniversary of the death. On Wednesday there is to be a united meeting in Knox Church, Toronto, to bring into some measure of preminence the inidents of the Reformers' career, and the mighty influence for good he not only exercised upon the character and proceedings of his own age, but has continued ever since to exert especially upon Scotland and Scotchmen. It is well to take occasion from such recurring seasons to hold up with more than usual prominence the great principles for which John Knox struggled, and the glorious victory he achieved. Every man now, whose opinion is worth a rush either in the world of religion, literature, or polities, acknowledges that he was one of the greatest, if the very greatest of Scotsmen, and that with undaunted bravery and high souled integrity, he contended carnestly for the truth and gained a mighty victory and many privileges for all coming ages. has made Scotland what it is, and not a few, even of those who neither admire his character nor revere his memory, are yet under the deepest obligation to his christian courage, and far-seeing wisdom; and are this day very much what they are through the influence and labours of one of whom they have not yet learned to be proud, whose memory awakens in them no reverence, and whose noble and energetic life work calls forth no enthusiasm and no applause,

Some may think that John Knox's conflict was over, what are now 'dead issued." That is not so. There may be some change in outward appearance, but the contest between light and darkness, between truth and falsehood, between tyranny and freedom in which he bore himself so bravely is still going on, and on one side or other each must take his place and do his part. Well if those who profess to reverence the memory of Knox can practically show that they are imbued with the same spirit and can risk as much and venture as far for the honor of their God and ment is Scotland, and who was so truly described by one who knew him well, as having never feared the face of man! We have no doubt the celebration will everywhere be a great success, and that the different speakers on the occasion "will rise to the height of their great argu-

weary" as he said " of the world," WE understand that the Presby on the 24th of November 1572. Even terian Churches in Toronto, are all so so, after life's fever he sleeps well; full, that there is much difficulty in and his works do follow him. As a talk of enlarging some, if not all of being likely to be led away into them. If we might suggest a much excessive eulogy of a man like Knox: better plan, it would be for a hive to a He was shrowd, penetrating, inevitable in his perceptions and purposes. No outward show or conventional pretence deceived him; he went extending manner. Those left would straight to the heart of everything; still be quite strong enough, and and consistently with this clear and

many will say, harsh. He had learned, he himself says to call wickedness by its own terms-a fig, a fig! a spade, a spade! Above all he was tearless, nothing daunted him, his spirit rose high in the midst of danger. The Earl of Morton said of him truly, as they laid him in the old church yard of St. Giles : " He never feared the face of man." In Scotland he no doubt accomplished a great work. Whether the work would not have been better if it had been less violently done, if the spirit of love and moderation, as well as the spirit of power, had presided over it, is a question regarding which there may be much division. But, even if we we should take exception to some things he did or encouraged, we may admire the consistent boldness, the deep carnestness, and the self deny ing, unflinching zeal of the great Reformer.

MISSIONARY ITEMS.

Sir Donald McLeod, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has recently expressed his views in reference to the progress and value of missions in India, as follows:— In many places an impression provails that our missions have not produced results adequate to the efforts which have been made; but I trust enough has been said to prove that there is no real foundation for this impression, and those who hold such opinions know but little of the reality. . . The work may be going on silently; but when the process of undermining the mountain of idolatry has been completed, the whole may be expected to fall with rapidity and crumble to dust. The prayers and exertions of a Christian people are required to press on the government the necessity of doing everything a government legitimately can do to promote the progress of Christianity and a sound morality throughout India, whether they can take a direct part in spreading the former or not.'

Within the last twelve years the gospel has been preached in seventeen out of the eighteen provinces of China, and thus tens of thousands in each of these provinces have heard in their own tongue the wonderful works of God. There are in China mere than 7,000 communicants, and among them some of the scholars of the land, and hundreds around the various stations are questioning their old creeds, and some are casting away their ancient systems as worthless. There is said to be a wide field open for woman's work in the city of Peking. Women are accessible in the houses everythe freedom and enlightenment of where. Prejudices are giving way, their race as he did whose bestmonu- and books on all subjects are more and more in demand." There is increased interest in the cause of missions among the native churches. A hundred and fifty native young men are to be sent to this country by the Chinese government to be educated, at the rate of thirty per year.

Henry Martyn said he could bear to be torn from limb to limb, if he might but hear a Hindoo ask, "What people are a unit on the subject, and well as on the other side of the Atlan-as was said on a memorable occasion tic, and will tend to lead an increased the occasion, and creditable to them the occasion to the occasion and creditable to them the occasion to the occasio of Missions "Gentlemon soud mate Africa! send me to Africa! I know the climate is a deadly one; I know

at I may only get there to die; but can never be severed.', And when Africa be saved !"—Rev. P. Owen.

The foreigners residing in Yedo have met and organized themselves as a Christian church. They elected two elders, two dearons, two trustees, quietly sank into his last sleep, D.D., though without giving a salary, as pastor. It is understood that they take no denominational title, but are prepared to receive all of every name who love our Jord Jesus Christ. A house of worship was completed and one has said who was far indeed from | dedicated on the first Sunday of September. It is a small, but very handsome structure, 28 by 36 feet, with gromed arches, stained-glass windows, a spire, and a fine toned bell, furnishing a great contrast to the gloomy idol temple.

> It was a fruitful saying of Thoreau, Be not simply good; he good for something.

The French have a significant saying. It is always the unexpected which happens,

READINGS IN GOULD STREET CHURCII.

We are glad to learn that the Young Man's Christian Association of Gould St. Church has engaged Professor Tayorner to Music Hall, on Thursday and Friday teaching elecution in Knox College, and is about to form a class in Trinity College also while several private classes, of clergyman and others are soliciting his services. In the course of his professional life Mr. Tavemer has instructed some of the most Tyng, of New York, and Dr. Fuller of Toronto, all of whom hear testimony to the singularly philosophic basis upon which his system rests. With regard to his abilities as an elecutionist the press speaks in the most flattering terms. J. E. Lovell thus writes in the New Haven Patladium, "Tho reading of Hamlet, in the Temple, by Mr. Taverner, was a triumph for him as an Artist and a man of Genies. It was well sustained in every respect. In richness, and flexibility of voice; in beautiful and electrifying attitude, and in command of countenance Mr. Taverner has no superior and few equals. He appears to me to be a masterly interpeter of the great poet." Mr. Taverner presents testimonials no less flattering from many who have had ample opportunity for comparing him with the most popular of our public readers. The readings will be a treat not often enjoyed by Torontonians.

Ecclesinstical.

PRESBYTERY OF COBOURG. This Presbytery met at Millbrook on Oct. 30th. Mr. Aurray, from the committee appointed to visit Cambelford, gave in a verbal report to the effect that he and Mr. Mitchell had gone to Cambelford as appointed, had met with the congregation, and had conferred with them in reference to had conferred with them in reference to their circumstances, and specially with re-terence to the payment of arrears of stipend. Mr. Murray further stated that the congregation had agreed to proceed immedintely to make a vigorous effort to raise the money due to their minister. A letter from the financial committee appointed by the congregation was subsequently read. In the letter it was stated that the sum of \$120 had been subscribed towards the payment of arrears, besides a sum of \$50 from pew rents, which had been paid to the minister, and that they would still continue their efforts until they had paid off the entire in-debtedness of the congregation. It was unanimously agreed that the Clerk should write to the managers of the congregation of Campbelford, suggesting that it would be well for them to borrow at once, if possible, the money necessary to meet the claims against them, and to prevent the further accumulation of arrears. It was also resolved that Mr. Beattic's resignation continue in the meantime to lie on the table. Mr. Mitchell reported that he had moderated in a call at Springville from the united congregations of Springville and Bethany. The call which was laid on the table was in favor of the Rev. Wm. Bennett, of Kemptville, was entirely unanimous, and was signed by lifty-eight communicants and twenty two adherents. Mr. Wm. Lockie appeared for John Dick for the congregation of Springville, and Mr. John Dick for the congregation of Bethauy. The commissioners stated that the congregation of Springville had agreed to pay sation of Springvine had agreed to pay \$400, and the congregation of Bethany \$200 per annum by way of salary, and that the Springville congregation would provide the minister with a house free of rent, if he chose to reside at Springville. Springville. The call was sustained and ordered to be transmitted to Mr. Bennett. At this point the Clerk read a letter from Mr. Bonnett, stating that if the Prosbytery should sustain the call, he would accept the ame. It was thereupon agreed that Mr. Bennett should be inducted at Springville Friday, the 15th November, at noon that Mr. Douglas should preach, that Mr. Roger should address the minister and preside at the induction, and that Mr. Donaid should address the congregation. Messrs. Mitchell, Clark and Douald were appointed a committee to prepare a schedule of mis-sionary meetings, to be submitted at the meeting of Presbytery to be held at Spring-olle. Messrs. Murray, Douglas and Douald was appointed the Presbytory's Home Mission Committee for the custing year. It was agreed that Sessions whose Records have not been examined within the year, be requested to produce them at the January of the first that the state of the sessions whose the sessions whose requested to produce them at the sessions whose the sessions who sessions who sessions who seems the sessions who seems wh ary meeting of Presbytery, and that the Cerk he instructed to produce at that meetag a report of the dates at which the sea am records of the different congregations within the bounds have been examined and effected. The Presbytery met at Springthe on the 15th of November, for the induction of Mr. Bennet and for the transaction of recessary business. At the induc-tion service, Mr. Douglas, of Cobourg, preached from Eph. 1, 13: 14. Mr. Roger presided, put the questions of the formula, and addressed the minister. Dr. Donald addressed the congregation. At the close Mr. Bennett was introduced to the members of the flock, and was warmly greeted by them. There was read a communication from the Cierk-of the Ontario Presbytery, accompanying a call from the congregation Woodville to the Rev. J. S. Murre, of Baltimore. [The call was numerously signed, Haltimore. [The call was numerously signed, and was accomp aird with a statement to the offect that it salary would be \$9000 per annum, with mause and glebe. Arrangements were imade for citing the congregations of Baltimore and Coldsprings to anlear at an indicating in the congregation of the congregation

A Commence of

PRESBYTERY OF OTTAWA.

The last regular meeting of this Presby-tory was held within Bank Street Church, Ottawa, on the 5th and 5th November, There were present every minimore and three olders. The following are the princigive a series of public readings in the pal items of the business that were transneted: A petition was handed in and read from fifteen heads of families residing at evenings next. Mr. Tavernor is at present Kuburn, in the Township of Fitzioy, pray ing to be organized into a ingregation in connection with the Presbytery, the most of them having formerly belonged to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. A committee consisting of Messus, Stewart and Bremner, ministers, and Mr. Tait, Elder, Wessus, and Mr. Tait, Elder, emer has instructed some of the most celebrated orators of the day, amongst of the petition open a Communion Roll, others, Dr. Punsion, the late late Dr. Jas. Hamilton, of London, England, Roy D. A. Wessers Allen and Parker appeared as Communion of Now York, and Dr. Fuller of missioners from the Congregation of Aylmer. missioners from the Congregation of Aylmer, and requested that supply be granted to them in the future and if practicable that an union be formed with Hull. The President of the control hytery agreed to place Aylmer again on the list of Mission Station, and supply it as frequently as possible and appoint a committe consisting of Messrs. Moore, McDermid and Whillans to confer with the people of both the Aylmer and Hull Stations and find out if it would be judicious to unite them, and report at next meeting. A request was presented from the Congrega-tion of Bristol, that some members of the Presbytery be appointed to moderate in a call, and Mr. Carswell was instructed to perform this duty on the request of the Session. Mr. Crombie read the Home Mission Report, giving an account of the work done at each of the Stations during the past summer, and the amounts contributed by them towards the support of the missionar-ies. The report showed that never before the field had been so fully occupied or the work so efficiently done. The Clerk's salary was

so efficiently done. The Clerk's safary was raised from fifty to eighty dollars per annum. An interesting Conference was held upon the subject: "The spiritual conversion and nstruction of the children and youth of our Church." Mr. James Whyte introduced the consideration of this subject, speaking in general terms of the importance to be the children and the safe and the consideration of the subject, speaking in general terms of the importance to be attached to it. Mr. McEwen then read a paper in which he showed, first, the reason why this subject was so important. Second, the Biblical basis on which it rests. Third, the necessity of increased and, and revised methods for its attainment. Mr. Burns followed and showed that the future prosperity of the Church depended upon the care of the children and that the way to instruct them was to get the parents interested in Divine things. Mr. Steele then read a paper on the best means of promoting the end in view—the conversion and instruction of children and youth of the Church. Other members of the Presbytery followed, each taking up some points in connexion with the subject. At the close a Committee was appointed to draw up a Deliverance on the Conference held, who gave in the following,

subsequently gave which was adopted.

"The Presbytery having engaged in Conference on the conversion and spiritual instruction of the children and youth of our Church, express their satisfaction with the enterest manifested by members generally on the subject brought before them, and with the suggestions thrown out with regard both to the hindrances lying in the way, and the remedies applied to the godly upbringing and ultimate conversion of the children and youth of the Church—and they would recommend to ministers the keeping of this very important matter before the minds of the people, especially of parents, in the way of carrying out the valuable suggestions made by the various markets at the carriers and the carriers and the carriers and the carriers are the carriers and the carriers and the carriers are the carriers and the carriers are the carriers and the carriers are carriers are carriers and the carriers are carriers and the carriers are carriers are carriers and the carriers are carriers are carriers and the carriers are carriers are carriers are carriers and the carriers are carriers are carriers and the carriers are carriers are carriers are carriers and the carriers are c speakers, such as special preaching to the young, personal conference with them, and faithful affectionate dealings with parents anent their duties and the Covenant relation from which these duties spring." The practical directions contained in the Report were ordered to be sent to the different members. Mr. Crombie resigned the office of Convener of the Home Mission Committee, and Mr. Burns was appointed in his stead. All the members of Presbytery were to give a day each to one or the other of the Mission Stations, and arrangements were made for holding Missionary Meetings at all the Congregations and Mission Stations within the bounds, these being divided into four groups, and a committee appointed for each group. The Conveners of the various Committees were instructed to the various schemes of the Church, and the amounts contributed in order to publication and to report at next meeting. cation and to report at next meeting. Mr. Moore gave notice that at next meeting he would sul mit an overture for transmission to the Synod. "On the organization of a Church Missionary Society." A Commute o consisting of the Moderator, Messis, McLaren, Crombie, James Whyte, McLwen, Joseph White and Moore, Ministers, with Messis, Hay, Hutchinson, Clarke, Kennedy and Lilacoe, Elders, were appointed to draw up and present an address to Lord Dufferin, on an early day, and set the minutes of the in an early day, and get the minutes of the General Assembly from its commence-ment bound up and present, them with the address. Mr. Burns gave notice that he would move at next meeting, that the time of the office of Moderator in the Presbytery be six instead of twelve months as at pre-sent. The next Quarterly Meeting was appointed to be held in Perth, on the first appointed to be need in Perrit, on the instances as of February next, at two o'clock p. m., the Sederent to be occupied with a Conference on "the relation of children to the Church, and the practical questions drising therefrom." The results from the last General Assembly will then be taken the provided by the control of the control o

It is announced from Shanghai that ediets have been issued at Pekin which imply that the Emperor will assume power in February next.

up and considered .- J. Carswell, Clerk.

Advices from the Sandwich Islandere-port the volcanoes from Manna Loa Kilanea in a state of active cruption, and it is stated that the shores of the island are sudding.

The Jesuits College at Strasburg has fallen into the hands of a Jew, wadis now devoted into a public house, w skittle-alley, a massanic lodge, and a place for Luthurean want in Tworships on the

MINISTERS AND CHU HES.

The Rev. John Gray, of Orilha, has been lecturing on "What I saw in the Churches in the Old Country,"

The younger members of the Orillia Presbyterian congregation have purchased an organ for the Sabbath School.

Thank-giving sermens preached at Montreal by the Roy, It. Burns, D.D., and at Toronto by the Rev. J. M. King, M.A., will be found in other columns.

The Rev. J. Straith, as Chairman of the secure for that thriving village the advan tages of a High School. The Advocate says that the prospects of success are encourag-

"We observe," says the Woodstock Sentinel, "that the Rev. Evan C. W. McColl, late of the Congregational church, Stratford, has been appointed to take charge of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, East

The Rev. A. Grant, of Oncida, was recently surprised by a party consisting chiefly of young people from Cayuga and neighbourhood Mr. James Mitchell was called to the chair, when Mr. A. MacFarlane, on behalf of the young men, presented Mr. Grant with an address, and a sum of \$60: and on behalf of the ladies, Miss Robinson and Miss. McClung presented Mrs. Grant HOW A QUEEN LIVES IN THE with a handsome silver plated cake basket and table spread, accompanied with an address, expressive of their affectionate regard for her. Mr. Grant, in suitable terms, replied on behalf of himself and wife.

The improvements recently made in the Bank street C. P. Church add greatly to its internal appearance and capacity. The gallery which has been added in capable of affording accommodation to fully 250 more people than previously .- Ottawa Free Press.

An addition is being built to St. Andrew's Church, Kincardine, to accommodate the increasing congregation attending on the ministration of the new pastor, Rev. Wm. Anderson. A basement under the new part will be formed of sufficient size for a Sabbath School and Lecture Room.

We understand that the congregation of the Canada Presbyterian Church of Tilsonburg have given a unanimous call to the Rev. James Halley, a young clergyman, recently from Scotland, to become their pastor, in room of Rev. Wm, Cragio, who lately resigned the charge of it. They are to give him \$600 salary, which, we think, very creditable for that small but spirited congregation, and we trust they will prosper all the more because of their liberality.

The members and friends of St. Andrew s Church, Thurlow, determined to give their pastor, the Rev. James Gray, an agreeable surprise; and accordingly on Saturday evening they assembled en masse and took possession of the manse. The first excitement over, tables were spread by the fair ladies present, when all partook of the sumptuous repast provided. A well-filled purse was

put the usual formula of questions to the newly chosen minister, who upon replying to give special attention to have the names to them satisfactorily was welcomed as a of collectors and the names of contributors member of Presbytery. Mr. Logan then to them satisfactorily was welcomed as a proceeded to address him dwelling on his the ladies and gentlemen of the Court dine duties as a Christian gentleman, a Christian student, and a Christian minister. The Rev. Mr. Sedgwick addressed the people in his usual racy and forcible style, after which Mr. Sta'th was welcomed among them by the members of the congregation. Not the least pleasant part of the evenings proceeding's was that in which the congregation through Mr. Benst, handed to Mr. Smith a check for his first quarter's salary in advance.

The Woodstock Scatinel remarks:-The public interest evoked last year in the course of lectures delivered under the auspices of the Young Mon's Christian Association, has not in the least ahated by the lapse of a few months, as was clearly evinced by the very large audience in the Town Hall on Monday evening, to hear the first lecture of the present series. The lectures, the Rev. 1, W.Coll, of Hamilton, is one of the most popul - polpit orators in Ontario; and, perhaps, the most fitting compliment, we can pay his effort on Monday evening is, that the Rev. gentleman's reputation did not suffer thereby. The many noble traits in Hugh Miller's character, his great services in the cause of religion, his valuable contributions to the Press, and inestimable Geological researches, all afforded simple scope for the lecturer's admiration, which was expressed in frequent passages of the most chaste and ornate cloquence,

STUDENTS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

The regular monthly meeting of the Society was hold in Knox College on Wednes-day evening last. The most interesting feature of it was the reading of a min de-tailed report of the missionary work of Mr. T. T. Johnston in the Lipper Ottawa and Lake Nipissing district inst summer. Several letters from Mr. Johnston appeared in the Presbyterian when he wasstill in the field. These gave some idea of the diffi-cultieste be overcome, and of the hardships to be endured; but no one could have hatened to his circumstantial and occasionally lumorous dispatches as given in this report without feeling that nothing but the most Pansley School Board, is endeavouring to secure for that theiving village the advantage of a High School. The Identity of the advantage of a High School. The Identity of the advantage of a High School The Identity of the advantage of a High School The Identity of the advantage of a High School The Identity of the Ide non would have shrunk. By dint of perse-verence he penetrated to the region lying high up on the Ottawa and westward to I ake Nipissing where he was warmly well comed by the few scattered settlers who would have been glad had he been able to remain with them for some little time. But the evigance to the weather had according the exposure to the weather man provided in the him and a severe attack of plearisty compelled him to return to Pembroke—a distance of a hundred miler—in order to obtain medical assistance. We the exposure to the weather had proved too order to obtain medical assistance. We trust, however, that his efforts to extend his Masters' cause in that neglected district may not be altogether fruitless. His friends will be glad to learn that he has already begun to feel the beneficial influence of a Southern chinate, and is now able to continue his studies in Columbia College, South

COUNTRY.

Those who have seen anything of the life of the higher classes in Great Britain or on the Continent, know that generally in proportion to their rank are they simple and unpretending in their manners. It is the parvenus—those who have got a little money, but who have nothing superior in intelligence or moral worth, who are "stuck up," trying by their haughty manners to impress others with an idea of their importance, while those of real rank and consideration are simple and courteous to all. The most illustrious example of this is the Queen of Great Britain. The correspondent of a Great Britain. dent of a Scotch paper thus describes her life at Balmoral, her home in the High-

Nothing can be simpler than the daily

routine of life at Balmoral Castle, and this has always been the rule with her Majesty when free from the trammels of State. The old servants at Balmoral will tell you -speaking of bygone days—that in Prince Albert's time Balmoral was a picture of domestic felicity—"a homefull o' laughing bairs." "And ah!" said one who had barns. "And an I" said one who had been a favourite nurse, "the Prince was fond o' his bairnies, and they doated on their father. He used to play with them in the corridor—and sic daffin and glee! The Queen, looking out of her room, would stood and note the room, would stand and watch them with a smile on her face. And when the fun grew boisterous, she would raise her finger with a gentle hush, but the mither's heart was wi' them." The Frince is everywhere held in loving remembrance. Her Majesty's habits are very simple. About seven she prepares for rising, breakfasts at nine; after breakfast she has her despatches to look after, for oven in her mountain retreat the Queen's "mind is ta'en up wi' the things o' the State." Then follows private correspondence, a heavy item in the Queen's list of duties. Two special messengers convey the despatches to London, one to relieve repast provided. A well-filled purse was presented, and their larder was stored with everything necessary for the comfort of the inner man. The company dispersed at an early hour highly pleased with the evening's entertainment, realizing truly "that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

The standard provided A well-filled purse was the despatches to London, one to refleve the day and night. Luncheon is at two o'clock, and in the afternoon the Queen usually takes an airing in her carriage. On the lawn in from the other, as they travel day and night. Luncheon is at two o'clock, and in the afternoon the Queen usually takes an airing in her carriage. On the lawn in from the carly hour highly pleased with the evening's entering in her carriage. On the lawn in from the carly hour highly pleased with the evening's internet the despatches to London, one to refleve the other, as they travel day and night. Luncheon is at two o'clock, and in the afternoon the Queen usually takes an airing in her carriage. On the lawn in from the carly hour highly pleased with the evening's internet the carriage. On the lawn in from the carriage. more blessed to give than to receive.

The Rev. J. K. Smith, late of Galt, Ontario, was inducted on Thursday evening into the charge of the Fort Massey Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Professor Me-Knight preached an excellent sermon after which the Rev. Mr. Log: 1, of Cornwallis, but the usual formula of quostions to the breeze.

The Queen dines at half-past eight; her own table is spread in the library. Since the Prince Consort's death her Majesty has there. It is one of a suite of magnificient apartment, all of which are carpeted with Stewart tartan, the hangings and draparies being Victoria tartan. The ornaments in the rooms are all Scottish in their tendency. The library, which is the innormost apart-ment in the suite, is a cosy, comfortable room, small by comparison with the others, and it has a look of brightness with its glittering books and cheery fire, and snow-white table cloth and twinkling tapers, There is no ostentations display, however, in the Royal Sanctum. The arrangements of the room are of the simplest character, even to the dining-table. A very select party dines with her Majesty, not even by Princess Bestrice, unless on an arrangement. an extra occasion. The Queen spends much of her time alone in Prince Albert's room. She comes quietly into dinner with her net ting in her hand and retires early. It is well known that her Majesty is a woman of method, and were it otherwise she could never get drough the amount of work she She is fond of the open an, and mail

weathers she is to be seen abroad. A rainy day does not keep her within doors; in her woterproof and umbrella she defies the elements. It is quite in common occurrence to see her walking in the ground under a drizzling rain. The weather, in fact, has no influence upon the Royal programme. So far as concerns her Majesty's "constitu-So far as concerns her Majesty's "constitutional airmags," a good stout umbrella carries her bravely through pelting rain or powdering snowdrifts, whether on foot or scated in her open carriage, or trotting on her Highland pony. But there can be no down our Queen is a hardly woman against the least, she has no "fine lady fancies" in the tree hards as continuous affects of the people; and on the giorals and habits of the people; and on the future prospects of the centre".

does not bother with superfluons wrappings when she faces the "snell" mountain brooze; she dresses consistently with the climate and the weather, and a fresh, comely, censible-looking lady she is in her comfortable plain jacket and broad brimmed straw hat.

The Queen's walks and drives are not confined within her own policies, the crosses the Decahnost daily, and is quite as often seen on the opposite side of the river. She aiways usos an open carrage, but not always usos an open carrage, but not always the same. Sometimes it is a wagon ette, sometimes a low pony pheton. No guard of honour accompanies the royal equipage, however. Her trusty attendant, John Brown, sits on the box beside the conchinan, and when there are the property for here there. and when there is not recom for him there, he rides on horseback by the side of the carriage. No fuse attends the Queen. An outrider a little in advance of the royal carringo clears the road, and the Queen goes quietly on her way with a smile and a nod for any one who chances to meet her. But for any one who chances to meet her. But as a rule her Majesty is not intruded upon when she ventures beyond the royal do-mains, unless on Sunday, and then it is strangers only who run after her. The cottagers do not amoy her, and she comes and goes without molecution. Indeed they make a point of keeping out of the way when the white horse of the outrider appears in aght. Should the Queen, however, happen to come unexpectedly upon her submits by based by is defrentiable. her subjects by Dec-side, she is deferentially acknowledged. The Queen and her Indies frequently "pienie" in the woods, or on the Inliside should it be handler. Materials to make a fire and cooking utensils are taken in the carriage, and tea is made on the green sward and handed round in rustic fashion without any ceremony. At those afternoon "teas" the Queen hus no special chair of honour. Her sent is very often on the stump of a tree, with her cup in her hand, or any other casual resting place that turns up conveniently. Excussions are made also to various places of interest, and every corrie and glen within reach has been visited by the Royal Family.

"A TERRIBLE UNREST."

A student in one of our public schools, in an evening prayer-meeting recently, used those strong and almost thrilling words: "I pray that God will give me a terrible unrest on behalf of my imponitont and dying fellow-men!"

The universal fault of the Church is its lethargy over those who are perishing in sin. A reasonable prosperity externally, a moderate growth, or a firm holding of the Church's own satisfies the great masses of Christian people, and they sleep over the state of those who are going down speedily to death.

The mission of the Church is agressive. It is to reach out after the lost. It is to put forth special effort for their salvation nay, more; it is to feel the solicitude of an intense anxiety for their eternal safety.

when a friend is burning with lever, and the crisis is just at hand; when a great sor row swings in equipose, and a breath may turn the scale; when great results are hanging on a thread, there is more than common interest—there is an awful suspense which almost checks the beating of the heart and hids the nulses stand still. he heart, and bids the pulses stand still. What more momentous issues hang on the salvation of a human soul?

O, for a "terrible unrest" which shall wake the Church's torpor, and send it forth with the impulse of love to Christ, and love to men, to labor for souls.—Congregation—

Two sad and very similar occurences are reported from Dublin and Belfast. In the former town, a man and his wife who had been holding a "wake" over a dead child were burned to death in their own house, and in the latter another married counts. and in the latter another married couple met the same fate from the same causeintoxication.

The accounts just published of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland show that, since the passage of the Irish Church Disestablishment Act, the Commissioners have received, in addition to three millions from the National Debt Commissioners, and ropayable in fifteen years, about one million from tithe-rent charges, the ecclesiastical tax, and other sources. this sum they have expended over £800,000 in annuities. The commutation of annui-ties awarded during the same period amounted to more than £1,275,000, and a further sum of nearly a million and three quarter remains to be paid on this account. The recipients of the Regium Donum have accepted a trute over £700,000, and the trustees of Maynooth College £872,831, in discharge of their accounts.

The Census reporters, in their first vol-ume, just published, have the following speculative remarks on the population of Scotland:—"Until the year 1820 there were Stouthed — Chit the year 1820 there were three races of men in Scotland—the Anglo-Saxon in the Lowlands, the Ceit in the Highlands, and the Norseman in the Orculan archipelago, Caithness, and som fishing villages on the east coast; but during that year su invigation of the coast. ing that year an immigration or invasion of the Irish race began, which slowly increased till it attailed enormous dimensions after 1840, when the railways began to be constructed over the country. This invasion of Irish is l'kely to produce far more serious effects upon the population of Scotland than even the invasion of the warlike hordes of Savons, Danes, or Norsemen. Already in many of our towns do the percent born in Ireland constitute from five to fifteen percent, of the population, and, if we include their children born in this country, from ton to thirty per cent. of the population of these towns consist of the Irish Celtic race. The immigration of such a body of labour-ers of the lowest class, with scarcely any education, cannot but have most prejudicial effects on the population. As yet the great body of these Irish do not seem to have

Subbuth School Tencher,

SABBATH SCHOOL LESSONS.

Dec. 1.

The Bepulchre, Matt. xxvii. 61-60. Parallel passages, Mark xv. 47; Luke xviii. 55, 50.

Vira. 61.

What women watched the sepulchre?
The other Mary was a sister of the undiver of Jasus, and was the mether of Jasus, Mark xx. 47. There appear to have been editer women also, Isake xxiii. 55. After they left the sepulchre "they propered appear and eintments, and restent the Sablath-day, necerthing to the commandment," Jake xxiii. 50.

Largone 1. Path. in Archive. ""

xzili. 60.

Lasoos, J. Paith in darkness. These women could not understand how Jenus James and James James J. Lasoos, and J. L

consved in him still.

9. The last Sabbath. This was the last Sabbath of the Old Testament. How sail it seamed. The Saviour in the grave. The dissiples in depair. But it was only the night before the blessed day of Christian resurrection morning.

VKB. 02.

What day was the preparation-day? The nixth day of the week, the day before the Javania dashed. It is believed that by the "next day" here we are to understand the vening after the Subbath, as the chief prisate would secreely go to Tilate on their own Subbath to obtain a guard. Bookles, it was on this evening only that a watch was needed, as Jesus said he would rise on the third day. Who was the chief priest? They belonged to the council, and were the Education of the third council to the council, and were the plantice? The leading men among them.

Van. 08.

What name did they give Jesus? What did he call himself? "The Truth." When had Jesus add he should rise in three days? Destroy this tample, John ii. 19, 39. This shows that they understood well enough what he meant. What did they fear? They really did appose the disciples would stall the body, for they did not believe he would rise.

VER. 65.

What soldiers had they for a watch? Roman soldiers. They obtained them from Flats. What was the use of sealing the atons? Thay could see if the stone lead beau removed if the seal was broken A bead was stretched across from the rock to the stone, and sealed at both ends with clay.

clay.

Lissuous. 1. How wisked men are to think ill of Jenus. It was because he spoke the truth that men hated him. The diseased eye cannot bear the light. Anyou prepared to listen to all the words of Jesus, however opposed to your wishes?

S. Bed men judge others by themselves.

These priests were full of fraud and deceit, and suspected the disciples of similar faults: It is only clarity that thluketh no evil, 1 Cor. xiii.

Cor. iii.

8. Men's opposition is overruled by God for good. The mins taken to provent the bedy of Jesus from being stolen, were proofs that he had risen; the very watch were witnesses of the augel's coming.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The spirit of the Lord's prayer is beautiful. This form of petition breathes—
A filial spirit—Father.
A cotholic spirit—Our Father.

reverential spirit-Hallowed be Thy

A missionary spirit - Thy kingdom

An obedient spirit-Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

A dependent spirit-Give us this day

A forgiving spirit—And forgive us our debters, as we forgive our debters.

A cantions spirit—And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil.

A confidential and adoring apirit-thine is the kingdom, and the power the glory, forever. Amen.

REACHING THE HEART.

A teacher, now in the Fire, Presbyterian Church of Elmira, had years ago the fol-

lowing interesting experience.

A child canne into her class for a Sabbath, whose father was a well-known inside. He had carefully kept her from all religious reading and instruction, but had at length yielded to her request to go for once to the Nanday-school. The teacher resolved to make its most of one opportunity, and lay, make its most of one opportunity, and lay, considered to the control of the contro

ing aside the suntil tenous, went over this fife of Jesus. The child listened more cagerly than to a romance. And wisen, at the close, the teacher asked if people ought not to love such a Saviour as flat the little pupil answered. "Yes; they all speeds if they knew off it, and why don't you tall everyholdy of it?"

Full of the marriver, which, from the mossess of hearing it, seemed to have some test than the control of the

Our Joung Jolks.

BABY ARITHMETIC.

Risebad, dainty and fall to are, Flower of the whole restad world to me, Cross tide way on your classing not - a stay, here send held you have see, award? Rod little mouth densin gravely done, While brow neuring a pussled from n, Wese little bady flows is also, Trying to incusive iser loss for use,

• I love you and the day and the negit, All the dark and the numbrine bright, All the candy in every alone, All my dollars, and more and more, Over the tops of the resuntains high, All the world, way up to the sky."

THE JAR OF HONEY.

"Now, Emma, be a good little girl while I am gone," said Emma's mother. "I shall be back in less than half an hour. I am only going to carry some things to old Mrs. Winslow,"

"I do not like old Mrs. Winslow," said En

Emma.

"But why don't you like her? What do you know of her? asked manma.

"Ini' she the old woman who makes the solding syrup?" asked Emma.

"Olt, no! this is smother Mrs. Winstow, a very different porson," and manma; "one who does not approve of the soothing syrup," and manma.

who closs not approve of the sociling ayrup, said manuna.

"Then I shall love her dearly; for neither lot I approve of the sociling ayrup, said Enuna. "If the Mrs. Winslow who makes it had to swallow it hereofs how wouldn't be quite so hard on us children, I think. Now, what I like is honey, grapes, jeenched and piir-apple marmalade."

"Vall, good-bye now, for a little while," said manuna. But, before she closed the door, manuna added, "Now, be sure on an get into no sort of mischief while I am gene. You are quite a little girl to be left in charge of the hones. Let me see how well you unit your doll I da can de."

"Ity doll Ida and I will do very well,"
said Ernma. "I am five years old, you know, and as for Ida, a ther might put a pitted at her lead, and allo would not be farfald."

"I can well believe it," said mother.
And off she went to Mrs. Winslew's.

And off she went to Mrs. Winslews.
Then Emma played with her doll Ida,
the son tired of that; and, putting Ida
down on the floor, looked about to see what
abe could find to amme her.
At least ahe spied out two jars on a shelf
in the weak-room, and, on a weak-bench,
auther jar. First she peoped into the jar
without a hamile that stood on the shelf; and thus one had a hamile.

The two jars on the shelf were amount.

abel may be speed into the other jar on the shall, and this one had a handle.

The two jars on the abelf were empty; that when Emms took hold of the handle of the jar on the wash-bench, tipped it up, and looked in, also saw that there was some boney at the bottom. Than the little girl thought to herself, "This must be one of the jars that mother told Elias to wash. But it is a pily so much good honey should be wasted. There is some dry honeycomb or tory inst, if I take that out, I think I shall find some nice honey underreath.

Then she thought, "But is it right for me to touch the honey without asking leave of any mother!"

She had some doubts on this point. Had

to touch the honey without asking leave of my mother?

She had some doubts on this point. Had also hatened wisely to her good thoughts, she would have heard them say, "Do not touch it, Emma! You must wait till your mother comes home. She will lety on have some of the honey of the thinks at good for you. Do not needle with it. It does not belong to you. Fly from well and will still from you. Such was the good thoughts gave; but the had thoughts came to her, and said. "Doesn't it look inches? It would be the said." Some it is look inches? It would be the said. "Doesn't fail to her, and said." Doesn't fail to have the said thoughts growing fails on and failed the said thoughts growing fails on and failed would like to save her, thoughts. "You had to see her jolly, you do!" would like to save her, but had the some fail the said thoughts altriking back from a quarrel. "Take Ida np and go away, little girl—away from templation."

"Stop that preaching!" cred the bad honepits similaged.

"Nate its up and go away, intite gui-many from temptation."
"Stop that preaching" cried the beal thoughts, etching sugry. "You are always in the way! You would make her as stupid as you are yourself."

Then the good shoughts fied: and Easuna oles off the honeyceath, said dipped her took off the honeyceath, said dipped her to est of it. Ida looked on, but was too hereless to see that her little maintan was doing wrong.
"Oh! im's it sweet?" thought Emuss, paneing to take breath.
"Of course it is a weet." cried a bed

pausing to take breath;
"Of course it is rawed," cried a bad
thought in a rude, reckless way, "They
would have kept you from tasting a bit of
it—they would! Now you know who your
friends are, Jinnus. Wa've belped you to
a rich freat you see. Isait i jolly?"

At has a good little thought draw near, and whispered to her, "Pick up that iron skilled that lies on the floor, and hammer with it on the jar till you break it on your head."

Read."

Then Emun groped about on the floor, found the skillet and hammered with it on the jar till the jar broke, and her head was free, though somewhat brussed.

Whon her mother cause home, Emma told her the whole story; and her mother said, "This will teach you, I hope, to mind your good thoughts rather than your bad."

—The Nursery.

A WORD ABOUT SOCIAL PRAYER.

World About South Pitales.

Be reverent. Dr. not nothers God in the conversational lone in which you speak to your brethern. If the Holy Spirit has strived you up to call upon God; do not kry to be attractive or eloquent; do not "journey among the stars," or "ride the foaning main. Remember those around you, not that you may impress them with admiration of yoursel," but in that simple, direct language you may express their desires as well as your own; and romember God as "the high and lofty One that the start of the start of the start of the theory of that we have no right to come into the presence of God except through Christ. Do not offend Him by irreverence of approach to a morey-seat, sprinkled with the blood of His Son.

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF ALL,

THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF ALL.

The best simulard is none too good for any Sannlay school—atther in punetonity, good color, systemate gring, or in the character and meibods of teaching. There may be a reason why a plan of Sannlay school work that he well suited in one place is not suited to another; but that reason is never that the plan is conformed to longing a standard. No greater mistake is made in Sunlay school activities than to coling a standard. So greater mistake is made in Sunlay school activities than to be a suited to another than the school work. The superintendent may not be man enough to fully comprehend, or to carry out a plan which he finds to work well in acousties the time of the school work. The superintendent may not be man enough to fully comprehend, or to carry out a plan which he finds to work well in acousties the time at the school work. The superintendent is necessary of the school work. The superintendent is according to the school work. The superintendent is necessary to the school work. The superintendent is according to the school work. The superintendent is according to the school work. The superintendent standard in all particulars. Time must be taken for all this put the superintendent should have the high standard every inchool, allow the superintendent should have the high standard ever in he mand, and he stocally bringing his school up to it. His school standard and the school work of the school wor

POISON LEAVES.

FOISON LEAVES.

Some balles brought to us, with an air of triumph, this avening, some of the most gengrous leaves of the season. We distinct to disturb the clarm of their revelling in tright colors, which reflected on their checks, as well as from the poisoning leaves, which they had gathered, and stocked, and prepared for pressing. But the earlier the application of some remedies, the less danfler of been kept indoors for some weeks with swellen hands and faces burning sensation of pals—so we head the spell, and In the change from pink to a blanched white upon their faces:

And as galactering leaves in now quite the rage, we wish to say, for the benefit of the face gleaners who may not know the poison by, to beware of its attractive habit, and can certainly the three-leaved climbsers other than the state of the

"Of curse it is sweet," eried a bad thought in a rade, reckless way. "They would have kept you from tasting a bit of it—they would. Now you know who your friends are. Stromas. Now he layed you from the property of the strong way and have been as the bottom that sticks," said Emma.

"Int your load in, my dear, and lick it up," said the bad, had thought. "Don't leave a drop of it. Honey san't hur you. I wonder that these stupid bees who keep working, working at the lime, and mave, I would be the late. That a right may dear; put your seal in. That is the my dear; put your seal in. I want to be the said. It was the lick up the honey from the bottom. The farmer is confised mostly to most began to lick up the honey from the bottom. On dear I Holp, help! It's stiffing me," wied Emmas, and he arranged to go the jet of the severach.

At the first cry for help the had thought if some provide of the severach. They had it can be seen to the first the severach of the sever

Scientific and Ascful.

The most convonient way to prevoit loss without sahes from ratiling in an unpleasant manner when the wind blows is too make from ratiling in an unpleasant manner when the wind blows is to make four one-slied buttons of wood, and sow them to the stops which a unfled to the face eatings of the window, makin a stop of the stop which is the stop which it is to the face eating of the window makin of the face of the stop of the whole where the stop of the window family that it cannot ratile stop to the sah cuttwards against the outer skep of the window family that it cannot ratile should be held so firmly that it cannot ratile but the crack which makinted dust and a current of cold nit will be obsed so tightly that no window strips will be required. The button should be placed about half way from the space of each side of the sakies.—Industrial Monthly. PARTERING LOOSE WINDOW MARRIES.

BREAD.

shie of the sasies. —Industrial Monthly.

A German seiontific journal contains the results of an elaborate series of experiments on the offects of feeding dogs and man on the offects of feeding dogs and man on the offects of feeding dogs and man on the offects of the other and property of the series of the other hand, the series of the other hand, the series of the other hand, addition of a small quantity of ment reduces the cost of support and keeps up the strength of the body. I mustificate food, it is benonstrated, causes the tissues of the body to become more watery, and reulers the entire organism less quapho of existing injurious several kinds of breath in ordinary new was absorbed in the greatest amount in the passwerd kinds of breath in ordinary new was absorbed in the greatest amount in the passwerd kinds of breath in ordinary new was absorbed in the greatest amount in the passwerd kinds of breath in ordinary new was absorbed in the greatest amount. In was found that, while bread was handred in the passwerd kinds of breath in ordinary new was absorbed in the greatest amount in the passwerd kinds of breath in ordinary new was absorbed in the greatest amount to ordinary new handred in the breath was absorbed in the greatest amount the leavened by breath and the passwer in the second of the passwer in the passwer

CURE FOR A COLD IN THE HEAD.

Dr. Pallou, of France, amountees what he considers to be a new method of curity, a cold in the head. It consists of inhaling a cold in the head. It consists of inhaling through the uses the cranation-of ammonia contained in a smelling bottle. It die sense of smell is completely obliticated, the bottle should be kept under the most until the purigency of the volatile alkali is falt. The bottle is then removed, but only lose re-applied offer a minute; the second application, however, should under be long that the patient may bear it. This casy operation being repeated seven or eight times in the course of five minutes, but always very repaid, except the first, the non-trial become free, the sense of nucll is restored, and he secretion of the trinning muon is stopped. This remedy is said to be prouterly advantageous to singers.

ACHERA BAROMETES.

Obtain a Fiorcuse oil flask of the regular shop pattern. Remove from it this protecting cast of rushes, and want is out with a lye of soda or pearlash. Next procure a bottle of any kind with neck wide enough to resolve the flask inverted. Fill the bottle of the control of the

can enter the mask an inch or two, and a balance will be ostabilished.

To turn the contrivance to account, it must be waterlia the article annound of water in the flack will afford an indication of the weather to be expected. Thus, if the flack rises so that there is accarcily any water lost in it, a storm may be expected; while, on the other hand if the water risas dowly, a long period of dry weather may be anticipated. Be far as I understand the account of this practically speaking, is a perfect instrument; for the six within the account of the strong the strong

WHAT TO DO IN EMERGRACIES.

WEAT TO DO IN CHEMORETERS.

If a person falls down in a fit, and begins to saure locally, with a very red face, it is reported to see that the seed of the seed of the seed of the blood going down seed on an to favor the blood going down seed on as to favor the blood going down seed on an office of the bed of the blood going down seed on the bed, every collection to the bead, or realisons of equal quantities of anow or pounded ice and coumon sait. If the person is perfectly still, face pale, and there is no prereptible breathing, it is a fit of fainting. Do not break him, recept to loosen the slothing; then keep off five or ten feet distant, so as to allow the nite came in; lineke hom noise, and there soon will be a calm, and, as a sailew the nite came in; lineke hom noise, and there soon will be a calm, and there soon will be a calm, and there soon will be a calm, there is no line in the side of the seed of the seed

na before the occurrence.

Dizziness often connes instantaneously, and we begin to seel before we know it. Shut the case whether you are walking along the atreet, bediever you care walking along the atreet, bediever a precipice, assembling a halder, or climbing to a ship's masslicest; it he fear or distributes disappear instantity if you look forward.—Halfe Journet of Health.

The resolved mind both no cares.

The absent party is still faulty. Labour is long-lived; pray as even dying

Keep not ill men company, lest yes in-Good, deeds and good breeding are two rest steels for children.

HOW MEN DIE.

A number of years ago, in upper Hindo-sian, Ret. John Ireland, a faithful minister of the geopel, yielded up his spirit to the gracious God who gave it. Survounding the dying partor, bod were monibers of the society of the station; cone civilians, a two military man, together with some of the warthy natives—see auta devotedly attacked to the solid-denying matter whom they were now to here.

matter whom they were now to be compared to the property of the point of the point

wish to may if wall is ful coutse, he shah he representations: ** OI wint a joy is is to ship if in the same station, but a latter period, a thrill of timens-ness, cassed through many their, a monghi many their, a manging the European is check, when he at the court of the station but a track of their and period to the station but a take to the series of the track of the station but a late hour at one of the station butle, and was seized with the analody after retiring to his lated. The station butle, and was seized with the analody after retiring to his lated. The station butle, and was seized with the analody after retiring to his lated. The station butle, and was seized with the station butle, and was seized with the station lated in the station of the station butle, and the spiritude of the station butle, that the upin results are supported to terrible sources and close its work with fearful rapidity, and death must soon cause.

The seens which arcse when the sorrow ful opinion, "No hope," was given, can better be imagined than depicted. This anxious surgeon, with barded arms, sided by a native assistant, rubbed the youths remaped limbs, upt a sparking stimulant was occasionally applied to this they when he were and again, until the final scene closel, an agonizing ery arose from the dying youth:

"The dying! I'm dwing! O, how hard it is to be obliged to a list."

" I'm dying ! I'm dving ! O, how hard it is to be obliged to die !"

MOTHERS, PUT YOUR CHILDREN TO

MOTHERS, PUT YOUR CHILDREN TO BED.

There may be some mothers who feel it to be a self doma! to leave their parlors, or to be a self doma! to leave their parlors, or to be a self doma! to leave their parlors, or to be a self doma! to leave their parlors, or to be a self doma! to leave their parlors, or to do it just as well; that it is of ne consequence who "hears the children say their parlors, they have been and their parlors of the self their parlors, they have been and their parlors of the self their parlors. Now, setting saids the pleesure of opening the little bed and tucking the darling up, there are really important reasons why the mother should not yield time privilege to say one. In the first place, it is the time of all times when a child in millioned to the self-time their parlors of the self-time their parlors of the self-time with more truth and less restraint; its with more truth and less restraint; its with more truth and less restraint; its middle over with less excitement, and with the stenderness and eakmes one exemany to make permanent impression. If the little done lines shown a desire to do well and be obdient, its aftert and success cau be acknowledged and commend in a manner that need not render it vain or self-satuffed. We must be added to the self-time the s

He that lives most dies most,

A man's family is like best care. To raiso Christian souls to their height, suen to heaven, to dress and pruse them, and take as much joy in a straight growing child or servant as a gardener doth in a choise tree. Could men find out this delight, they would need to be compared to the country of any place, they are least.

place, they are least.

To keep the profound insulity and great temperance of our Lord Jesus in the sunsities of the force of the least in the sunsities of the force of the least in the call to be detailed in parter patience and Christian football in the cold infinitely storms of persecution and

No main one influence his follows with any power who redires into his own solfishness and gives liminally to a solf-estimate which has no further object. It into on an unreasonable dearman of the liminal to a solf-estimate of the control of the c

on happened to us, but such as is common happened to use the best of languages, we have been styliched on the bed of languages, we have he depertures the earlier of the include and the property of the languages of the grave—withing his other hambers within been got the property of the best of the grave—withing the other hambers of the grave—withing the the hambers of the middle of the form of the second of the second

all his boundits—who leadeth all my discesses and redesponts may like from enstruction," and crownels me with loving kindness and teacher harders.

Nor, in this bonnession, let us forget the special anxieties, national in their occasion and world-wide in their reach, which twenty districts of the control of the string of the second and world-wide in their reach, which twenty districts of the second and world-wide in their reach, which twenty districts of the second and world-wide the bearts' covide of the strillined peoples beat in sympathy with the princely suffered. We were than impressively insight hew that schenes and sorrew comes to the lofty equally with the lowly in the social scale, and that, amid the varying sesses of changes which that and Hall, Princes and canant, a like, find a follow-feeling—" to cashen," which that and Hall, Princes and canant, a like, find a follow-feeling—" to cashen," which they are the second of the second

The state of the control of the state of the state

MARRIED

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's filter, by the Rev. Pr. Waters, satisfied by the Rev. Pr. McDernid, the Rev. Pr. John Thomson, to Mary, only daughter of the Hon. Alexander Markenzie, M. Pr.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

following Presby tories will meet at the places severally mentioned, viz:-

London, -At Mondon, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Dec. 17th, at 11 a.m.

CHATHAN At Thomeswife on 26th Nov., at 11 %

TRATFORD. -- At Mitchell, in Knex Chorch, on 17th o'clock

Panis.—At Woodstock, in Chalmer's Church, on 1781 o'clock

Bruce, At Tiverton, on 3rd Tuesday of Dec., at 2 clock, p. m. Sincon.—At Barrie, on 3rd Tuesday of Dec., at 11 o', clock.

Charman.—On Tuesday, 7th January, 1873, at 11 a.m. Adelaide Street Church, Chatham.

TORONTO .-- In Knox Church, Toronto, on the first tesday of November, at 11 a in

TARRO.-At Port Perry on Tuesday 12th November

B. A. PRESBYTERIAN OFFICE.

Toronto, Nov. 15th, 1872.

The Produce market. There has been an advance in the process in Liverpool sin cour last issue. In the West wheat advanced countd rate, but there has been not response in this market. From loss been rather active, with large orders for beth facey and extra, and a good many lots of both grades changed hands. Grams of an kinds have been dull, with mark sales reported either of wheat, barley, or oats. We quote:—

WHEAT.-No. 1 Fall \$1 35 , No. 2 Treadwell \$1 20 ; \$1 31.

BARLEY -60c. 70c.

Олтв-12с. PEAS-65c to 70c.

FLOUR—Superline \$5.75; \$1.80 SPRING WURAT—Extra, \$6.50, \$6.50.

l'ancy-\$5 90 ; 86 0 Extra-\$5 75; 87 00

OATMEAL-\$1 50; \$5 9).

CORNMEAL-\$3 15.

Hay-per ton \$26.00 . 30 0

BUTTER-Selected lots 18: to 2 1c. ; Choice Dairy 22c. CHERSE-12c. to 13c.

Eogs-20c. to 22c.

LARD-10 to 11c.

BACON-Sc. to Sc. HAMS-15c. to 151c.

Hoas-35 to \$5 25c per too lbs. Woot-48c, for fleece, and 3 a to 40c for pulled.

Special Notice,

Hashish, opinin, alcohol, and non-corare popular posons which appear to concentrate their action upon the brain, and are powerful aners of around shooders in the perversion of the blood. An individual habituated in the use of any of those, is a machine set in destructive motion, which, if not air any box much destroyed, may be repaired under the potent advence of Fellows Compound Sympto of Hypophosphites, sake the disturbances disappear as the condition of the brood improves.

New Advertisements.

Recent Publications.

THORNWELL. - The Collected Writings of J. H. Thornwell, D. D., L. L. D., late Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary, Columbia, S.C. 2 Volumes, 35, net (Published at \$8.00.)

LANGE.-Critical Commentary on the Psalms, together with a new version. \$4 50.

ALFORD.—The Book of Genesis and part of the Book of Exodus; a Revison Version, with marginal ideterners and an explanatory Commentary, by the late Dean Afford 32 160

BUSHNELL. Sermons on Living Sub jects, by Horace Bushmen. \$1 to.

GREEN.—Handbook to the Grammar of the Greek Testament, together with a complete Vocabulary and an examination of the thef New Isstament Synonyms. \$2 25.

LIDDON.—Some Elements of Religion Lent Lec-tures, 1870. By H. P. Liddon, D.D., Canou of St. Paul's. \$1 25.

BANNERMAN.—Sermons by the late James Banner man, D.D. Pr. tesset of Theology, New College Edinburgh. §1 50.

SPURGEON.—The Saint and his Saviour, or the Progress of the Soul in the Knowledge of Jesus, by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. \$1.

GUTHRIE. The Sunday Magazine for 1872. family by Dr. Guthrie. Cloth, 81 76.

BEECHER. Popular Lectures on Preaching, by Henry Ward Beecher, 100

WALKER.—The Theology and Theologians of Scotland, chiefly of the 17th and 18th entiriest being the Cumingland Lectures for 1870-11 by James Walker, D.D., Carlowdth, 2170.

SMEATON.—The Doctrine of the Atonoment as Taught by the Apostles, or the Sayings of the Apostles, exceptically arounded. With Historical Appendix, By Rev. Go. Smeaton, D.D. Professor of Theology, Edinburgh. § 6.

WILLING & WILLIAMSON,

12 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. Concrete . Anna, . raine to be belauf.

MARRIAGE LIGENSES.

GEORGE THOMAS, I See a.

OFFICE-40 CHURCH STREET. West side, two doors south of King street.

TORONTO. SABBATH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

An orgellent set of Sabbabi School Records has been published by the general and the Sabbabi School Records for Peol Consisting of General Register, with abstract and Annual Summary, Quarterly and Annual Rolls.

They will last a school of 100 pupils for twenty years working only \$3.50.

Every school should have a set of these Books, being the superior to the ordinacy class Book, affording a par-manent convenient record of the PROSERSS and STATE of the School, for the information of successors in

These Books may be seen and live at the Bule Depo-allory. Westeyan Book Rom, and at James Bule's Toronto, or ordered of W. N. Hossie Brampion. Nevember 8, 1872.

CABINET ORGANS

FOR

CHURCH, SCHOOL OR PARLOUR

Now that the law of the Canada Presby terian Church parmits the use of INSTRUMEN-TAL Music, we des to call attention to the

TAYLOR & FARLEY ORGANS

FOR SWITETNESS AND PURELY OF TONE

and as accompaniments to the

"SERVICE OF SONG." they are admitted by profisional men to be

unequalled. The subscribers are General Agents in Ontario

for the above celebrated Organs, and they are prepared to offer

LIBERAL TERMS TO

CHURCHES & S. SCHOOLS.

A'ready, many of the C. P. Churches and Ministers have selected them over all others, and the satisfaction afficient is perfect.

Descriptive Catalogues with prices sent on application.

HEINTZMAN & CO.,

115 & 117 King Street,

TORONTO.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF THE REV. ROBERT BURNS, D.D.

Agents are requested to send in their orders to the publisher, who will execute them in the order they are received.

All orders from Agents with whom the publishers have no account, must be accompanied with a remittance for the amount, or a satisfactory reference, or will be sent by express "Collect on Delivery," If desired. JAMES CAMPBELL & SON,



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY,

Betablished in 1837.

Superior Bolls for Churches,
Schools, etc., of Pure Coppor and Tin, fully warranted, and mounted with
our Latenst Improved
Rotary Hangings, the
best in use.

Jillustrated Catalogue sent free.

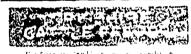
VANDUZEN & TIPT,
102 & 101 E. Second St., Cincinnati,

BOOK OF PRAYER FOR FAMILY WORSHIP.

Edited by REV. WILLIAM GREGG, M. A., Professor of Apologetics, Knox College.

In course of Preparation, and will be ready in Canvassers' books will shortly be ready, and agents are requested to apply unmediately with a reference to a minister.

JAMI.S CAMPBALL & SON, TORONTO



For fattening and laringing into condition HORSES, COWS, CALVES, SHREP & PIGS.

The Yorkshire Cattle Feeder

Is used and recommended by first-class breeders. Sinck festwith it have always taken first private. Milk caute preduce more milk and butter. If fatigue in one fourth the usual thue, and sazes food.

Price the alphie ets and One Dollor per for Admir box contains two numbed feeds. HUGH MILLER & CO.,

Agricultural Chemists, 187 King St., Bast, Toronto

For sale by storckeepers.

JAPPA COUGH POWDER AND Lintment -howes troubled with influenza and cough special, curred by using the ab. of HUGH MILLER & CO., 107 King-st, east, Toronte.

THE LITERATURE OF THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE DYNASTY OF DAVID.

BLACKIE.—Four Phases of Morats—Sociates—Aris:

A Notice of the several occupants of David's Throne
totle: Christianity—Ur Tharianism—by John Stuari
Blackie, F. R.S. E.—Professor of Oreck in University
of Edinburgh. 84-75.

Tive Conts.

THE SCRIPTURAL FORM OF CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

By the nes C.C. Stowart, M.A., Owen soun. Price, One Deliar,

THE CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH PULPIT.

Twenty Sermons by Ministers of the Canado Pres byterian Church. First Series Price, One Dodge

Any of these wooks may no ordered through any Lookseller in the Pomm on Published by

JAMES CAMPBELL & SON,

BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER. STOCK BROKERS & FINANCIAL AGENTS.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities bought and sold on Commission.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO. Money lent on Mortgage at low rate of Interest, and existing Mortgnycs, bought on very favorable terms.

BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER. 10 King beret Rust, Prescriptions Acourately Prepared.

ALEX. GEMMELL, BOOTMAKER,

Bign of the "Golden Best,"

97 KING STREET WEST,

Has in Steek a view large assertment of Gentle-

men's Sewed Boots, Femo made. Phint-Class Ming-

Best quality of Rests of all hinds made to order

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

PBINCIPAL, REV. JOHN LAINE, B. A.,

The classes in this insulation will be opened (D. V. on September 4th with a full staff of teachers. There is accomposation for a hundred boarding pupils. Rooms will be assigned in the order in which applications are received.

For rooms, information or prospectuses appli-cation may be made to the Principal or to C. R. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ.,

J YOUNG,

UNDERTAKER,

351 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Funerals Furnished with every requisite. Agent for Fish's Patent Metallic Burial Cases.

JUST RECEIVED!

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF PROF. WITHEROW'S

WHICH IS IT?

And Scriptural Baptism. Its Mode and Subjects.

Price, 15c. each, or post free, 18c.; also the two bound together in cloth, price, 40c., post free, 50c.

AND TEACHERS.

The address by Rev. R. Wallace before the Toronto

Presbytery on the

Bost Moans of Securing the Great

End of Sabbath School

Instruction Has been published by request, and will be fur-

nished by the undersigned. 25 COPIES (POSTAGE INCLUDED), - - - -

SINCLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

NOW READY.

THE NEW EDITION OF THE Rules and Forms of Procedure!

Of the Canada Presbyterian Church, as adopted and recommended by the

GENERAL ASSEMBLY!

LA This book is indispensible to every office earer in the Church.

JAMES BAIN, Bookseller and Stationer, Toronto

HOUSE

Price, in paper, Sc., post free, ioc.; in cloth, 50c post free 60c.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

MONTREAL.

Long Established-Well Known.

Montreal.

JAMES MAVOR & CO

Granite, &c.

Chimney-pieces, slabs, table tops, and house work of every description. Designs and estimates furnished promptly on application.

N. McEACHERN

MERCHANT TAILOR,

191 Yonge St., Toronto.

MEIL C. LOVE.

No. 155 Yonge Street,

IMPORTER OF AND DEAL, MR IN

James Street.

Toronto, 15th May, 1872.

REVERE

comforts of home life.

JAMES BAIN, Bookseller.

14.tf

S,

APOSTOLIC CHURCH!

SUPERINTENDENTS

lish Boots at reasonable poises.

MOLIOE OD

REMOVAL!

IMACORQUODALE & BROTHER ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,

TORONTO,

Will remove next month (Sept.) to their large premises, new building expressly,

RIDDLES IRON BLOOK, 31 King Street, West. BETWEEN JORDAN AND BAY.

THE FINEST STUDIO

AND

FINEST LIGHT

IN THE CITY.

Box 562 P. O., OTTAWA Cabinet Portraits, per doz......\$6 00 half doz..... 4 00 Carte de Visite, per doz...... 8 00 Late from G. Armstong's undertaking Establish-ment, Montreal. half doz..... 2 00

> RIDDLE'S IRON BLOCK, 31 KING STREET, WEST, (BETWEEN JOHDAN AND BAY.)

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

Fifth Year.

REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN ART.

The demand for these two excellent little books still continues. Send for them at once. THE ALDINE JAMES BAIN, Bookseller, Toronto. AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL

claimed to be the HANDSOMERT PAPER IN THE WORLD.

"Give my love to the artist workmen of THE ALDINE who are striving to make their profession worthy of admication for beauty, as it has always been for usefulness,"—Heary Ward Backer.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens, of artistic skill, in block and white, Although each succelling number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications ma, claim superior cheapness us compared rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and origin al conception—alone and unapproached—absolute; without competition or in yrice or character. The possessor of the volume just completed cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost.

The labor of getting THE ALDING ready on the press is so great that reprinting is out of the question. With the exception of a small number specially reserved for binding, the edition of 1871 is already exhausted and it is now a scarce as will as valuable book.

Now Features for 1872. Art Department.

The onthusiastic support so readily accorded to their outerprise, wherever it has been introduced has convinced the publishers of THE ALDINE of the soundness of their theory that the American public would recognize and heartily support any scale of the febrate the tone and standing of illustrated puplications. That so many weekly where disherts exist and trive is no ordenee that there is no market for anything bottor—indeed the success of THE ALDINE from the start is direct proof of the concar. With a population so yest and of such varied taste, a publisher can choose his patrons, and has paper is rather indicative of his cover than of the taste of the country. As a guarantee of the excellence of this department, the publishers would beg to announce during the coming year, specimens from the following eminent American Artists.

Grany, Perkins, Nearly all of the elergy of different denomina-tions stop at this house when visiting the city. A. W. BARNARD, Proprietor.

W. T. BICHARDS, W. I HART,
WM. HART,
WM. HART,
GRORGE SHILLY,
AUG. WILL,
JAMES EMILEY,
FRANK BEARD,
J. HOWS. GRANY. PERKINS, F. O. G. DARLEY, VICTOR NEHLIG, WM. H. WILCOX, JAMES H. BEARD, R. E. PIGUUT, PAUL DIXON,

The pictures are being reproduced without regard to expense by the very best engravers in the country, and will bear the very severest critical comparison with the best fereign work, it being the determination of the parameters that The Al-DIA's shall be a successful vindication of American taste in competition with any existing publication in the world.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Where so much attention is paid to illustration and get up of the work, to much dependance on appearances may very naturally be feared. To anticipate, aid integriting, is only necessiry, to state that the editorial management of THE ALDINE has been intrusted to Mr. Richard Honry Stoddart, who has received assurances of assistance from a host of the most sopular writers and poots of the country. Mural Tablets, Baptismal Fonts, Tiling for Aisles, Transepts, &c. Dram Tiles. Church-yard Memorials, in Stone, Marble,

THE VOLUME FOR 1872,

will contain nearly 200 pages, and about 250, fine engravings. Commencing with the number for January, every third number will contain a beautifully tinted picture on plate paper, inserted as a frontispiece.

The Christman number for 1672, will be a splen-did velume in itself, containing fifty engravings, four in tini, and, although retailed at \$1 will be cont without extra charge to all yearly subscribers A Chromo to every Subscriber

Ministers and others can have their garments made up in First Class Style. A large stock of Cletas, Twoods, &c., to select from. was a very popular feature last year, and will be repeated with the present volume. The publishers have parebased and reproduced, at great expense, the beautiful oil painting by Sols, satilitie. "Dane Nature's School." The chrome is 11 x 13 inches, and is no exace fac-anale, in size and appearance, of the eriginal picture. No American chrome, which will at all compare with it, has yet been of fored at retail for less than the price asked for THE ALDINE and ittogether. It will be delivered free, with the January number, to every subscriber who pays for one year in advance. DOMINION DRUG STORE APOTHLCARY AND DRUGGIST,

TERMS FOR 1872

cor. of richmond st., - Toronto. One Copy, one year, with Oil Chrome, \$5. Pive Copies, \$20. Any porton sendin 10 names and \$40 will receive an extra copy gratis, making 11 copies for the

MMDICINES, CHRMICALS, PERFUMERY, Any person wishing to work for a promium can have our pressium eirenlar on application. We give many beautiful and desirable articles offered by he other paper. PAINTS, FEMFURENT, MACHINE OIL, MACHINE OIL, VARNISHES, DYB WOODS, BRUSHES FIELD AND GARDEN SHEDS. ny no omer paper.

Any person wishing to not, permanently, as our agest, will apply, with reference, enciceing \$1 fo outlit.

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers

S Liberty Street, New York.

THE BEST PERIODICALS OF TH DAY.

THE GREAT

ENGLISH QUARTERLIE

ACPRINTED BY

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUB. CO.

110 PULTON STREET, NEW YORK,

At about One-third the paice of the originals.

The Edinburgh Review,

The Westmiuster Review,

The British Quarterly Review

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. A fac-simily of the original.) Published Monthly.

e'er Annum.

For Blackwood and the four Roviews...... 15 00 Postage, two cont a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery. Circulars was further particulars may be had on

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton Street, Now York.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., also publish

THE FARMER'S GUIDE To Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

Two vols. Regal Octavo. 1,000 pages and numer-us engravings. Price, 87: by mail, post-paid, 88.

JAMES'S

ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

WM. JAMES & SON, 816 St. CATHLEINE STREET,

RESPECTFULLY inform parties about to make use of Hot Air Furnaces, that they are now manufacturing three sizes of "Porrables" and one for Masoniy, and that they are propared to set them up in the most reliable manuer to order

NATIONAL MAGAZINE

Prospectus of the

AND NATIONAL REVIEW.

These requisites have now been effectually se-

cured.

The literary aid and materials requisite for the support of a first-times imagazino will be sought, without restriction, from all quarters—Canadian, British, and Foreign. But it is intended that the Magazino shall have a specially Canadian character, such as, it is hoped, will onlist Canadian patriotism in its support.

Politics will be treated with the aim of infusing

Religious questions. If they form the subject of any papers, will be treated with a similar aim.

ADAM, STEVENSON & CO., Publishers, Toronto.

To parties wishing to source a really excellent Monthi, Periodical, of national value and interest, the Publishers offer the following advantageous terms for Clubs—Cash in advance. The postage, two cents per month, is included in the following lates, each imagazine being sent pro-pald from office of publication:—

Letters containing remittances should be regis-tered, and addressed ADAM, STRVENSON & Co.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Publishers would direct the attent on of Advortisers to the importance of Thy Sanadian Morranz as a medium of advantageous advertising, being contributed to by the furenest making writers, and being destined to circulate in extansive oldess of the reading population of the Deminion All salverticements should reach the Publisher by the 10th of each month.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazin

The London Quarterly Review,

TILL OF SUBSCRIPTION. For any one L. ... For any two Reviews For any three Reviews...... 10 00 For all four R .vlows. Vor Blackwood's Magazine 400 or Blackwood and one Review 700 For Blackwood Land two Reviews......

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., Edinburgh, and the late J.P. Nonton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yalo College, New Haven.

PATENT NOT AIR FURNAGE,

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

MONTREAL,

manner, to order.

Architects, Buildors and others in need of rolable and serviceable Eurinees, are insited to call and examine. Liberal allowances to Builders and to the trade.

FOR CANADA.

CANADIAN MONTHLY

A feeling has long provailed that the intellectual life of the Canadian nation ought to have some or-gan in the form of a good periodical. Attempts have been made to give itsuch an organ, but hith-orte they have not been successful. In some measures they may have been prema ture; but it is believed that their failure has been ture; but it is believed that their failure has been untilly due to the want of a sufficiently strong and well-organized state of writers, and of a fund suffi-cient to guarantee to contributors the fair remu-neration, without wint, as multiplied experience proves, a periodical cannot be successfully carried on.

Politics will be treated with the aim of infusing as much as possible of the insterical and philosophical spirit into the parcial discussion of political questions.

Mr. Golowin Smeri has consonted both to contribute regularly, and to assist in corducting the magazine. Intending subscribers will please send us their names.

CLUB RATES!

Publishers, Toronto.

butog' ti tates for advortigements b 13 be bad of bu l'alleghers.

Published Quarterly -- January, April, July October-AND