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# The second secon Contributors & Correspondents.

### NEW BRUNSWICK CORRESPOND. ENCE.

-BEYIVAL OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN E. ENGLAND - MORE MINISTERS TO BE TARK FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

It was thought by many that such desce To all appearance, we are seen to be verified to be included and containly they needed at with another storm, and the appearances they included the correspondent of the correspo

Preparations have been made for helds statistics.

The parations have been made for helds statistics.

If occupies a square not far from the centre of the city. Three huildings in a row built of brick and three stories in height stretch almost to either side. The centre of the city. Three huildings in a row built of brick and three stories in height stretch almost to either side. The centre of the city. Three huildings in a row built of brick and three stories in height stretch almost to either side. The centre of the city. Three huildings in a row built of brick and three stories in height stretch almost to either side. The centre of the city. Three huildings in a row built of brick and three stories in height stretch almost to either side. The centre one is the lecture hall, having three large well fitted rooms for that purpose on the second floor. The basement has four rooms, one of which is the reading room and the stretch almost to either side. The basement has four rooms, one of which is the reading room and the bring in the communion is held side. The third stretch almost to either side of the communion is held side. The communion is held side. The common to be a permanent with the stretch almost to either side. The basement has four rooms, one of which is the reading room and the being present and taking part. The suite of the communion is held side. The third stretch almost is the control of which is the reading room and the stretch almost to either side. The basement has four rooms, one of which is the reading room and the stretch almost to either side. The basement has four rooms, one of which is the reading room and the stretch almost to either side. The basement has four rooms, one of which is the reading room and the stretch almost to either side. The basement has four rooms, one is the lecture hall, having the cannot be second floor. The basement has four rooms, one is the lecture hall, having three large well fitted rooms for that purpose on the second floor. The basement has four rooms in the l first, but it has grown to be a permanent of the primeter of God and with the affine prior of the permanent of the primeter of pices of the Evangolical Albands and sensequently is far richer in its hand or sytioned. There was a time, I holigy, who both the noon and evening mastingsither ated round the churches, but his half pleasing to the Episcopalian military the for some reason or other, did policing to attend one church, no matterdien mill nomination it belonged, but flicklife and o object to going round. Long affice and past, therefore, all the nooifing ability of hold in one church, while the warming ings went round. Had their blish a light of rangements might have been a first his not very creditable to the ciby that his and available buildings for a philip the tribute its the Mechanics Institute, which is to the state of the state large for the purpose, and in the purpose of located, not being very nearether dimeness contre. So for as the proper mit the le concorned, this will be remediately weaking, for the Young Men's Christian A rectalition building, now in processies ornalization? supply the want. In it will have logistarge enough to seat six or soveriging set 350lo. The meetings during the very straight are usually well attended in State line. There is among the several denomination amingsthe ministers a feeling of constitutional is very commendable. The This is a livery of the city are all theroughly wrantent. One in the adjoining towns at Parkers is unid to have some tendence to the principal straight and to have some tendence to the principal straight and the orded to the congregation of the principal straight these exceptions the first these exceptions the first these exceptions the first these exceptions.

cudedly in the direction of little late. With these exceptions, the Rivier has leave are quite cordial with the dilatal reveal will the Bible Society and the Bress of little of at also in many of the last leave last little of that there has been a last little of little of the last few years. The Constant of little of li

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10 1873.

A WORD FOR ENOX COLLEGE.

and instruction of congregation the new in many of the nemulacture Figure . Pholiove it in settlers from these of ours that constitute the bone ow storms—uniting neligible services services and services of these newly-formed congregations of the presentations services and services of the services of t Rushes And now there is happening what First her at have expected to happen on the Historicals that congregations would be Lives and That is, they are looking to these Property for pastors. I told you some time tion of trains as we had in March last the Rov. Edward Annual had been AND fill a pulpit in Bust Boston. We Recount of the snow storms, might not be the fill a pulpit in East Boston. We proposed for many years. Such experience in a man. That. Jions have been disappointed. Before the light distinct, was but the beginning of trouble Same year is out, we are experiencing sach it is said in mosted publicly that two other drifts and an extreme cold, such as which the taken from us to fill openings that your seldon visited with in this clinical made in Fall River and Previous that left Halifax on Mondayant Spitus The close-fixed fives of the pulk of ning last has not arrived here yet, and to a standard threatens to be pumshed in a way now Thursday evening. Vesterday (Christiff by They did not contemplate, that is, by sinas day) the thermometer stood at little and the pastors that grees below zero in some parts of the first survey apported so poorly. They may get an

trines and seeking to carry for fifthe con-mands of the Divine Redeemers of the con-to satisfy many never to anguire Librate body of professing Christianido abilioning Ballor Bairing American Preserverias closely walking in Christ's true preserved Best Dear Sir, - Allow me through your ing to witness most faithfully in interesting paper to invite the Christians of the world. They have a nominal tribing to Canada to pray for our common friend, ciples and has no occasion to hide them. She is willing and auxious that they be be brought one and all of them into clear broad daylight and examined thoroughly.

Now the longer I have the more do I see the necessity of semething being done to culighten the minds of the young at least on the subject by means of a Catechism So useful has the Catechatical mode of conveying instruction appeared that it has been applied to alm st every object within the | not be supported. This news had the effect compass of human knowledge and why should not the Canada Presbyterian Church come forward with a catechism of the peculiur features of Presbyterianum. There are some men in our church well fitted for this work, and none more so than Professor MacVienr, who, some years ago, gave an address on this subject to the Sabbath School Association of Montreal. Till such a entecutsm be forthcoming, I am using one pub lished by the Presbyterian Board of Publi cation, and have found it very useful in instructing the roung on this subject.

Roping you will find focus for the above in your useful paper, I am, yours sur Tuos. Alexander.

Gratitude does not degend out he amount of mercies received, but on the amount of mercies known and prized .- James Hamil-

Mer often abstant from the grosser vices as too coates and common for their pipe tites, while the vices which are frosted and crnamented are served up to them as deliencies .- Beccher ..

Their British America Propositional Ex Collegion is plain, pointed and right. He has stated what everystudent of nature, art, or theology must taink when they see the building of Kno. Collegs. It is no monour to the Institute or church to which it belongs. The Professors deserve a better and the students require it. The chairs of it are as ably filled as others better and fairer to look at their why not provent thoso dispariging remarks made by those who judge by appearances? If the church would take more pride and interest in her students they would take more pride in her. I speak from observation. Ex-Collegian states that "there is no good-reason why Knox should be inferior to any Theological Seminary in the world," and he seldom penned a truer sentence whoseer he is. In the list mentioned, he unwittingly left out the Theological Seminary, at Columbia, S. C., which is vastly superior to the unfortunate one in Aussuon, although, still not what it might

It occupies a square not far from the

or will be. A lew worly will describe it.

ion with any church, it seems that are the Father Chiniquy. He is lying very sick, of perfect indifference whether that there the His superhuman efforts, in the months of really seeking to follow Christ or Benefit October and November, to save his missions no one desirous to honour Christ, and tidi from an imponding wreck, were evidently one truly anxious about his soft will decure too much for his old age. You know that it a matter of indufference whether he belong those two months were very chilly and to a pure Gospel Church or to the process of the plant truth of of than any other in complete age willis hausted when he came back to us. After a Bible cuth. She is not afraidard market mouth of rest, torgetting his magnes and old age, he was preparing himself to start this very day for Montreal, to preach the Gospel till April, when the 25th December he received a letter from Canada which nearly killed him. He was told that the appeals which were to be made by the order of the Church, had been omitted in many places, and that, in several places where they had been made, the gifts were so small that his missionary work would of a dagger in his breast. He said to a friend: "There are many happy hearts in this joyful Christmas-day, but my poor heart is pierced with a sword and filled with an unspeakable anguish. My dear missions are forsaken by those who are chosen by God to save them, and I will go down with them."

> And two days after he was brought near to his grave from an attack of liver complant, which has caused him to lose the greater part of his blood.

That man, who could face with a fear-Less heart his Romish murderers, whose eries of "adl him," "kill him," filled the streets of Montreal, when they were pouring upon him a rain of stones, has not been able to bear the unexpected defections of the Protestants whom he thought his friends.

I have been a priest of Rome for many veurs. This gives me the right to offer my testimony about a loci which I soo is not sufficiently understood by the Protestants, it is that there is not no man who is samuch

forced by the Perests of Rome as Fast, " Chiangry. His influence among the people of Rome was and is still anmense. No loing man on this continent has made such a Large breach in the walls of Lome, and possubded so many Romanists to leave the errors of Rome in order to follow the Goopel. Therefore, it the Protestants do not decens themselves, and want to deceive Goldin ciping that they went to convert the Romanists, they ought to purround Pather Classiquy with their protecting helps, and not desort him when he is so bravely on the gap, fighting the bottles of Protestantism against Rome.

If Father Chiniquy dies from this disease, no doubt, many Protestants in Canada will lament his doubt and regret it signerely. But let them not forget, in the midst of their lamentations, that the cause of his death is at their door.

By refusing to help such a man and such a cause, the Trotestants give the greatest comfort to the Church of Rome. But let us go all to the mercy seat in the name of sesus, and our dear Father Chiniquy can be restored again to us, and will be able again to fight the battles of the Lord. There are better symptoms to-day.

Belleve me your devoted friend and brother in Christ.

C. LAFONTAINE. Ste Anne, Jan. 6th, 1873. MUTTON AND MUSIC.

Éditor British American Prussfrierran.

DEAR SIR, -Why has "B." not answored C, B questions? All my votes are against the organ, and therefore Limit disquieted with "B.'s" bungling incapacity to vindicate his position. For instance, he first assumes and asserts, that Amos VI. 1,-6, is a "thus saith the Lord against Instrumental Music. But "O." shows clearly that portion of Scripture is no more against the "Instrumental Music" than it is against the use of "beds" and "couches," or "lambs" and "calves,"-all being found in the one category, and therefore under the gaing condemnation; and then asks "B." on what principle of either interpretation or common honesty does he apply the passage to only one thing, and not to all the things mentioned.

In reply, "B." emits a wretched puff of spiritual pride, by insinuating that though 'C." may know more of the "letter," yet he knows less of the "spirit!" Now all this is far worse than absurd and merits no comment. The point Mr. "B." between you and "C." is, not whether you are more pious than ho is, but whother you have fairly quoted and honestly, applied a cortain passage of Scripture, You are bound in all honor either to vindicate or abandon your quotation. If you are an honest man, we shall hear from you immediately on the Muttan and Music question.

G. to B.

# A PERTINENT SUGGESTION.

probationers, missionaries, and students, who are sent up and down the land to preach, were enabled to carry with them a number of suitable religious tracts, or books of an interesting nature on vital religion, for distribution among the people, it would be a means of doing much good Our settlers and those in outlying stations have little time to give to books, and little means of procuring them, and are often quite unacquainted with the books most fitted to do them good, and most suitable to their circumstances. Our missionaries would find no difficulty in recommending books of this nature, and supplying them, and by this means where one has only an opportunity of preaching once or twice, or has little opportunity of getting access to fami-lies remote from ordinances, except at distant intervals, a permanent source of spiritual good might be left among them. A missionary or probationer lasnot the means of doing this to any orient out of his own resources, but no doubt means would cheerfully be contributed by the church for carrying out so useful a work. It is well known, that by this means alone a great work was accomplished among the earlier settlers in some of the Western States. The second sown in this way by catechists and colpor teurs, was often the means of congregations bring gathered, and churches and Sanday Schools set on foot before the regular murserious set on foot before the regular ministry was able to be set up. It seems to me the church might profitably turn its attention to a work of this kind. My own experience is, that morely visiting a station for a few weeks, and preaching once of twice at different points within a radius of ten or twelve miles, is not in itself enough for the end we have in view. And it seems to me that much labour and money are spent in our mission operations without rentring so much rosult as, if properly expended, they ought. If you have room for this suggestion I will feel obliged.

Yours &c., D. D. M. THE ORGAN QUESTION.

Editor Biarrote Advision Pro Secretary

DEAR Stu,-It is pleasant to be able to pares in some flance with the school whom you are constrained to differ in others. I am glad to go along with Mr. Soucitor, in regarding, as I timb he does, the years as members of the temper. "The visible timels on sits of ad these throughout the world that profess the true religion to jether with their enddren, is an important prinon fittle, but upon the great principles of the Grosting religion as hald down the re-m, the heads strong views. Are they always then treated as members ought to be treated? Are they ever regard d and spohen of in accordance with this then right ful and interesting position? I have not. Neither the church ruder whose water and Segment the enteren enter spaces which esta-care ency have been placed as manhers, nor parents who have come under sclemn yows to taken them as the lambs of Christis fold, and the subjects of his kingdom ought to be trained to do their due, in this xespect as it ought to be done. If we often and repeatedly in statistical and hir reports are they ignored? The terms, members and membership are indeed employed, but all that is intended by them and all that is but all that is intended by them, and all that they can mean is communicants. How often do maisters and others employ the language of congregationalism, and speak of the 'young nombers' as received thto the church, and as joming the church when admitted to full communion? Are they taught as they should be their true position in the church, and that all the duties of members devolve upon them as far as flieir ago and attainments will enable them to perform. Are they remembered in prayer as such, and are stituble efforts publicly and privately made to induce them to accupy their frue position, and onjoy in full their cantage ground and valuable privileges as members of the church? The state of things in this respect is so much, I believe, the very opposite to all this that the idea prevails to a lamentable extent among the young, that they have no such position in the church, and are under no obligation to discharge any of the duties of members, nor any responsibility to conduct themselves as members of the church, should deport themselves until they have come to the Table of the Lord. In this may be found another reason why some of the "young mombors of our church are ant

to wander."

Now for the romedies. Mr. Solicitor proposes to cure the evil of which he complains, and the means he suggests 'to render our service more attractive.' These are, if I understand him aright, to 'keep up with the spirit of the age in matters non-essential'—not sential to salvation, as he explains—to introduce what in human indepent may be thought, helpful as as he explains—to introduce what in numan judgment may be thought helpful in worship; for 'wo only ask the organ,' he says, 'as an aid -and to render our get vice more attractive,' I presume by any thing and everything not positively forbidden in the Word. These are the means to popularize the church, bring into her the multitude, and retain the volume. And bre multitude, and retain the young. And hre they not the very means by which the church at first was corrupted, and which produced the necessity for the great Refor-mation of the 16th contury? As like causes produce like effects, I have no doubt if generally adopted, as they are very likely from present appearances to be, they will produce the necessity for another refor mation.

What is the prevailing spirit of the again relation to public worship? Is it not decidedly assistic? And is this learned Scheiter and those who sympathise with him prepared to adapt all that this spirit de-mands for its gratification? If so, and I see not how they can stop short of it, we will have not only cathodral architecture with stained glass bodizoned with pairi arons, apostles, martyrs, and saints, but also paintings of these and the occlesiastical ritualism to clouds of sweet incouse to grantly the nose, as well as artistic strivits of professional music from the organ loft, whether by the pruna donna who may have sung in the theatro on the Saturday night before, or the well-paid quartette is of little moment tor the gratification of the ear. And it has come nearly to this in some quarters has come nearly to this in some quarters already, and in Proshytorian churches, 'Soveral churches,' says the New York Witness, 'in this city and in Brooklyn, pay as much as \$1,500 to their leading lady singers, and in one case the sepran ves \$2,000. A good tenor cat casi; com mand \$1,000 in \$1,500. Two I ifte avenue churches pay, the one \$8,000 and the other \$12,000 a year for their music. The Nev York Observer says 'a few Sabbath's ag,, in one of the New York Preslytering Churches, the place of the regular prima donna was temporally supplied during her absence by another. It came out the next day that the timid voting girl was one of the performers in the Black Crush. The late Mr. Brock, of Bloomsbury, London, in some remarks on his visit to the United States, mentions visiting a church, the choir of which consisted of two ladies and we gentlemen. By this choir a hymn of Wesley s was song in the man ter following. The first man sung the first line, the first lady sung the next, the other lady sung the third, and the last man completed the

Again, if the young are to be retained, and the many attracted by such means, it will not be enough that our churchen equal others in this kind of music. They must excel them, for if the performance in this church is superior to that in another, will they not be disposed to go to the former? And I know of some professed former? young 'Protostants and Presbyteriaus, and one. I am sorry to say, the son of a now sainted Presbyterian Minister, who from their taste of the Acuthotic and the superior

music, such as they cannot find in Protest (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE)

THE ONE THING NEEDED.

BY THE REV. THOMAS MURPHY, D.D.

The one thing needed to give tone and success to our Sabbath Schools is to make the immediate conversion of the scholars their great object. This one great idea must be made to rise above all others. Everything clee must be brought to bear upon it. The mode of conducting the school, the study and traching of the lesson, the teacher's meeting, and the appointment of teachers should all be influenced by this ever-present motive. Innumerable devices have been tried to give efficacy to the Sablath School work, but all earnest and thoughtful friends of the cause are settling down upon thus conviction. At the present epoch, when the Sabbath School is crystalizing into what will probably be permanent forms, it is of immense importance that this idea should receive its pre-emment position.

The incuediate conversion of the scholars is the anu to be before the mind of the Superintendent every time he enters the school. His thought and prayer should be. "This is the thing to be aimed at this very day, and in all the exercises of this session of the school. Everything must now be done to bring these youths to Jesus."

When this object is nimed at, an influence of a most happy kind will pervade the school. What all feel to be needed in our schools is a more devotional spirit, and a deep r sense of the divine presence. The purpose of bringing the young to Jesus will inevitably give the air of sacredness. It will produce the feeling that all have met to transact business with God and souls. The idea of a school will then be lost in the far higher ideas of worship, of the mercy ceat, and of souls entering the kingdom.

Such a purpose must necessarily affect the teachers. It will keep ever before them the one great thing at which they are to aim. In studying and teaching, in managing their classes, and in their intercourse with each other, all their bearing will restriving for the salvation of their scholars.

Such teachers must be successful. The records of Sabbath School work are full of facts proving that this singleness of aim for the glory of God will not be in vain. A youthful teacher had an intense desire for the salvation of her scholars. They were a pecuharly wayward and trying class of boys. She prayed for them. She wept for them many a time. She strove for their conversion as nothing but patient Christian love would strive, and soon she was made to rejoice. One was most manifestly brought into the fold of Christ. Another was subdued and is inquiring. Others still are attentive. Other blessed results are still confidently expected.

Settle this one object of the school, and it will cut short the whole question as to who should be teachers. The heart to strive for the conversion of the young, is the first and great qualification. It is indispensable. Whoever has it, and is capable of explaining the way to Christ, should teach. Whoever has it not should not be placed in that deeply momentous position. The teacher who cares not for the salvation of the scholars has no business in the Sabbath School.

The scholars, too, will feel the influence of this great aim wherever it pervades any school. It will not long lie hidden from them. The carnest purpose, where it reigns, will soon affect them. They may be reckless, and aim to appear more so than they really are, but something will soon reach their hearts and make an impression that they cannot shake off. The will be easily managed, in fact it will need no managing. Quietly its minuter will glide away, and all will feel that they have been in a sacred Presence. This is the true method of securing order.

This, moreover, will attract scholars to the school and keep them there. Exhibitions and shows of various kinds have been abundantly tried, and their results have been but spasmodic. The motive we now urge will not be temporary in its offects. The school where this great object reigns, will, in the long run, prove the prosperous school, even in outward growth and pormanence.

Then it is a practicable thing to seek for the immediate salvation of the young. Why should they not be brought to Christ now? What qualification of hearter head necessary to conversion is not theirs now? Cases innumerable of the conversion of the young warrant us in striving for it with all diligence. Where is there a church in which some such instances cannot be found? Tens of thousands of the most devoted Chru lans were brought into the kingdom when they were young.

A few weeks ago a Teacher's meeting of this city had assembled. It had been determined to lay aside all other business and spend the hour in devotional exercises. Unexpectedly to the Superintendent there came from one of the teachers a written request that prayer should be offered for two of her scholars who seemed awakened; then another similar request for a whole class, and another, and another, and another. Six teachers of the school were found struggling for the souls of their scholars with some hope that there were movements of repentance secu. Such a state of things was not anticipated by any one. May there not be a similar unseen interest in other schools? Should there not be in all schools and at all times? The children can be saved. Faithful institu-tion and prayer will lead them to salvation, Never was there planting mere sure of a speedy harvest than there might be here.

And now, while they are young, is the most hopeful time to look for the convermost hopeful time to look for the conversion of the scholars. It is, humanly speaking, the period when the probability of their being saved is the greatest. There is the greatest hope for them now. The records of all churches will undoubtedly show that the greater part of all who are ever converting that blood shows have the ed experience that blessed change before they are twenty years old. This makes these first twenty years of life very selemin. these first twenty years of the very superson these troops of this feather's house into another. Those who see youth passing through these that is fair and large, lightsome and years in their sins may well tremble for that is fair and large, lightsome and them. The human probability is, that if Clarke. they are ever saved it will be now.

Oh, superintendents, teachers, what a call is this for you to be in carnest! What awful interests are at stake! How can you seck for the dear youth committed to you anything short of their immediate conversion? Let this be the key-note of your work. Let it give tone and impression o all that you do. Let it be the reigning idea in everything you undertake for the advan-cement of this cause. Never be satisfied with anything less or lower than the immediate conversion of your scholars .- Presbyterian at Work.

### PILGRIM STANDFAST.

A stanneh old pilgrim he was as ever set out for the celestial city. No persecutions nor any allurements of pleasure could turn hun aside from the right way. Such a pilgrim was sturdy John Knox, who, when the lords of Queen Mary's court bade him stop his preaching, giving him but one alternative—"silence or the gallows,"—would make answer: my lords, you are mistaken if you think you can intimidate me by threats to do what conscience and God tell me I never shall do. Be it known to you that it is a matter of no importance to me, when I have finished my work, whether my bones shall bleach in the winds of heaven or rot in the bosom of the earth.'

The same Steadfast blood beat strong in the heart of the martyr Hooper, when he went with a firm step to the fatal stake. "I am come hither to end this life," he said, ,' because I will not gainsay the truth I have formerly taught you." And when a pardon from the Queen was set before him he cried out with a determined voice, " If you love my soul, take it away, take it away!" The price of that pardon, he well knew, must be a denial of that faith. So Bishop Latimer, when summoned before the bloody Mary," said, "I go as willingly to London, to give an account of my faith, as ever I went to any place in my life." As he rode through Santa and through life." As he rode through Smithfield—that spot which had such a baptism of martyrs' blood-he said "Smithfield has groaned for me a long time."

Perhaps it is quite as hard for Standfast to preserve his integrity smid the temptations and pleasures of the world as in the fires of persocution. Where persecution has slain its thousands, worldness has slain its

of high degree, the argument would not have influenced you.

A tract is a little thing. Itseffect to lead to the truth you believe in. You are urged to distribute them, and yet you satisfy your conscience by leaving them on car seats for chance readers, or throw them from a window in the hope it may be found and read, So often a vain hope. Not thinking that the spirit of love with which you tender it, and the request from living has to read it. is better than all the nucertainties which mark its flying progress.

It is so much the little things which make our lives, the little acts which form our influence, the smiles the tears which prove our hearts, and win the hearts of others to ourselves and our God. One warm hand shake, one look of love is worth volumes of theology to a perisning sinner. Then be faithful to little impulses, be obedient to the gentlest teachings of God, and some line of history will have a fuller, richer meaning. Angels will write your name blessed in leading some souls in a right path, whose foot-steps but for you had been turned away from God-away from happiness--away from heaven.

Mistrust the man who finds everything good, the man who fluds everything evil overything.

It is better for a zen to be an advanced oyster than a degraded god; for in the former case the path is upward, in the latter it is downward.

Death to a good many is but passing through a dark outry out of the little dusky room of his Eather's house into another HELP AT THE RIGHT TIME-A TALK ABOUT PROVIDENCE.

"I wish to know whether there are in these days any providential interventions or not," said a young man of inquiring, yet doubting, mind to his pastor.

"What evidence would you desire?" reeponded the pastor.

" That of facts."

"You know the Bible furnishes many such facte.'

" True, but those belong to another age, and chiefly to a peculiar people. Are there correct facts which establish the destrine of a present special providence?

" Many," "I beg you to give two or three of them '

"I will do so cheerfully. In the city of Buffalo, during one of the severest winters of the last fifteen years, a widowed mother, enteebled by disease, with a child of two summers, one night lay shivering in an upper room of a delapidated tenoment building. The husband and father had perished in the wreck of a propeller a few weeks before in a torrible gale upon the adjacent lake, and with him were lost the household goods and the money saved from the sale of a humble home in the West. The news of wreck and loss was terrible to the stricken woman, who had journeyed to Buffalo by the cars and was waiting at the hotel the arrival of her husband. What followed need not be told at longth. The humblest quarters were sought as a temporary shelter Sickness followed bereavement. The last penny was soon spent, and, under the pressure of want, the con-tents of a well filled trunk were carried to the pawnbroker. Even the trunk itself han been exchanged for fuel, which was soon exhausted. And now, on the severe winter night which I have mentioned, the poor woman had nothing loft but the scantiest of wardrobes, a pallet of straw, a single blanket, and the precious child which was sleeping in her arms. It was indeed a case of extremest destitution and of gloomiost in a distant part of the same city lay united saldionic

distinctly the presence of God, who so exactly knew what we needed, and bestowed it upon us at the very moment when we required it." Our German friend added in his letter that he remembered that about three months before, when he was carrying the book from the bookseller's shop to his house, he met a friend by the way who owed him money, and as both hands were holding the books, no asked him to put the money in the uppormost book, which he did.'

"So the falling out of the money was quito natural ?"

"It was so, indeed; but that it should romain in the book for so long a time, and then fall out at just the moment when needed to relieve the distress of the poor weaver, as well as that of the poor German and his wife, was a proceedental incident, the remembrance of which still cheers the heart of the recipients."

"O. I remember now the piece of taxmoney found by command of our Saviour in the fish's mouth."

"Exactly: but here is another instance: A friend of mine, in a town not a thousand mile from Brooklyn, who had long been an official member of the church and a generous contributor in all the collections for its support, was suddenly impoverished by a sad business calamity! In the embarrass ment which followed he yielded to the mistaken notion that he was now poor, he would be excused from giving the smallest sum for the support of the Gospel His embarrassment mercased, and his days were those of gloomy forebodings and sorrow. He became sorely tempted. give anything for the support of the church, said he one day to his paster and I must, therefore, stay away; you must accept my resignation as its leader. His paster ex postulated with him, but in vain. Give a little, said the pastor, 'to every collection; it will not harm you; no one is the post for giving for Gospel purposes, have passed and my friend's seat in the charge ontinued vacant, and his financial tradition at home increased rather than dinfuished. One day, the faithful, right-minded paster, while raising a subscription for the paster. of a parsonage, went to him and requested a pledge for a small amount. The appeal overwhelmed him with a freshighest the aruggle in his sensitive soul het gen less than the sensitive sensiti desire to be a man' in giving and his apparent inability was fearful. This paids pressed him for his own good. (1300) said he, and God will pless you with the means to give. Trust him for once; he will not fail you. I will venture is pice! responded my friend, as he burst hate a tit of toars. The pastor left with a subscriptly of ten dollars for the new parsongue, and evening, as my friend was passing bond ward, thinking over the new trust which he had ventured, he found a ten-dollar ful of the adowalke. In spite of his effects to the sist it, the suggestion impressed him that there might be some connection letters ins subscription and the newly-discovered bil. The money was duly advertised, but no owner could be found. In dusting it of the most affluent, generous, harry, and useful men in his whole region of country.." country...'

usually and strangely wakeful upon Hardonium.

A poor woman in India, who had embrace and an indiagnostic terminal that is a poor control in the poor. An extraordinary in pression and anony which had been aken from the poor. An extraordinary in pression and anony which had been aken from the poor. An extraordinary in pression and anony which had been aken from the poor. An extraordinary in pression and anony which had been aken from the poor. An extraordinary in pression and anony which had been aken from the poor. An extraordinary in pression and anony which had been aken from the poor. An extraordinary in pression and pression are depth of the poor. An extraordinary in pression and pression are depth of the poor. An extraordinary in pression and pression are depth of the poor. An extraordinary in pression and pression are deeply affected in the poor. An extraordinary in pression and the pression are deeply affected in the pression and the pre

the history by the lighter personal memoir.
Take the brilliant, chivalrous, headlong Prince Rupert of history, and compare hun with the Prince Rupert of Popys! The broad outlines are the same, but only from the gossip's pages do we come to understand what the real man was like. The ordinary Frenchman's idea of Henry of Navarre, the ordinary Englishman's idea of Queon Eliz aboth, are for good or evil utterly unlike the real beings, and would vanish on the reading of a few chapters of genuine contomporary description. Mr. Carlyle has invent ed a Mirabeau whom most English readers now have agreed to adopt with unquestioning faith, but which really belongs to the realms of fancy as strictly as Othello or Macbeth. Yet there are sources enough, if they were properly sought, from which a very accurate notion might be obtained o-the real humane, undramatic Mirabeau. Mario Antoinette and Josephine Benuliarnais are two figures which may be studied in every accurate lineament by those who will take the trouble, but which, as popularly represented and accepted, are pure myths. The Swift of Macaulay and Thack-

Me opinion of certain hostile circles in Park the opinion of ceream most certain in a correct a figuraria self the time creating in score a figurariously compounded of Vitellius, Mophy in the control of the country of gar the chounsulvers will give to construit the true Louis Napoleon, and e able them to understand, as not many of can pretend to do, his rise and fall .- I ond Daily News.

## VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC STUDY.

Professor Jenkin, of Edinburgh United nity, on recently assuming the duties of the Chair of Engineering, founded by the let ir David Baxter, made an admirable at deess to his class on the above subject, from which we take the following .

The originality which suggests novel co tarprises the common sense which judges 200 soundness of an undertaking—the et porience which specifies the quality of man insterial required, and the manner in which old well known details are to be carried at the business habits and sagnetty which gaide men in the superintendence of work these qualities or faculties are all useful to the singincer in the highest degree, and neither country...

"But you do not think the Lord meetal ald self-made, unscientific engineers pout the ten-dollar bill for his benealt and self-made, unscientific engineers pout the ten-dollar bill for his benealt and self-made, unscientific engineers pout the ten-dollar bill for his benealt ald self-made, unscientific engineers pout the ten-dollar bill promise to pay the bill contained. It has a substitute the self-made are. Unscientific unscientific ten promise to pay the bill contained. It has a substitute the promise to pay the bill contained. It has a substitute the promise to pay the bill contained. It has a substitute the promise to pay the bill contained. It has a substitute the promise to pay the bill contained. It has a substitute the promise to pay the bill the promise to pay the promise the promise to pay the promise to pay the promise to pay the promise to pay the promi nor my colleagues can give them. The of extremest destitution and of gloomiest in I could mention scores of others, some sense suners no wrong at the hand of known prospect. 'O God,' cried the poor stricker iff them much more striking, but two leases experience is not weakened by the one, 'thou hast permitted all this for hy kneighly for me to report them now. They poor a calculation; education does not good—it must be so. I will bear it all knows thoroughly attested, and there is no construct from a knowledge of the world. But my habe! O my poor suffering child! doubt of their reality.

At that very hour a Christian lady of wealth of their reality.

At that very hour a Christian lady of wealth of their reality.

At that very hour a Christian lady of wealth of their reality. ra | fruincountless disappointments by obtain-

may form of us. We are so learful of this personal condemnation.

A ragged child falls and hurts herself, cries. Your impulse is topick her up, wipe away her tears, and send her on her way rejoicing with the apple or bit of candy in your pocket. But a second thought—ah! these second thoughts—mit these second thoughts—mit these second thoughts—mit these second thoughts—crommed you that some one sees, and you will come into public notice, and an inherent modesty, so called, provents the charitable deed; if the out of it, and fell rattling—mon the tablog of high degree, the argument would not the presence of God, who so exited history by the lighter present man thus what we needed, and that, perhaps, the badit three will fill three where the weaver from he badit three will three where the weaver from he badit three will three where the weaver from he badit three will three where the wint three where the might provent the weaver from he badit three will three where the will three where the wint three sections at the fill German fashion. At noon she him the same relation at best to the weaver was unhered in, I was going to sit readily the men cannot be known through the first three will three wil hays the rame fare, but something different the nast day, and so on. In this way the business is simplified to the utmost; the looks amount of labor is required; there is mornantalofolood, prepared for all supposrolle midios, and left uncalled for. At suppart our midow may supply horself with bread suid putter, a slice or two of cold most, a tart or the like at a very lightsome oxpensor flowl beer may be had almost id: halling is large glass of lager, much larger than allose we use, for a cent and a third. So his lives respectably, in clean, well-kept foods; has no fire in the kitchen Well-app fords; has no fire in the kitchen lost weak-bedjoys much lessure each day, and page for all but a bit of money. Now, in our bedged Boston, she would have much more work to do, though employing a servant constantly; and besides, her mash "rodilethot pay the servant's wages. History be observed, too, that she is not banjabed to come obscure, disagreeable part of the town, but lives in a hundsome street, elevated and airy, among the healthiest and pleurabilit in the whole city. " " His this kind of thing which renders Carman of distation possible. The fact is

HHE CAR HOLL OF H

nak margin high the art of household econcorrything that comes from signand except its coals, as a proof of Switts-narrow-minded-bitternes, without opening Swifts own pages to see what he really did say, and in what circumstances, In dealing with living porsonages, the public judgment is peculiarly apt to go astrayfrom lack of the guidance of minute personal descriptions. Public opinion in England for example, annused itself for years by creating an imaginary louis Vapoleon and limitles. only is a sent stadied, but no one is left to practice it storie; the whole community is one with thinks to render housekeeping

In dealing with inving personages, the public judgment is peculiarly apt to go astrayfrom lack of the guidance of intimate personal description. Public opinion in England for a cample, amused itself for years by creating an imaginary Louis Napoleon—a. celd, stern, inscrutable being of profound sugacity, and limitless foresight. On the other hand, lar within the color of any travelant limitless foresight.

PALPAPPINESS IN THE HOME CIRCLE BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

1 Tim. 5: 45.

Achurch within a church, a republic with-Achurch within a church, a republic with their marriage with those of any in a republic, a world within a world it with their marriage with those of any hose. If things go right there they go wrong their church is families who show very deciditive go wrong overwhere. A man never that they go wrong overwhere. A man never that they go wrong overwhere the convertibility of their own faith, but, novergots higher than his garret or lower than the collar; domestic life overarches and up. gats inglier than his garret or lower than his cellar; domestic his overarches and up degrees ell other life. We are fragments, the puts of the market mankind in parts, then puts that an exception to this hitherto than together. Our deficits and surplused that the social mechanism. One provides the property of the world famous has courage, one has plandity, one enthus the social mechanism.

on usofutness we are gathered in the house group, where we may supplement one and the states the states with the landed in other. If the husband is all lavishness the states the all neudence.

Mary and Martha are necessities. There ! would have been no dinner for Christ if there had been no Martha, and no audience if there had not been a Mary! From the broken Edon of our first parents one reservant has been left—home and the marriage institution. This institution has been against the control of th famed in our day. Free-love tries to free in in our day. Free-love tries to free in it into a Turkish Harem. Novels try, do educate this nation in holy marriage, which eguents this lation in holy marriage, which makes or breaks for eternity! Marriage is nice a question of place or wardrobe, but the lisaven or hell! Alas! for the dispensaling of George Sand. The attempt has begy. made to make marriage a commercial and to prise, a mere partnership of two. Eight thousand divorces in Paris in one Fest, saw. Unbiblical notions on Christian mar

then stand off from them. Don't carly, the fire of your temper too near the comper bowder. Cowper says: "The kindest will the happingst hearts will find occasion!" to forbeat; and every day they live some thing to pity and forgive."

Let your chief pleasures circle shout The husband who spends all his evenings away is only the cashier of the house, and the wife who goes five nighters week to the opera and theatre, though may dress her children in colours, they are orphans.

Tis sad when a child has no one loser its prayers to. Parents in India Musical Children into the Ganges. In New York and Brooklyn dissipation swallows income Have seen the sorrows of a mother infinite Kin w she had neglected her dead which No tears came, but she was held to be scorching simoon. God gives tears has allow mer to a parched soul. Memory minches the face, eats up the heart, and remains corrodes the very soil. Oh! worder at sympathy of occupations.

Sir James Mackintosh said to Migras comprny of scholars, "My wife made indi". The wife should be the advising partitions. Sabout his business projects he is on allowing to bankruptey or moral ruin. Let husbridg have sympathy with their wives. It is no

one. Lay hold of his's work togethers with four hands, four eyes, four shellers with four hands, four eyes, four shellers to carry the trials.

Let love preside in the home circle Right piness lies stock dead when world as the piness lies stock dead when world as the labor and the credit of Tolkis and and caresses cold. Let no kind with the labor and the credit of Tolkis Right and and wife whet think if they bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear and workmell of the Exploration Fund will have a home. They bear and workmell of the Exploration Fund will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear and workmell of the Exploration Fund will have a home. They bear and workmell of the Exploration Fund will have a home. They bear and workmell of the Exploration Fund will have a home. They bear and workmell of the Exploration Fund will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house they will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house thoy will have a home. They bear a house they will have a home are the house they will have a home are the house they will have a home and with the house they have a home and the credit of the Exploration Fund will be a home and the credit of the Exploration Fund will be a home and the credit of the Exploration Fund will be a home and the credit of the Exploration Fund will be a home and the credit of the Exploration Fund will be a home and the credit of the Exploration Fund will be a home and the credit of the Exploration Fund will be a home and the credit of the Exploration Fund will be a home and the credi carpets go down; and in a mark if calls in existence, it is at once expecting ment, in the whirl of fashion and allow, the catablishment is inagurated. But happiness four also, and m a far greater degree and dwells not in that house. The right appear tries, the velvet carpets, the heavy further tries, the velvet carpets, the heavy further tries and the golden lights say together in nonrant further tries. "Happiness is not increase and the second in a conventional fashion, wastern and the golden lights say together in neutral for tenes, "Happiness is not increasing in the same of t

True taste is for ver growing legislation realing, were prong, having its least and realized the mouth because it is actorished cased its die is firm off its feet because it fills as ground hely. Rushin

A Christianity which will not design this who are struggling from the confide this top of society needs anothers in the for it.—Beecher.

C I words freeze people, saiding sock see reb them, and bitter words find the wind matured. Though they downed cost much, yet they accomplish much.—Pascali

ान श्रीतन and Christian Mar RIAGES.

What high more than aught beside preserved the down their distinguishing truits as a solution people" s the strictness

has courage, one has placedity, one enthus sissin. The whole human race is a value of the same of Mr. Anthony Rothchild code of dependent parts. God has most beautifully arranged this so; hus he ball the amounced, be soon married to be be being somety. This conservative and this radical keeps things equal. John Wesley Quies Votoria's second. The lady will, it belief a the best process of theology, and a Guthrie clother, it is stored the members of them in bring flesh. We allhave our places of the welface of society depends on one staying where God has put us. For great the same of the sa

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

Thave seen very many cases of the supn sed can't-afford-to-marry disease, and ex-antised many, and always found the symp-& milio prove another complaint altogether. The Oil gnosis had been utterly false. It rias A.don't want-to-marry trouble that was pilicting the patient. This was the story borrious had dwelt in marble halls, and Manathersolf in acres of purple and fine liber Marriago with hor means twenty sheesid a year. So I look at my two thomsand, and can't afford to marry. Or well in marble halls, and clothe herself in say. Unbiblical notions on Christian may with his, therefore, means twenty thousand ridge is a greater cause of outrages lights with his, therefore, means twenty thousand ridge is a greater cause of outrages lights with his there is a greater cause of outrages lights with his transfer in the state of the grain market and its prospects, and in its issue of November 18th appears this editorial, which is of divine affection. Homes that begin related to the pampered, and fashionables of divine affection. Homes that begin related to the foolish young men are seeking the farmers in the world need to the foolish grits. In such a complete of the farmers who have had account to the farmers with the farmers after the style atority. The past week has by no means made up for the farmers lost time. We have had alcet light, rain, and the roughest weather, therefore cause the farmers after the style atority. The past week has by no means made up for the farmers lost time. We have had alcet light, rain, and the roughest weather, therefore cause the style atority. The past week has by no means made up for the farmers lost time. We have had alcet light, rain, and the roughest weather, therefore cause the style atority. The past week has by no means made up for the farmers lost time. We have had alcet light, rain, and the roughest weather, therefore are other with the discount of the partial content of the style atority. The past week has by no means made up for the farmers lost time. We have had alcet light, rain, and the roughest weather, then the partial to get along with. There are those said and the marry light of the style atority to the style atority t who can pray like an angel, and at home described style, to which he two thousands are cross and cranky. Stand to your rights would asay amon. Both there are object and you will have a Waterloo with no Blue than fooled girls in the world. There are applied to the rescue. Never be ashamelted girls of simple tastes, modest mien, industable family together, and said to a dhild not apply to find them in the highways or in whom he had rebuked: "This morning?" conspicuous plass. They make the best corrected you without cause and wrongly wives in the world, while the Saratoga. I am sorry and ask your forgivness." Plats thing makes the world, while the Saratoga. I am sorry and ask your forgivness." Plats thing makes the worst. Look at them at is the noblest thing I remember of hinds home, not in society—the fizzing, bubling, Find the weak points of your companions of the weak points of your companions. sessousi with vice, sputter into assimulathis Find them helping in nursery, panting the Litthen; not sauntering with history stare an a frequented promenade, or direlly ing althong French novels in the boudeiging Moiverd Crosby. o introolation

PANE DWELLERS IN PALESTANGE TaboD the Holy Land, the London Time with

INK illt., says: To the committee of the Palestine Exin portant first installment of the volk o country, on the scale of one le, based on an accurate trigolfoiner; aurvey, and containing all the mouler he's of streams, hamlets, villagos and is, as well a careful delineation of the Habita flow in the state of the three leys and mountain ranges. The three eys and mountain ranges. The three is include the district between Valle d Jorusalem, and the country of the customer of the country of the customer of the country of the customer of at 100 square miles, and further sheet y be expected about the beginning of how year. The work is being carried to carry the trials.

Let home circles against the superintendence of Electronic of Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, and is miles to carry the trials.

Let hove preside in the home circles against the survey of Small first the piness lies stock doad and against the superintendence of Electronic of Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, and is miles to carry the trials.

and the western side of the sample of the property of the property of the sample of th

"As I have before mentional, modern most consciout on with their cows, sheep and space of the street of the rock, about third with the rock, and the rock, about third with the rock, about third with the rock, and the rock, about third with the rock, about the rock, about third with the rock, about the rock, about third with the rock, about the rock

mumity is marked off by a line of stones, and sometimes assumes the form of a mas tabah, or slightly raised narrow dais. The manure is carried out every morning and deposited in a heap just so near as not entirely to block up the gangway. of the cave after a heavy down-pour of rain, which contributes some six inches of water to the general Augean uncleanness, the slimy damp of the wall, the mosquitoes, the vermin, the resk of mon and beasts makes an ordinary English pigsty a palace by comparison. And yet the indolent, ablcbodied rascals dignified by the title of reasonable beings, who own this byre, are too lazy to build themselves huts, but prefor using the caves bequeathed them by the Hebrews and heather of old, and lounge over the fulls with their hords, or, rolled in then abbas, spooze in some sheltered nook without a thought of an aspiration beyond eramming their stomachs with crude wild herbs, or gathering a few plastres by hook or by crook, but most unpertant, with the least possible exertion to themselves. These men are often too indolent to turn an honest shilling by acting as guide for two or three hours, but will make their miscrable women and children tramp ten, fitteen, or more miles in the day, to and from market, to sell a bundle of dry stalks, called by courtesy firewood, a skin of milk or a few eggs, worth in all 6d. or 8d. dwellers I must, however, allow are sunk but little lower than their house sheltered brethren. Their wants are few, and their means of supplying them equally scanty."

### WHEAT PROSPECTS ABROAD.

American farmers are all deeply interested in the probable demand for our breadstuffs abroad. This year our corps in the Wost have been so abundant that in many cases prices cannot be realized sufficient to pay back cost of production, and already at many points they are using corn for fuel, it being cheaper than wood. The Mark Lane Express is the most rehable authority in 

> which have done some mischief, and very much more in Italy, have at last visited Gormany, the rivers having in many places overpaysed their limits; but there happily the wilhatawas mostly got well into the ground, and most of it has a promising look. The money market has presented the same trou bled features, and discount new has also got 648 of bounds, though only the result of natnial consequences; but the reality of a poor egricof wheat is only more clearly proved by groups, for with their bad condition English qualities have not given way in the country of Bondon, and holders of foreign evince inoriented confidence The French deluge of plenty, which we never believed in, seems drying up in its sources. Flour, as well as wheat, is dearer in Paris and Editionally throughout France, and Franch millers have already some difficulties to supplyntheir weekly wants. Algiers tells us low, French orders keep up values. At Odessy rates have been rising through purblickes for France and Italy : and the United Effice, instead of overloading us with benefits, is in a fair way of receiving liberal shipmints of flour from San and r Belgium in salm, and so is Germany for the present, as well as Petersburgh; but the early indiments of flour from San and Extfous of frost experienced are quite enough to somind us that the Balt's may be speedflysclosed, as well as Southern Russia and Morthern America. So in winter, if our supplies got limited, we must learn to use our own produce more freely, by the way of mixture, and do the best we can with an indifferent loat. That it must be so in Scot-land is clear, from the almost total destruc-tion of the crop; and that it will be in Iro-Tand seems just as certain, from the failure of the Tand seems just as certain, from the failure ing nothing as a remainder but fibrous ing nothing as a remainder but fibrous no difficulty in saying that in my opinion is ponge. The wheat trade, indeed seems the famous Sutherland 'clearings' were a

daily becoming greater. Probably all our surplus, crop in America will be wanted.—
N. Y. Independent.

A Glasgow booksolling firm has been commissioned by a liberal gentleman' give a copy of "Beecher' Lecture on Preaching" to all the ministers in Scotland of the five years ctanding, and to all the proba-

Among the newspapers which the Pope has recently placed on the "Index Expurgatorius are the New York Evening Mail, the New York Times, Harper's Weekly, and the Independent.

A colored goutleman went to Marianna, Florida, the other day to consult one of the most consciontons Lawyers, and, after stating his case, said, "Now Mr. ....., I know your a lawyer, but I wish you would please sa, just tell me do trail bout dat

Rev. Atex. Matheson, of Lunenburg, has recently gone as a Presbyterian missionary

SPIRITUAL REVELATION.

Believing views of the precions as of Christ, and of interest in him, the help of the Lord's countenance with a sens drawing us to Him, in no less thin . open | vision; its supernatrual, divine, and hear enly, and will shine more and more to endless day. God shines into the h arts of Itis olect, as He did into the heart of Paul and Isriah, and in that hight, or vision, we see, as Isauch did, our own uncleanness and the uncleanness of others. . . . . The sweet sorry for our sinful state, and yet rejuice in God our Saviour, admiring and adoring His wisdom, mercy, love, and power displayed in our salvation; this is a path which the vulture's eye hath not seen, der hath any ravenous beast trod thereon; only the redeemed walk there—It is from the Holy Spirit all holy desires proceed—Path has many acts; it cross fights, wrestles, encourages supports, comforts, establishes triumphs; it is true faith in each of these acts; believing the contain report, the furthful saying, calvation by the blood and rightoousness of the Mediator, causes the soul to long and proy, to seek and wait for a part and lot in the glorious matter; and when its petitions are answored, which they are sure to be in due time, then faith triumphs in Jesus over sin, guilt, devils, death, and hell. In Christ the Mediator every true believer, whother his faith be strong or weak, is complete. Abraham believed God, and looked forward to the coming of Christ; he saw by precious faith that glorious work that the seed of the woman was to perform, by putting away sin by the sacrifice of Himself, bringing in everlasting righteousness by His obedience to the law, and by enduring its awful sen-The Saviour said to the Jews, Your father Abraham rejoiced to see my day; he saw it and was glad. The same glorious Gospel is, with much more clearness, preached to us, revealing the incarnation, obedience, suffering, death, resurrection, ascension, and intercession of the Messah, and making known the blessed effects thereof, pardon, justification, adoption, peace, access to God, acceptance with Him, the Holy Spirit as a comforter, a sweet assurance, and a lively hope of oxtonal glory, and the rejoicing in the expectation of it. . . . . In the Liberty of the Gospel, Moses with his accusations varishes and is lost in the glorious vision, and we neither ask nor know where he died, nor where he was buried. Jesus is all and m all, the fiery law appears quenched in the Saviour's blood, and the everlasting Gospol shines like a million suns (Isa. xxx. 261.-

### SUTHERLAND.

We extract the following from chapter IV of A Highland Tour in 1872, publish

ed in the Dumfries Standard -As we crossed into Ross-shire on our way to Ullapool, I may here fling together what remaining notes I made in Sutherland. I cannot take leave of that magnificent county without saying something more of its aspect and its people. Sutherland, though such a vast territory, and having numberless fine straths and tracts of arable land, has a stationary population of little more than 20,000. A few contiguous streets in London contain more inhabitants than that immense territory. What population there is also is scattered thinly round the sea coast or the borders of the county, the interior being almost one unbroken widerness, consisting of sheep walks and deer forests. You may travel on many of its lines of road for twenty and even for thety nules, and scarcely meet a single human being, or see a human dwelling, but the solitary house of a shepherd or a doct-forester. A painful serie of inforced desolution oppresses the traveller as he beholds many brautiful green patches in the different strath, by the river's bank, or on the hillside, which mark the naunts and homes of a race of quiet and industrious people that have now pussed away. I have no space and little heart at present to discuss the policy that banished to the sea-shore or drove very violent stretching of the rights of property, were harsh and oppressive in their character, and by no means so successful in a financial point of view as the advisers of the Sutherland family expected them to be. I believe that the Sutherland would be much more prosperous and productive in every way if its population were nearly doubled. It seems to me that when a dis-trict like Sutherland truly flourishes, or is under a natural and propor government, there always is and outlit to be a gradual but decided increase of its population. The people of Sutherland are a fine-look-

ing race, Vigorous and hardy in constitution; and when they have a fair opportunity and I proper stimulus, active and industrious. They are kindly, civil, and even courteous, in their manners. -There is far loss rude to see to orishuess among them than among the rusties of England or of the I owlands. In numberless instances we experienced United Presbyterian Church of not over their knol and obliging disposition. The five years clanding, and to all the probationers. their knol and obliging disposition. The depth and power of their religion are well known; and in no part of the country has the evangeheal form of Christianity obtainod a wider prevalence, or borne betterfruit. Arndst much fitted to discourage and depress, the people of Sutherland have shown a decided Christian spirit; and among them may be found at this day many affecting instances or deep piety in the very midst of ; deep poverty.

The love of education is strong among

the Sutherlanders as among the Highlandand thatched with heather, on the shore of , Educards. Lock Ship, which we are told, was a school house, erected by the few shepherds in the locality, who were many miles from any ordinary school. It appeared that these

ble means to he support. On hearing the particulars of this pursuit of education under difficulties, I felt proud of my country, and rejoiced over Sutherland. Probably in no country but Scotiand could such noble of forts in humble life be discovered

Garlie is universally understood and spoken by the natives of Sutherland; but His very many of them, including all the young, and also speak English. Many old people only see, know the language of the Cacl, but education is universally insparted in Faglish, which will in time be the language of the heavenly art of living by faith, is to be country. This is not to be regretted, but deeply humbled under and unfergredly rather to be desired and hustened. Yet the Highlander patinally clings to he soft, expressive, and poetic mother tongue, and has a saying, that a man should sprak to his lover in French, and to his king in English, but should speak to his God in thelic. Sutherland, and in other to he speaking districts of the north, there is on Sabbath divino service, first in Galic and afterwards in English, but the English congregation is soldom equal to a third of the Golic. The Gadic palmody is very jeculiar, being of a wild and plaintive character, and, though to the refined musician it may be slow and drawling, if struck the as being enumently devotional in its tone and spirit.

### BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTE-RIAN FOR 1873-

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A heart without faith is always like lead, and sink to the bottom. But faith is buoyant it is as a life preserver, and white it is whole and strong, he who has it cannot, A gentleman not a Presbytorian has shophords had engaged a young lad, or a will not saik. Poler, bolioving, had some established two scholarships in Knox Col., boy, as our driver called him, to give him. Ohrus, and the wayse, and the ward went logo in Toronto, to be named after the late, children the elements of an English educt to the late, children the elements of an English educe. For it is good Poter, loosing sight of though Essen. Their value is \$40 and \$50 top, lodging him by turns in their houses, and contributing equally out of their hum.

## Aritish Interican L'ephyterian.

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## Aritiish American Presbytexian.

TOPONTO FRIDAY TAN TO 1973

### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The great event of the past week has been the opening of the Local Parimment, on Wednesday. The usual formalities were gone through, which we suppose have their uses, though it is difficult to preceive them. The Government came in state. The assumb ed wisdom, with the youth, beauty and fashion of Toronto, saluted him loyally, lister of decorously to his speech, and they. wont home with the satisfied feeling that they had done their duty. The ladies had shown their dresses and their beauty; Ministers had made known their plans the Governor had sp ken his speech, the first, and if there is and necessity, for cutmembers had bustled about with becoming dignity; the mace had been brought forth; the first to go. Now, we don't think scoldthe mace-bearer in all the majesty of office had shouldered the "bauble," and played magnificently with the hilt of his sword; pages had fluttered about; man-milliners had raisen their eye brows and hoped languidly that the seams of all coats were as they ought to be; the public had wondered; country cousins had heard the great men of our world pointed out to them; the trumpets had sounded to horse; and after all that what remained but to go home? The ministers have carved out a good deal of work for themselves, especially in connect on with school reforms. We hope that the changes they propose will be decided improvements. One thing is very evident, they are apparently going to over do the matter of Normal Schools. To have there now establishments of that kind is out of the question, and would never have been thought of but for political exigencies. We don't say there has been any intentional distribution of favors, for political subserviency, but we do say no one could have dreamed of putting a Normal School at Kingston and another at Ottawa, had there been no other ends to be served, but the public good. We say this the more readily that our sympathies rather lean, if anything, towards the ministery, the members of which we fully believe are honorble, high minded gentlemen.

For a wonder the man Stekes, of New York, has been convicted of this murder of James Fisk, and is in the fair way of being hanged For the good of the community we sincerely hope that nothing in the case will be allowed to stay the course of impartial justice. The rascal that was shot certainly well away but the deed was foully done, and the people of the United States, have been too long accustome to see law outraged, and the criminal go free. If every murderer were steadily hanged, at least for the next ten or twelve years, throughout the States, a much more wholesome state of things we believe would be induced.

The Jesuit controversy in Quebec, is stayed for a short time. The different parties have been summoned to Rome to plead their cause there and receive the decision of His Infalibilty. We have no doubt, that eventually the Jesuit faction will be triumphant. The same influences are at work in Ireland to break up the mixed system of education, and the undenominational Queen's Colleges, and it would seem that the Gladstone ministry are inclined to work into their hands. In fact all over the world Popery is making one desperate effort to recover its lost authority, and politicians effect to laugh at any fears that are entertained of its influences, at the very time they are its tools. Here in Canada it is the same as elcowhere. Not a single newspaper almost dare whisper a word about the damages and demands of those right reverond futhers and plotters, while the catholic vote is hung up as the prize to either political party that does most for the Church, Archbishop Lynch and Father Jamot, of Outario, feel themselves masters of the situation, and oscillate between the different sides as they think they can make most. One set of party politicians is no der? How de they themselves treat the better than another, and no worse. Expediency is averything, principle is nothing. I encourage any of their boys to become

Lot Roman Catholics have ample justice Let there stand before the law outerms of perfect equality. Tvery one we trust would be willing to ellow that. But with this they are never satisfied. Supremacy not equality for their ereed, and for themselves is that after which they ever strive, and that alone with which they will be ratisfied. They have never done so hitherto, and they never will, let politicians do their best, both in America and Europe.

Dean Gouldbourne has very foolishly thrown up his scloot Preachership at Oxford, because Dean Stanley has been appointed along with him to the same office. His protest would have been much more reasonable and much more effective had be thrown up the Deanery of Norwich. Such cheap affectations of principle while holding office in a church, which allowed the laxity compinined of and protested against, are enough to bring roligious mon who indulge in such absurdities into ridicule and con-Orrice, No. 102 Bay Street, ( Late Telegraph build | tempt. An English Church man will suffer apparently anything rather than come out of a church he cries against as corrupt in the last degree.

### THE SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

In the course of our editornal labours, we have more than once referred to the inadequacy of the stipend paid to a large number of the ministers of the Gospel in Canada, and the large amount of discourforf and positive suffering, resulting from this How much absolute privation has been passed through by ministers and their families, will never be known till the great day of account. But that it has been, and is, very great beyond all question. Ministers cannot, in ordinary cases, ask for the payment of even what has been promised, and too often are the last to receive their due. Every tradesman is generally paid ting down expenses, the church item is ing does any good. We have no faith in that kind of plan for bringing professed Christians to a sense of their duty. But we would ask every one of our readers at this new year season-very seriously to take themselves to task, and enquire if they really feel and believe that they are doing all for their minister and the church which their duty and the world's need require at their hand.

Within the last three or four years, the cost of living, both in towns and country places in Canada, has increased fully onefourth. In some isolated localities, this may not be the case, but as a general thingwe are quite sure we do not overstate the fact. In how many cases has the salary of the minister, all inadequate as it was before, undergone anything like a corresponding increase?

But that is only one side of the question. It is a matter of acknowledged notoriety, that during these same years, the country has been more than usually prosperous. Farmers, morchants, mechanics, and generally every class of workmen have had largely increased resources. The farmer's crops have been good and, the prices have been high. What has made it more difficult for those with fixed incomes to make ends meet, has been all to his advantage. The produce of the farm-as far as the supply of the farmer's own table is concerned—has not increased in value, but the surplus has. Have our farmers honestly and prayerfully thought of this? We don't speak to the careless and the worldly, but to those who profess, and with all honesty, to be followers of Christ, when we ask if they have increased their givings to good cause in the same proportion as God has prospered them. In a very great number of cases, they have done nothing of the kind—they are giving no mor now than they gave in their days of poverty and struggle. Surely this is fair neither to themselves, nor to the cause, nor to God. In towns and cities, the same inconsistency and thoughtlessness are seen, as are too often displayed in the country. We can understand people when they say that they don't believe in churches and preachers, and so forth, and consequently give nothing for their support and extension. But we certainly do not understand how people can honestly hold up their heads, and profess in the face of heaven and their fellow-men, that they believe the ordinances of the Gospel to be of the utmost importance, and the maintenance of a Gospel ministry indispensable to the well-being of the present as well as the the future, and act as they do in reference to the whole thing. Whether that Gospel be really the important matter represented or not, these persons say that they believe it is, and yet they will not spend upon it in the course of a year as much as they willingly spare for toys to their children, to say nothing of the richness of their attire, and the splendour of their general turn out. Yet these very persons are found the readiest to denounce ministers for their greed, and at the same time to wonder that so tow young Canadians give themselves to this work of the ministry. Why do they wonmatter in their families? How do they

ministers? Is it by what they give, or that all may be encouraged to the all division into many of her congreg what they do, or what they say? The very governe. The portion of a minister is referred to as a very poor affair, and littleeffort, as far as they are concerned, is put forth to make at better.

Ministers of the present day no more than Paul desire a gift, but they desire 'fruit' that may abound. We are afraid they don't got it. It is often a matter of con plaint, that y ang men don't turn out so well as they were expected to do at the first start. Row can this be reasonably expected? They are met by straitened ciccumstances even from the first. They can spare no money for books, searcely even for periodicals. They are harassed, worried, and down hearted. Whatwonder that the bright hight fades out, and that they are hindered! And then for old age? What about any provision for that? The question is mere mockery. It is like the young woman who asked why those who were dying for want of bread did not cat pie crust. We do not believe that there are twenty ministers in the Canada Presbyterian Church that are making any provision for old age ent of their stipend. They cannot provide for the present, how could they do anything for the time to come? To-all-appearance, the incomes of a good number of diligent useful labourers will, instead of being increased, be netually diminished if the home mission funds are not largely supplied in excess, almost immediately. Will our wealthy men that are making their four, five, and ten thousand dollars a year, and giving perhaps \$12 to the Missionary Society permit this? We hope not. We hope that Christian life is stronger within very many than to allow it to be said that they can buy farms and build fine houses, but they can spare only about five cents a day to a cauch, which they acknowledged to be God's, and mil also to hold as their own.

## PRESBYTERIANISM IN THE NORTH-WEST.

While the national spirit of the ion is devoted to the successful occupation development and prosperity of our Province in the North-west, as to the ginning of what will probable yet centre of a great Dominion, we cannot have endeavouring to forecast the religion in ture of the country, and consider we the moral and religiou forces like be found working great Tone land in be found working great Tone man an at present there are only a few scales India Missions, and a nucleus of sore churches of all denominations, in a Young Province of Manitoba. It seem most certain that the North-west is design to be largely Protestant—quite as mus as the Western part of Ontario. small population of 5000 French Roman Catholics are becoming a less important factor in any calculation that may be interest and then seem little ground for believing migration of a religious character. immigration of a religious characteristic immigration from what we hear from the Province is likely in so far as Government aid is concerned to be national rather that religious. It is said a large colonistat Russian, German, a species of Quakers, Res likely to find a home in the New Province as a refuge from the conscription laws the Czar. A considerable German 🕍 migration may be expected in addition and Col. Shaw is to have 2 townships sell led with Scotch within 8 years. Thus Ontario, and even Nova Scotia from lates. accounts will furnish large contingents, their surplus population to swell the tide of ardy settlers, who go to carry their id educational and religious with them. Asial Church we have reason to feel grateful and even surprised that the immigration is his largely Preslyterian. The late governo was accustomed to say that § of the incoming population was likely to be Presby torian, and we notice that it was publicly stated in a meeting in Fort Garry by minister of another denomination, that almost the whole of the settlers arriving lack summer belonged to our communion. In view of these facts our duty is very plain, viz, to take advantage of the opportunities God is giv ing us. We have a good many causes of congratulation in looking at the state of aff fairs in the distant Province which ought to encourage us to greater efforts. Presbyterianism there presents an undivided front? The unhappy divisions which have too often ajured us in the past, seem to have been so far avoided there. Representatives of the two branches of our Canadian Church are there working in the same Presbytery, in the same churches, and in the same educational institution harmoniously. Wo appreciate the wisdom of the brothren who seem to have the noble ideal of a great Prestytorian and Calvinistic body before their eyes, rather than that of either ' Free Kirk' or 'Auld Kirk;" we hope, whatev he the result here, no unhappy differences may occur there. We hear that the Fort Garry congregation, which has got quite strong, and is very influential, contains a respectable minority of earnest, public-spirited, and large-hearted men belonging to

the Church of Scotland-among others the

Liout.-Governor-and we sincerely hope

together, as from their past actions we here will be the case. We have to centre strong. Fort Carry and Bolling represent the places of greatest in the form of the former and strong statements. One the Province at present, the forms from the sound strong statements. One to its minister, and Kildoran estitionating stake there are of all others the best active respectable sum of \$850. We have a substantiate them with facts thus Province now seve, ordained spiritalities and two catechests, and in additional significant and two catechests, and in additional significant and two congregations mentioned about 1000 from as assuming what they ought to prove teen preaching stations. We have constituting our eyes to the fact that there are expected by the Presbytshy should be younger members of our churches, estribute ubout \$1,000 for the support of spirit in classic and concepts, estribute ubout \$1,000 for the support of spirit inscially in larver cities. tribute about \$1,000 for the suppost of the missionaries luring the present years and living it is taken into account that it is the brill church building in the Province, distributed relieve the form in use admits of instru abour and material are exceptional a high labour and material are exceptional solutions over the man and material are exceptional solutions over the same of the same of the satisfactory. Some of our corresponding a more extensive knowledge of the ents, it is true, interested in the present a figure than the Solution can possibly have ment of the Muskaka, Upper Ottawal 1999 Lake Superior fields, are disposedito chies plant of the preference seemingly igivence Manitoba, but these, in addition to benig near the centre, and receiving more or less: occasional supply, do not occupy at all the prespective perition that the North-west does. From papers lately received with the struck with the completeness of the rate line. ery we as Presbyterians have at workings It liege, at whose closing the LieutiCos cernor was present, and concerning bridge there are the brightest hopes, and the principle of the young who occasionally. have before noticed, a training school and young ladies. The men who go forthese these new lands need keen perception and a little of the young members of our churches strong powers of execution, and a little of the young members of our churches portion of God's supporting and different strong powers of execution, and a little of the young members of our churches is generally found in other churches." It is generally found in other churches. It is generally found in other churches. It is generally found in other churches and why he've not be something in the license which too many young people with the license which too many young peo these new lands need keen perception and thing. But that any considerable number

altio id: Instrumental Musicapipaco

BRITISH AMERICAN PERSONTERIAN. - HI THILL ER Sin,—In view of the great, Black Meformation principle, so forcible of the great firmly held by Knox, and Clean diractly held by Knox, and the last diwn by the Westminster Assembly of the secretable worship,—it should be seen to anything proposed to be introduced to the worship, the synchlotic proposed to be introduced. and that the worship, it is expedient, not Golfa Word, His only question should be the last required this at your hand, it is continued in the Holy Scripture." The Solicitor prove for the onus rests with him, that the use of he will prove how unfaithful la Presbyterian Church is to his dead, ie not emoining upon al ins to introduce some it, if not a ten thousand lown by water power and bist, as in one Presbyterian Cit v, at least a flute or a fiddle. He List the Westminster Assembly n.causing the Organs in Peter! t Westminster to be taken de uments to be so generally England at the time, that were wrong, in endeavour Ther things to have Organs in he Church of England, that King g in "restoring plain singing inaccompaned by Instrument hat Calvin wont very far astra t "Instrumental Music is not h control in the Public Worship of the result of the control of the con er greatly erred in "Rockits in the content of the the county among the ensigns of Bua with the thought of the state of the gray from the music. You, see, My control in the anumber of legitimate and the consequences this legitimate and sense tonsequences, this learned sological to the sological solution. The great Head of the Church and the solution of the sol field a few new do, suspect the file Canada Presbyterian Church syowed principles, of which, a tong views," a principle mos Bowledged by all the deacons pinistors, and to which they mily ongaged, "firmly and stillere," and "to the utmost "mintain and delend," I

maintain and defend.' I well suspect her fidelity to

But the subject about which I wish no write is the wandering youth I on ginreh. About this I have heard much egiptor, santung our eyes to the net that the younger members of our churches, especially in larger cities, are apt to winder, and are generally found, especially at the seeining diet of worship, in other churches, shore the form in use admits of instru Is there any use in gainsaying such

Mout foundation. "The young member un Churches . . . generally found bluer Churches where the form in use uits of instrumental music and more vathan our own services "-that is, they er to countonance and support Arminian hodisin, Prelative Puseyism and Ritualor shall I say, even Romanism uself, which there is generally the real thing Wint of music, and the greatest variety the Salbath, the swell of an organ. In Mumble opinion, this is a libel on the uig members of our churches." Thorse be some of the young who occasionally. re are some of the young of other riches who visit Presbyterian places of

My Sooner or later an abundant have sith any rate it is not so much for lack of will be reased.

To start have may visit other churches, as from all points of causes. For is their not good singing intinfound Street Presbyterlan Church, Torento, as can well be found anywhere And, I suppose it is one of our churches to which reference is made. Indeed so fine is it that the tendency, I fear, may be from proces to music, and some may, ere the reinway, find themselves listoning to the music, instead of heartily joining in the music. And in others and many of the children there is hearty and well singing.

prace. No doubt there are others in which the singing is poor, but I have never been novor heard such singing as would on more than Mr. Solititor has been which the language which he uses in re-table it, namely, droned out by a Pre-served or hurled at you with an energy as resires noise and volume of sound scarcely et it be improved. Let there be better cathled Presenters and account this most take up this most carriest and do imperiont matter in right carnest and do furlified presentors and improving sacred ic in the congregations. And, when relations come together for worship brief, lold and young, be the choir, who Mayaran in the service of song and ther williamsend such a volume of praise as will acceptable to God, and more at-Westing to all devout worshippers, than if all the instruments that over were played in air cathedreal, were present lending their said. It will be something like the distribution of the Free Church of Scotland, which is the Free Church of Scotland, which is a American, accustomed to the Church of Scotland, which is the concourse of people united in the concourse of people u

To longer the storm the sweeter the longer the winter nights, the longer the winter nights, the longer the summer days; long afflictions from the longer than the longer than

contraction drink it off. It is no matter have had the furnace, if God gives power to

wowed principles, of which, at the confession, it is all down in the confession, it is independent of the confession, it is independent of the confession of

are from one mother, and the oxclusion of the from many of her pulpits and the introduction of a cause of discord an algorithm of a footstool.

man Catholid Cathedral, when ly may be heard, on Sabbath of concert of music. Must we though the length, and who can prevent are to adopt human expediency is the of the spirit of the age, of papiet and taut places of worship, frequently said to retain some of the young and the others Nay, it seems to me, where the spirit of the age and expediency for any guide, we must go farther and excellents. guide, we must go farther and excel fresh But, Mr. Editor, if this remody in some many, be the most popular and service proacher. Many do not like it is to be doctrines prouched at all, and users and dislike to hour the great and hearings doctrines of grace proclamed in these has Must the truth then be down to loast some should be turned any removed olse where the destrines most pleases. their taste, and that others may by all od? With this same spirit of has become distasteful to speaking as John Knox spoke of it—the Autistication Soripture—and it is regarded as awaliat blo to expose errors. She may what thought, by not a few, a little mare har than eithers, but still she is and light Christ, entitled to the same respect carried other branch of Christ's visibly and seem of the same respect to the same respect to the same respectively. And we hear occasionally the same from Pr 'estant lips for the design of the same respectively. tion in Scotland at the Reformations those edifices upon which supersides have lavished all the ornaments of the clust and the pencil." These are the management of the clust admirers, says Dr. McCrief of the production of the cluster and the pencil. Architecture, and other relicions of art; some of whom, if we may an extend their language, would welcosing their language, would welcosing their relicion, with all its in and bigotry, if they could recover the pieces of their adoration." It is earnered by

It is proposed to introduce with in the judgement may be thought helighed ship. "We only ask the organical say they. Try them, and of colling thing may be introduced as an additional be no valid objection to two of in the had and variety that may be considered to be and variety that may be considered to be many in this and other land, who have good a right to their judgement in the considered to be a superior to the constant of the c matter and to have their taster gratified any others, think that there so of badds, the cross, the crucifix, the pictures saints, and lighted candles the holps to devotion. Where he holps to devotion when he had a holps to devotion. saints, and lighted candles and the holps to devotion. Where he had been a good a right to judge for discounting special process, as others his to their usofulness, as others his time to their usofulness, as others his time to them as and as Mr. Solicitor has them as and as Mr. Solicitor has the control of the his time as and as Mr. Solicitor has the control of the history, and for his time that the former. Might we not the former. Might we not the former of France, where it without the first the devotion, have occasionally a solicy of sweet music from the day of the Bible and the Bible alone. Bible and the Bible alone Protestants." The only Presbyterian is what he quired? What has he Holy Scriptures?" This aid we really need, and rich and poor may alike the Holy Spirit. He it k firmities. O for a balk such as was enjoyed at the the Reformation, and in nisty the revival since. With this are the reduced the rudiments of the world high such long the rudiment of the rudiment o

rudiments of the world, "let weet at arring again to the weak wild begin to clements" of a dispensation long with the latter ments. "And what this is the more attractive." And what this is the line in to make it more attractive to the latter than and they maintain any of the Pagan festivals. "To make it more attractive in the latter will any of their number from visiting the latter is they of Saturn and the Saturnials." It home; they their number from visiting the temple services, and the place appressive of the blessedness of the prought in the few places and the place appressive of the blessedness of the place are temple services, and the place appressive of the blessedness of the place appressive of the blessedness of the place and argument for a return to a strength of excepts as their King and Haddler to a strength of excepts as their King and Haddler to a service of the blessedness of the place and the place appressive of the blessedness of the place and the place appressive of the blessedness of the place and the place appressive of the blessedness of the place and the place appressive of the temple services, and the place appressive of the blessedness of the place and the place appressive of the blessedness of towards in the confidence of the child-wall Service troducing, at legiving an acco Andrew's Church Andrew's Church interesting serving was splending gan were aided to ren and a grand was performed to Albk part. Albk part. Edded on Christmas was performed organ this occasion and Choral Service nand is, if no chair ter power, aken place, furch," he lited with blooms beplayed by a 1 says, "was hawke overgreens. tween the pills Mio pulpit, puipit, of holly. The This, Mr. Editor pleasing. service attract with the spirit ans blown by water power grand Christina handsomely dec not add the err the babe? Wo attractions? ho churches e, churches green, why hanger and X additional

tractions?
Simplicity of er been, till this Absthotic action Church Poulon, in ivrote Priu-Confessions cipal Duulop, of Faith, glories of her worship plainness fall foreign kk, though ornaments bor these appear, cliarming to be takes heree ably more When she efficationay, Æsthetics, attractiveness a ices, ever-Crosses, Organs? greens, stained fekabed may be glory has depa ntings, &c. ope better without to

s of hor, though I thus write, and in fords of Principal Dunlop Lhope shot knower by ashmood to achorisoder soutiments; that the devotions of stians stand in no need of the outward in the safforded to the Lews, and that the complies of all conguiring love, the mighty is of a Redeemer, all the powers and respect to an immortal life—that are respected to the safe and miditation. paper the Gospol, are for nobler springs of But, Mr. Editor, nearest process of the control of legition, and fitter to animate with a all and enough to save the people, and if the take to anything else, we lose our sever and shear away the locks which make lock which make the fightening." "It is vain," says Dr. Hall of New York, "to think of winning souls by ancre Music. What is the "kits" in the colling of such acquisitions? The probability of the colling of such acquisitions? The probability of affil without making the church staward and the acquisitions, and in the wind such acquisitions. Which is the conculsion, and in the windship with the windship with the conculsion of the windship with windship with the windship with the windship with the windship windship with the windship with the windship windship with the windship windship with the windship windship windship with the windship windsh sto Dr. Wayland, president of The King Thresty, R. I. If the King of Court to roly for its existence and rolls is a chon the gratification of tasts of a light and the light and the logical light and the l tiful, is it not strange that the Con of Mish and Architecture, and Coremonical Addition own effect. but it is not the allocations of God, nor is the dispensions tiels. as powerful as the voice of describing also it is by the action of the spits and Special connect that we expect the world it is included it know that by spicific continued in the spits and ied I know that by spletty continuity we may attract the gay and the spletty continuity we may attract the gay and the spletty continuity we may attract the gay and the spletty who go to Church as they are the spletty of the splett i da cuosasa popself With respect, again I

yours &c.—J. S. Jan. 2nd, 1878.

INSTRUMENTAL TO THE a vallettar in

rision, where prophedic the same represented in figurative land the same of th

The Lord Jesus is represented as a Laml standing on Mount Zion, (a figure of the church) with him are 144,000, (representa tive of all true believers, (voices are heard

tive of all true believers, twoices are heard from heaven (Another figure for the church) as of many waters of thunder, and of harps, idescriptive of the harmal are represented for the saints are represented from the saints are represented by the four his church, again to the saints are saints and the saints are represented by the four hiving creatures and the saints and the saints are represented by the four, the whole scenario presented in the saints are character, an analysis of the saints are represented from the services, and the saints are represented from the services, and the saints are saints. rebuilding of the Ting and the resistance of our Lords words, the third this place or at Jerusalem". The state of the company of igurative, and the state of the company of igurative, and the state of the company of igurative, and the state of the company of the there is a belief of the company of the company of the company of the company of the church, or third the company of th

seem rathers the same of the s if thus look material li sire to account for a spiritual state of

ow do we know afterial objects in My frien that thero; low : but this we heeven, I o no toil, and how know that liarps aro

trees chopped, animal tissues nvolving labour, and pain, friend will say thore may bicats in heaven. as on earth I know not, but if so, the the lies with him, it will never do gravity regument affecting the peace and

a petle soys we are sown a natural tog the are raised a spiritual body; and consider ages, that in heaven, there is neighbor marriage per giving in marriage. but his resemed are as the Angels of God

I do not follow my brother to other passages in this book, where the some figure is employed for the simple reason that were I to adopt his mode of interprotation, could find warrant in it for the most gor geous ritualism that ever polluted a Christ ian Church, for example representations of our Saviour, and of God, Rev. 1, 14 and 1, the use of Candlesticks. Rav. 1, 12, Ecclesiastical milinery, Rev. 4, 4, Census, Altars, Incenso, Rev. 8, 8, genuflexions &c. and it is for this among other reasons that I differ with him as to the question boing merely one of expediency, once step beyond the limits of Apostolic authority, and the decline is easy to puseyism and popery.

I do not know whether it is worth whole to notice the queries of one who does not doem it sinful to amuse lumsolf with the bagpipes on the Lord's day. I refer lum to the word of the wise man, Eccles. Cap. 801, 'To every thing there is a season,' and Cap. 'Keep thy foot when thou goest to the House of God, and be more ready to hear than to give the sacrifice of fools, and to the prophet Isaah Chap. 58, 18, for instruction as to what is right and proper on the Sabbath, and in the sanctuary. "If on the Sabbath, and in the sanctuary. thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath, a delight, the holy of the Lord, honourable, and shall honour him not doing their own Aleasure &c.

There may be many besides precentors in our congregations in Canada, as well as in Edinburgh, Glasgow, or even Inverness, who are ungodly enough to praise God with their mouths while their hearts are far from Him, the precent, or poor man, is only one member of the congregation, who leads the music, a duty which some one must do. if the praises of God are to be sung with the understanding, and is I presume amenable to church discipline, like every other member of the church.

This is all I have to say to Query? so pray don t let him wait.

His skirmishes prevent me to taking up the Assemblies answers to reasons at prosent, but when I can find a spare moment, I will with your permission, still further trespass on your space.

### PRESBYTERY OF STRATFORD.

This Presbytery met at Knox church Mitchell, on Tuesday. There were present Revs. Messrs. T. W. Mitchell, M. A., (Mo derator), McPherson, Drummond, Gordon, Hamilton, Hislop, Fenwick, Finlay, Mus grave, Coly, M. A. Bell, M.A., and Scott and the following elders: Messrs M. Ballantyne, J. Thom, S. Watson and G. Mc After the transaction of some Intyre. routine business a circular from the Presby tery of Manitoha was read, intimating in intention to apply to the General Assembly for leave to receive as a minister, Mr. Neil McDougall, a minister of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland; and another circular from the Presbytery of Brockville, intimating its intention in like manner to apply in behalf of Mr. James Douglas of the Congregational Church, and Mr. Boyd of the American Presbyterian Church. A scheme of missionery meetings was apweek of January. Mr. Mitchell presented an excellent and interesting stastistical re-port of the congregations in the Presbytery, of which an abstract was ordered to be printed and circulated, it was agreed that the deputation to the ensuing missionary meetings should recommend the establishment of congregational libraries. Notice of motion was given that the ordinary meetings of Presbytery be held at Stratford and that the commission to the General bytery authorised the change of name of Norman street church, Stratford, to Knox church. Mr. Hamilton introduced a conference on Sabbath School work by reading a paper on that subject, of which the Presbytery ordered three thousand copies to be

# OPENING OF ST. ANDREWSCHURCH MARKHAM.

The new building which has been in course of erection since last May, for the Presbyterian congregation of Markham, was opened last Thursday, the 2nd met, under tery involutible auspices. The Rey James Bain, of Scarboro, preached an excellent discourse from Joshua xxiv. 15 "Choose monthly law with the control of the con von this day whom To will serve; " for mo and my house we will serve the Lord. We will not attempt an epitoine of the sermon, it was olognent and pointed; egive, motals have, and made it deep impression on the minds, even of Bradford, Knowles of Alliston.

of the hearers. Early in the afternion a solves was hold in the basement, for which the ladies of the congregation supplied the entables and the abundance of good things laid upon the tables, and which so merting. ly entired the appetite of those who eat down to thom, aboved that a sugge dly hands had been at work After refresh. ments had been partaken of and the people sented in the church, the paster of the congregation, Rev. James Carmichael, M. A., took the chair. He gave a lodef sketch of the life and labours of former incumbents of the charge. The first minister settled as pastor of the congregation was the late liev. George Galloway, M. A., who was inducted in 1889. He only lived three years after, and his remains he in the grave vard at the old church. He was a man generally beloved, his memory being still cherished by all who remember him.

Speechss statable to the occasion were then belivered by Dr. Crowle, Rev. Messrs. Bain, and Betts, A. Barker Esq., and Mr. John Gibson.

The collection and proceeds of source amounted to the handsome sum of \$750.

During the interval between each of the speakers, the choir discoursed very an et music. And what we consider as a most plensing feature in this Presbyterian church. thus auspiciously opened, is that an organ has been introduced.

On Sabbath the 5th mst., at 11 a. m., the Rev. Jas. Cannelaed, M.A., the pastor, delivered a very eloquent discourse from 2nd Cor. v: 7. "For we walk by faith, not by sight. The morning was stormy, preventing many from a distance being there, the attendance was good notwithstanding. Collection, \$28.85 At 6.80 p.m., the Rev. Mr. Betts, Wesleyan Minister, occupied the pulpit, taking for his text, Acts xxvi: 28. "Almost thou persuadest ine to be a christian. The church was crowded, and the cloquent and touching discourse was listened to most attentively by the large and appreciative audience. Collection \$31.88.

The church is a brack structure 54 x 82 with basement, and capable of scating 850 people. There is a massive tower on the left hand of entrance to the building. The tower is 64 feet high, and surmounted with a steeple about 50 feet, which with the vane, makes the whole about 122 feet in height. In the tower is a large bell, which cost over \$500. Above the vestibule there is a place for the choir; the entrance to this place being by a stair in the tower; the choir is thus placed at the opposite end of the church, from the pulpit, and at the entrance above the door, and immediately behind the choir, there is a large circular window of stained glass. The pulpit is low, not quite two feet from the floor, and is very chaste in design. It is roomy and com-fortable, and holds a fine sofa. The seats are oiled and varnished, which with their walnut book boards and arms, have a very fine appearance. The aisles are laid with matting, and the pulpit is carpeted. The ceiling is plastered, with two heavy cornices at the two angles on each side, and in the middle are two large centre pieces, from the centres of which are pendant two fine chandehers. The interior is plain but neat, and at once conveys an air of comfort to the beholder. The basement is the full size of the church, in it there is a hot-air furnace and an entrance. There is also a stair from the basement to the church at the end where the pulpit stands. The structure reflects great credit on the Building Committee. The whole cost will be in the neighborhood of \$6,000, \$8,000 of which has been paid.-Markham Economist.

## MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

The congregation of Walkerton have raised for the schemes of the church for 1872 the sum of \$124.121, and the Sabbath School of the same church has raised for 1872 the sum of \$29.68, of which \$18 goes to China, and \$10 for a new church site.

On the evening of New Year's day, a arge number of the congregation of Manchester met at the Mause, and in the name of the congregation prescuted their pastor, the Rev. S. Young, with an address and a handsome pocket-book, containing \$61, as a New Year's gift.

The Picton Gazette says :- On the 1st of January the Rev. J. MacMechan, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, was the recipient of the sum of sixty dollars, being an amount collected from a few of his parishioners and friends, as a New Year's gift, and as a slight token of the esteem and affection in which he is held. The Presbyteman congregation here are fortunate in having so good and able a man as Mr. MacMechan as Pastor, and we are not surprised to find them giving him a substantial proof of then regards for him.

# COORSTOWN CHURCH OPENING. PRESENTATION, &c.

The New Edifice at Cookstown in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church was opened for divine service, on Sabbath 22nd. ult. Forcible and eleguent sormous were preached; in the morning by Rev. J. M. King, M. A., of Toronto, from Romans 1.18, in the afternoon by the Rev. J. Smith, of Bowmanville, from Judges v 28, in the evening, by the Rev. G. Burnfield, B. A., pastor of the congregation, from Isaah lx. 18. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, at each service, and great attention was manifested by the whole audience. The collection amounted to \$100.

On Now Years day a festival was held in the Temperance Hall. After ample justice lind been done to the good things provided by the ladies of the congregation, addresses were delivered to the people, who had, in the mean time assembled at the church, by Rev. Messis. Fraser, of Bondhead, Cam

In the evening a social was held, which was attended by about eight hundred peopie, filling both the Church and the Temperance Hall. About 500 people were addressed in the church by Rev. Messes. Irwin, Cameron, Fraser, Smith, Campbell, Knowles, also by Mr. Geo. Dull, Superinto ndent of the Sabbath School, and also by Mr. Foster

The Chairman, Mr. Thos. Elliot, conducted proceedings in the Temperance Hall. Speeches were delivered by Mr. J. Campbell and R. Henderson, students, varied with music by Mrs. Goo. Burnfield and Miss Patterson, and dialogues and recitations by the young people of the congregation.

The vast meeting dispersed at about ten o'clock, highly pleased with the entertainment of the day. One part of the progroums of the day must have been highly. gratifying to every one. The Sabbath-school in connection with the church presented the congregation with a handsomely bound bible, to be used in the public service of the sanctuary. The presentation was made on behalf of the school, by Mr. Geo. Duff, superintendent.

The pastor, Rev. G. Burnfield, B.A., thanked the Sabbath-school on behalf of the congregation, in suitable terms. He took occasion at the same time to mention the piety and ability of the superintendent, and noticed the successful working of the school under his able superintendence.

Mr. H. Fraser, on helialf of the Bible. class, then presented the superintendent with a valuable copy of Kitto's illustrated Bible, and an address. The superintendent replied in appropriate terms, thanking them heartily for the kindly feelings which prompted the gift. The weather was very fine, and the meetings in connection with the opening of this handsome church were decidedly successful. The amount realized towards the building fund was \$820: The church is a very neat brick - building, of Gothic style-85 feet by 50. The facings are all of white brick. The entrance to the church is by a lobby, 8 feet by 24. A commodious vestry 18 feet by 22, is situated at the south end of the church. There are two circular windows of beautifully stained gless at the north end of the church. side windows are also partly of stained glass. The seats are comfortably and neatly placed. The platform adds much to the appearance of the building, and is furnished with good taste. The church is lighted by a reflector 44 feet in diameter, suspended from the ceiling, throwing a soft and uniform light over the whole building. and adds much to the beauty of the church The plans were drawn Mr. Donald McDonald of Toronto. The church is beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the whole comfort, and unquestionably the most handsome Presbytorian church in the Presbytery of Sinicoc. It is only two years since the paster, Rev. Mr. Burnfield, was ordained. The membership was small, and almost insupportable difficulties faced the congregation. God has blessed the efforts of pastor and people. It is hoped the debt that still remains will be cleared off this winter. The church and the incetings in connection with the opening, speak much for the taste and energy of the pastor, and of the whole congregation. The interior of the church was furnished by the ladies of the congregation.

### NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE MANSE, METIS, QUEBEC.

On New Year's day, a goodly number met together for thanksgiving in the C. P. Mause, Metis, though the attendance was smaller than usual on such occasions, owing to the threatening appearance of the weather. Towards the close of the devotional exercises, the pastor presented rewards to several young persons for proficiency in a special Scriptural lesson. He also stated the several sums raised by the missionary haves which he had received up to that time. After the blessing, a social meeting was held in another part of the Manse, which was decked in gala style. The centro piece consisted of a hollow square, framed by arches of evergreeus, five feet and a half high, adorned with mottoes, shields, and flags. At each side of the arches was an imitation statue, a foot high, painted to resemble life, representing respectively a sol dier in full Highland dress, a knight in ai mour, an English gentleman in the dress of last century, a Romish cardinal in full can-omeals, a French Canadian habitant, a Syrian gentleman in full dress, a British mau-of-war's man, and a North American Indian in native dress. Inside of the arches was a highly ornamented pedestal, on which stood a vase of artificial flowers. On the wall, tacing the visitor as he entered, was a life-size sketch of the head of Knox. Above it hung a wreath of artificial laure! At the sides and heneath was a flag, on which was the words, "Knox, Nov. 24, 1572,"—the Covenanter's flag—the device of the Presbytograp Church and printing of Helmood. byterian Church and pictures of Holyrood Palace, Knox's H use in Edinburgh, Edward VI, "Bloody" Mary, Elizabeth, and Mary Queen of Scots. In another part of the room were sketches fifteen mehes in diameter of the medal struck by order of Pope Gregory XIII., to commemorate the St. Bartholomew Massacre, 1572; Flags, on which were the words "The Bass Rock, "The Grass Market," "Dunnetar Castic, and "Ausmoss" also decked the walls. An adjoining room was also abundantly decor ated with flags and pictures. The number of the latter in both rooms was over three hundred. After refreshments had been pat-taken of, the meeting was closed with the singing of the National Anthem. The arti-cles remaining from a hazaar held last sum-

mer in Molis, with a few new ones, weighten exposed for sale, some of which word taken away and the price left in their stead.

## Sabbath School Teacher.

LESSON III.

January 19, 1878.

THE FALL AND THE PROMISE.

oxn. 111. 1-8, 15.

Commit to memory v. 16. Parallel passages, Rom. c. 12; Job. xxxi.

Study (with v. 1) 2 Cor. xi. 8; (with v. 2 8) Hosea xiv. 9; (with v. 4, 5) John vin. 44; (with v. 5, 7) James i. 18, 15; (with v. 8) Jer. xxiii. 24; and (with v. 15) Gal. iv. 4.

Contral truth.-Man sold himself for naught, and is redeemed without money, (Ing. iii. 8).

The final impression this lesson should make is in James iv. 7, "resist the devil." STUDIES

The words "subtle," v. 1, and "ENMITY," w. 15. will require explanation; and the pupils must be shown that in the nature of the case, the brief narrative may be only the substance of a longer conversation. (Bee illustration.)

The tempter is introduced here, without

What he appeared to be, we learn from the first verse, "the sorpent," or snake. What this creature may have been in appearance before the curse we cannot tell : but it is not too much to presume that some change for the worse was implied in the curse of v. 14. He is classed among the beasts and cattle, and may have had a look of companionship, as well as subtilty, or wisdom, or craft. This form was taken in order to open communications with Eve without surprise or alarm, and so put her on her guard.

Our lesson naturally runs into four heads, and clear division is a great help to the memory, makes a lesson definite, and leads to putting thoughts and illustrations in their proper place.

1. The temptation.—begins with a question—rises doubt, suspicion and a sense of being fettered. But it is cautiosly put. God and promise of a Deliverer even had said, "of all the trees thou mayest eat, pronouncing the sentence on man. but—." The tempter slightly alters it, "ye (5) We see why Christ should so shall not eat, &c. In God's word it was the grant that was in the foreground. In the temptor's, it is the interdict that is the the temptor's, it is the interdict that is the the first Adam fell. He stood. The penalty foreground, It is made offensive in this way. (See illustration).

Perhaps it is impossible to say how far her answer was right, or if already some doubt had been raised by the question. It is noticed that in her reply sho (a) made the prohibition stronger than God, "neither shall ye touch it."

(b) That she put obedience mainly on the ground of fear, "lest ve die" But who can say withor this was an accidental va-riation? Still the probatanty is from the exceeding boldness of the devil of vt state. ment, that some mistrust was ruse in her shall not surely die," and in the very words God employed. And finding her ear gained and her attention secured, he proceeded to argue and insinuate the lowest motives for the restraint. And now, when she can listen to him, he puts forth the idea, "God doth know," &c., v. 5.

This means (a) he does not love you. He is keeping a real good from you. (b) He is not true with you. He knew when threatening death, it was an empty threat. This makes God a liar."

ic He hath his own reasons for keeping it from you. You could not be serts and vassals, if you did not at. You would be his counts you enjoyed this tree. You would then be as great and as wise as he is.

II. The sinful act .- Having listened, and

- (1) Its fruit seemed good for eating.
- (2) It was very nice-looking.
- (8) It would open her eyes-whatever that might mean—and make her like God, and give her a knowledge she had not be fore. Her curiosity was roused.

She commits the open, decisive act of sin, as in James i. 15; becomes in turn a tempter, "gave to her husband.—with what explaintion within not told—and he did eat."

III. The guilty feeling.- Innocent, they were only occupied with the higher and nobler part of their nature, of which the body was the beautiful vesture. No longer ipnocent, their thoughts turn to their lower nature, as they had not before, and thus ew together fig leaves to cover themselves. They had the innocence of infants before: they lost it, and they have lost also their fearlessness, for (v. 8) "they heard the voice." &c. (See illustration.)

IV. The morey -- God awakens the sense of sin by this question, and receives an answeethat is half true; deepens it by another, which is onlarged and explained, v. 11; receives an insincere answer, which shows lack of love to Eve; and even limits that God had something to do with it is in growing worse). It is a sullen excuse, of which this is the tone: "That woman by my side-slie who was given me by God as a help ment-she gave me the fruit." was like all deepening sin, intensely mean and umnanly.

Pollowing it up, the Lord puts the question to Evo, v. 13. It is mainly an excuso she makes, v. 18. There is no use in questioning the serpont. No means to be used with him, no sense of sin-a means of recovery—to be roused. He is only to be pun shed and in his sentonee ts wrapped up the nope of MAN, v. 18. (See illustra-

All prophecy is voiled at the time, fo

wing was as We was will the now Tosta ment in hand, lift the yoil.

(1) The "seed of the woman" is Christ. See in proof Isa, vii. 14; Luke i. 81, 88, 85; Heb. fi. 14, 15. There is no reference to the Virgin Mary, as it has been attempted to make out, by improperly reading "she shall bruise."

(2) The party crushed is Saten, as head of a kingdon of evil. The proof is 1 John iii. 8; John xvi. 11; Luke x. 18; and as an example of the share of Christ's people have in his victory, Rom. xxi. 20 and Luke x. 17-20.

Senior classes may be shown the "dopths of Batan."

(2) The cunning of the temptor Says Bishop Hall. "How true a serront he is in every point? In his insimuation to the place, in his choice of the tree, in his as sault of the woman, in his plausibleness of speech to avoid terror, in his question to move doubt, in his reply to work distrust, in his profestation of sufery, in his sugges tions to enry and discontent, in his pro-mise of gain." So he tempts men and we-men still. So he tried to tempt the second Adam, Mat. vi. 1. So he tries to tempt you, suiting his approaches to your state and feeling.

To have offered money, dress, honor, any previous instory. Who he was in rolling ality, we know from other Scripture: 2 have had no meaning. He chose which Cor. xi. 8 and John viii. 44. deep. He leaves himself a loophole, as it were. If taxed with lying, he might say,
"Why, you are not dead! And are not
your eyes opened? You know good and
evil." Half-truths are often whole lies."

(2) We see the of sin. I- is unbelief of God, belief in the devil; setting God aside as a father, taking the devil in his place, Mat, xiii, 38.

It is rejecting God's word. I Sam. xv. 23 gives an example.

It is being cheated by the devil, Gal. vi.

(3) We see the miscry of it. Terror fleeling from God, Joh xxii. 15. Hiding sin rather than confessing, Prov. xvvii. 18. No sign of sorrow -Sinner getting worse even in natural affection, 2 Tim. in. 8.

(4) We see divine mercy, giving hope and promise of a Deliverer, even Icford

(5) We see why Christ should suffer, be the first Adam's sin deserved, the second bore. He was "bruised for our iniquities. He showed us how to treat the tempter

### FENELON.

This prelate was a tall, lean man, well made, pale, with a large rose, ever from which fire and genus flowed like a torrest. and a physiognomy such that I have no seen any that rescuibled it, and " could not be forgotten, though one only have soon it once. It had somet my

mind, and reflected in her manner. Tone of everything in it, and the contraries were and manner in such cases say more than at war. It had gravity and gallantry, words; sometimes contradict them. "Yo seriousness and gayety: smacked equally shall not surely die," and in the very of the doctor, the bishop, and the grand seigneur; that which was uppermost, as in the whole person, was finesse, genius, the graces, becomingness, and, above all, nobleness It required an effort to cease looking at him. All the portraits of him are speaking ones, without, however, having caught the justice of the harmony which was so striking in the original, and the delicacy of each character that this visage combined in itself. His manners answered to it in the same proportion, with an easiness which communicated itself to others, and the an and the good taste which only come from you did not 'at. You would be He could not keep you down, if which shed itself over all his conversations. With that, a gentle, natural, beautiful cloquence -but a man who never wished to have more wit than those to whom he was received this bold he, delivered with great speaking, who placed himself on every confidence and with a little look of truth hody's level without letting them see it, who confidence and with a little look of truth (as we shall see), she turns to the tree. What a moment for her! Had it recalled the Creator and his love, and led her to spurn away the lying traitor—but no! She sees it with eyes already dimmed with sin of thought. It has three attractions for her: sion, brought them together to speak of him, to regret him, to desire him, to hold to lum ni re and more, like the Jews to Jerusale a, and to sigh after his jeturn, and to hope for it always, as that unhappy people still waits and sighs for the Messias. By this prophetic authority that he had acquired over his followers, he had become accustomed to a dominion which, gentle as it was, did not like resistance. Thus he would not I my have been suffered as a companion if he had returned to the court, and entered in the council, which was always his great

## PER CONTRA.

object .- St. Simon.

We often hear of drunken Scotland. We are happy to quote the following paragraph from the correspondence of the Christian Union.

"I have always heard of Scotland as a great whiskey drinking country but the friends of temperance here have really been doing a great work accover on country Both here and in Glasgow some of the largest and finest hotels are temperance. proclaiming the fact on their signs; and a great many r stamants have up the temperance sign. We were all out sight sceing the other day, and stopped at one of these restaurants for dinner. J -- has to have a bottle of porter with her dinner every day, so we inquired on going in if they kept porter; the keeper said no—this was a temperance restaurant. Father told him that a lady of our party required porter for her health, and asked if he would object to our getting some and bringing it in to take with her dinner. He said it was a matter of princi-ple with him, and he would prefer to have us go to some other restaurant, which we did. Was not this real Scatch firmness? There does seem to be a solid strength in Our Moung Lold Line THE MONTHS & Confidence

Scours ser January brings the snot.

Makes our feet and fingers governments from the frozon lake again.

March brings breezes March brings breezes loud and shift of Stirs the danoing datfold. Stirs the dancing daffodil.

April brings the primrose sweet street and Scatters dalsies at our feet from goldier May brings flooks of pretty lamber will tres Skipping by their fleecy dams June brings tulips, lilies, roses, Fills the children's hands with posies Hot July brings cooling showers, Apricots and gillinowers August brings the sheaves of corn, Then the harvest home is borne, Warm September brings the fruit, Sportsmen then begin to shoot. Frosh October brings the pheasant. Then to gather nuts is pleasant. Inil November brings the black, Then the leaves are whiring fast. Chill December brings the sleet. Blazing fire and Christmas treat.

### HOLD ON, BOYS.

Hold on to your tongue when you are just ready to swear, he, or speak harshly, or say any improper words.

Hold on to your good name at all times, for it is more valuable to you than gold, high places, or fashionable attire.

Hold on to the truth, for it will serve you well and do you good throughout eternity. Hold on to virtue; it is above all price to you in all times and al! places.

Hold on to your good character, for it is, and always will be, your best wealth.

Hold on to your temper when you are angry, excited, or imposed upon.

### A BROTHER OF GIRLS.

Lady Duff Gordon, in her book on the Orientals, gives the origin of a beautiful phrase which is current among the Arabs, but carries a word of suggestion for people much more civilized than they. She says:

"I asked if Abdel-Kadirwas coming hero. He did not know, and asked if he were not Akhul-el-Benat, a brother of girls I prosaically said I did not know if he had sisters.
"The Arabs, Olady, call that man a brother of girls to whom God has given a clean heart to love all women as his sistors, and strength and courage to fight for their protection.' Omar suggested a thorough gou-tleman as the equalient of Abou Hassan's

Would that every young man might set up for himself, in the very outset of life, this chivalric standard of conduct in all his intercourse with the other sex. One of the best touches in Hughes' "Tom Brown at Rughy" is where, on first leaving home, the rule is commended by his father to the vompester, in certassis or deanything which he would be ashamed to have made known to his mother and sisters.—Christian Union. to his mother and sisters .- Christian Union.

### CONFESSION HELPS TO HEAL CON-SCIENCE.

Suppose that we feel trouble in our conciences, on account of somothing that we have done that was not right to some of our friends or neighbours, then the way to get rid of this trouble, and heal our injured conscience, is to go and tell them what we have done; to say that we are sorry for it; ask them to forgive us; and try to make up for the wrong we have done them.

nuts and candy. "You may be sure the dame will nover notice it," said Harry Morgan, the biggest boy in the company, "for she can't see very well, and then you can treat us all around, and that will be jolly."

Charles' conscience told him that it would be wrong, and he said he couldn't do it. But the boys all got round him and pressed him so much, that at last he yielded and did it. Hi a assence troubled him dreadfully when he came to the shop. He hesitated; but the boys urged him on, and he went in and passed off the counterfeit shilling for a good one. The boys thought it was nice They enjoyed the treat very much. But Charles didn't enjoy it at all. He could think of nothing but the mean, wicked thing he had done. When he went to bed at night he couldn't sleep. It seemed as if there was a thorn in his pillow that drove sleep

Scotch character that is admirable; they do not know how to prevariate or flinch." quickly away. "Stop; did you lose it, or field Republican."

give it away? "No, said Unariay "Well, whore is it? You havon't specific thave you? It was on the end of his tourism to say "No." But Charley nover lied, and to say "No." But Charley nover lied, and the say "No." But Charley nover lied, and the property of the cried, almost chosed to the counterfoit piece for? It has begin hit of the counterfoit piece for? It has begin hit of the counterfoit piece for? It has begin hit of the counterfoit piece for? It has begin hit of the counterfoit piece for? It has begin hit of the counterfoit piece for? It has begin hit of the counterfoit piece for? It has begin hit of the counterfoit piece for? It has begin hit of the counterfoit piece for? It has begin hit of the counterfoit piece for? It has begin hit of the counterfoit and the poor by his piece of the counterfoit piece for piece piece piece for piece "No, and Unath 到66年6月

"Cirerley didien. When he got the countil terfatt shilling he went down to the shords and there went down to the shords and there will into the sea. Then he felt a great local lifted off from him, and said to himself send an free again. I am not afraiding may bidy now.

All Man thom us how to get relief from the should work we have injured our conpper showing in

the property in travel.

rotand for the state of character and defect the state of character and defect the state of the

sont seiler, it the course and tyrannical bearing of seiler men while travelling. They scramble for the best seats. They ment on outrolling the windows, the doors, the varilators, the furniture, precely as though the consecutive car or beat were their private private private tobacco juice. They fill the air with their breath possend by buck and smokes they talk vulgarity. If a

with ora altinit oil Sometimes of women on the real expression mainers of women on the sexulation specified and partitions monopoles seats that do the sexulation of them, by spreading out their taken and standard or sit in discomfert. They sometimes and a car and stare at a tired man, until hereols compelled to rise and offer a seat that he needs more than the one who takes it. They sometimes the one who takes it. They sometimes display an amount of selfishness, levity and importingued, impatience and frotfulness, which amazes quite as much as it pains those who witness the exhibition. the wrong we have done thom.

THE COUNTERFEIT SHILLING CONFESSED.

A boy named Charles Harris, in a country town, in Fingland, had a counterfeit shilling given him one day by his cousin, Thomas Downs, who was a clerk in a store. It looked as much like a good elulling that hardly one person in a hundred would have noticed that it was not a good one. In coming home from school the next day, Charles showed the shilling to some of his companions.

They asked him why he didn't pass it. He said it would not do because it was not right. The boys laughed at this, and asked him to come to old Dame Jones' little shop, at the corner of the lane, and spend the shilling in laught of the shilling in laught of the laught of the shilling in laught of the shilling in laught of the laught of the shilling in laught of the

# a official PEWS.

The theory and the body is essential to the body easy think and the body easy think appriculate the body and the body to the body and the body to and yet so control to the mental probability of the mental probability of the septements of the mental probability of the mental sentiments not the state of the old straight he will be the state of the old straight he will be the state of the old straight he will be the state of the old straight he will be the we deem custioned straight the state of the lively and will be the arms to each seat, estimate the state of the lively and will be the arm of the lively and will be the arm of the lively and will be the arm charms and rockers at the state of the control of the sustant the state of the congregation. he had done. When he went to bed at night he couldn't sloop. It seemed as if there was a thorn in his pillow that drove sloop away.

The next day, when he went to school, Harry Mergan met him. "I can't stop now," said Charle. "But you've got to," creed Har y, "if you don't I'll teil on you for passing counterfeit money, and then you'll have to go to jail." Poor Charlie was terribly frightened. How he wished he had never seen that counterfeit shilling. He felt that it was very hard for the boys who had urge! him to de wrong, now to turn round on him in this way. But he saw how entirely he was in their power.

During recess there was a quarrel among the boys. One of them who felt angry with Charlie said, "Pooh! a fellow that would cheat a poor woman will do anything." This was almost more than Charlie could bear. But what was he to do?

On his way home in the afternoon, he suddenly met his cousin Thomas Downs, who gave him the shilling I gave you."

"Haven't got it," said Charley, turning quickly away. "Stop; did you lose it, or stead of the sustance who gave him the shilling I gave you."

"Haven't got it," said Charley, turning quickly away. "Stop; did you lose it, or t counder green leav

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ARSEX OF FRAR IN WILD CREATURES.

The left from the Galapagos Islands the high spitch to wonderful tameness of the light with the fact of the latter to be a light with the latter to be a lin job spore Neph-water mark, and slooping two of three in a place. Under one bush lay a matter and her cubs, and so corless ing a mother and her cubs, and so tearless was he discoup, that when one of the officers held a place of cracker to her nose she maked at the foreign as if she had been that ing the tameness of many of the had some that in the foreign and within six inches of mocking the first and within six inches of mocking the first and within six inches of mocking the first and science; Scribner's condenses. 184 gennera agie

Shoot to DEADIT AND PLANTS.

mystigations of Dr. Burt show that in the state of Dr. Burt show that regarding the angle of a fatal to vegetation as paragraphy of light is detrimental in a smaller garder. It have high as soil is as many property for the state of the

a of figuralities in cold.

dille on the outer covering of segmes pneumonia, inflancings, or lung fovor and in off the strongest man to week. If cold falls upon of the lungs, it is pleurisy, pains and its shw, very of a cold settles in the invation with agonies of matism with agonics of the heart, which

Tem of the heart, which times snaps asunder the times snaps asunder the of frendly warning. It is tigal importance, then, in to know not so much this how to avoid it.

The from one cause, some ping ceider than natural ping ceider than natural ping ceider than natural to porson will keep his or her shad never allow himself the full that he or she will never a low himself the full that and the cau only be the time; and the cau only be the time; and the cau only be the time. for action feet warr or his so accounties and liveries While itself feet, perills ing off 190 warmer. duo care ut watm clothing of drafts and exposure. ff, colds come from cold the majority arise from cool-in the fafter becoming a little matural from exercise or work, ar ment oallijkinent toa warm apart-

A SUSTINION SAFE.

The a suggestion of the pro-A cc for a city le basement, and chare boiler tabo eix or o which dve the surface. La thia 3 gyill be space (at and shorter horween the two. least fr Close the packed w gg, and let water the inner tube. Let there from the bottom is ander the walls is gift of the ground. The will serve to be and should be under the walls the ig of the built The extern admit air covered to a Lot a wag couter tub; water over be drawn inner tub; nission of dust. the the top of the cock so that the inner tube mandified rods to the vitor with shelves folls, to lower your ne, clovator when thanced with a pass up air books into planced with a lacks loaded car weight.
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piece of thread urface of water ill, in a few root down into An acori within half an a hy months, bu tl water, vards itc straight beautiful little lik, tree, growing helf of a room; is ting object. in this way S. VOLY OLD

JERUBALEM 800 YEARS AG A late number of the Journal of Royal Asiatic Society contains an argumet of a visit made to Jerusalem in the second 1000 by a Mohammedan pilgrim. Translation is made from an Arabic mana. script in the possession of the Nawab Ziandidin Khan of Toharu, and collated with an imperfect copy in the British Museum's The writer, Nasmibu Khusru, left Ramlah on the 36 of Ramazan, A.H. 488, one year of the Jesving his home in Balkh in Khorawani Passing by the beautiful spring and citating of Karistu-l Anab (Grape Hamlet), and ma rising ground, he saw at a distance, approximately v st wilderness of stone and bare cartif the Holy City, Baitu-l-Mukaddas, which he the Holy City, Baitu-l-Mukaddas, which has entered two days after leaving Rannlah. It found it a city of 20,000 inhabitants, with occasionally as many more Moslew-iill grams, besides Christians and Jows. This cavirons were very fruitful, property grapes, figs, etc., without irrigation. Across the valley to the cert of the city was distinct. the valley to the cast of the city was a vast plain, which was regarded as the scene of the valley as very doop, and containing specious buildings. This was called the valley of Hell (Gehenna), and it was said that the ories of the inmates of Hell could be heard by one who approached the brink; thousand our traveller tells us he heard nothing of the sort. Two miles and a half south was the "Fount of Salwan" (Siloam), a spring issuing from a rock in a hollow. This salvan was said to have power to heal thought bathed in it. The writer proceeds to bathed in it. The writer proceeds to have acribe with considerable minuteness the rious mosques in the city. One of them, the Jami Mospid, was along the charmwall, which was 100 yards high, built of huge stones. This mosque was 704 "yards" long by 455 broad; these "yards" being the "Malak" measure, which, he says its fall longer than the yard of Khorassi. Connected with this mosque were beautiful "darjahs," surmounted by domes and have ing magnificent gatoways, among which are the "Gate of David," the "Gate of Hells and the "Gate of the Tribes." A small mosque in the northeastern corner while mosque in the northeastern corner has wall containing the cradic of Josus and cloisters of Mary and Zacharius. This we even said to be the birthplace of Jesus, and in one of the columns was shown the in one of the columns was shown tho min of two fingers, impressed by Mary whom the class of the fine o thern wall, and a part of it, called the seanch, occupied the centre of the wall space of 200 yards from the souther was an upon space, and then a color possitish, with 250 marble column ted by arches. The Maksurah list and part of the color possitish, with 250 marble column ted by arches. The Maksurah list are pillars, surmounted by July 17 memory of the color pillars in the fore that it with huge stones. Within the above of the property of the color of the bill of the color of th

Jerusalem.

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Are we not made in His inace?

Go, then, and study how Heleartied Himself toward His own after He had risen. All their interests, their feeling, their physicial wants, even their west feeling, their physicial wants, even their west feeds, were as near and important in the west feeds. As it was with the First torn and many brethren, so must it be west all the rest-cach in his measure.

it was with the First When the Frest-brethren, so must it be when the Frest of the Frest of the his measure. But I had not the handsomely if we all go tain. For any of our own got any or put first west all slave early and late to the his family can live at a have plenty of company. Yes fininister well if it makes the family can live at all. Poor old man! he was to be sure onough, though he know it family and his heavy of a family and his heavy of a family and his heavy of the poverty was in his horses. I we had a rent, and all his horses the could not prevent his being! The family at the poverty was in his own gelister.

False religious affecting a tendency, especially to make their humility is great, at the take much notice of their in this respect; and it into minently gracious affecting the first in this respect; and it into minently gracious affecting the first in this respect; and it into the contrary's tendency.

\*\*Editor 1. Southern affection or or of of a contrary's tendency.\*\*

\*\*Interpretable the first into the contrary affecting the contrary.\*\*

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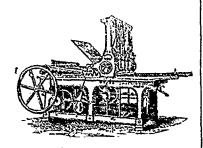
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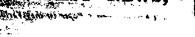
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