Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.							L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.							
Coloured co						[1 "		ed pages/ e couleur					
Covers dam Couverture	aged/ endommagé	e						-	amaged/ ndommagé	ies				
Covers resto	ored and/or l restaurée et	aminated/ /ou peilicul	će .			[estored and estaur ée s e					
Cover title	missing/ couverture n	nanque				[iscoloured écolorées,					
Coloured m	iaps/ raphiques er	couleur				[-	etached/ étachées					
Coloured in	nk (i.e. other puleur (i.e. a	than blue outre que ble	or black) eue ou no	/ pire)		1		Showth Franspa	nrough/ arence					
Coloured p	lates and/or /ou illustrati	illustration ons en coul	s/ eur			I			of print v inégale de		ession			
	n other mate d'autres doc					[uous pagin ion contin					
along inter	ing may caus ior margin/ serrée peut c le long de la	auser de l'o	mbre ou					Compr	es index(es end un (de n header ta	s) inde				
Blank leave	es added dur text. Whenced from film	ing restorati ever possible	ion may				, , ר–	Fitle p	e de l'en-tê age of issu e titre de la	e/				
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.							Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison							
•						1	Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison							
Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires:														
This item is film Ce document est	filmë au tac		tion indi	qué ci-de		20.			36	,		20.0		
10X	14X		18			22×	T		26 X	` 		30×		
12)		16X	V		20×		<u> </u>	24X			28X		32×	

12X

(Whole No. 182

Contributors and Correspondents.

DIARY IN THE EAST.

(Co. tinued.)

EXCURSIONS ROUND JERUSALEM.

The unusually wet winter of my stay in Palestine, made it very difficult to arrange for any long excursions. When two or three days are to be spent entirely out of doors, and on horseback, it is needful to feel pretty sure of fine weather if there is to be any enjoyment, especially when no baggago animals are taken, and the baggage is necessarily limited to the smallest bulk possible, so that there can be no changes of germents. But, while waiting for weather which would do for longer excursions, there were many charming days spent in rides to places whence we could return to Jerusalem before night. One very delightful day was passed in going to Neby Samwil, and El-Jib. The first of these is most probably ancient Mizpah, the latter is almost undoubtedly Gibeon. Our party consisted of four, for in addition to my two usual friends, I was accompanied by the master of Bishop Gobat's school, at Jerusalem. He kindly devoted a holiday to acting as our guide. We needed one, for, though Mizpah is almost within sight of Jerusalem, perched on a commanding eminonce, the track to it is very easy to miss, amid the winding valleys and dry water-courses of the Judean hilis.

Leaving Jerusalem, as usual, by the Juffa gate, we turned porthward, and soon passed close by the excavated tombs called the tombs of the Judges. Some of the carving about the entrance to these cavetombs must originally have been very fine, but they have been sadly mutilated. Our path was a very rough one. The rains had made the bottom of the glens so swampy, that we kept on higher, and consequently more rocky ground, going along a roughsort of sheep or goat tracks. In one place we met a camel laden with small barrels, and were glad to give if a wide berth, for, as usual, its driver was quite careless as to whether its burden knocked us over or

As, we approached Neby Samwil we could see how well it deserved its ancient name of Mizpah-Sentinel, or Watch-tower.

A long steep hill gave us a fatiguing scramble, both for horses and riders. There is a pretty large space of tolerably bad ground at the top of the hill, the sides of which are still partially terraced and culti-

A ruined mosque is surrounded by a cluster of miserable native buts. Most of them are built of ancient materials, for this commanding site has probably been inhabited since long before that day when, according to tradition, Saul came there to enquire of the seer concerning his father's asses, and received the startling intelligence that howas soon to reign over God's people in Israel. From this tradition it has been named Neby Samwil, but it does not at all correspond to the topography of Scripture in reference to Ramah of Samuel. With all we know of Mizpah of Benjamin it quite agrees, and its commanding position makes it seem more suitable as a gathering place for the tribes of Israel, while Jerusalem was still in the hands of the Jebusites. everything, which the little white pony ex-It was interesting to think of it as the seene of that remarkable interposition of God in behalf of his repentant people, when, in answer to the cry of Samuel, he "thundered with a great thunder, and discomfitted the Philistines, and they were smitten before Israel." One could fancy the people looking forth from the top of the hill on the armies of their enemies as they came through the pass from the valley of Ajalon, and spread themselves out in the low ground below Mizpah. Their hearts trembled in view of the warlike Philistines, for they had been departing from God, and many years of neglect of his worship, and following of idols had brought their constant accompaniment of faint-heartodness before the fee. But Samuel, God's devoted servant, was in their midst, and at his call they had put away their idols. Still, when the enemy approached who had so long oppressed them, "they were afraid." But they had been in carnest in their repentance, for at sight of the Philistines they pentance, for at sight of the Philistines they appealed to Samuel, "Cease not to cry unto the Lord our God for us, that he will save us out of the hands of the Philistines." They claim God as their God, and appeal to him for help, and when was ever such a claim or such an appeal refused? The God of mercy heard the cry, accepted the blood of the lamb which Samuel offered, and fought out of heaven by his thunder for his poor trembling people.

We found the flat roof of part of the mined mosque a pleasant place for discussing the provisions which we had brought in our saddle-bags. One of the men of Neby Samwil constituted himself our sort of bedy guard, keeping off the little mob of its inhabitants who clustered round us. calling out Bakaheesh. He was for from history of the wonderful events which took

being disinterested in his attentions, I am afraid. He watched every mouthful we ate. I hope I do not wrong him by sit down and domolish every morsel him-

Neby Samwil being the highest point of this part of the hill country of Judea, there is a very extensive view from the root of the mosque, and from a rickety minaret which still stands. Although the sun was very not in sheltered places, there was a very sharp wind blowing in this high spot. The same east wind which is such an exhausting hot wind in summer, is in winter a very piercing blast. In spite of it 1 rea very good idea of the he of the ground. The view extended from the mountains of Gilead and Moab, on the eastern and south-eastern horizon, round to the Frank mountains and Bethlehem on the south, beyond which the hills, even in the neigh-

bourhood of Hebron, are visible.

High as Jerusalem stands, its domes and minarets are quite looked down upon from the height of Mizpali. On the west, beyond the hills near Gibeon, the plain of Philistin is seen, bounded by the sea. Northward there are several historical sites in view, such as Beeroth and the rock of Rimmon, and (to me more interesting) Ophrah, afterwards Ephraim, where our Lord retired from the malice of his encmies, when it had been toused by the sensation caused by the raising of Lazarus. The little village of Taryrbeh, which now occupies its site, is conspicuous from a great distance, as it crowns an emmence which looks forth towards the Jordan val-ley. It interested me too, as one of the villages where Bishop Gonat was trying the work of Scriptural education among its ignorant inhabitants.

From Neby Samwil we descended on the opposite side of the hull from where we asconded, for we intended to ride round by Gibeon on our way home. A descent of 500 or 600 feet brought us to the little plain near Gibeon, which must have been the gathering place of the armies of the five kings of the Amorites, when they came up to attack that place because the inhabitup to attack that place because the inhabt-ants had made peace with Joshua. The fact of this plain being there agrees with other facts of topography in identifying El-Jib as Gibeon. Amid the hills of Judea there are not many places that would suit so well as a place of endamp-ment. At the side of the little plain we crossed a tiny purling brook, where bright grass dotted with large daisies told of the abundant rains. The brook, and the grass, and the daisies would hardly have been noticed in Scotland, but in Judea they were hailed as a most refreshing eight, for though the glens and gullies all look as if they ought to have a stream flowing down they ought to have a strain howing down thom, they are generally quite dry, and only remind one that in former days the land was described as "a good land, a land of brooks of waters, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys and hills."

Gibeon is on the top of a little conical hill. As we slanted up the side of it, we found the ground so swampy that Miss G's. hardy white pony had some difficulty in getting through with its short legs, and we wore glad when we again got on rocky ground where it could exhibit its skill in scrambling up sholving rocks that formed sort of

The pony came from Lebanon, and was my continual admiration for the way in which it half-scrambled, half-jumped up and down rocky paths that seemed more united to a goat than a house. My own horse was a good, quiet, cautious civature, that carried me well up and down all sorts of queer ster, a, but was altogether wanting in the air of capacity for anything and

hibited. The village of El-Jib is much larger and more prosperous looking than Neby Sam-wil. Almost all the houses are very old looking, but there is nothing particularly interesting about any of them. There is one solid old tower still standing, which may have been the citadel of the place. The principal thing which we wished to see was the fountain of Gibeon, near which is an open reservoir or tank, (now dry) which is supposed to have been the pool on either side on which the followers of David and Ishboshoth ant down, before the battle spoken of in 2 Samuel, ii. The fountain, like most of the perennial springs which I saw in Palestine, rises in a rocky hollow under the hill. A reservoir has been hel-lowed out for the reception of the water, and there the people of the village continu-ally come to fill their pitchers. After looking at the fountain we turned our faces homeward, taking a different route from that of the morning. It took us through a winding valley, where quite a nice little stream was now flowing, which we forded several times. A good many olive yards looked thriving and prosperous. Near Gibeon we passed a large flock of gon s. Almost all the milk used in Jerusalem is from goats; sometimes it is very scarce, ... pecially in summer and autumn when all verdure is dried up. After the early winter rains plenty of grass for the flocks generally springs up in spite of the rocky, stony look of the country, but during my winter in Palestine, the season was so unusually cold that vegetation was greatly retarded, and great numbers of goats and kids died, both from cold and want of food. The valleys through which we took our way were very solitary. I do not think we passed one house between Gibeon and Jerusalem, though it was a two hour's ride. There was nothing in the present to rotain our

thoughts from wandering back to the old

place in the glens between Gibeon and the plain of the Philistines, when the deteated armes of the Amerites fled from the face pleased had our appetites not been so good, for when we gave him the pretty large remains of our eggs, meat-balls, etc., etc., and expected him to divide them with his family, we were rather disgusted to see him. camped when the people of Gibeon sont to beg for help from their now allies. Through one of the deep gulles that intersect these hils past Mizpah, Joshua and his "mighty men" came up "all might." In the plain near Gibeon they found the America encamped, and, porhaps, weared with their night march, they might feel some tromb ling of heart as they saw the host of their enemies. But the God of Israel was with them, and had addressed to Joshua one of the comforting "Fear nots," which are so numerous in the history of that faithful type of the Great Captain of our salvation. and soon they saw how little those have to fear who go forth to battle in trusting reliance on Isiael's God. The Americas fled before them, and they chased them up over the heights to the westward of Gibeon, which we had viewed from Mizpali, and down the steep descents between that ridge and the plain; a mighty storm of had doing more for the discomfiture of the fugi tives than the arms of the mighty men of valor. Then Joshua, standing on these heights, and seeing the sun ready to sink down in the westerr sea before the defeat of the enemies of God was completed, call ed on the Lord, and the day was lengthened, and "there was no day like that before it or after it, that the Lord hearkened unto the voice of man, for the Lord fought for Lord." What the control of the lord fought for lord." What comfort to the Christian when beset by spiritual foes, to know that the Lord still fights for his people, dwells in them, and fights their foes for them, whenever they put all their trust in him. His arm is not shortened that it cannot save, nor his car heavy that it cannot hear.

The Giengarry Mission.

BY THE REV. NATHANIEL PATERSON.

I have thought it my duty to give the Presbyterian Church in Canada, through the useful columns of our weekly organ, some account of the Glengarry Mission, which has been sanctioned and supported by the General Assembly of the former Canada Prosbyterian Church, and is no w an institution of the Church so recently and happily united. It is not only respectful to the brothren lately of the Church of Scotland, but necessary to an intelligent appreciation of ur work in the Presbytery of Glengarry, that the united Church should bave some definite idea of our plans and objects.

Let me then first give some notice of this County of Glengarry in its early settlement, which , will certainly not be less intoresting on account of the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor who now presides over the most important Province in the Dominion of Canada, is a native of it.

It is just ninety-three years since the first tree fell before the woodman's axe in Williamstown, which event is about coeval with the settlement of the county. The population is almost exclusively of Scottish origin, who emigrated from the Highlands of Inverness and Rosshire, a large number of them having been U. Empire Loyalists, the remantic story of whose sufferings and devotion to their king and country may yet be written by some future Scott or Dickens of our noble Dominion. It may not be generally known that the part of Scotland referred to is to this day to a great extent Reman Catholic as well as Presbyterian. consequently the Church will not be surprised in being told that Glengarry very naturally formed the cradle of these contending systems of belief. Williamstown, I believe, was the seat of the first Synod held in Canada, and Mr. Bethune, the father of the present E. Bishop of Toronto, was its first Presbyterian minister. Ro. marism was planted in the new county just as soon as its more orthogox opponent and for more than half a century they grew side by side without giving one auother much trouble about the affairs of the immortal soul. Popery in those days was mild and not ultramontano: Prosbyterianism was also exceedingly mild and exceedingly slow. About twenty years ago, however, the Presbyterian Church of Canada began to notice the rather significant fact that every second man in a large and influential section of Canada was a Romanist, and on account of the Jesuits having so much power in the Church at Rome aimost shut out from the truth of God's revealed word. I say "large and influentias," because a goodly number of our leading statesmen and professional men were natives of this county. The population is twenty-two thousand, and consequently our mission work is deveted to eleven thousand Roman Catholics, who stand as much in need of instruction in the princi ples of our common Christianity as those of Quebec, who are now under the bondage

of the Sylisbus and the Programme.

A student was sent during the summer months to labour among them, and I trust sowed some good seeds of the Kingdom

He is now one of our ministers in the West, the Rev. Arch. McDermid. The work at ter this time, however, was not prosecuted either with vigor or success. And about nine years ago, whon the writer came to minister to his present kind flock, he re ceived great sympathy and oncoura coment from his people in the conviction that it was the Church's duty to prosecute the work of evangelization. He brought the matter betwee the Presbytery of Montroal, who at first did not see its way to immediate the church but the table of the prosecution. ate action, but the students of the city in their well timed and vigorous real sent Messrs. McIntyre, now of Osnabruck, and ground in Alexandria. These gentlemen were the means of doing appreciable good to the conversion of at least one woman, who died in the true faith of the Gospel, renouncing Romanism and forbidding the approach of the priest, and another who d also in Christ, and who heard the Gos pel at my hands as well as those of the worthy students referred to. During the incumbency of Mr. McKinnon, a remarkable visit of a famous Jesuit priest, Father Lancake, was the means of director, pub-lic sentiment to our community. He out raged the Christian feelings of the people by coolly telling them in his lectures, to which he invited the Protestants, that Knox was a mundorer, Calvin a voluptuary of all characters to give the almost assetic Calvin!) and Luther a liar. The notice then taken of the proceedings by myself in the columns of the Monday Witness, by which Mr. Lancake, after having absorted himself from the scenos of that contravers which his own bitter and of repeated chal-lenges had inspired was glad to retire from the conflict, attracted the attention of our respected friend the Rev. Dr. Taylor. On the floor of the Presbytery he became the advocate of our cause, and an overture was unanimously sent up to the General Assembly of which I was the mover. It was carried, and the mission became the work of the whole Church.

The vigorous little congregation of Alex andria gave a call to the present missionary, the Rev. Ken. McDonald, with a salary of \$400 from the people of his charge, along with \$600, the half of which was made up with \$600, the half of which was made up-by the former Presbytery of Montreal, and the other half by a grant from the General Assembly's Home Mission Committee, making in all a salary of \$1,000, while with a hiberality rarely equalled, his excel-lent flock have added in the moantime a rented house, and a fund for a future manse.

The responsibility, however, of continuing the work-and this is the leading subject before us now—rests with the Presby-tery of Glongarry; and I do most earn-ostly beg the attention of the Presbytery to the matter, and take the liberty of thus communicating the above information a short time before its meeting in Cornwall in order that it may at once be propared to continue the good work into which I trust the new-born zeal of an harmonious union will infuse now life and vigor.

God is moving his hand against the projects of His great enemy, Rome. And although she is dying she is still desporately active in the last struggle. Signs of awakening are among us. A noble French lad, who is now acting as a private missionary among his countrymen, and summoning them like the woman of Samaria to the feet of Jesus, was most heartily admitted not long ago by our Session. A young woman near Cornwall has lately renounced the errors of Rome and received the truth of the Gospel. Another interesting case I have now on hand and a faithful friend of Christian truth in Cornwall has lately abandoned Rome, and de-clares that he will give himself no peace until he is made the instrument under God of winning over his wife and family.

Let us be more faithful in the united Church than we have ever been during a long separation, and God the Lord will most certainly bless us, while we, his own blood-bought Church and people, re echo unconsingly the Saviour's own ery to the "Come out from among thom, and be ye separate, lest ye be partakers of her plagues.

Rev. F. W. Farries

Editor British American Presbyterian.

DEAR SIR,-The following minute of Paris Prosbytery should have appeared in a former report of its proceedings. It was handed me at the Synod meeting in Elora. and overlooked in souding minutes for publication.

"The Rev. John Dunbar, from the committee appointed by the Presbytery of Paris todraw up a minute in connection with the translation of the Rev. F. W. Farries to Ottawa, reported us follows:

"The Presbytery cannot part with Mr. Farries, and drop his name from the roll without recording their high regard for him as a man, a minister, and a member of Prosbytery—as a man ever genial and genthomanly, as a minister zealous, active, and effective-as a momber of Presbytory, regularly attending on its courts, and readily acquiesoing in its judgments. While parting with hem with unfeigued regret, yet this is modified by the fact that he is called to a higher ophere alike of influence and professored in the controller. fluence and usefulness, and in entering thereon, we cordially commend him as a brother beloved at once to the congregation to which he is to minister, and to the Presbytery of which he is to become a member, hoping that in the former he will find a hearty welcome as well as a willing, working people, and in the latter, a brother-hood not less congenial than that which he has left behind." Yours, truly,

WM. COCHRANE.

Broatfaul August Onl. 100%

Brantford, August 2nd, 1875.

which may yet take root is human hearts. Music in Churches. Sunday and Day Schools.

Edito. BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

DEAR SIR,-That the singing in "our Churches' and Sanday Schools might be greatly improved, must be obvious to all interested in the work. When we seek to reform any department of the " Service of Sacred Song," we are met by obstacles, sometimes numerous and difficult to overcome. It is evident that this delightful and soul-elevating service does not receive the attention it claims, whother as an offering of thanksgiving and love or in compliance with the authority of Scripture, "singing and making inclody in your hearts to the Lord. "With the heart and understanding also," etc.

In order that an effectual and general improvement be secured in singing, we must have our children and all others available taught to read inusic. This could be accomplished if all the latent power amongst us was brought into activity. If our school commissioners would see to having the theory of music systematically taught in their schools; if our colleges, boarding-schools and other educational institutions had their singing classes officently conducted; it every Church had its class for Sunday School choir and congregation; it out ministers, precentors, and people were theroughly alive to the importance and dignity of the service of

The Tonic Sol-Fa system of the Rev. J. Carwon offers many and special advantages for the furtherance and apread of this noble work. It is as it claims to be, "easy, cheap and true," and very attractive to all classes of students.

During the last quarter of a century it has grown into favour throughout Great Britain, particularly in Scotland, and is gradually being developed in the colonies and elsewhere. It has proved a useful help to many who had hitherto worked from the established system, and those who know and practice it most, readily acknowledge its suitability for such work as

we propose.

This system is not unknown in the "Dominion," and here and there may be found persons of varied acquirements in musical knowledge, quietly engaged in bringing its various excellencies to bear on this most neglected field of useful education.

It would be departing from the object of

the present paper, and indeed space would not permit us to answer the many and somewhat natural objections, which might be raised to its general adoption, and it would be equally impossible to enter into a lengthened detail of its technicalties, yet we venture the assertion that these troubles would in the end prove only apparent and be easily overcome with a little time and patient perseverance. Past experience shows that it is next to impossible to give all our singers in Sunday Schools, Church choirs, etc., a thorough reading power with the use of the ordinary notation, and the system of learning tunes by rote is at best unsatisfactory; tho time spont in teaching our children new tunes by the present almost universal means, would be pro-ductive of greater benefit if we were adopting the more attractive method presented by the Tonic Sol-Fa system. It is fre-quently objected by parties who have ac-quired (at considerable expenditure of time and money) a knowledge of the old notation; that, having learned one system they do not need another, but in the interests of the meny who do not enjoy such op-portunities, and seeing that it would be desirable to have a system common to all, it would not be much trouble for such as have already attained a knowledge of the old to acquire a knowledge of the new; and thus aid in furthering the important and pleasant work amongst our day and Sun-

day schools and congregations.

That methodical tuition is preferable to mere routine will be freely admitted, and if we can thus contrive method with simplicity, we will assist the pupils under our care in preparing and strengthening their minds for thier other educational

studies.

It will doubtless be found that children naturally prefer being taught theoretically; advancing step by step, in preferance to the present role system so generally in use. The Tonie Sol-Fra sylem has been very carefully arrang 1 by Mr. Curwen and his numerous staff of eminent Professors. and amateurs; beginning with the simplest elementary lessons on time and tune, it proceeds by onsy gradation to the more advanced studies of harmony and composition. Full information can be had by applying to the "Tonic Sol-Fa Agency, 8 Warwick Lane F.C. London Fig." Warwick Lane, E. C., London, Eng. supply of books and materials or lists can be seemed at Mr. Grafton's book store, Montreal. The subscriber will be most happy to furnish any information in his power and bring the subject more fully before your readers in future papers.

JOHN MCLAREN,

52 St George Hypolite St.

Montreal, 27th July, 1875.

Sessional Powers.

Editor British American Presbiterian.

Mr. Editor,-Would you kindly answer the following question through the medium of your valued paper, viz. :- Supposing a case of dispute between a member of the Church and Session—the Session carrying the case to the Presbytery, the Presbytery sending a deputation to dispose of the case, and after doing so the Session sets saide the decision, and acts as it pleases. What the decision; and construly, is to be done. Yours truly, A. MEMBER.

[Bring it again to the Presbytery. Editor B. A. P.]

Unstor and Leople.

Preaching Without Notes.

The following is the third lecturn of Rev.

The following is the third lecturn of Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., before the Union Theological Seminary, and said to be one of his finest efforts. He said:

I illustrate in myself the advantage of speaking without notes. I feel it more today, when I have a large subject to compress into a small compass. In my lust lecture I speke of certain conditions of success, natural and souritual. coss, natural and spiritual.
(1) You should have a distinct and ener

getic sense of the important and particular subjet on which you are to preach. You must have a permanent and inspiring sense of the importance of the gospel. Any theme suggested by the gospel. gospel. Any theme suggested by the gospel has an intense and inspiring importance. It is one of the thoughts of God spoken to men, through human scale, by the Holy Ghost. A theme of divine truth is the instrument God uses to the quickening and renewal of mau. The "red of Moses" had no power in itself, but God gave it a power, as if to magnify his grace. The recital of a Buble narrative will often accomplish more than the development of a dootrine. Engage your mind to the suba doorrine. Engage your mind to the subdoctrine. Engage your mind to the subject, for the time being, as if there were no other subject. If it will bear such contemplation, it is good for pulpit use; if not, then throw it aside. When you have preacted a sermon, put it out of your thoughts; then take up another. So treat the whole round of gospel truths. Carlyle says, in his sneering way, "The candid mind, will in general, require, in this serious world, that we have something to talk about." Sormons written and read from a manuscript, without being re-abfalk about." Sormons written and read from a manuscript, without being re-absorbed by the mind, have not enough vitality in them to convert a mouse. Take your manuscript with you, but if your mind if full of the truth, for truth's eake, and for God's sake, you will speak what wells up from your soul, without reference so your notes.

22). If you would preach effectually, you must have a definite end in view. This is indespensable to one who does not use notes. To give unity to discourse, you must have an end in view. Like a ship tossing on the waves, turning steadily to its course when it finds a port in view. It is a cheek to discursiveness. Discursiveness a feet. It will weary out your congregais fatal. It will weary out your congrega-tion. It is also important in the matter of tion. It is also important in the matter of style. The student is liable to get a style of writing splendid, but dark like ebony, atiff with interwoven threads of gold. Beautiful to look at, it is too elaborate and stately. There is dauger, also, of a mere wash of words in extempore preaching. There is nothing awakening any imagination. It is all dead, flat level. Dr. Evans says: "Style should be perfectly transparent, with very little slash." I would rather say, etyle is to thought what body is to spirit. It wants to be vital. It should be proportionate, symmetrical. It should be gentle enough to fondle a child, strong enough to strike heavy blows for rightcousness and self-defence. Such a style you enough to strike neavy blows for righteous-ness and self-defence. Such a style you get by preaching to men with a distinct practical aim in view. Your most natural expression will be most powerful over others. A man will pray over his sermon more if he be earnest. He will get the unction from the divine mind more.

unction from the divine mind more.

(8.) Have in view distinct persons in the congregation to whom your sermon is adapted. When a student, I learned quite as much by teaching an adult Bible class as I did from the professors. Rev. Dr. Nettleton's sermons were not striking to the casual observer, but they were wonderfully powerful because he adapted them to the individual cases before him. Evangelical enthusiasm, enthusiasm for persons, not for subjects, is what you want. You must have a variety of subjects. There is, in your congregation, one who is a doubter, in your congregation, one who is a doubter, another a skeptic, another perfectly indifferent, another awakened, undecided; another awakened, undecided; other sorrowful, another trued by sore temptation. A rich man wants to be made liberal. The congregation is a microcosm. There are little children as well as adults. The subjects are multiform. You may not succeed at first. But don't give it up. I'ind out your failures if you have gained a small advantage follow it up. You will

succeed at last. succeed at last.

(4) Carry into the pulpit with you a sense of the immense consequences depending on your preaching. From the world supernatural, from realms eternal, you are bringing influences to bear. If you are living gospels yourselves, you have a tremendous influence to bring. You are priests to God. You are to incorporate in yourselves the divine message and give it to others on the Lord's day, and in the Lord's house, where all the world is shut out. You are accomplishing the most noble office God ever gave to man. You are forming and influencing character. Out of character flows immortal destiny. In times of revival you feel this, and speak under the dictation of the Holy Sprit. Men are on the water-shed whence, if they men are on the water-shed whence, it they turn either way, their paths diverge for-ever. You are to preach as if your hear-ers were at this very point. Keep this before you, and it will raise you above all foar of man; you will thus reach your highest power. It will sober the mina and keep you dignified, and keep you from those fearful antics and grimaces which some ministers uso. One man has found that comething very strange and now from the pulpit draws. This is all sensational bosh. "Fifty pounds of mustard in a Paris window will not make a pound of meat." Chrysostom preached the greatest sensational sermons. If you simulate originality, you will defeat your object. When the itch for that thing gets into a man, there is no ointment that will soothe it out of him, but a tremendous alterative is necessary If yor, thus get the power of preaching without notes, the pulpit will be the throne of your thoughts for the whole week. It will form an instinct of skill in your preachwill form an instinct of skill in your preaching. The muscle of the mind, like the muscle of the hand, has an intuition of success, and how to reach it. When Waterloo and Trafalgar are fergotten, your work will stend. All history, all institutions, are but the confloiding to this—the proclamation and acceptance of the gospel.

(5). Carry into the mulatic sames of the

(5). Carry into the pulpit a sense of the presence of Ohrist with you. Like a ro-

mance, like a fairy story, let this feeling possess you. This thought will expel all thought of men, except as they are related to the Son of God. The sense of the Mas-ter within us brings out everything within us. It makes the gospel pneumatic. It will make us solemn, make us glad. Thus inspired, you are the true successors of the apostles; you will feel that your office is the grandest on earth. It will exhilarate, etrongthen, exalt you. When the Son of God is standing by us we shall not need a manuscript; we possess a derived omni-

potence.

Finally; with regard to criticism, be carcless of it, and expect success. If my words have helped you, I rejoice. Nobody can help you; you must learn it yourself. If you want your sermons touched with the ivery finish of the pictures of Carlo Delce, then write. But if you want to preach cogently, truthfully, cloquently, then preach without notes.

Navor pall before your critics, but learn

Never pall before your critics, but learn from them. Sheridan said, after failures : "It is in me, but it shall come out." Conquering difficulties in your path you will obtain a firmer hold on your people. The period of criticism is passed and forgotten. The pulpit will then become your throne; you will be a law unto yourself in subser-

Not fame or lucrative position should be you aim in preaching. Thackeray says: "What boots it whether in 'Westminster Abbey,' or under the shadow of a village spire, my ashes rest; whether a few years earlier, or a few years later, I go to my resting place. The world will soon forget me." He that will save his life shall lose it. The more you are careless of success, the more will the fruits of your work follow Paul did not seem to realize his success, but out of his labors, and those of his associates, Christendom came. Success is certain in the end! The millenium is dawning; we are hastening the coming of the Day of God.

It cannot be that elequent discourse is to cease in this world. It may be that you will be called of God to assist in the administration, and to help to guide the affairs of heaven. Because a minister died in his prime it should not be lament-

od; God has called him to go up higher.
I have given you in this lecture a cata-I have given you in this lecture a catalogue of my own deficiencies when I commenced my ministry. These are the points where you will need to be trained before you go into longer studies. A mind will be fruitful that progresses by conquering obtacles of this sort. You will come to a supremacy of vision, and a sweeter and more intense sense of the power of God within you. It will need patience, true prayer, and a heroic resolution. Do it as an offering to the Master. If you be offered and poured on like a libation in this work, you will attain your highest joy; and may God take you and your ministry to may God take you and your ministry to himself.

Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

The American Evangelists have now completed their last week of services in England, and each meeting shows the anxicty of people to be present. Requests for tickets of admission reach from a l parts of the country, and the meetings are more crowded, if that be possible, than at any former period. At each meeting there have been what is termed "overflow meetings," which are held in neighbouring churches, and the requests for prayer are so very numerous that they require to be tabulated.

On last Saturday afternoon services for children were held in Camberwell Green Hall, conducted by Mr. S. D. Rickards and Mr. J. M. Wignor; and in Bow Road Hall, conducted by Major Cole, of Chicago, as sisted by the Jubilee Singers from America, both of which were crowded by children. The same evening a large audience gathered in the latter hall to hear a Gospel address from the Rev. Dr. John Kennedy, which was also well attended.

On Sabbath morning the Camberwell Green Hall was quite filled with Christian Workers long before the railways, omni-ouses, or tramways had commenced run-ing. At the afternoon service for Women and the evening service for Men, when the rain-clouds had passed away, thousands who were unable to get in repaired to the neighbouring churches or chapels, or to the "overflowing meeting" in Camberwell Green Chapel, where Mr. Henry Moor house, who has recently returned from a missionary tour in the United States, do-livered Gospel addresses, and Mr. Sankey saug after attending the Hall services. Nor was that the only relief to the overflow, for in the adjacent quiet and re ired byways, preachers were surrounded by at-tentive listoners. At Bow Road Hall an early meeting for workers was also held on Sabbath morning, which was well attended. Mr. Archibald S. Brown gave the address; and in the afternoon and evening full congregations attended the services conducted by the Rev. James Malcolmson of Deptford and the Jubilee Singers. Major Cole also delivered afternoon and evening Gospel addresses at the Victoria Theatre, which were both well attended. The Rev. W. H. M. Aitken, of Liverpool, with the Rev. W. Haslem, M.A., for his coadjutor, in the evening concluded a week's mission at Curzon Chapel, Curzon Street, Mayfair, which included "short after-meetings for in-

On Monday a noon-day prayer meeting for praise and thanksgiving was held in the Votoria Theatre, when the large building wis filled. Mr. Moody, after reading various psalms, in addressing the meeting said he felt constrained to offer great thanksgiving to God for all the moroies of the past four months, but especially for the wonderful work which God had wrought in wonderful work which the dot marvellous conversions which have taken place during the period of this great religious awakening. They had now, he continued, entered upon the last week of their stay in London, and he hoped every meeting during the ensuing week would be meeting during the onesuing week would be characterized by great thanksgiving. The Elijah's mantle. Then he went back to meeting was then thrown open for short addresses, from various epeakers who gave details of striking conversions. One speak er said he considered that much of the success was attributable to the faithfulness of the preachers in declaring the message of the Almighty, and concluded with an earn What we want is the spirit of Elijah,

cat appeal to all waverers to decide at once. Special thanksgivings were then offered for various individual conversions. The meeting was brought to a close with the benediction.

During this week the services have been conducted as more in the various places of

conducted as usual in the various places of meeting, but the Evangelists have confined their services to Camberwell Green Hall in the afternoons and evenings, and have taken part in the noonday prayer meeting in the Victoria Theatre. Major Cole's, of of Chicago, evening Gospel addresses in the Victoria Theatre have been attended this week by more numerous audiences perhaps than in any previous week. He continues to report success, especially in offecting the reclamation of drunkards. The last three services conducted by Messre. Moody and Sankey in England will be held in Camberwell Green Hall to-morrow.

in Camberwell Green Hall to-morrow.

On Monday a Conference of Ministers will be held in Midmay Park Conference Hall, which promises to be of unusual interest. We understand that up to Wednezday morning 194 ministers had applied for tickets, of whom 150 were clergymen of the Episcopal Church, 125 Congregation aliets, 75 Baptists, 67 Wesleyans, and 28 Presbyterians. The goneral public will be admitted so far as there is accommodation in the Hall.

It is said that Mr. Sankov will prescent

It is said that Mr. Sankey will proceed to Paris, and sing at a few special services to be held there, and from there will proceed to Switzerland, where he will stay to recruit his strength. From there he will return to England, and proceed to Liver-pool. He will then take leave of his friends

there, and from thence set s...il to America. It is said that the publishers of Mr. San-key's hymn book have during the past four months sold one million copies in London. Subscriptions amounting to £25,000 towards the expenses have already been re-ceived, and the committee appeal for an

additional £8,000 to cover the expenses. Notwithstanding the immense concourse of people who have attended the meetings, there has been uniformly strict order preserved. An exception occurred on Thursday evening in the Camberwell Green Hall. The crowd was so great that evening that Mr. Moody commenced the services nearly an hour before the usual time. When Mr. Moody was engaged in reading the 51st Psalm the whole of the immense audience were startled by the noise of the crowd outside endeavouring to rush into the building. Mr. Moody at once left off reading, and requested the audience to join in singing a bynn, and Mr. Moody left the restrum to quiet the people outside. Mr. Moody returned to the restrum and said he hoped all would romain quiet. There had been, he said, a report of a threatened riot, and he was sorry to say that many people had got into the inquiry rooms and had so far forgotten themselves as to use violence. The doors having been forced open, an immense crowd filled every available standing space. Fears were entertained for the stability of the galleries. Many ladies fainted, and the cries and shouting for some time were alarming. After about half an hour's delay the crowds lessened and the service proceeded.

The Spirit of Elijah.

In one of Mr. Moody's London sermons he says: "God uses human instruments. Sometimes it is a wonder to me that he does not take the work out of our hands and put it into the hands of angels, or some one able to do it. There are but few now that say, 'Here am I Lord, send me.' The cry now is, 'Sond some one clse.'
'Sond the minister,' says the elder, 'don't send me.' Or, if he is not an elder, he says, 'Don't send me, send the church ofsays, 'Don't send me, send the church officers, the churchwardens, but not me. I have not got the ability, the gifts, or the talents.' All honestly say you have not got the heart, for if the heart is loyal, God can use you. It is really all a matter of heart. It does not take God a great while to quality a man for his work if he has the heart for it. He may not have many talents, but if he makes good use of what he has, God will soon increase his talents. Look at Elisha! There is another man. We would not have thought of Elisha to we would not have thought of Elisane to take the place of the wonderful prophet. We would have gone to Bethel, or Jericho, to the school of the prophets, and picked out a theological professor, or some great man. But 'lijah finds a man in the fields behind twelve yoke of oxen, and Elisha slaw his oxen and consecrated exerciting a law his oxen and consecrated exerciting. ovorytinng Elijah says one day, 'What can I do for you?' 'Well,' says Elisha, 'give me a dauble portion of your spirit!' 'Well says Gluble portion of your spirit! 'Well says Elijah, 'that is a great thing that you have asked, but if you see me when I am taken up, you shall have it.' Then they started for Gilgal, and Elijah says, 'You stay here, and I will go down to Bethel and see how the prophets zero.' But Elisha says, 'As the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, you shall not so without me. liveth, you shall not go without me. I can see the men, arm in arm going to Bothel. And when they got there, says Elijah to Elisha, 'you stay here and I will go to Jericho, to see how the prophets are going on there.' He was going to visit the theological seminaries. 'Woll,' says Elisha, 'as the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, you shall not go without me. And arm-in arm they went to Jericho to-gether. And when they got there, says Elljah, 'You stay here and encourage these prophets and I will go over Jordan—Jordan means death and judgment. 'As the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, you shall not go without me,' says Elisha, and armin arm they went to Jordan together. And Elijah took up his mantle and struck the waters, and God held back the waters in the pain of his hand. And they walked c er dry shod. But it had been revealed to those prophets that Elijah was going to be taken away, so fifty of them went out to watch. watch. By and by there came a chariot of fire, and Elijah stepped in and swept away home. And as he went up his mantle fell, and Elisha left his own mantle and look

and our Lord is the same as his God. It was in the power of prayer that he stood before Ahab, and what we want is to get hold of God in prayer, and to have power from heaven, not human power, but power from on high, and God is ready and willing to give us that power. Yes, it is the weak things, it is the despised things that God uses. Those unclouded men from Galilee, Christ called them around him. The last men that we should have thought of. He called those fishermen out of Galilee, and that little handful shook the whole world. It was these men that went around the world, preaching the glorious Gospel and the glad tidings. Why, before he could use Saul he had to change his name, and call him Paul—Little: little! He had to to show him that he was weak, before he could use him. And Paul says, 'When I am weak then am I strong.' It was not enticing words, it was not elequence that Paul; had. Why, he said his speech was contemptible! Yes, contemptible! He did not profess to be an orator, but he preached Christ, the power of God, and the wis. od Christ, the power of God, and the wis-dom of God, Christ, and him crucified. What London wants the whole world warts, and that is Christ, and him crucified. And the whole world will perish for want of Christ. Let every man and woman, that loves the Lord Jesus, begin to publish the tidings of salvation. Talk to your neighbors and their friends. Run and speak to that young man! Talk to him of heaven, and of the love of Christ! Tell him that you want to see him saved. And lot the Christians of London, in this hall to-night, rise and take the city. Our God is ablo. Let us compass the walls of Jericho, and they will soon come tumbling down. Bear in mind this, that God is far more willing In mind this, that God is far more willing to bless us than we are to have him. Let us keep close to Christ. That is what London wants. They don't like to have Christ preached faithfully; but it is just what men don't like to have that we must give them. I learnt that long ago. The medicine that we don't like is the medicine that we could to have and the year. that we ought to have, and the very truths men object to, and that make them angry, are the very truths that bring them to the cross of Christ. What we want is to preach Christ in season and out

> Tell the old, old story, lof unseen things above, Of Jesus and his glory, Of Josus and his love.'

of season.

Why, the stone that the builders have ejected has become the chief corner stone. The very stone that they would not have was the very stone that God chose, and upon this stone he is building his Church now —upon the Rock of Ages. It is Christ, my friend, Christ that they want, and then they will got sure food for eternity."

Habits.

It is a question worth a moment's thought, "Is any bad habit corrected after a person is twenty years old?'

If we answer the question in the negative and I am strongly inclined to take that side—the duty of parents and teachers is invosced at once with tremendous resconsibility, and this is the object of the letter you are reading. It may also be a warn-ing and so an aid to the young, who need all the help they can have to become better

and wiser.
You meet a man after a separation of a score of years. The same habits mark him now that were his before. The child is so truly the father of the man, that the man of sixty has the ways that made him netable when a boy. He carries his head just as he did, is stooping or straight, quick or slow, talks through his nose or not, pronounces words wrong just as he did when a young man, and repeats himself all the

days of his life. I know some of the most polished gen-tlemen, of the highest culture, who invari-ably say Africar for Africa, Asiar for Asia, Jamaicar for Jamaica, and, in fact, they dissameter for standard, and, in not, they distinctly add the letter r to words onling in a, especially to proper names. They are unconscious of it, would not know if it were pointed out to them as their habit, would probably be hurt if it were mentioned to

And this suggests the two reasons why bad habits are rarely if ever changed by men or women of ripe years. 1. After the habit has become confirmed the person looses all consciousness of it, just as the perfection of health is to be unconscious of having a stomach. 2. One's self-esteem is wounded by criticism, and a habit is cherished all the more fondly because assailed. It has been said—it is very nearly truethat no mortal is willing to be criticised found fault with, and this makes criticism an ungracious and ungrateful task. I have ventured, in the course of my life, to make the attempt to do unto others as I would have others do unto me, and to point out, in a kind and inoffensive way, the glaring fault of a friend, porhaps a public speaker, or a writer. In no one instance did any good come of it. A preacher has a habit of wrinkling his forehead while he speaks, or of pitching his voice immoderately high, or of mouthing his words, or shrugging his shoulders, of speaking too low or too loud, too fast or too slow, whatover it is; after he has fairly settled to his work in the ministry ne goes on, more and more so, the bad habit growing as his strength increases, moderating somewhat as old age weakens him, and he dies, the same habit clinging to him till the end. He was hurt whenever any one alluded to his habit; he said he could not help it, or he did not believe it, or it was his way, and if the people did not like it, they could leave it alone, and so, repulsing friendly critic-ism, and hugging his fault, as a parent loves the deformed child the most, he pote his fault and goes from worse to worse.

Peculiarities are not necessarily faults.

Something distinctive belongs to every earnest man. But faults of manner are no more to be charished for the sake of distinction than lameness is to be preferred to sound limbs.—Irenous, in the Ob-

A LITTLE neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost, and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the comy, all for want of care by a horse-shoe nail.

Bandom Rendings.

That is the most absolute faith which trusts God in the dark.

No one but God can give the sentence of death in a man's soul.

PRIDE may be called Satan's sin. It is the great master-sin of our depraced na-

THAT which the Holy Ghost does in us, we do by the power of the Holy Ghost.

HAPPY are they who are very jealous of any healing but by the blood of Christ.

How is faith strongthened? By being much exercised with the Object of Faith. Obligation and privilege go together in God's word. Never attempt to sever that which God has united.

Gop loves human instrumentality. By the power of His Spirit He gives man great power over his follow-man; and He gives man great power over Himself.

Ir you ask the way to the crown-'tis by the cross! To the mountain—'tis by the valley! To exaltation—'tis " he that humbleth himself!'

How sweet to observe that in the laying on the rod there is no mention of fault committed (though there is always abundant cause) " not for my sake, but for your profit."

Ir you and I were in our right mind, when we see a brother mistaken, we should sit at the feet of Jesus for him, and mourn for his ignorance as if it were our own.

ALL the bittors of my cup are under the direction of that Father who sees things as they shall be; who is educating me, and fitting me for eternity.

The saints of God often forget that the basis of the assurance of sense is the assurance ance of faith. They must rest upon God's word, without sense, if they would have sonsible assurance.

If the lamb be in the bosom of the Shepherd, he that destroys the lamb must destroy the Shepherd, methinks. If he has love enough in his heart, and strength enough in his arm—how can the lamb in his bosom be destroyed?

Gon is love, saith the Evangel, and our world of woo and sin Is made light and happy only whon God's love is shining in.

I have heard of a poor navigator who had been converted, who had but little education, but who knew the grace of our Lord resus Christ, and when dying, very cheerwio said to him, "But, man, ain't ye a'enrd to stand before the Judge?" "Woman," said he, "why should I be afeard of such a man as died for me?"

Oven two hundred years ago in England, a worthy and benevolent man died, and requested that this epitaph should be placed upon his tomb. It was placed there, and is legible to-day:

"What I spent I kept What I saved I lest; What I gave I have."

THERE are difficulties in India and in China, and the eye of unbelief spies impossibility in your path, and the voice of unbelief tells you that there are walled eitles and giant Anakims in the land; but, thank God, there are multitudes of Joshuas and Calebs in your midst, who say "We will go up and possess that land, for we are well able." Impossibilities!

QUIET from God ! How beautiful to keep! This treasure the All-merciful bath given! To fool, when we awake and when we sloep Its incense round us like a breath from heaven.

One part, one little part, we dimly scan Through the dark medium of life's feverish

dream; Yet dare arraign the whole stupendons plan,

Tet dare arraign tue whole step of the little part incongrueus seem.

—Beattle.

MEN are sometimes devoted to ultimate ruths-both religious and scientific-and while they seel an assault upon these as a personal injury, they are themselves careless in respect to the lesser truths, which prove the greater. Every truth is sacred; and though one may be—or seem—of more importance than another, just as one man more important to the welfare of the State than another, yet we may no more distort the least of the one than we may wrong the weakest of the other.

THE well-known Bornard Gilpin was accustomed to remark, "That nothing happens to the people of God but what is intended for their good." When he was summoned by the Popish party to London, to be tried for heresy, just before the close of Queen Mary's reign, he met with an accident on the road. He was tauntingly asked, "Whether his broken leg was also for his good." "I make no question but it is," was his reply. Ere he was able to resume his journey, the Queen died, and the life of the good man was thus preserved by his halting limb. his halting limb.

WHAT Bishop Home has said of the book of Psalms is applicable to the other inspired Scriptures:— "The fairest productions of human wit, after a few porusals, like gathered flowers, wither in our hands, and lose their fragrance; but these unfading plants of Paradise become, as we are accustomed to them, still more and more beautiful; their bloom appears to be daily heightened, and freshodor are emitted, and now sheets extracted from them. He who has once tasted their excellence will desire to taste them again; and he who tastes them oftenest will relish them best."

To encounter death, to go forth to the last dread scene with no strength but that of nature, is hopoless work. There must be the living might of faith to make the soul victorious. To millions of men the fear of death has cast a dark shadow over life, but faith has made the soul victorious over it. The marvels which this faith has wrought in various departments of life are written for our encouragement. It has shut the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, turned back the edge of the sword, and subdued kingdoms. But no-where do we see its conquering force more than in life's last scene. It makes timid men bold, and feeble men more than con-querors. It brings Ged to the soul's help, opens to it the prospect of a better world, and gives it a foretaste of the future.

4.5.875

Our Noung Kolks.

Forbid Thom Not.

There is no sweeter story told In all the blessed Book Than how the Lord within His arms The little children took.

We love Him for the gentle touch That ands the lopper whole, And for the wondrous words that healed The ured, sur-sick soul.

But closer to His loving self. Our human hearts are brought When for the little children's sake Love's sweetest spell is wrought

For their young oyes His sorrowing face A smile of gladness wore-A smile that for His little ones It wometh evermore.

The voice that silenced priest and scribe, For them grew low and sweet. And still for them gentle lips The loving words repeat .

' Porvid them not!" O blessed Christ! We bring them unto Thee. And pray that on their heads may rost Thy Benedicite!

The Word "Us."

An Athenian once said to a Jewish lad An Athenian once said to a Jewish lad, "Here, my lad, is a piece of money; buy me some figs and grapes." The boy went and purchased the fruit, and giving half to the stranger, kept the other half for himself. "Is it the custom in this city for a messenger to take half of what he is sent to buy?" said the man. "No," replied the lad; "but our custom is to speak what we mean, and to do as we are told." mean, and to do as we are told."
"Well," said the Athenian, "I did not tell you to take half the fruit." "Oh," replied the boy, "what else could you mean when you said "bring us! Does not that word include the houser as well as not that word include the heaver as well as the speaker?" The stranger smiled, and was satisfied.

The Fox in the Well-

A wolf one day heard a strange noise in a well. He went to see what was the cause of it. He seen found out the cause; for there, deep down, was his old friend the

fox.

"Oh, my good friend," said the fox,
"how glad I am to see you; I know you
will do your best to help me out. You ean soon get a rope, or find out some way by which to save me."
"Poor fox! Poor fox!" said the wolf.

"It grieves me much to see you there. Pray how did you get in? You were not as wise as you might have been I think. Have you been down there a long time? I hope things are not quite as bad with you as you seem to fear they are. From my as you seem to fear they are. From my heart I wish you well, and hope to see you

all right ero long."
"Nay, friend wolf, do not stand there and tease me with soft words when I am in so much need of help. Talk is cheap. Can you find means to get me out of the well? If so, will you? If you can and will, there is no time to belost. If you can, and will not, leave mo. I may have done wrong, but you have no right to tell me so till you prove that you are my friend by coeds as well as by words. If you wish me well, use me well. Were you in my place and I in yours you would not thank me for kind words, if my acts were not kind

How a Little Seed Waked Up.

This is how it happened. A lttle girl was searching in her mother's work-box for some glass beads, with which to adorn the neck of her doll, when she found among them a little dark-brown seed. She was about to bute it, to see if it tasted like a rat; but her mother said: "Do not kill the little seed, Aurie; plant it in the garden, and see what will come of it." "Is it alivo? asked the child, full of wonder. "It contains within it a mor' beautiful creature, having very curious hands and feet, replied her mother; "and if you lay it away in a nice fresh bed of earth, it will walk up some morning and hold out its

hands to you."

Full of astenishment, the little girl hastened away to follow her mother's di-rections, and the spot chosen for its resting-place was directly under the east winnow of her bed-room. The next morning the expectant child was quite disappointed to find that the little seed had not "waked up;" for she did not know that its night for rest was naturally much longer than her own. Very impatiently she watched it, and still no signs of waking, and she almost concluded that her mother had been telling her a fable. But one afternoon a feathery cloudlet came sailing along the sensitive counter came sailing along the sky, and when it had reached a point directly over the bed of the little seed, it seemed to say: "Lazy plantlet, wake up, and be of some use in the world, you have slept long enough." Not receiving any response, it began to frown darkly, and finality its form awalled out larger and leaves. ly its form swolled out larger and larger and it threatened to dash a handful of rain right into the face of the sleeping seed. The quiet little creature did not stir, but anddenly it was completely deluged quantity of water which the angry cloudest poured right down into its bed. It would have been surely drowned had not an old fairy named Sunshine happened along just then. She came riding out in her golden chariot, and stopped, with her entire retinue of sunbeams, to drink. Being very thirsty, they drank up a large quantity of the water which had so deluged the poor seed, and thus the spiteful shower was changed into a most refreshing bath.

The next morning, when Annie went out to visit her garden, she was delighted with the sight of two slender little grass like blades, pointing like fingers right up to the sky. They were very faul and weak at first, and it seemed that the body to which they belonged could never rise above the ground but the old fairy sent her sunbeams every day to assist the struggling plantlet in its ascent, and as each fone lent a hand, the whole body was soon above the earth. There was a frame of lattice-work around Annie's window, and to this the climbing | conquerable souls.

plant attached itself, ever turning, in a most peculiar manner, from left to right, and nover from right to left as do most vines and tendrils. Very soon long and delicately tinted flower buds began to appear and believes appear amid bright green leaves, and these in a few days expanded into cup-like blos-

Thus the insignificant brown seed became a beautiful morning glory, the climbing vine, shining leaves, and showy blossoms of which formed a delicate green curtain of lace-work for Annie's window. Bright-winged butterflies in velvet robes, fluttered their satin over-skirts, and poised daintily on the edge of the morning-glory's tinted cup; but they would timidly dart away as a swaggering honey-bee, buzzing with importance, came freshly commissioned from his queen to seize and confiscate every drop of nectar secreted in the chalice of the fair flowers. It was also a favourity esort of the shy humining bird; the little dandy always came clad in green and gold, flitting gracefully lather and thither, with but the generous intention of relieving the sweet blossoms of any increducing insect that might have found lodging in their acticate throats.

But where were the morning-glory's busy little feet? In proportion as thoupper part of the plant explanded into the air and sunlight, becoming more and more beautiful every day, did the active little feet dig deeper and deeper into the earth, sending out their fibrous toes in all directions to gather up nourishment and support for the body above. Thus we learn a usciul lessov, that no matter where our lot may be cast, or however humble our home, we we cheerfully perform our tasks, ever holding ourselves in readiness to labor in the spot wherein we are most needed. The hidden, humble worker, like the morning-glory's root, often brings about the most beautiful results.—Christian at Work.

The Giving Deacon.

There was a good deacon in a church in New England who had learned the lesson of giving from the Bible. He felt that it was his duty to lay aside one tenth of all the money he received to be used for charitable purposes. Out of the fund thus formed he always had money to give away, and he gave very freely. The other members he gave very freely. The other members of the church had not learned this lesson. They gave very little and talked 'zgether a great deal about the deacen. They thought that he gave away too much money, and at last persuaded the minister to go and see about it. The minister did go, and said

" Descon Jones, I am requested by your brothren to say that they are afraid you are too liberal, and will ruin yourself and family. They wish you to be more sparing in your offer."

in your gifts."
"O, there's no danger of my coming to poverty, 'said he; "my family are com-fortably supported, my children are gotting a good education, and my property is in-creasing in value all the time. I have only given one-tenth of my income thus far, but God has blessed me so much that I have been thinking lately that I ought to give two-tenths."

The minister felt that the good deacon was right, and as he went home, thought to himselt what a blessing it would be if all church members would learn to give as Deacon Jones had done.

Dr. Livingstone's Last Diaries.

It is very affecting to think of that brave old explorer shut up in the heart of Africa without pens, ink, paper or pencil, and trying to invent ways to mark down the story of his travels. That these forlorn efforts should have survived him, and come into civilized hands, is sufficiently remarkable, but that they should all have been "trans-late!" into plain writing "without a break" is a real won ler.
The London Standard says: Dr. Living-

stone's last journals have just made their appearance, after a delay which, considering their extent and difficulty of deciploring them, has been singularly short. Thanks to his faithful attendants, there is no reason to believe that not one ime of the great traveller's writing has beer lost, from the time of his leaving Zanzibar, in the beginning of 1866, to the day when his note book dropped from his dying hand in April of last year. The difficulties of the great explorer in writing an reserving the most valuable records can hardly be over-estimated. Some are contained in copy-books, many mote in motallic pocks, books, and some again in large Letts' diaries. When the supply of writing-paper was short, the traveller s in-genuity supplied the deficoucy, and "old nowspapers," as Mr. Waller tells us, "yel-low with African damp, were sewn together, and his rotes were written across the type with a substitute for ink made from the juice of a tree.

Amongst the illustrations-which we may observe, by the way, are not quite so sensationally picturesque as in some recent books of African travel—is a photolithographie reproduction of a page of one of these interesting books. A fragment of the Standard of the 24th of Novomber, 1869, is crossed with some very fine careful notes written in the red decection referred to. The material on which it is based is used to die "virambos," and to ornament the faces of the people in the interior. For such purposes it may be, and doubtless is, very useful, but as ink it is somewhat of a failure, fading with time, and from the ap-pearance of the fac simile, running into the paper in a peculiarly provoking manner. In spite of all the difficulties attendant upon the task of deciphering an enormous mass of manuscript of this character, the work has been most successfully performed, and Mr. Waller is able to say with truth that in the record of seven years of continuous labor and exploration "no broak whatever occurs."

That was a grand thing that was said to Jacob: "As a prince hast thou power with God and with men, and hast provailed." It was said after the night-long wr stling with the angel. It is an endowment granted only to persevering and un-

Snobatu School Teacher.

LESSON XXXIII.

Augu (45,) THE BREAD OF LIFE

COMMIT TO MEMORY, VS. 48, 57, 58. PALALLL PASSAGES .- 1 Cor. x. 1-5;

SCRIPTURE READINGS .- With vs 17, 48, comp. Gal. ii. 20; with v. 49, Exod. xvi. 85; with v. 50, Hob. in. 17-19; with v. 51, Heb. ii. 11, 15, with v. 52, 1 Cor. ii. with vs. 53, 54, 1 John v. U, 12; with vs. 54, 56, John xv. 4, 5; with vs. 57, 58, Phil.

COLDEN TEXT. -- This is the bread which the Lord hath given you to cat .-

Ex. xvi. 15. CENTRAL TRUTH .- Jesus is the hving

bread for perishing souls.

It is the Lord's way in teaching men to set out from the known and carry the mind to the unknown. Thirst is known, hence we are led to know of spiritual thirst (Isa. lv. I). A rock, a foundation, a vine, are We can rise, therefore, to the idea of Christ as rock, foundation, "true vine. So here. Huager is known to all men naturally; the history of the manna was

known to the Hebrews; so Jesus announces himself as the living bread that came down from heaven.

The simplicity of this report entails some repetition, which in teaching may be avoid od by reducing the substance of the lesson to a formal order (which the mind likes: it is therefore a help in learning). A teach er may find, and therefore should use. botter than the following, which is suggested as an example, viz., Our NEED (v. 53); The supply Provided (vs. 48, 51, 57); THE QUALITIES OF THIS BPEAD (VS. 47, 50, 51, 54, 46, etc.).

I. Our need (v. 53). Our bodies die of starvation if bread, that is food, is withheld. This natural want we feel. We do not, because we are fallen, so well understand that our souls need spiritual bread. A watch falling may have ite apring broken though the case is not injured. So the finest and the best part of us is most injured by "the fall." Hence we must be taught our need of "living bread." This is not so wonderful. A sick man does not always know his need of treatment. A man in danger does not always realize it. An ignorant person does not always know their ignorance. And starving, perishing souls need to be told, as in v. 53, "Your souls will die forever, unless von have some supply for their wants fitted to them, as brend is fitted to the body.'

That Christ counted himself that supply. and that man had it by receiving him, he teaches here, as in many other places. See as examples—John viii. 24, and Matt. xxxvi. 26.28. He had not known himself to be the very Son of God in another sense than Paul, Abraham, or the angels are sons of God, the would have been extraordinary arrogance.

Settle it in your minds: death is not more sure to the body kept without food, that to the soul without Christ, not received after a corporal or a carnal manner, but by faith—material food for material bodies,

spiritual for the spirit.

II. The brend provided (v. 48), called "that bread" in reference to the previous rumarks of the hearers (v. 81), "Our faremarks of the hearers (v. 81), "Our fa-thers did out manna," etc. "Yes." says Jesus, "and it was a type of epiritual bread which God gives, and I am that bread." This is further explained and enforced in v. 51. How is it provided?

Our lesson mentions two ways: Christ's gift (v. 51), "which I will give for the life of the world." He gave his flesh and blood to suffering in every ferm, to be bruised, killed,-by his sufferings to atone and procure pardon and life for men. He knew what he was to endure. As the grain has to be crushed and subjected to the action of fire to make bread, so he submitted to all that was needful to make him a Surety, Substitute, and Saviour

And he did this, not because he has a kinder heart than the Father, and wishes to snatch us from hands that would eagerly punish us; not because he hates the course of justice, so that honor is to ' given him of justice, so that honor is to 'given him at the Father's expense (to say so is blasphemy): for (b) The bread is provided by the Son, at the Father's instance, by his gift and act. Mark well v. 57, "As the living Father hath sent me." "Living" is explained by John v. 26; and Rom. v. 4. There are not two purposes, one to destroy us if possible, another to save us at all hazards. There is one eternal purpose of mercy and grace to "the world" (v. 51), so that no one is shut out who will "take and eat, and live for ever.'

This honor to the Father is in appearance. at least, sometimes denied. It never should be. Christ never puts himself forth as a milder Deity (see John iii. 16-18; Gal. 1v. 4). The mind easily swings from one ex-Christ to prayers mainly to Christ, from a God "all mercy' to a God all wrath. We serve God in Christ, the God of salvation by Christ. The Father gave the Sor and he gave men to be redeemed by the Son (John xvii. 20·28).

This broad was offered by Jesus when he said, "Come unto me;" by Peter (Acts it. 88); by Paul (Acts xvi. 81); by every one who holds up Jesus as the only Saviour. To do this is the honour of a Sabbath-school teacher's work (Phil. i. 18).

III. The qualities of this bread.—They

are presented in two ways: (1) by the illus tration of the manna; and (2) by positive statement.

(1.) The historical illustration .- The living bread is like the manns. God gave it from heaven, without money or price, freely, brought it near, "round about the freely, brought it near, "round about the camp," gave enough of it, made it necessary it should be gathered, and finally, it was not understood by the people, who said, "What is it?" (Er. xv. 16). Just as their children said (v. 62), "How can this man give us his fiesh to eat?" The "small round thing" that lay on the ground, and of which they tired at length, is all too like that meek and lowly Redeemer, of whom even his professing 'hurch wearies, pining

for some new thing.

B. e manna teaches by contrast. He has The who ate the manna died (v. 49), cutts.

but they who feed on Christ live for over (v. 50). It is not meant that the manna-eaters died spiritually. It is only meant that the living bread has higher properties, is on a higher plane than the manna. It is received by faith—" he that believeth" (v. 47). This leads to positive statements of

its benefits. (2) It brings "life," "sternal life," everlasting life," six times asserted (vs. 47, 50, 51, 54, 57, 58).

(V. 56.) it brings union with Jesus, not a bodily indivolling, not as the rib of Adam became Evo, but spirit sal and legal. We stand in Christ, as far as law is concerned: he dwells in us by his Word which we believe, remember, and obey; and by his Spirit who include us to his obedience, and helps us in it. We must not puch figures extravagantly.

(V. 54.) It secures resurrection; "raise him up," not because of any natural connection between the flesh of Christ and that of hun who cats, but because the soul -the man believes (v. 47), and so becomes the Lord's.

There are inferences from this passage

on which teachers ought to dwell.

1. The substance of the Gospel. Jesus was—is—has done—is able and willing to do. No part of this is unimportant. It mon fail to preach and teach this, they miss the main thing.

2. The truth about man is the complement of the truth about Christ. ("What is complement?" one blade of the scissors is the complement of the other. Each requires the other.) If teachers are wrong about the one, they will be about the other. If I believe that I have only forgotten myself, and gone astray a little, then a teacher who will set an example and show me the way back is all I need. But if I am "dead in trespasses and in sin' (Eph. n. 1-3); under the curse of the law (Cal. u. 18), then I need such a Redeemer as is

Christ.

8. We should be profoundly thankful, and learn from the Hobrews to love-not loathe -this bread from heaven.

4. The folly of undervaining the Old Testament—the basis of the New.

5. The unity in the benefits we get through Christ. They are not divided out and parcelled among men. A whole Christ is offered. We take all or none. If Christ is offered. We take an or about a we have him at all, we have life, union with him, mutual indwelling, eternal life, and a certain and glerious resurrection. This is highest life.

6. Gather and use the manna-receive and feed on Christ.

SUGGESTIVE TOPICS.

Jesus—how presented—manner of teaching—hunger—its supply—Hobrowa' hunger—how provided for—features of the manna—man's need—of what kind—the supply—how provided—by the Son—how by the Father—danger of mistake—likeness to manna—contrast with—how received—the benefits of receiving—how in unity—memorable points from this lesson.

MISSIONARY NOTES.

Teaching a parrot to say Krishna, Krishna, (a Hindoo deity,) was all that a poor Hindoo woman who died recently, had as the basis of hope beyond the grave. A STRANGE case for discipline has arisen in Japan. Two Japanese Christians have been cited before the government to answer the charge of having officiated at a Christian funeral, in violation of the law requiring all funeral coremonies to be conducted by a Buddhist or Shinto priest.

THE annual report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts stated that the income of the Society for the year 1874 has been £184,826 10s. 3d., the largest sum ever received in one year. The largest portion of this sum was dovoted to ine propagation of the Gospel in Asia. The Society provided wholly, or in part, for the support of 508 ordained mis-

Tue missionaries in India live together in peace, and preach in one another's chap-els, and preach the same gospel. Chunder Son, when he came to England, was heard to say to Mr. Binney, "Would you kin'lly tell we what are the differences existing between you Christian people in England?"
He had never found out these differences in India, and a finer testimony could not have been given to their unity and Christian followship.

THE noble theory of Christianity is too often grossly scandalized in the East by the habits of ungodly Europeaus, while the lives of such mon as Donald McLeed, Henry Lawrence, Nicholson, and Edwardes told mightily on the natives. There is little doubt that the reckless life, the depravity, and the scepticism of no inconsiderable section of the Europeans residing in the land, is the greatest obstacle to the spread or the Gospel in India.

THE American Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missious has sent out during the year eight ordained missionaries, two physicians, and ten unmarried woman; while only one missionary has died. The receipte have been \$456,718; expenditures, \$495,000. The Board is now labouring in twenty-six different missions, embracing eight tribes of Indians in this country, the Chinese in California, missions in Mexico, United States of Columbia, Brazil, Chili, Japan, China, Siam, India, Persia, Syria, and Western Africa. In these are about 138 missionaries, about 160 'dies, and 500 native laborers. More than 180 churches have been added. The evangelistic services of the Rev. A.

N. Somerville, of Glasgow, Scotland, in India have met with great success. Mr. Somerville is a well-known member of the Free Church of Scotland, who was invited to go to India last autumn, to preach to the English-speaking population during the cold season. He has held services in Calcutta, Aliahabad, and Lucknow. At the meetings some of the hy nas now so popular in England are sung, and either a sermon is preached by Mr. Somerville, or short addresses are delivered by other min-isters. Daily prayer and Bible meetings are also beld. Another minister, the Rev. Sholto Campbell Douglas, is now in India. holding special religious services for the promotion of the higher Christian life." He has visited Bombay, Madras, and Cal-

Miscellaneous.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Athenmenm" says: The Parthenon at Athens is being sho kingly wrecked and ruined. Tourists every season visit it, knock off limbs of statues, pull down portions of the frieze which Lord Elgin left, and clambering up, with hammer or stone, break of bits of the Dorie capitals. These capitals are painted with rows of leaves, which are supposed to be bent double under the weight of the architecture, and relic hunters seem to be especually fond of chipping this poction of the masoury. Not long ago, a tourist knocked off the finger of one of the finest statues, wishing to add to his private collection of curiosities in New York. The Greeks have determined to protect the building as much as possible, and to store up in a safe place the most valuable of the fragments of sculpture which lie over the place, exposed to rude winds, "and men more savage still than they." They have almost completed a museum at the back of the Acropole, but the work has come to a stand still for want of money. Were this fact sufficiently known, doubtless, immediate steps would be taken to preserve that noblest monument of Greece in her glery the Parthen n.

Prenymy the first of her sex to attain

to the dignity of Professor in an American College, is Miss Priscilla Breslin, of Vassar, who has just be a elected to the Professorship of Mathematics in that institution.—Lerope has five inillion of soldiers all ready for righting, with fifteen thousand cannon and a million and a quarter of borses; its umted Beers consist of 2,039 vessels, manned by 230,-000 sailors, and carrying fifteen thousand guns. The cost of these immen . arm. aments is five hundred and sixty millions of dollars an amiy, three-fifths of the amount being consecrated to the armies.—The Sultan of Zanzibar was scandalized at the epithet "worshipful" being given to a Londou company. deeming that such an epithet should be kept for God only.—Queen Victoria has placed at the disposal of Mrs. Kingstoy, the widow of the late Canon Kingsley, the first suite of apartments that may become vacant in Hampton Court Palace .- A round lady who had no time to spare for making garments for the poor has been engaged three weeks ambroidering a blanket for her poodle dog.— THE Pull Mall Guzette's Coponhagon correspondent says all the leading Norwegian papers fear a commercial crash in Norway, in consequence of bad reights and stagnation in the timber trado.-Tue Picton Times says that the schooner Pacific is loading bone dust at Chicago for Ireland. The Pacific was built at Roblin's Mills, Prince Edward, a little over a year ago, by C.S. Wilson, Esq. The Pacific is the first Picton vessel to cross the ocean.—More damage is reported from France by the recent inuudations.

THE Sucz Canal cost \$95,000,000

Its income this year will probably be

about \$1,250,000.—Black lead in paying quantities is reported to have been found near St. Stephen, thew Brunswick — Destructive freshets have occurred in Ohio during the past few days. Eleven railway bridges have been swept away .-- A strange discovery has been made at Buckingham Palace. While some workmen were engaged in pulling down a wail, a large quantity of valuable gold and silver plate of about the time of George III., and worth several thousand pounds was found.—Another attempt has been made to destroy Foley's statue of Prince Albert, in Dublin. Two men were arrested at midnight while preparing to injure it. They had coverparassine oil, which was to be set on fire, and were in the act of forcing a tin can down upon the head of the statue, which had painted on it in large red letters, No residence for the Royal Princes." THERE is a Chinese officer of distinction in England, sent to inquire into the manner of working coal mines, for applieation of the system to China .-- A MAN in Iowa has just applied for a patent on a plough to be worked by wind power. -Over 250 young men have applied for admission to Harvard College this year, and the average age of the applicants is nineteen.—An English tourist who recently started alone to ascend to the summit of Mount Snowden, in Wales, is missing. He is supposed to have sunk in a quicksand on the edge of a lake near his path in decending the mountain.— SANTA ANNA is seventy-seven years old, but he is still erect and slender, and his black hair and black eyes yet preserve their original brilliancy. He is as fond of cock fighting as ever, but has not money to indulge in it as much as he would like.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, writing from the Black Hills, declares that the Indian Ring will fight hard against any arrangement for opening that region to civilized occupancy, as such a policy would destroy their best plunder-fields.

THE relebrated Astronomer, M.d'Arrest, professor in the University of Copen-hagen, has just died at the age of fiftythree. He had acquired an European reputation for his research - into the spectrum analysis of nebulous stars.

British Zmericun Presbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS: \$2 & yeer, in advance
Postage by mul, 20 cent per year, neyable at the office of deliver.
Cogues and Fost Office Orders should be drawn in favor of the Publishor
Cliub Rates and List of Precious furnished on application. All who are desirate to aid in extending the circulation of the Pus surveyans hould cond for the List of Prenduns at once, as new is the time to secure new manues.

Addiess

C. BLECKI.TT ROBINSON, Publisher and Propriet or P.O. Drawer 2484

THE

"Sabbath School Presbyterian," PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

AT 102 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

TERMS: 20 cents per annum, in quantities. Subscriptions may commence at any time, and are payable strictly in advance.

The numbers for March and April are now before us, and wear a neat and attractive appearance, especially the April issue A comparison of these two abows decided progress, the articles in the latter being shorter, pithier, and more readable for children than in the former The paper is toned, and both printing and illustrations are well executed.—The Liberal, 6th April.

The paper is good, and supplies a great desider atum among the young. It should certainly meet with a wide circulation.—Rev Wm Ross, Kirkhill.

Specimen copies will be sent to any address. C. BLACKETT ROBINSON.
P.O. Drawer 2484, Toronto, Out.

British American Presbyterian. FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875.

SCOTCH EDUCATION.

Far up in the very heart of the Perthshire highlands where the wild feaming Tummel falls into the peaceful Tay, there stands at the very junction of these rivers the little village of Logierait. Here, some forty years ago, two young men, brothers, one a cabinet maker, the other a mason, drew on themselves the eyes of their neighbours by their intelligence and good behaviour. They joined the Rechabites, an old association of teetotalers, and went out in the evenings after work to hold meetings on temperance in the village and neighbourhood. The lads carrying with them the good wishes of their neighbours, sailed for the far west. Time were on; the valley of the Tay was more .nd more beautified by enterprising proprietors and farmers; the schabite Association gave place to other temperance organizationsthe British Provinces of North America grew into a grand confederation. One day last month there was a great stir in the valley of Tay. From Dunkeld to Logicrait, from Logierait to Grandfully, from Grandfully to Aberfeldy and Kenmore, the news ran that the stonemason of Logierait, now Premier of Canada, was on a visit to the localities where he first learned to read books, to fear God, and to make stump speeches. Not only did the village of Logierait do its best to honor the mason who had become Premier, but along the course of the Tay, till it is lost in the German ocean, town and city, from lovely Perth to bonnie Dundee, all hastened to do honor to the hero. When the Lord Provost of Dundee looked at the man that stood before him to receive at his hands the freedom of that angient burgh, he thought it necessary to venture in a canny Scotch way, to suggest an explanation of the phenomenon-how a mason of Logicrait became Premier of Canada. Pestered in his own mind with the ever-recurring question: How can this thing be? he at last gave utterance of his solution of the wonder, by såying, "It is your Scotch education that did it for you." The Lord Provost, no doubt, reads the Bible, and he een in that Book that it was the Habrew education they got (at the basis of which lay religion,) that raised Joseph to be Premier to Pharoah, and Daniel to be Premier to Nebuchadnezzar; and what more natural than that he should conclude that it was his Scotch education (at the basis of which lies religion) that raised Mr McKenzie to be Premier to a sovereign greater than these two oriental despots.

"It is not many years," said the Lord Provost of Dundee, "since you left the ad-joining county of Perth to push your way in the world without any adventitious aids to help you on, but possessed of those sterling qualities which we best fitted to secure success. You had enjoyed the bonefit of a Scotch education, and that formed a capital which is easily carried, and is not liable to be sto'en."

The matter being put in this fashion (reminding one of the Scotch way of asking a man where he is from-" you'll be from such a place")-Mr. McKenzie very kindly replied that it was even as the Provost suggested "It is just my Scotch education that made a man of me, and a Premier."

"You have alluded," Mr. McKenzie replied, "Mr. Provost, to the advantages which I enjoyed of having a Scottish education, and you were pleased to say that it was a commodity which could not readily be stolen. Well, I do aumit, and every Scotchman must, the enormous influence which early Scotch training in the national schools in this country has had on all the land. (Applause). We are apt to speak of John Knox is a great preacher. I think if he excelled at all he excelled quite 2s much as a statesman as he did a preacher. (Applause). I think there is nothing for

which we should revere the memory of John Knex so much as the establishment of the parochial school system of education in Scotland. (Applause.) And I am sure there is no one who has gone abroad, and has witnessed the influence that this early school training has had upon the Scottish character and the Scottish mind, but must be satisfied that it was the proudest day or Scotland's national existence when these schools were established." (Applause).

But what is this Scotch education that the Provost and the Premier agree in lauding? It cannot be claimed for this system of education that it was exquisitely refined, for it taught Dr. Chalmers to say, " Pap of Rome," instead of "Pope of Rome," and Hugh Muller to talk of "Payriods." Nor can we, who passed under its classic tawse, say very much of the gentleness with which it mgc.l us up the steep height that leads to the temple of truth. Nor could it boast of dealing much in the "ologics," nor of having a single treatise on "morals," such as Dr. Ryerson has given to our Canadian youth.

The schools of Scotland, according to their founders - Knox and Craig--were erected in every parish for the instruction of youth, in the " principles of religion, grammar, and the Latin tongue." They taught Latin, but this was long ago, to men who drove the shuttle and made shoes, to such a degree, indeed, that Foote, in one of his farces, introduces a Scotch valet, who, when some one inquires of him whether he be a Latinist, indignantly exclaims, " Hoot awa, mon! a Scotchman, and no understand Latin!" The parish schools taught grammar, we need not say how well, but to such a dogree, at least, that the "lads" could, when away from home, write their parents a readable letter, and the "lassies" the same to their sweet-hearts. But the feature in Scotch education that has been its crowning glory and distinction was, the attention that was given in it to the instruction of the youth in the principles of religion. This fact is so notorious, and at the same time so important, that a clause to this effect has a place in the preamble of the Scottish Education Act of 1872-" Whereas, it has been the custom in the public schools of Scotland to give instruction in religion.'

We do not pretend to say, that the Scotch parochial schoolmaster was always a saintly character, nor do we maintain that his "instruction in religion" was always deep and sweet; nor can it be said that his hearers were always in a devout frame of mind when listening to his religious instruction. We question if all these qualifications can be found in all our church-goers, and in all their teachers. But it is fact beyond much denial, that in the public schools of Scotland, in this same religious instruction, the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, was read, its words were made familiar to the ear, the facts of its history were embedded in the memory, the pathos of its stories, without a word of comment, subdued at times, the turbulence of wild young natures, while the grandeur of its doctrines and the purity of its morals, helped to keep the young conscience open to voices from another world. It is not asserted that the religious teachings boys got at the parish school, made them then and there Christians, in a finished or striking degree, any more than it can be asserted that the arithmetic and the book-keeping they learned there made merchants and bankers of them. The arithmetic and the book-keeping of the school were the loose, shapeness materials, that the duties of the shop and the bank built up into a true commercial education in after years. So the religious knowledge got at school, the facts, the precepts, the doctrines, the warnings, the promises that enter the mind as dead things in the careless days of school, become living truths in the stern battle of life. The loose materials of religious knowledge builds itself up into a stately fabric of practical divinity under the eye and the voice of the paster, and the discipline of life.

It is an understood and an acreed thing, that no denominational catechism can have a place in our schools. It may be necessary even to concede that at present we need not hope to see the Bible taught in the way of its being a book of comment or examination. But it is not surely an impractical thing, to give the whole Bible, Old Testament and New, Protestant and Douay versions, a fair hearing for itself in the ears of the youth of our Dominion. On the part of a newspaper which concedes so heartily to Roman Catholics the right in their schools, supported by public money, not simply to read their Bible, but to explain it, and not simply to explain it, but to add to it doctrines which Gla stone tells us are subversive of our existence as a Protestant country. But coming after an editorial which reflected rather severely in connection with their resolutions agent the Bible in our public schools, on the sense and information of the Gene al Assembly of the late Canada Presbyterian Church, and which the words following are all the more surprising, and therefore all the more welcome, roviewing a pamphlet by Earl Russel on

Ministers and Churches.

A LARGELY attended social meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, Bowman ville, on Monday evening, 19th inst., to bid their pastor, the Rev. J. Smith, an affecsionate farewell on the eve of his remov. to take charge of the Bay Street Church, Toronto. A purse containing \$190, accompanied by the following address, to which he made a suitable reply, was presented to Mr. Smith. To the Rev. John Smith .-Mr. Smith. To the Rev. John Smith .- That blonding was certainly a grevious We have asked you to this meeting for metake. It now appears that it is in the purpose of saying "good-bye!" church since you came to Bowmanville; the affections that have been called into existence during your long pastorate of twenty-four years over this congregation make it hard indeed for us to part. Few are left among these who called you to this charge-a new generation has grown up under your teaching and care-you have married our young people, baptized our children, have administered the consolations of our most precious faith to the dying, have mingled your tears of sympathy with our bereaved, have buried our deadwould it be possible then my dear sir, under those trying circumstances, to sever the tic and say the word farewell without regret? Be assured that this word is regretfully uttered by this large and prosperous congregation. Take with you our hopes and prayers that the God whom we serve will never leave nor forsake you, that you and your dear ones may be blessed in this life, and that your labors for the spiritual good of the Bay Street congregation may be abundantly successful, and that at last, when called to the general assembly and church of the first-born which are written in heaven, you may meet with many from both congregations who will be your joy and crown of rejoicing. May we not hope that, although outwardly separated by distance we will always remain united in the bonds of Christian love and sympathy. In conclusion, we trust that you will accept this purse as a small momento of the esteem in which you are held by the members and adherents of the Church in Bowmanville. Signed on behalf of the congregation, JAMES McCLELLAN. Presbyterian Church, Bowmanville, July 19th, 1875.

On Friday last the East Presbyterian Church held their annual Sabbath-school pic-nic in Morton's Grove, Norway, on the Kingston Road, which, with a little more cleaning up of the cricket ground, is admirably adapted for such purposes, and the convenient distance from the city, and cheap means of conveyance will doubtless render it a popular place of resort. The company, numbering in all about eight hundred, were conveyed out and back by the Tramway cars. With their usual judgment and energy, Rev. Mr. Cameron and his most efficient staff of teachers, the arrangements were so complete and carefully carried out that a most enjoyable time was experienced by both old and young. The usual variety of amusements were heartily engaged in, and the refreshments were superabundant, and the regularity with which they were served out would have been no discredit to the Lord Mayor's banquet. So well pleased was everyone that they made the air vocal with cheerful music all the way home, and were landed at the Don bridge at a rather late hour without a single mishap or even a disagree-

Correspondence.

"Clergyman," "Probationer," and Layman.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN.

DEAR SIR,—When I saw a letter signed 'Clergymen" with the heading "Probationer and Layman," I was in hope that we were at last to have a defence of the probationers' scheme by some of its friends; but no! The main question at issue is not touched upon. It is remarkable, however, how nearly clergymen agree on the main question with both probationer and all who have written upon the subject. He thinks it time to revolutionize this department of the church's work. This is precisely what the probationers think. He suggests that it is time to rise and read our commission and marching orders anew. "Go yo unto all the world," etc. It is certainly high time when a Presbytery can be found who will vote (only to opposing) that it is degrading a weak congregation to place it on the list of Home Missions. I presume this Presbytery is not alone in this opinion. If it is considered degrading to a congregation to be so treated, it will naturally be thought equally so to the missionary who supplies it.

It is high time that this was changed. and that the Home Mission work should hold a more prominent position in the church. "Clergymen longs for the simplicity of former times, when probationers went two or more months to a place. went two or more months to a place. This is precisely what nearly all who have written on the subject have advocated. He thinks he would be more favourable to the settlement of probationers than the resent system. He is right again. The mere mention of ministers or probationers should not be considered the summum bonum, though that is the idea on which the probationers' solume is farmed. which the prebationers' scheme is framed.

either to themselves or to the vacant congregations, but it clergymen's ideas were carried out and all our men were profit ably employed in doing Home Mission work, the settlements would not be a matter of so much importance. editorial which appeared in your columns a short time ago, it was stated that when the probationers' scheme was first framed, the Home Mission Work was separated from the supply of vacancies, and it was not known how the two became blended. Does any one else know? Information on that subsect would be thankfully received. what is acknowledged on all hands to be a cannot let you go without a formal expression of our attachment and regard.

Peace and harmony have prevailed mittee the course and all the dissatisfaction lies. If a mistake, why should probationers be so severely blamed for pointing out some of the difficulties and losees which they themselves sustain by a mistake, which no one appears willing either to explain or defend? When the suggestion of elergymen or something like it is carried out, and a fair opportunity given to probationers of spending their time profitably in doing Home Mission work, and they show an unwillingness to engage in such a work, it will be time enough to deal out to them a small part of that blame which is so freely dealt out to them, and to talk so freely of disponsing with their services. It is a poor way of magnifying the office of the Christian Ministry, to abuse its ministers in the style of clergymen and laymen. It should be remembered that many of those unfortunates called probationers are ordained ministers, who once held useful positions in the church, and many of those now were once on that list, and there is little doubt but some of those very ones whose services clergymen and laymen talk so freely of dispensing with will yet be found in portions of usefulness, and if a new apintment were given, they would probably all be found useful.

I have not the most remote idea who this quid fecit may be, but all his state-ments can easily be proved, but if these who think he is in error would kindly point out his errors, they would do more good than by abusing him.
D. McNaughton.

July 30th, 1875.

Canadian and American Theological Training.

Editor British American Presenterian.

Str,-There appeared in your columns some time ago a communication filling a column and a-half, contrasting Education in Theological Seminaries in Cauada and the United States, over the signature "A Canadian Minister in the United States." However, the writer evolved his inferences as to the relative merits of the two systems, from his observations at Knox College on the one hand, and Princeton and Union Seminaries on the other. It will presently be shown that his opportunities of judging of any of the above institutions were desultory and cursory in the last degree, especially in the case of the latter.

A Princeton Student has repelled the aspersion cast on that seminary which has no equal, much less any superior, in Europe or America in its intrinsic advantages generally. This is admitted by those best able to judge, i. c., students who have attended European and other institutions. Nevertheless, this is far from asserting that the collateral privileges of schools located in large cities as Bonn, Edinburgh, or New York, may not entirely countervail any shade of difference in the benefits proper of such an institution as Princeton, not so situated. We did not intend to notice a r enly to the equally unjust criticism on Union Seminary, New York, until induced by private letters of students of it.

We are exceedingly sorry that this unfortunate comparison has been sprung on your readers, for various reasons. Firstly,-We yield to none in our fealty to our own Church, institutions, and country. Secondly,-We claim to have just as high an appreciation and estimate of all the Professors Knox College as t' at minister, and especially the one he names, Principal Caven, whose many noble c lities of head and heart have endeared him to us, as well as all his pupils, in a way that your correspondent can never realize, never having been a student of Knox College. But as Canada, as a country, can't gain by comparison with the colossal Republic, neither can Knox College, or other Canadian institutions, triumph in any contrast; nor can Canada compete in the arena as to distinguished scholars, able authors, orators,

We do not propose to continue the comparison instituted, but we may be allowed to say, that none would more readily admit than Principal Caven himself, the high qualifications of the Profess rs or Principals of Princeton or Union, Drs. Hodge and Adams. The latter is less known in Canada though more prominent in the United States. Would not the learned Principal of Knox freely admit, that a venerable pastor of forty years experience, in the First Church, in the first city of the Continent, whose hearers were such men as Daniel Webster, Morse, Ely, Gov. Tilden, Major Wyckham, etc.,-with abundant early advantages, in addition to porior parts

start with, was not a worthy compeer? In the next place, there are doubtless about as many Canadian students attending the various semmaries in the United States as are at Kr.ox altogether, hence which the probationers someone is manufactured the reflection on this judgment of these Failing in securing settlements, they fail in students in patronizing inferior places of everything else, as they do little good students in patronizing inferior places of the reflection on this Judgment of these give the rule in such matters.

Students in patronizing inferior places of the rule in such matters.

instruction, unless this writer is egregiously mistakon; yet he absurdly asserts that he means no such reflection, while in the same breath becating these celleges!

Your pace and our time will not permit us to notice all his inaccuracies, but before giving a specimen or two we must add that we personally esteem our opponent, and believe he would not willingly produce a wrong impression or miscopresent. However, his signature is liable to mislead; not only giving the impression that he is a Canadian minister settled in the United States, thereby affording ample means of judging of the institutions, but also that he may be (for ought your readers know) Drs. Ormiston or Inglie of New York, or Rev. J. M. Gibson of Chicago. Why is it the first two are not mentioned among the able preachers of New York, while they are quite as emment as those cited by him? In short, why did he not express the actual facts, viz.: "A rural minister of Ontario, who dropped in a few minutes, at random, to the lectures and examinaroute to Florida "

How many minutes or hours was he in the building all told? The place he was most often seen was the reading room, looking over Canadian papers!

To our knowledge he was not once in the class of the writer. But to come to the main issue. He asserts Canada has the advantage, adducing what he evidently the advantago, adducing what he evidently intends as proof, e.g.—the advantage of a large staff of teachers over a small one is "more specious than real." Whatever that means, we give it up! Again he says: Knox building "is scarcely surpassed on the continent." This would be reckless enough even if he had not visited Princeton, where there are about a drawn building. enough even if he had not visited trinceton, where there are about a dozen buildings almost any one of which cost more than Knox building! (The other advantages are in pretty nearly similar ratio). He pays a compliment unwittingly when he says he heard the subject of Christ's (?) person, work etc., treated by several of the

Professors. He struck a true note there. All the

students can endorse, yea supplement, what he says on this matter. It is the orowing glory of Union Seminary, that in all the teaching Christ is the Alpha and Omega, in a very special sense. This is the focus of all rays, the pivot around which all turns, the magnet that attracts all the transport of the sense. to it. The whole gist of the instruction of all the Professors centres in and radiates from that one great Theme above all others. Our studies in Old Testament, critical, exegetical, or historical, were specially directed to the elucidation of the Theophanies; The Angel-Jebevall, the Messianic Psalms, and Prophecies,—the Wisdom as well as the Logos of the New Testament. It is quite true that the lectures all circle round and touch on that as well as other cardinal doctrines of our religion. On this bears not only the teaching of the Librow and Grock Professors, but also the whole forver of the vast learning of Dr. Schaff, whose reputation is co-extensive with Christendom—whose learning and ability, displayed in his additions to Gladstone's pamphlet, evoked a laudatory letter from the author. Still further that coryheus of theology. Dr. Shedd, the conceded equal of Hodge as a theologian, while freely confessed superior as a teacher, devotes special at-tention to this same subject; so with other professors. Then, after all this, Dr. Hitchcock devotes a whole course of lectures to the "Life of Christ." But even on ordinary subiects one Professor is not timid in traversing the ground alloted to another, lest he trip up exposing his own or the other's ignorance. Were this not too long already, reference might be made to the extra courses of lectures by Drs. Dawson, Hall, Storrs, Judgo Strong, (under one of these Dr. Chrestlieb, of Bonn, Germany,

lectures next session). Finally as to the results of American training. Are not the "first among the foremost" of successful ministers in our Church those educated there? Are there any who have been as acceptable and efficient as some of these wholly trained

in the United States? For our own part we can only add, having been through the whole Canadian course, culminating with the University of Toronto, we would not exchange the advantage of one time in New York with a similar period elsewhere. Then the pecuniary and other aid is munificent. A young man can go to college and seminary without a dollar of his own and complete his educaion for the ministry Ho men in Ontario, with good abilities, might become ornaments in the Church if the chances in the American colleges were placed before them by ministers, instead of keeping back this and other favourable information?

Then, those who have means of their own car get a better practical education, and in a shorter period, instead of spending fifteen or twenty years, and between two or three thousand dollars, as the writer has done, without being much better adapted for the active battle of life than men there not having spent half the time or means.
We would like to emphasize the vastly greater interest the New York people take in students than Toronto citizens, but defer to another time.

C'NADIAN AT UNION SEMINARY. July 28rd, 1875.

Presbytery of Saugeen.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

MR. EDITOR,—In the report of the Pres-MR. EDITOR,—In the report of the Freshytery of Sauge in inserted in your issue of 50th July, it is stated that "notice was taken of the Presbytery's not being in possession of an extract minute of the General Assembly, relating to their formation as a Presbytery," and a motion was extract "Covergency record at the want of carried, "expressing regrot at the want of such minute, and instructing the Clerk to procure the same." Is not the extract Is not the extract procure the same." Is not the extract minute of Synod sufficient? Or must Presbyterios be furnished, in addition to these, with copies of the extracts of the General Assembly to the Synod? Then, who should send such extracts to the Presbyteries? Is it the Clerks of the General Assembly at the Clerks of the Synod? Person with a the Clerks of the Synod? sembly, or the Clerks of the Synods? Per-

Powers of Fresbytery.

Editor British Abericas Pressyppaias

DEAR Sin,-Allow me, through your valuable eclumns, to place before your readers an important decision of Presbytory. At a recent meeting of Simcoe Presbytery, Rev. Mr. Krowles, minister of Alliston, Burns and Angue congregations, tendered his resignation. When the Presbytery decided to take stops usual in such cases, they dierefere sammoned said congregations to appear in their interests, at Barrio, on the sixth day of July last, and give reasont, if they had any, why Mr. Knowle's resentation may not be accepted, cortifying, that if no appearance be 1 to 2. certifying, that if no appearance be received. they shall be held as consenue, to that Lean, Goldsmith, Danby, Matheson, Thomresignation. No appearance lane made, I consider that said congregations virtually accepted and resignation, and I, therefore, consider Mr. Knowles is no longer their pastor, as by the bet chare in their summons, the Presbyiery make it imperatively binding on said congregations by their nonappearance. But mark the result when asked permission to withdraw his resigna-tion, which was, on motion granted. Now I do not, for a moment, think that the Presbytory intended or would act in an arbitrary manner to these congregations, but rather for the want of information on the subject. as there was not any one there that could throw any light on the matter, except the prosiding older who was conveniently absent otherwise, I will not say. Now, Sir, what I would like to know is, have the Presbytery the power to grant a withdrawal in such a case, without again citing the congregations to appear in their interests, as in the case of resignation. If they have then, I cannot see what becomes of that voluntary prinple so stoutly fought for in years gene by. Yours, etc., Voluntary.

Prohibition.

Editor British American Presstebrian.

SIR,-I presume other ministers, like myself, have received a circular regarding the meeting of the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League. Although I heartily bid the League God speed in its arduous philanthropic enterprise, I shall not be present at the meeting, and if I were would not probably take part in the discussions. There is, however, one of the questions suggested for discussion on which I would like to make a few remarks. In deing so I am well aware that I shall be regarded as extreme, but I ask my brethren to consider what I say, and judge whether I am not right, though, in their eyes, extreme. The question is, "Would the abolition of tavern, shop, and saloon licenses, without interfering with the domestic use of intoxicating liquors. meet the wishes of Temperance men at the present stage of the move-

My first remark is a question for explanation: Do temperance men contemplate at any future time, to interfere with DOMESTIO matters? Are our houses no longer to be our castles, but to be open to government inspections with a view to know what goes on mere? I use no liquors in my house as a beverage, but I distinctly say that I will not tolerate any sumptuary law, which will require me to say what is eaten or drunk in my house. When I break the law I am willing to suffer the consequences, but no freeman will allow his house to be invaded by a government official in the manner suggested. It would be well for temperance men not to run against our most valued privileges as Bri-tains, in their zeal to repress drunkenness. My second remark is, that the abolition

of licenses seems to me the very best course to be pursued. Let the government wash its hands clean of all connection with the traffic, and find its revenue from some other source. Withdraw the license, not only from shops, taverns, and saloous, but from manufacturers, (i.e., distillers and brewers,) and wholesale merchants and importers. License no one in any way to license system has at least these two bad effects. It fosters, protects, and confers privileges on manufacturers and traffickers, which gives them a logal status and respectability, and enables them to profit by a legalized monopoly. Withdraw the license, and our big distileries, breweries, liquor establishments, fashionable saloons, etc., could not exist for one year. Competition would destroy them. They would

pectability.

The other bad effect of your present sys. tem is: it makes the nation a partaker in the sin. If the traffic is wrong, it is a sin to license and protect it; it is a sin to take to license and protect it; it is a sin to take the wages of iniquity,"—the bribe given for leave to do wrong—and put it in the nation's coffers. It is blood-money, and must bring a curse with it. No augmentation can make it right to license wrong, and if the traffic is wrong, to license it is a national sin, for which God will punish, as

he is punishing the nations.

Drunkenness should be treated as a crime. Both the drunkard and he who gives him drink are criminals. They of-fend against society as well as sin against God. As criminals the law should take hold of them. This is the only legislation really needed, and if the nation, by its laws, thus condemned drinking and trafficking, and with firm hand punished all criminals in this matter severely, more would be done to reform society than by any other course of action. Abolish all licenses to manufacture or sell, punish every man that is drunk and the man that gave him the drink; treat both as disceputable, low criminals, and we may hope for success. But no 'aw of license or prohibit on will succeed
white the drunkard and the man who ruins him are protocted and made respectable by act of narliamen Aug. 2, 1875.

A MINISTER.

Presbytery of Huron.

The Presbytery of Huron, as constituted by the late Union, held its first meeting in Andrew's Church, Goderich, on Tuesday and Wednesday lat. Rev. Hamilton Gibson, of Bayfield, Moderator, in the chair. Extracts of Records of Synost of Hamilton and London were read, setting forth the boundaries of the Presbytory, which are coterninous with those of the late Presbyry of Timon of the Canada Prosbyteman Church, the time and place for holding its first meetin and the name of the first Mosisting of Messrs, Cameron, McCuaig, Moson, and Forrest was appointed, Mr. Mc-Chaig Convener. Mr. Gibson dechning to be re-elected for the ensuing six months, Mr. Ur was appointed Moderator, took the chair, and briefly addressed the court. Mr. Hector Currie, B.A., having undergone the prescribed examination, which examination was cordially sustained, was licensed to preach the gospel. Mr. George Meldrum, a young man who intends studying for the ministry, was examined and recommended to the Board of Examiners of Knox College as a suitable candidate. Messrs. Wright and Fowlie, students, read discourses before the Presbytery. The discourses were sustained. Mr. Cruchet, a French student, was heard on behalf of the French people in Stephen and Hay, setting forth the claim of that people on the Presbytery, etc., when a committee was appointed to visit that field. The resignation of Mr. John Logic of his pastoral charge, was taken up, when it was agreed to take action on it at next regular meeting, to which the congregations of Rodger-ville and Exeter are to be cited to appear for their interests, Mr. Barr being appointed to preach for Mr. Logic and read the citation. Mr. Cameron was appointed to dispense the Sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Daptism to the French people in Stephen and Hay, on an early date. A memorial from the congragation of Brick Church, Bayfield Road, asking the sanction of the Presbytery to certain arrangements entered into by that congregation for the sale of manse property, was read—the Presby-tery sauctioned the arrangement. A adjourned meeting of Presbytery is to be held in Knox Church, Goderich, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 11 a.m., and the next regular meeting is to be held in Seaforth, on the second Tuesday of October.

Presbytery of Brockville. This Presbytery held an adjourned meeting at Prescott on the 14th July. Mr. Mylne in absence of the Moderator was called to the chair. There were ten ministers and six elders present. The first matter taken up was the resignation of Mr. Mullan of his charge at Spencerville, of which he had given notice at the meeting in Brockville. After hearing Mr. Mullan and the c mmissioners from the session and congregation, it was agreed to accept of Mr. Mulland Amissioners of his charges. Mr. Mullan's dimission of his charge, dissolve the pastoral tie between him and the congregation of Spencerville, and take the usual steps to declare the charge vacant. A committee was also appointed to prepare a minute expressive of the Presbytery's esteem for Mr. Mullan and their approval of his conduct in the circumstances. The of his conduct in the circumstances. matter of the re-arrangement of the eastern section of the Presbytery occupied the attention of the Court for a considerable time. There were commissioners present from Spencerville, Mainsville, Edwardsburgh, Iroquois, Morrisburgh, Matilda, and Dun-These commissioners were all heard, the suggestions they had to offer as to the best possible re-arrangement of the field, the statements they had to make as to the number of Presbyterian families in the places they represented, and the amount they could raise for the support of a minis-After hearing these commissioners it was agreed to remit the whole subject to a committee to mature a deliverance and re-port at a future sederunt. During the tion of Mainsville form one charge, to be known and designated as the congregation of Spencerville and Mainsville; that official notice be sent to them to that effect; and that they be directed to hold their first meeting in the Church at Spencerville on Sabbath, the 25th day of July, at 11 of the clock forenoon. Second: That Edwards-burgh and Iroquois be united and form one appear in their true light as an unmitigated charge. Third: That Matilda remain as evil and curse, and be shorn of their research. Fourth: That Morrisburgh be organized and supplied as a vacant congregation. Fifth: That in the meantime a connection be formed between Dunbar and a station to be opened at Winchester Springs, and thus as soon as possible they be placed in the position of a vacant congregation prepared to call a minister. The committees aboved with the committees above as the committee of the committees above as the committee of the com committees charged with the preparation of minutes in connection with the resignaof minutes in connection with the resigna-tions of Mossrs. Douglas and Taylor, gave in their reports and their reports were re-received and adopted and are as follows: In the case of Mr. Douglas of Kemptville, the following minute was ordered to be recorded: In parting with their prother, Mr. Douglas, the Presbytery desirate place or record their great recret desird to place on record their great regret at losing the services of an able and faith ful minister, and a kind and obliging copresbyter. It is the earnest prayer the members that the Great Head of the Church may soon give to him a field of lator where his talents and ability may be appreciated, and where he may be greatly blessed in gathering many into the fold of Christ. In Mr. Taylor's case the minute or chrise. In air. Isymrs case the inhate was to the following effect: In taking leave of their brother, the Rev. David Taylor, late paster of Spencerville and Edwards.

trations, his diligent attendance on the Church Courts and his obliging and affable manner; and they hope good success may attend his labours in whatever vineyard the Muster may please to place him. The Home Mission work engaged the carnest and lengthened attention of the Preshytory, and arrangements were made as far as trivity, and they hope and pray that he may possible for the supply of the vacant considerable from the vacant cons meeting. In this connection Dr. Bain having requested to be relieved of the Convenership tee, his request was granted and Mr. Archibal Brown of Lyn and Yonge, appointed in the Napance be united as a contract of the place, to whom all communications and the place, to whom all communications are the place, to whom all communications are the place of subject of appointments within the bounds is dissolved, and the following were are to be addressed. Interim Moderators pointed a committee to meet with were appointed to several sessions, and authority granted to them to moderate in calls should any of those sessions request them to do so. The next regular meeting to be held (D.V.) in Brocavilie on the 21st September, at three of the clock in the afternoon. - John Crombit, Pres. Clerk.

Hamilton Presbytery. This Prosbytery met on Thursday 29th

first item of business was the resignation of

Mr. Portoous. The Boverly Congregation having been cited to appear for their interests were represented by Mossrs. Malcolm, McQueen, and Valance, who stated that the announcement of their pastor's resignation had given occasion for deep re-gret, but that under the circum, ances they had been instructed to offer no objection to his removel. Mr. Porteous, in speaking for hunself, explained that the reasons which led him to take this step were not of an ecclesisstical but of a social nature, and having carefully weighed all the interests involved, felt it is duty to press for the acceptance of his domission. After several mmisters had expressed their sorrow at the prospect of parting with Mr. Portcous, the following resolution, moved by Mr. MacCall, seconded by Mr. Little, was adopted as the dehyerance of the Court: "The Presbytery having made full inquiry of the Commissioners and Mr. Porteous. find that annoyances of an insulting nature had been offered to the latter and his family, and that though these annoyances of a public character, no steps had been taken for several days towards their removal, this leading Mr. Porteous to feel that such absence of moral support and expressed sympathy on the part of his people, so affected his influence as a minis-ter of the Gospel, and disturbed the social comfort of his family, that he could not consistently, with self-respect, continue has present relations to the congregation; therefore, resolved, that the resignation of Mr. Porteous be accepted; that on Sab-Mr. Porteous be accepted; that on Sab-bath, the first day of August next, the pastoral tie be discolved, and that Mr. McLean, of Nairn, be appointed to preach in Kirkwall, on the 8th prox., and declare the pulpit vacant." A Committee was ap-pointed to draft a minute in reference to Mr. Porteous's resignation. Mr. Lisher, of Waterdown, was made Moderator of the Beverly Session. The call to Mr. Walker, from Binbrook and Saltfleet was taken up, when, in obediance to citation, the congregations of Aucaster East and West were represented by Messrs. Forbes, Christio, Renton and Prentice. Rev. Mr. Cheyne spoke in behalf of Binbrook, and Mr. Repton and Walker was heard for himself; and he intimating his willingness to accept the cail, the Presbytery agreed to his translation, and fixed his induction on the first tion, and fixed his induction on the first day of September next—Mr. Black to preside, Mr. Wilson to address the minister, Mr. Cheyne the people, and Mr. Little to preach. A call from Rockwood and Eden Mills had also been offered to Mr. Walker. The Finance Committee reported that for the Productive and the Assembly funds the the Presbytory and the Assembly funds the congregations of the bounds be assessed at a certain rate per member; and that for the Synod fund, congregations having not more than one hundred members pay one dollar annually, and those having more than that number pay two dollars. The Heme Missien Committee was instructed to make inquiry regarding a mission Sta-tion at Kelvin and the practibility of work adjournment that committee met, and on the reassembling of the Presbytery gave in their report. Their report was take 1 up and its recommendations considered scriatim and finally adopted as the finding of the Presbytery in the premises. First recommendation: That the congregations in Spencerville be united, and with the station of Mainsvilla form one charge to be and Clifton, and Mr. McBain was appointed Moderator pro tem of the latter. The Presbytery instructed the Committee on Church Property within the bounds to give immediate attention to the matter. The committee is Mr J. C. Smith (Convener), Messrs. McColl, Fletcher, Black, Livingstone, Laing, ministers, and T. C. Kerr; K. Lowie and T. Charles, M. C. Kerr; K. Lowrie and J. Charlton, Esqrs., elders. The Presbytery adjourned to meet in the Binbrook Church on the first day of September next, at 11 a.m. N. B .- All parties requiring advice are

requested to communicate immediately with the Convener, Rev. J. C. Smith, Hamilton. The Committee on Examination of Students is Rev. J. McColl, Convener, with Messrs. Smith, Fletcher, Rennelson, Little, and Laing.
N. B.—Studente are instructed to com-

municate as soon as possible with the Convener, who will arrange for their examinations at an early date. -J. LAING, Pres. Clerk.

Presbytery of Kingston.

This Presbytory held an adjourned meeting in St. Andrew's Hall, Kingston, on the 27th of July. A call from the congregation of St. John's Church, Pittsburgh, in favour of the Rev. John Gallahor, was presented sustained, and accepted. The amount of stipend offered is \$500, additional to which a supplement of \$200 is to be sought. The a supplement of \$200 is to be sought. Incinduction was appointed to take place on Thursday, the 12th of August, at three o'clock p.m., Dr. Williamson to preside and address the minister, Mr. Smith to address the people, and Mr. Chambers to preach. The resignation by Mr. Scott of the First Congregation of Nanage, was late pastor of Spencerville and Edwards burgh, the Presbytery would place on record the First Congregation of Napanee, was the pleasure tiep have derived from Mr. Taylor, both in his private and public carrents. Ar. Burton to declare the pullication of Napanee, was accepted,—to take effect on the 5th of accepted,—to take effect on the 5th of accepted,—to take effect on the 5th of preside, Mr. Smith to proach, Mr. Walker to address the minister, and Mr. Forrest the pacity. They would note with satisfaction pit vacant on the following Sabbath. A pacity. They would note with satisfaction pit vacant on the following Sabbath. A committee appointed to prepare a suitable of Mr. Amherstburgh, belonging to the late Pres-

minute in relation to Mr. Scott, submitted the following: In parting with their brother the Presbytery have pleasure in recording the high esteem in which he is held by all the members of this Court for his goutle and kindly disposition, los oarnest puty, and his missionary zeal and activity, and they hope and pray that he may soon flud another field of Christian useful-Gospel which he loves, and glorify the Master, whose fait fulservant he has provpointed a committee to meet with the parties concerned for the purpose of having lus proposal carried into effect, viz Messrs. John Burton, L. G. Smith and Dr. Williamson, ministers, and Mr. A. Mc-Alister, Elder. Mr. Coulthard's resignation of the congregation of Gananoque hav-ing been taken up, and the Commissioners heard, leave was asked by him to withdraw it on the ground that the chief difficulty which led him to tender it had been re moved. This request was complied with. The Moderator directed attention to the ult., in St. Paul's Church, Hamilton, at 11 a.m., Rev. I. C. Smith, Moderator. The attendance of members was large. The Alexander Buchan at String, at the advander of eighty years. Dr. Neill was vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. vanced age of eighty years. Dr. Neill was appointed Moderator pro tem of the Kirk Session there, and was requested to pro-pare an obitiary notice in relation to our late co-Presbyter suitable for insertion in the minutes.—Thomas S. Chambers, Pres.

Presbytery of Toronto.

The regular meeting of this Presbytery was held on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., in Knox Church, Rev. J. Dick, of Richmond Hill, ocupying the chair in the absence of the Moderator. After the opening services, the names of the Rev. W. Stewart, of Hornby, and others were placed on the Presbytery rolls. Rev. J. M. King, as convener of committee torineity appointed to consider the question of the bounds of the Presbytery, reported that according to last arrangement of the General Assembly they comprised the counties of York, Peel, and Cardwell, with the exception of Adjala; the townships of Trafalgar and Esquising, with the exception of Acton; the township of Mulmur in Simcoe, and the southern part of the township of Melanethon in Grey. The Rev. Wm. Roid moved, seconded by the Rev. Mm. Meiple, of Oakville, that the Presbytery apply to the General Assembly at its next meeting to have the bounds of the Presbyteries of Toronto and Barrie more clearly defined; and also that the Home Division Committoe be requested to communicate with Barrie Presbytery, with a view to making arrangements respecting the ministerial supply of stations in the townships of Mulinur and Melanethen. Carried. On motion, it was agreed that the clerk's salary should be \$200, to be levied on the different congregations. A committee was appointed to consider the best means of providing for the Presbytery fund, and report at next meeting. On application of Mr. Weir, of Shelburn congregation, Rev. Alex. MeFaul was appointed to preside at the election of elders for that congregation, and also to dispense the communion jointly to the congregations of Shelburn and Primrose. The petition of Hornings Mills' congregation to be united with the above two congregations in preaching services was not granted, but sympathy expressed with them under the circumstances, and the Home Mission Committee requested to confer with the Presbytery of Barrio as to their future supply. In accordance with an application the Rov. Jas. Carmichael was appointed to moderate in a cali in the vacant congregations of St. Andrew's, Scarboro', and St. John's, Markham, on the 7th September next. The stipend promised is \$1,000, with mause. The Rev. James Carmichael, of King, reported that Newmarket congregation had agreed to join with the other congregation in that town as one congregation; the in that town as one congregation; the property of each congregation to become the property of the common church, with the understanding that the Rev. John Brown enjoy the full use of the manse and glebe which formerly belonged to the Church of Scotland, during his life. The Clerk represented the necessity of the various congregations within the bounds adopting distinctive names, so as to avoid adopting distinctive names, so as to avoid instructed to confer with them in reference to the matter. A memorial was read signed by nine elders and nine trustees and managers of Bethel congregation, Orangeville, as to the undesirability of taking turther action in reference to certain alleged irregularities existing in that congregation. In view of the facts there set forth, the matter was dropped. The Presbytery then adjourned, to meet in the same place on the first Tuesday in October next.

Presbytery of Chatham.

This Presbytery held its first meeting in St. Andrew's Church, Chatham, on the 27th July, Rov. J. Rennie, Moderator, pre-siding. This Presbytery comprises eleven settled congregations, six vacant congrega-tions, and six mission stations. The im-portant mission of St. Anne, Illinois, is within its bounds. Eleven ministers, and seven elders were present at the meeting, besides a large number of the friends of the church in and around Chatham. Rev. J. Rennie, of Chatham, was elected Moderator, and Rev. R. H. Warden, of Toronto, Clerk. A Home Mission Committee was Clerk. A Hone Mission Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Ronnio, Walker, Forrest, Gray, and Warden. Mr. Warden, Convener. K. Urquhart, Esq., was appointed treasurer. Rev. G. M. Clark was received as a minister, and Rev. . A. McArthur as a director of the church A call was sustained from Florence and Dawn in favor of Rov. G. M. Clarko. A call from Bothwell, to Rev. D. L. McKechnie, was accepted, and Mr. McKechnie's ordination and induction fixed for Tuesday, 28th

byterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, was put into the hands of the trustees of the Amherstbury congregation for the use of said congregation. The Presbytery spent coasiderable time. in discussing the present state of matters or St. Anne, more pacticularly in connection with the lievent between Mr Changey and the Roman Catholic Behop of Chicago, as to the church property at St. Anne. A deputation, consisting of Messes, Rennie and Warden, were appointed to visit St. Anne, with full power to take such action as they may deem advisable in the morests of the mission. The Pecsby-tery adjourn d to meet in Bothwell, on Monday, 24th Sept., at 3 o clock in the afternoon.

The Logic of a Holy Life.

Some years ago, a young man, who gave clear evidence that he was truly a subject of the regenerating grace of God, was asked what had led to the change in him, as he had been wild and thoughtless. Was it any sermon or book that had impressed him? He proudly answered "No!" "What was I, then? Did any one speak to you specially on the subject of religion? The same response was given. "Will you then state what first led you to think of your soul's eternal weifare?" The reply

was:
"I live in the same boarding-house and

eat at the same table with J. Y."
"Well, did he ever talk with you about

your soul?"
"No, never, till I sought an interview with him," was the reply. "But," he continued, "there was a sweetness in his disposition, a heavenly-mindedness, hely aroma about his whole life and domeanor, that made one feel that he had a source of comfort, and peace, and happiness, to which I was a stranger. There was a daily beauty in his life that made me ugly. I became more and more dissatisfied with myself every time I saw him; and though, as I said, he never spoke to me on the subject of personal religion till I myself sought the interview, yet his whole life was a constant sormon to me. He was a living epistle, speaking by action so clearly that I could resist no longer; and accordingly I went and sought an interview with him. We held repeated conversations with each other. Then he pointed me to Jesus Christ, prayed with me, counselled me, watched over me."

GREAT BRITAIN .-- The waters of the River Nene at Peterborough are from lifteen to twenty feet above the ordinary level, and the current has increased in velocity to sixteen or twenty miles an, hour. Last night the rise was so sudden that bedrooms in the buildings along the river were flooded, and the sleeping inmates barely saved their lives. Four thousand acres of grazing land are flooded letween Edrith and Denburg, and three thousand cattle are deprived of pasturage. The water is three and four feet deep on 4,000 acres of land near Whittlesey. No such flood has been seen in that section of the country for fifty years.

Volcanic eruptions have, of late, been so common in Iceland, that the country is becoming quite unfit for habitation. About 21,000 square miles of its best soil, are said to be buried under heaps of lava. The cruptions are accompanied by a noise as of boiling, which can be heard at a distance of twenty miles. Many of these eruptions send columns of lava, in compact bodies, three hundred feet into the air. When an eruption is taking place, the sky is filled during night, for many miles round the scene of it, with an intense glare of red light. Such are the causes, in addition to the natural rigor of the climate, which are now moving the Icelanders to seek a new home.

Mr. Tennyson or his publisher, receives the handsome sum of \$15,000 or \$20,000 annually from composers who make a business of setting the Laureate's poems to music. The charge for permission to set a poem has been fixed at \$25, and the applications average two or three a day.

An iron mountain, rivalling its Missouri namesake, has been discovered sixty miles north of Duluth, Minn. It is eight miles long, one and a half miles wide, and 1,200 feet above the level of Lake Superior.

A LITTLE boy, aged seven years, son of Thomas Gibson, farm labourer, Bridgetown, N. S., while attempting to run across the railway bridge at that place, fell through between the sleepers into the river, and was drowned before assistance arrived to save him.

Official Announcements.

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

QUEBEC.—The Presbytery of Quebec will meet in St. Andrew's Church. Quebec on the 2nd Wednesday of September next, at 12 o'clock noon. Dr. Cect. Mederator.

GLENGARRI.—The Presbytery of Glengarry will meet in St. John's Church, Cornwall, on 1st Wednesday of August, at 10 o'clock noon. Dr. Lamont, Moderator.

REDCKVILLE.—The Presbytery of Brockville will meet at Brockville, and within St. John's Church there, on the 3rd 'thesday of September, at 3 p.m.

Probationers appointed to this Presbytery will please correspond with the Roy A. Brown, Lyn. Ont.

Ont.

BNUCK — The Presbytery of Bruce will meet at. Pauley, on Tuesday, September 28th, at 2 o'clock. CHATHAM.—At Bothwell, on Monday, September 27th, at 3 o'clock p m.

HAMILTON — An adjourned meetin, of the kristytery of Heiniton will be held in St. Prail's Church, Hamilton on Thunday, August 29th, at 110 clock a m. John Laung, Pros. Clerk.

Kingston — Next meeting to be held in St. Androw's Church, Belleville, on the second Tassiday of October cusuing, at 1,30 p.m.

Presentation of the Freedom of Dundee to the Canadian Premier.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, was was yesterday afternoon presented with the freedom of Dundee, "in respect of his emiment position and distinguished public sorvices." The coremony took place in the hall of the Albert Institute in presence of a large number of the leading inhabitants. Provost Cox presided, and was supported en the platform by the magistrates and members of the council, Mr. Jenkins, one of the members for the burgh, and Agent-General for Canada, and Lord Provost of Porth, and others.

Provost Cox, in making the presentation. reviewed the career of the Premier from the time when he left the county of Perth to push his way in the world to that at which, after becoming leader of the opposi-tion in the Dominion Parliament, he at-

tained his present position. Provost Cox concluded by presenting Mr. Mackenzie with the burgess ticket, which was enclosed in an elegant silver casket.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie who was recoived with loud applause, in replying, said:—Words fail to express the feelings I entertain at receiving this great kindness from the citizens of Dundee; and I am sure that the people of my own country will be oqually proud that the First Minister of the Dominion has received this distinction at the hands of the people at this place. (Applicable). I feel exceedingly proud of the property of the country of the c great honor you have done me. When nearly 40 years ago, I left the neighboring county of Perth, it was without the slightest idea that I should ever stand in the position I at present occupy, either in Dundee or Canada. Fortunately, we may be citizens both of Canada and of Scotland. (Applause). The two countries are bound together by what I believe to be indissoluble ties. In the beautiful casket you have prosented for the Land the cantral forms of the prosented to me, I find the central figure extend a hand on either side—the one over the arms of the Dominion, the other over the arms of Dundee and of Britain, and the word "concord" is written over the top. (Applause). I am sure I represent faithfully the feelings of the people of Canada when I say that no act will be left undone on their part to promote that feeling of concord which at present happily exists between Canada and all parts of the British Francia. It is true that the paciety of the British and the process of the British and the paciety of the paciety of the British and the paciety of the British and the paciety of the paci It is true that in the neighboring Republic there are so as who imagine that they are destined to rule the entire continent. They proudly place upon some of their public documents that there shall be but one system of government upon that continent. We, however, on the northern side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, have chosen another course for our selves; and it has been decreed as inevitable by the people of Canada and the people of the British Empire, that there shall be at least two systems of political Government upon that continent. (Applause). You have alluded to my desire to maintain the present relations between Canada and the British Empire; and in doing so, you did but justice to the sentiment of the whole of that great country, for although our population is at present but comparatively small, we have room for more than all the millions which inhabit the British Isles. Even now it is not a small or insignificant country, when we compare it with what Scotland was at no vory remote period. The population of the Dominion at the present moment is over four millions, which is considerably more than twice the population of Scotland at the time of the property with England. The research during amon with England. The revenue during the last year was about 25,000,000 dollars, or £5,000,000, which is nearly 25 times the amount of the National revenue of Scot amount of the national revenue of Scot land immediately before the union. This gives some idea of the wealth, power, and resources of the country. Then the shipping of the Dominion exceeds what the entire shipping of England, Scotland, and Ireland was at the time of the union of the Crowns of Scotland and England; so that Canada is able at the present moment to take the fourth rank in the world, after Britain proper, in commercial enterprise. (Applause). Then we have taken much pains to open up the great system of inland navigation, which enables us even now to take a sailing vessel or steamer of about 600 tons burthen 2000 miles into the interior; and I expect, Mr. Provost, when you visit Canada, as I hope you will do in two or three years, we shall be able to take you to the head of Lake Superior in a vessel of 1500 tons burtlen, that being about the capacity of the canals to which you have alluded as being at present in progress. (Applause). I am sure whether you or any others of the inimbitants of the city come to see Canada, you will be actisfied with the prospects which it holds out of being a permanent home for a very large portion of the surplus population of this country, when I tell you that our prairie land upon which we have just entered extends for a distance of 900 miles by a width of at least 800 miles, and that we have forest lands many hundred miles beyond that to the north and west. These figures give you some little idea of the vastness of the country which has become the heritage of Britain. (Applause). And it is not, perhaps, speaking too boastfully as First Minister of the Crown in Canada, when I say that I entertain the belief that in the course of years, not, perhaps, in my lifetime, but possibly in the lifetime of my successors, a

portion of North America than now in-habits the British Isles, and that we shall be able to do our share in the work of the

evangelization of the world, speaking both

in a Christian and in a commercial sense:

for I hold that it is the mission of the

Angle-Saxon race to carry civilization to every country in the world. (Applanse).

whole of that vast continent with a busy,

industrious people, we shall have brought ourselves very close indeed to the shorts of

the great eastern empires, which teem with

a population such as is not found in any other part of the globe. It may not be known to many here, that when our great railroad to the Pacific is finished, we will

he very nearly 1000 miles nearer to Japan and China, than are San Francisco and

United States. I may also mertion that

when we shall have colonised the

ing out the development of our railway aga tem, for in that region we possess enormous coal deposits. Our coal bed in the northern and western territories is comidperiush Isles. How far north it may go I do not know, but if it goes far north I am bound to admit fin kly that a great deal of coal would be needed, for it is very cold there. (A laugh, and applace). But I am digressing from my proper subject. I have a many contract the function of coal would be needed. The function of coal would be needed, for it is very cold there. (A laugh, and applace). But I over the temb by Catholic and Protestant. there. (A laugh, and appliance). But I over the temb by Catholic and Protestant; am digressing from my proper subject. I he was applianced for the services he had need not assure you or any one here of the extreme desire of the people of Canada to cultivate the freest and most extended to the inniversity, and the spirit of cultivate the freest and most extended to the had exhibited. trade relations with every part of the world, but especially with the great centres of industry in this country to which we all belong. And though we are compelled, by the necessity of obtaining a revenue, to impose a very considerable duty upon goods entering the country, we shall always feel bound so to distribute that tayation as to promote as far as possible the interests of the true relations that ought to exist between civilized countries. I am quite aware that at the distance of 8000 miles, matters may be done which will not be understood very well by many people in this country; and the gentlemen of the press will perhaps pardon me when I say that many of the representations in the English newspapers are not alway as correct as they might be in matters of detail. But we shall be always most heppy, either as Canadian journalists or as Canadian public men, to endeavour to keep our brothron of the press and our brothron in political life, as right as possible in these matters. (Applause). Let me next say a few words as to the social condition of the people. We have, as you are aware, none of those difficulties to contend with such as divide many interests in this country. We have no Established Church. (Cheers). We have none of those difficulties that arise in connection with the early history of the country, and which many may think not desirable to get rid of. We have no kind of class legislation; no sectarian differences. We have the best system of free schools. In the Province of Ontario alone, there are considerably over 5000 schools, where every child in the country can obtain a very good education. Then, in every county in the province there are grammar schools, where any one who desires can obtain, either free or at a very small cost, the elements of a classical education. (Applause.) There is also the great University of Toronto open to every person of every creed or class or station. in life, an institution which contains an excellent library and museum, and which has on its staff of teachers some of the most eminent men whom England or Scotland has produced. (Applause). We have in that astitution the means of obtaining the highest possible education, equal to that to bo had in any university in this coun ry, at the smallest price that can be named in any country in the world. (Applause). We have throughout the whole country a spirit of teleration of class and class and creed and creed which I believe to be exceedingly creditable to the people. In the Province of Quebec we have a vast French population, increasing in equal pro-portions with the English-speaking race. I was delighed to be able on a previous occa sion in another country, to bear testimony to the wonderful success of the French people in Canada; and though they are in the position of speaking an alien language, there is, as Lord Dufferin remarked the other day, no class of the population so thoroughly trained to Parliamentary practhoroughly trained to Parliamentary prac-tice and life, and to all the habits of an in-dependent and proud people. At the same time they are as thoroughly British as any Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman. (Applause). They are also possessed of a spirit of endurance and power which is making itself felt in that country, and I am glad to be able to say that the English peo-ple and the Freuch popule live together in ple and the French people live together in a spirit of the utmost harmony, and find no difficulty arising from the separate na-tionalities from which they originally sprung. In returning to this country I find myself sometimes a little curiously situated. I have nothing to complain of; there is nothing with which I wish to meddle; nevertheless in a new country like Canada, habits and feelings and practices, grown out of the very freedom we have enjoyed, exist which sometimes come, but slowly to an older and richer community. But I am glad to know that the same glorithat animated the needle of country in former days animates the ple in Canada. Burns puts in the mouth of Robert Bruce, when about to make the last deperate effort to gain the independence

" We will drain our dearest veing, But we shall be free."

of his cou itry, the famous words-

(Applause). Now, we are equally determined in that matter to drain our dearest veins always for freedom, but never if we can help it for anything else, and I hope the days are far distant when any occasion shall arise that shall compel the people of Canada or the people of Great Britain to take up arms for any purpuse but in the maintenance of those institutions of former days did so much to bequeath to the nation and the world. (Applause).

Three cheers were afterwards given for Her Majesty, and for the youngest burgoss, and the proceedings terminated. — Glasgow Herold.

I BELIEVE We never do so enter into our own sufferings as the Lord Jesus enters into them.

DISCONTENT is a sin that is its own punishment, and makes men torment them-solves; it makes the spirit sad—the body sick—and enjoyment scur; it arises not from the condition, but the mind.

A rook lone woman, who had walked by the steady light of her old family Bible for a long lifetime, found that her failing eyesight could serve her no longer. See could not even find her favorite passages for others to read. She resorted at last to the expedient of placing pins carefully in the margin opposite them; and when any one came to visit her, she would pass her withered fingers down the page, and beg there to "read here" or "read there." When sho u.ed, a hundred and sixty-eight pins were found in the book. Are there hims in our Bible? Have we our golden passages to which we turn in time of trouble or any we have the means, throughout the whole to which fast vasi territory to the west, of carry-need? Prairie Farmer.

Religious Intolerance in France.

At the College of Niemes there were two chaplaine—a Catholic and a Protestant; the Protestant died much estoemed, and fonds of conturies had been extinguished, and that peace and goodwall were about to animate the inhabitants of Nismos. But the Catholic Press and the Abbe d'Alzon have dissipated such dreams; they have attacked with the greatest violence the conduct of the Catholic inspector, into whose acts an official inquiry has been ordered. All the departmental authorities are Logitimists, but it is hardly to be expected that the present Minister of Public Instruction will tolerate the persecution of a man who set an example of toleration.

Cardinal Manning and the next Pope-

A somewhat enigmatical sentence, utter ed by Cardinal Manning on Friday, in his reply to the address delivered to him by the Duke of Norfolk, has excited much comment. It seems to mucate that, in the Cardinal's opinion-which is probably that of the Vatican-circumstances may arise at the death of the present Pope which will prevent the immediate election of his successor, and that there may be a very long laterregnum in the line of successors of St. Peter. "It is no little matter," said the Cardinal, " to be admitted to that body upon whom the duty and responsibility is imposed of electing the successor of St. Peter, the Vicar of Jesus Christ. To be a Cardinal is to be a guardian and trustee of the supreme jurisdiction of the Church during the vacancy of the Holy See. I will not dwell upon the coudition of the world. I will not say how dition of the world. I will not say how often long vacancies have occurred; but you will all know with me the importance of what I have said." What does this mean? Are we to take it that at the Vatican they fear that the next Conclave will be broken up by pressure from without—from Germany or from Italy,—that the election of the next Pope may be delayed for years? layed for years?

Law and Letters.

The Gentleman's Magazine says that Bocaccio onco intended to be a lawyer, and mentions other authors in some way associated with the legal profession:-

Petrarch was a law student-and an idle one-at Bologna. Goldini, till he turned strolling player, was an advocate at Venice. Metastasio was for many years a diligent law student. Tasso and Arrosto both stud-ied law at Padua. Politian was a doctor of law. Schiller was a law student for two years before taking to medicine. Goothe was sent to Leipsic, and Heine to Bonn, to study jurisprudence. Uhland was a prac-tiong advocate, and held a post in the Ministry of Justice at Stuttgart. Ruckert was a law student at Jena. Micknewicz, the greatest of Polish poets, belonged to a family of lawyers; Kacinczy, the Hungarian poet and croator of his country's literature, studied law at Kaschau. Corneille was an advocate, and the son of an advocate. Voltaire was, for a time, in the ofdent of the Inner Temple. Gower is thought to have studied law; it has been alleged that he was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Nicholas Rowe studied for the bar. Cowper was articled to an attorney, called to the bar, and appointed a commissioner of bankrupts. Butler was clerk to a justice of the peace. The pro-fession of Scott need not be stated. Mooie was a student of the Middle Temple. Gray, until he graduated, intended himself for the bar. Campbell was in the office of a lawyer in Eunburgh. Longfellow, a law-yer's son, spent some years in the office of . Milton was the son of a his father. . . Milton was the son of a scrivener. There is no need to endorse the fancy that Shakespeare may have been a law clerk, or to suggest that Dante might have been influenced by a residence at Bologna. But there is another list strik-Bologna. But there is another list strik-ingly to the purpose—the long roll of great lawyers who, like Cieero, Sir Thomas Moore, Lord Somers, Blackstone and Sir William Jones, have found furtation with the Muses no impediment to their marriage with the laws !

Frost Work.

Who that has enjoyed the luxury of a flower garden or a ramble through the leafy woods in summer, can look abroad over the endless snow fields of winter, with the mercury indicating zero, to ten or twenty degrees below, and summon to his aid sufficient faith to see the magic work in progress that is to deck his home with their levely forms and colors?

Nevertheless, the frosts of winter are as needful in the procession of the causes as the rain and sunshine, as important as the plough-share or the best compounds of the chemists in artificial fertilizers, more serviceable than the most carefully hearded compost heaps. How few people look down into the crust of the frozen earth to watch the wonderful changes taking place which shall make the naked earth to blossom like a rose," or measure the myriad silent forces elaborating the material from which shall come the luscious fruits and the well filled granary. There, in silence, is going on the disintegration which makes the basis of all soils. Freezing water rends asunder the particles of rock which even in our most finely comminuted soils are not only too coarse and bulky for the plant to feed upon, but too large to be dissolved with readiness, a mere continuance of a process which has reduced the rock masses to loose earth for the sole purpose of serving up material to organic forms for their enlargement and multipli-cation; a process which is so important that if it were to cease, its cessation would leave barren the whole country in less than a century, and extinguish all animal life.—

Physical Education of Birls.

The physical education of girls, and the higher education of women, are subjects which have been discussed for the last two or three years in papers read before learned societies, in newspaper articles, pamphilets, volumes, and in almost every way and occasion for getting before the public. And from these subjects the contention runs logically into a measureless jungle of theories on women's nature-physical, mental. moral, social, and religious; woman's sphere, woman's rights, woman preaching and a score more phrases beginning with woman and ending with moonshine. In such a Babel of controversy the most sensi-ble people may be led to doubt whether all this scribbling, printing, orating, de-bating and miscellaneous racket have not some just cause and provocation. There is not a shadow of occasion for it. The only physical education the girls need is to feed them plentifully on good bread, potatoes, milk, fruits, vegetables, and meats, and turn them loose. Let them dig in the gardon, sweep the house, snow ball the boys, romp in the barn, and run foot races. The idea of squeezing their feet into kids and their waists into corsets, and making pale house-plants of them, and then studying the science of their "physical education"—how ridiculous it is! The "higher education of women," as the subject is philosophically treated, is rather more so. If young women have the means, intellectual strength, physical fibre, and the desire for a classical and general education, lot them take it—it will be a source of pleasure and occasionally of value to them in after life. But there is no mystery about it-no recondite and exceptional principles involved. They must go to school and study their lessons—and let novel reading and flirting alone, till they have studied their spelling book, geography, mathematics, sciences of nature, and of languages -as far as the choose to go. That is all there is of it .- Interior.

An Open Door.

The mistakes of my life are many, The sins of my life are more, And I scarce can see for weeping, But I knock at the door.

My mistakes His love shall cover; My ams he shall wash away, And the feet that shrink and falter Shall wake through the Gate of Day.

The mistakes of my life are many, And my soul is sick with sin, And I scarce can see for weeping .-But the Lord will let me in.

Taste in Color.

In rooms to be lived in, simple white for color of wall and paint, as well as any dark treatment should be avoided. The walls of rooms should be of such back-grounds as will best suit the complexions and dresses of the larger number of people. Delicate white intensifies, by contrast, any unpleasantness or want of perfection; extreme dark would make people look white and ghastly. Neutral colors will be found the best—generally some gray or cool color that will contrast with the warmth of com-plexions. On no account let an absolutely pure color be used for general surfaces. Nature provides no such pigments. Her yellows are greenish, or reddish, and so on. Nor does she use it to any extent in inanimate nature; so much so that you will find that, if you have much difficulty in describing a color, you may be certain it is good—the more difficulty the more beauty. good—the more dimenty the more beauty.

Nature trusts mainly to gradations of tone, using vivid colors in small quantities only, as in the touches on bright flowers and butterflies. The teaching of nature will be found seconded in the pictures of the greatest artists, and in following such teachings it is necessary to consider the object to which (in doing domestic work, say,) the rooms are to be devoted. A drawing room, it is agreed, should be light, festive and gay; a dining-room, at once more sober, and with more depth and warmth, as befits its use. You must consider the light and shade, openings and positions of them, for these may or may not effect for contrasts of tone, and may

The Dolly Varden Style.

Apropos of the Dolly Varden style of raiment, so much talked of in the present era, we have een no description of it so succinct and clear as the following; "The starboard sleeve bore a yellow hop vine in full leaf, on a red ground, with numbers of grey birds, badly mutilated by the seams, flying hicher and thither in wild dismay at the approach of a green and black hunter. An infant class was depicted on the back and in making up the arment treant scholars were scattered up and down the sides and on the skirt; while a country poultry fair, and a group of hounds hunting, badly demoralized by the gathers, gave the front a remarkable appearance. The left sleeve had on it the alphabet in five different languages."-Once a Week.

WHEN Dr. Stewart, of Lovedale, made his proposal in the last Free Church Assembly for the establishment of a mission settlement on Lake Nyassa, in lionor of Dr. Livingstone, he could hardly have in agined that in a few months four churches would be found working harmoniously, if not unitedly, in the carrying out of the idea. The Free and Reformed Presbyterian Churches in their united capacity, were, it is true, the first to move in the matter. The Established Church contemplates planting a mission settlement in Central Africa also, and plaus for mutual ail between the two missions are being considered by the committees. The Unitod Presbyterian Church is prepared to send a missionary out under the superintendence of the Free Church, though supported by their own church, and will ere long consider whether they shall commence a mission of their own, or continue to assist the present undertaking. Thus we have four churches, unhappily divided, striving unitedly for the accomplishment of this grand scheme, the proclamation of the Gospel in Africa.—Ohristian World.

Scientific and Aseful.

A solution of chloride of iron will remove nitrate or silver stains from the

Brown paper is an excellent thing to polish tin with.

Boil the salsify soft, much it up, and mix about one-third salsify with two-thirds flour batter, such as would make good fritters or pancakes, and fry it in little dabs about the size of an oyster, enveloped in the same manner.

The following is given as a sure cura for the hog cholera: "Take one gallon of linseed oil to every thirty hogs, and mix it in ordinary kitchen slop." It will be eaten by the hogs when they will refuse other tood.

Chamber's Journal gives some cases of strange aversion to harmless, and even beautiful things, "Gretry and Lady fleneag cauld not remain in a room which contained a single rose, and it is said of the latter that her cheek was once blisteted by having a white rose laid upon it while she The Princess de Limbelle was wellnigh thrown into convulsions by the gight of a violet; tausy was abominable to an Earl of Barrymore; Scaliger paled before water crossess, and there is authentic record of a soldier, otherwise brave, who would incontinently run away from a surge of run." sprig of rue.'

FLANNEL CAKES.

Two eggs, one quart of sweet milk, one teacup of boiled rice, two teaspoons in of cream of tartar, one of soda, and sufficient flour to make a good paste. Fry on

CORN SFARCH CAKE.

The whites of two eggs well beater, and one cup sugar, one of flour, one of corn starch, balf cup of sweet milk, half cup thick cream, two teaspoons of baking powder.

FOWLS FOR BOLLING.

In selecting fowls for boiling, it should be born in mind that those which are not black-legged are generally much whiter when they are dressed than the latter.

FROSTED GLASS, useful for screens, etc., is made by laying the sheets horizontally and covering them with a strong solution of zinc. The salt crystallizes on drying.

TO EXTERMINATE ROACHES.

Roaches may be exterminated by taking flour of sulphur one half pound, potash four ounces. Melt in an earthen pan over the fire; pulverize and make a strong solution in water and sprinkle the places they frequent.

CORRECT SPELLING.

It has been said the province of the lexicographer is to tell us what is in lan-guage, not what ought to be in it. Any one who will examine the standard works of our language will find that centre, theatre, four-fifths of them, and not center, theatre, traveller, hight, are ore thus spelled in four-fifths of them, and not center, theatr, travelor, hight, ar. Among these are the following: All English publications, all was Billion and proper below. our Bibles and prayer-books; nearly all our American classics, including the works of Bancroft, Prescott, Irving, Hawtnorn, Bryant, Everett, Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, etc; most of our works on English and American literature, and works of reference, including Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature, the New American Cyclopædia, Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary, etc. Among periodicals that spell in the good old way, The North American Review, Galaxy, Nation, N. Y. Herald, N. Y. Times, N. Y. Evening Post, the N. Y. World, Philadelphia Ledger, and many others, represent-ing, unquestionably, the greater part of the culture, scholarship, and influence of the periodical press. If one believes with Horace, that "use is the law of language," and wishes to follow the best reputable usage as to the form of English words, his spelling will conform to that of the great body of English and American writers.— N. E. Journal of Education.

MICROSCOPIC CRYSTALS IN PLANTS.

Besides the familiar bundles of needleshaped crystals, called raphides dispersed throughout the cellular structure of certain plants, there are in the seed covers and leaves of several orders of plants, and in the pods of the bean family, mult tudes of prismatic crystals of extreme minuteness, which have hitherto escaped detection. In the horned poppy, these crystals are as the 8.000th of an inch in diameter. In the gooseberry and cl a, they are 1-8000th of an inch; in the black current, about half as large; in the black bry ,, they are about 1-15000 of an inch in diameter, thickly set at regular distances throughout the seed covers. In the gooseberry, they are so distinctly and regularly placed in the outer skin—each crystal in a separate cell, that they present the appearance of crystal-line tissues. In plants of the bean family, the size is variably, the average being about 1-8 100th of an inch. In the garden peat they are much larger. These Crystals appear to consist chiefly of exalate of lime, sometimes carbonate. Raphides are mainly phosphate of lime.

Plants much relished by animals are found to be especially rich in these microscopic crystals. In a piece of the midrib of a clover leastet, 1-70th of an inch in length, Mr. Guilliver, who has added more than any other to our knowledge of these minute but important products of vegetable action, has counted ton chains of crystals with twenty-five in a clinin, making 250 in all, or not less than 18,500 to the inch. In like manner 21,000 crystals were reckoned for manner 21,000 crystals were reckoned for one such of the sutral margin of a single valve of a pea pod. The pod had four such margins, each three inches in length; so that n a single pod there must have been as many as 250,000 crystals. In view of the marvellous number of these crystals, and their about the recombestive and constants. as well as their regularity and constancy. Mr. Gulliver believes it no longer, possible for physiologists to maintain that such structures are accidental freaks of nature, of no relation to or value in the life and use of the species.—Scientific American

Tis a great thing to live upon the blood. I want one thing more-I want to live upon Him who sheds it.

Ir is fitter for youth to learn than teach, and for age to teach than learn; and yet fitter for an old man to learn than to be ignorent.

Bast of all is it to preserve everything in a pure, still heart, and let there be for every pulse a thanksgiving, and for every breath a song.—Gossner.

An old woman, who has so this and all its troubles, is a covereign blessing by a sorrowful young woman's side. She knows what to say and what to avoid. She knows how to soothe her and to interest;

HE who can look up to his God with the most behaving confidence, is sure to look most gently on his fellow men; while he who shudders to lift his eye to heaven often casts the haughtiest glances on the things

RESOLUTION, which springs from Christian principle, and is fortified by it, is fearless as well as unromitting. It is conclusive of good purposes, and the pledge of their being executed effectively in noble sontiments and worthy deeds. The sealute is less calm then fear the resolute is less calm than firm.

SOMETIMES spoak with God; at other times hear him spoak to you. Let him instruct you by his precepts; let him be your governor in all things. Whom he maketh rich, none can make poor. There can be no penuty with him whose heart hath once hear engined with selection hours. been enriched with colestial bounty.

THE work in Gujerat, Western India, carried on by the Irish Presbyterian mission, is said to be obtaining great proportions. Last year there were six hundred and eighty-six candidates for baptism, The work among the Santhals in Bengal is also assuming vast proportious.

MAPLE GROVE, ANCASTER. Messrs. W. G. Chute & Co. :

GENTLEMEN,-I feel bound by a sense of duty, and a desire to benefit my fellow-beings, to make known the wonderful offect of your Indian Rheumatic Cure has had in my case. I affered from rheumatism for six years, and tried eventhing said to be benefitial without obtaining relief, and I that to the conclusion to try nothing more; but my hus and hearing of your medicine with the conclusion to try nothing more; but my hus and hearing of your medicine with the try of the following heart I tried one bottle, and I that I tried another, which gomploted the cure. I hope you will mullish this, for these are facts, as many in this neighbourhood, ter, stiff Hoping your medicine will cach two you afflicted, I remain, yours trily, your strily, your strily, your strily, you had medicine Dealers, Price, pint bottles, \$1.50. Manufactured only by offect of your Indian Rheumatic Curo has bottles, \$1.50. Manufactured only by W. G. Chute & Co., Hamilton, Ont. [ADVT.]

Special Artices.

WE would call the attention of our readers to an article of merit, which is advertised in our columns as being used extensively and with the best results, for restoring gray hair to its original color, and in case baldness renowing the growth, called Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. It is a medical proparation; its action is radical, and by its use the glands which support the and by its use the glands which support the hair are nourished and strengthened. Heat, irritation excessive perspiration of the scalp, which produce baldness, are soon cured by a few applications of this scientific compound, and it imparts to the hair a rich and glossy appearance. We have tried it, and speak from actual use.—Pennsylvanian Great Bend.

Our Fur Traders and Trappers in fitting out here, find Ayers medicines one of their most profitable articles of traffic. Around Slave Lake and the wild regions of the north, the Indians know their uses and have an abiding faith in them. They say: "Ayer—great medicine—cure sick man," and his remedies, for the disease from which they suffer, will often bring forth their stock of skins even quicker than forth their stock of skins even quicker than wampum, rum, or tobacco. Savages are not fools if they are unsophisticated in some of the arts of civilization.—Montreal

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS EXCELSION EC-LECTRIC OII.!—WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. fifty cent's worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively the cent's worth has cured orick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from acrow of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, wo think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical: J. Cellard of Sparta, Ontario, writes, "Send me 6 dez. Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow agent loft, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly new." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward 6 doz. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out, nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." Sedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only I bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodward, writes—"Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes T have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton. P. Q., writes—"The Eelectric Oil is getting a writes—"The Edectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyno, tibb & Oo., Buckingham, P. Q., writes—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil. We find it to take well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. S. N. THOMAS, Phorps, N. Y. And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto,

Out., Sole Agents for the Dominion. Nors-Eclectric Selected and Elec-

DR. C. M'LANE'S

Celebrated American

Worm Specific VERMIFUGE

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is paic and leaden-1 colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate, an azure senneirele runs along the lower eve-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humining or throbbing of the cars; an unusual seregion of cilicity slimy or terred tongers, breath very foul, particularly in the morn ing; appetite viriable, sometimes voracious, with a growing sensation of the stomuch, at others, entirely gone; ileating pains in the stomack; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughou the abdomen; bewele itregular, at cone-contive; stools saily; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swo'len and hard; urine turl d; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hic-cough; cough sometimes day and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist.

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

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

RETURNITHMONFLO in every instance where it should prove in-effectual; "providing the symptoms at-tending the sickness of the child or adulshould warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medi cine to be given IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE DIRECTIONS.

We pledge ourselves to the public, that Dr. C. M'Lane's Vermituge

DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS., PITTSBURGH, PA. P. S. D. Hers and Physicians ordering from others that Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distincted, and take none but Dr. C. M. Lanes, prepared by Plenis Bros., Pithungh, Ph. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent persage stamps, or one vial of Vermilings for fourtier intercerent stamps. All orders from Cunda must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

JUST RECEIVED

WILLIAM CORDON'S, 52

134 YONGE STREET, A quantity of that new Patent

FLOOR CLOTH COVERING,

 ${f CORTICINE!}$

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

BRUSSEL AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.

WHITESIDE'S

PATENT SPRING BED

Most Widely known, Popular, Economical, Batisiactory,

OF ALL SPRING BEDS!!!

Patented Cct. 14th, 1868, and still in the Foregront

H. WHITESIDE & CO., Manufacturers, 64 & 66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

Mattresses and Bedding Wholesale.

HARDWARE.

RODGERS' Ivory handled Table and Dessort Knives

RODGERS' Setts Carvors and Steels

ELECTRO-PLATE

Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons. Table Mats, Tea Bells, &c., &c., &c.

RICE LEWIS & SON ARDWARE MERCHANTS, TORONTO

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SONS tottl dispose of 100 PLANGS & ORGANS of Grat class makers, including WATERS, of EXTREMELY LOW PRECES for cash, DUBLING THEIS MONRIL, or part crash, and balance in small mentals, payments. The same to life. WATERS HEW SCALE PIANOS, are the best Made; The issued clastic, and a singing bene, powerful, pure and even. WATERS, ONCERTO, ORGANS cannot to excelled in tope or benety; they dety competition. The Concepts step is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. Agents Wanted.

A liberal "become to Teachers, Ministers, Ordickes, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special instancements to the trade." Himser, Dataleques Maded.

PRESBYTERIAN

Year Yook & Almanac (FOR THE YEAR 1875),

And to be continued Yearly.

Edited by

REV. JAMES CAMERON, CHATSWORTH, ONT. NOW READY.

The YEAR BOOK is intended to be a handy book of reference on all important matters, connected with the Presbytolian Churches of British North America, a means further of speading information anong Presbyterian people, is to the history work and prespects of Presbyterianism in this had and in other lands, as a boginning also in the work of collecting stutistical, each sustial at the times as a contribution to the Instory of the Presbyterian faith in this section of North America and as an offering, bistry, from Canada to her sixer Presbyterian Churches throughout the world, for the work, about history in Canada to her sixer Presbyterian Churches throughout the world, for the work, about her properties of Prisbyterian in Christondom, of languaght of Prisbyterians in Christondom, of languaght seating the manner of Prisbyterian in Christondom, of languaght in the Will.

The YEAR BOOK will, therefore, contain a calendar marked with days famous in Presbyterian Church bastory, the oilicors and members of the four Churches now negotiating regarding the on the Presbyterian Colleges in the Dominion, with manner of Prisfessors and subjects of sinds, (ketches of the origin and progress of some of our leading Presbyterian Colleges in the Dominion, with manner of Prisfessors and subjects of sinds, (ketches of the Origins and progress of some of our leading Presbyterian Colleges in family in other parts of the world, obstuuries of past very towether with short articles on Presbyterian in the Dominion, Pastoral Sustendation and our replies have been prompt and corduit.

Neatly Bound in Stiff Paper Wrapper, 25 conts

Neatly Bound in Stiff Paper Wrapper, 25 cents In Limp Cloth, 40 cents, JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, Toronto And all Booksellers and Newsdealers

THE TOLEDO BLADE

Or NATIONAL REPUTATION OF A FAMILY PAPER The Largest and Lest Weekly in the country Contains every desirable feature of News, Pollitics, Science, Douberte, Admictetivinal and Horticulational offairs, Blade, proyect, \$2.60, till Jan 1st, 1876, \$4.00. Five Br. 197, \$4 months, \$2.25 Smith's Bible Dictionary, has critically suppose, 125 filustrations, and blade one year, \$3.25 All papers postage free. Address [J. P. JONES Publisher, Toledo O.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

COPE OF EPILEPSY: OR, FALLING FITS, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILES.

Prions laboring under this distrassi. " unalay, will find llance's Epileptic Piles to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits.

The following certificates should be read by all the smitched; they are in every respect true, and should they be read by any one who is not afflicted himself, if he has a friend who is a sufferer, he will do a humane act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE.

A MOST RETARBABLE CURE.

PHILADRIPHIA, June 28th, 187.

SETH HANCE, Baltimore, Md — Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was attacked with Epilepsy in July, 1883 I mmediately my physician was summoned, but he could give me no relief I then consulted another physician, but is seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family playdeian; was supped and bled several different times, kyas generally attacked without any premonitory symploms. I had from two to Lvo firs a day, at lated would favo works. I was officed without any premonitory symploms. I had from two to Lvo firs a day, at lated would have been at the second of the several times from the falls. I was affected so much that I lost all confidence in my self. I also was affected in my business, and I consider that your Epileptic Pills cured mo. In February, 1886, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had two attacks afterwards. The last one was April 6th, 1850, and they were of a leasterious character. With the blossing of Providence your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of that distressing afficient. I think that distressing afficient. I think that distressing afficient. I think that distressing afficient is think provided with the provided with the provided with the provided with the provided providence of the my late of the provided with the provided of them. Any person wishing further information can obtain it by easily at my establement. Supplement the provided with the provided piles.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY?

THERE A CURE FOR EPILLEPSY?

The subpoined will answer

TOBERADA, Miss June 39 —SETH S. HANCE — DearSir;
Fod will find euclased five dollars, which I send you for
two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person
who tried your Pills in this part of the country My son
was badly safficted with fits for two years. I wrote for
and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to directions. If one never had a fit since It
was by my persuasion that Mr. Lyou tried your Pills
Hils case was a very bad one; he had fits nearly all alia
life. Persons have written to me from Alebaina and
life Persons have written to me from Alebaina
log my opinion in regard to your Pills. I have cludy
as recommended them, and in no lastane, were I have
had a chance of hearing from their offers have they
felted to cure. Yours, etc., If Guy,
Grennda, Yalabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITE, BY HANCE'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

MONTOMER, EFILEPTIO PILES.

MONTOMER, TEXAS, June 20th, 1857.

TO SETH S. HANCE.—A person in my employ had been afficted with Fits, or Epilepsy, for thirton years; he had these attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and oftentimes several in quick ancession, sometimes continuing for two or three days. On several occasions they lasted

The books sell themselves in every family, and gow men can make a business for life in one county. Agents Wanted on these and our magnificent Editions of Family Bibles. Full particulars free on Application. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CU., Publishers, Philadelphis 55 70820 PER DAY - received with the county of t

\$200 a month to age of everywhere? Bu chanan, Michigan.

JAMES SHIELDS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES.

And Manufacturers of

Biscuite and & Confectionery.

Corner of Yonge and Temporar ce Sis. TORONTO.52

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous discase, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous discase, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been marvellous, involved in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrothlous polson is one of the most destructive camics of our race. OR m, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfelbing or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be gradefully deposited in the lauge or licart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by sruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisuble, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at longth, "ure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla is advisuble, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediator relief, and, at longth, "ure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla is advisuble forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspeysia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Symphilis or Veneral and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for suthduing these obstante maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the corriplant. Leucorr-hear or Writee, Vicerine Ulcerat

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., - Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NORTHEOD & LYMAN, Toronto, Sole Agents

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative



Perhaps no one medicino is so universally required by overphody as a cathartie, nor was over any before so universally adopted into use, in overy country and among nil classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Fill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any

To Strip S. Hanch.—A person in my employ had been sedicted with Fix or Epilepsin for former for stand offernitions soveral to the fixed and the fixed of the fixed says of the soveral occasions they lasted until this mind appeared to buy two offer the fixed extending the fixed several reactions prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your active the fixed extending the fixed several reactions prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your active the fixed extending the fixed several occasions of directions, and they effected a permanent cure. The person is now about, healthy man, about 31 years of are, and have about, healthy man, about 31 years of are, and have about, healthy man, about 31 years of are, and have about they effected a permanent cure. The person is now about, healthy man, about 31 years of are, and would like the person is made to the several states. It was my principal wagoner, and hat, fine that time been exposed to the several of vealure. It have great confidence in the strip of the fixed and would like a fixed by the several confidence in the several states.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following testimonial from a respectable.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following testimonial from a respectable.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following testimonial from a respectable.

STILL ANOTHER CURE.

Read the following testimonial from a respectable and the several pleasure in a test, and a strip of the several pleasure in a test, and the several pleasure of the several strip of the several pleasure in a test, and the several pleasure of the several strip of the several pleasure of the several strip of the severa

DR J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists. LOWELL. MASS., U. S. A.

ROBTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Sole Agents

NOW READY.

Variations of Popery.

By the late REV. SAMURL EDGAR, D. D.

Dedicated by permission to His Grace

ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

With an introduction by Rev. J. GARDNER ROBB, B.A., Toronto, and additions bringing the work down to date.

This is confessedly a most masterly and exhaustive work on the great engressing subjects new attracting universal attention. and no Protestant who reads it carefully can fail to "give an account of the hope that is in him."

The work is published in one thick octavo volume, cloth boards, 636 pages, price, \$8.50 post free, on receipt of price, or delivered by our agents wherever they visit.

AGENTS WANTED

For this and other popular works,

ENCOURAGEMENT VERY LIBERAL.

MACLEAR & CO.,

Publishers.

12 MELINDA STREET, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.

REPRINTS British Periodicals

The policical forment among the Exropean nations, the strife between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the constant publication of new works on these and kindred tepics, will give unusual interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1876. Nowhere cise can the inquiring reader find in a condensed form, the facts and arguments necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion. THE

Leonara Scott Publishing Co'y. BARGLAY St., Now York,

continue the reprint of the four leading Reviews EDINBURCH REVIEW, (Whig.) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.) WESTMINSTTER REVIEW, (Liberal, BRITISH QUARTERLY BRYIEW,

(Evangelical.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. TERMS :- Payable strictly in advance.

.\$4 00 perennum

The Postinge will be propaid by the publishers without charge to the subscriber, only on the express condition that subscriptions are paid invariably in advance at the commencement of each year.

CLUBSI

A discount or twonty per cont will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood of one Review will be sont to one address for \$12.50; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$48, and so on.

To clubs of ton or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to thegetter up of the club.

PREMIUMS

Now subscribers (applying carry/for the year 1875 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1874 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1874; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1874.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to elabs can be allowed unloss the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.

clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

1875.

41 BARCLAY ST., New York.

POSTAGE FREE!

Harper's Periodicals.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, The Magazine has done good, and not evil, all the days of its life.—Brooklyn Eagle. HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—Louisville Courier Journal.

HARPER'S BAZAAR.

The Organ of the great world of fashion.—Boston Traveller.

TERMS FOR 1875.

One copy of either will be sent for ensycar, Postage.
Prepaid by the Publishers, to any Subscriber in
the United States, on Receipt of Four Piciliars.
HAPPRIS SHEAZINE, HAPPRIS WRELLY, and
HARPRIS BAZZAR, for one year, \$10.00; or any twe
for \$7; postage pre, aid by the Publishers.
An extra copy of either the Massins, waspry, er
BAZZAR will be sont gratis for every. Club of Pive
Subscribers, at \$24 sech; in one remaitment or
Six coules for \$20 without extra 9 hy; postage
prepaid by the Publishers.

KNOX COLLEGE.

VIEWS OF KNOX COLLEGES JUST MADE AND

Stereoscopie ... Sont by mail on receipt of price

BRANTFORD

YOUNG LADIES' GOLLEGE.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO. (In connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada)

PRESIDENT-REV WM. COCHRAND, DD C PRESIDENT-REV WM. COCHRANG, D D

With a full staff of resident Governosses and Mas-ters in Music and Painting

The next Session begins Thursday, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1875. The Calcudar for the year, containing full particulars as to Studies, Fees, etc., 18 now ready, and may be had of the Principal or Secretary.

Students of last year who intend returning and now Students, are requested to notify the Principal as early as possible

WM SANDERSON, Seactory. Brantford, 29th July, 1875 . .

STEWARD WANTED.

The Board of Management of Knot College, Toronto, desire to secure the services of a thoroughly competent person, as Steward of the Boarding House connected with the College He must where on his duties on it sept next. Full information as to the duties and terms of engagement may be obtained by calling upon the unfersigned, with whom applications for the situation must be lodged, on or before 23rd July instant

REV. WM REID,

7th July, 1875. 37 Colborne St., Toronto.

PARCELS OF TRACT NO. 2. "GIVING AS AN ACT OF WORSHIP," have been sent to all the ministers on the roll of the Synods, as far as possible, for distribution among the configurations. If any of the congregations or mission Sations have not received them, and wish a supply they are requested to send their application, stating number required, to

W. KING. W. KING,

No. 645 Craig Street, Montreal

MISSIONARY WANTED.

The Presbytery of Simcov desire to obtain 2 resistant ordained, FOR BRACEBRIDGE AND VICINITY,

Salary \$700. Applications to be made to the undersigned. ROBERT RODGERS

Collingwood, June 23rd, 1875.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,

KINGSTON, ONT.

SERSION 24th will begin on 6th October next For copies of Calendar for 1875-6 containing full information as to courses and subjects of study, graduation, scholarships, fees, &c., &c., apply to PROFESSOR MOWAT,

Registrar of Queen's University,

July 1st, 1875.

on the 15th June.

Kingston, Ont

INGLIS' PHOTOGRAPH

PRESBYTERIAN UNION

This is a Grand Commemorative Picture of all the Ministers and Elders composing the First General Assembly of the Presby-terian Church in Canada, of over 600 members, which was consummated in Montreal,

Prices, exclusive of Express charges: 22x28.....\$4.00.

Parties clubbing together may have them at a considerable reduction by communi-

J. INGLIS, 51 Bleury St., Montreal.

Picture Finished. AgentsWanted.

J. BRUCE & CO.

: Artists and Photographers 118 KING STREET WEST, TOROSTO. (Opposite Rossin House.) 52

Cherating done by Mr. BRUCE, so well known as Culef Operator and Manager at Notman's for the past six years.

PORTRAITS IN EVERY STYLE—THE FINEST IN THE DOMINION.

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

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE

· . IMPORTERS.

Domestic Hardware 26 RODGER'S POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.

TORONTO.

PURE GRAPE WINE, UNFERMENTED, /L

FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES/16 and the

BOST WINE FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. Manufactured by R. SMITH & CO., Fairfield Plain, P.O., Brant. Sond for Price List and Testi-mondals.

REIL C. LOVE, Druggist, 165 Yongo Street, Agont AKIN A MCLELLAN, General Agents for the covince of Quebec, Box 100, Point St. Charles, DR.

FOWLER'S

EXTRAGT

" ld will /3

STRAWBERRY

CURES

Diarrhoea, Cholera.

DYSENTERY, SEA SICKNESS.

· And all SUMMER COMPLAINTS. It is PLEASANT to the TASTE,

and perfectly reliable. Thousands can bear testimony to its Su-perior Excellence and wonderful Curn-live Properties.

READ PROFESSOR CROFT'S CERTIFICATE To onto University, July 1875—I have examined the recipe for the preparation of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawborry, of which the above-named Extract forms the principal part. The other ingodients added, are in my opinion, well adapted to render it a safe and reliable medicine when used according to directions, in Cholera, Diarrhexa and all Summer Complaints.

(Signed),

(BENRY H. CROFT. (Signed), HENRY H. CROFT.

SOLD BY ALL

Druggists and Medicinc Dealers

371 CENTS 'PER BOTTLE.

MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON.

PROPRIETORS, TORONTO.

${ t HOSIERY\,!!}$

ORAWFORD & SMITH Invite special attention to their New Stock of

MERINO AND COTTON HOSIERY.

Children's and Ladies' Scotch Merino Hose, 🗦 2 Children's and Ladies' English Merino Hose, Children's Coloured and White Cotton Hose, Ladies' Coloured and White Cotton Hose, Children's and Ladies' Baibriggan Hose,

Children, and Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose Ladies' Scotch and English Morino Underclothing Cents' Scotch and English Merino Underclothing.

91 KING STREET EAST.

ALEXANDER & STARK,

(Formerly Blaikie & Alexander.)

STOCK BROKERS AND

ESTATE AGENTS (Mamhers of the Sto

Orders from the country for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS, **▶DEBENTURES**

and MORTGAGES, Promptly attended to.

10 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.



VANDUZEN & TIFT.

6. No root on thunch Bells



MENEELY'S BELLS.

The genuine Troy Church Bells known to the public same 1826; which have acquired a reputation unequalied by any and a sale exceeding that of all others. Catalogues free. P. O. Address, either Troy or West Troy, N. Y. MENEELY & CO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY. BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N Manufacture a superior quality of Bolls. Special attention given to ONSINCIA BELLS. EQ. Pustrated Catalogues sent free. No duty on Church Bolls.

Music.

THE MATHUSEK

Is the most Powerful, Musical and Durable Plane made. Its Grand Quality of Tone is unequalled, and is proncunced by renowned Artists, Perfection.

The Best in the World!

For a modern priced Piano, of Warranted Quality Darability, Sweet, Emooth and Leasing Tone, the product of the combined skill and experience of the oldest Manufacturer in New York,

Get the Fischer Piano!

PRINCE ORGANS

Are the Oldest and Best, and, comparing quality and mice, are

The Cheapest.

Solo Agents for the above Instruments, Catalogues sent on application. Wholesale and Rotal.

NORRIS & SOPER, 8 ADELAIDE-ST., TORONTO.

Caterpillars

FRUIT. OR NO FRUIT!

FARMERS AND GARDENERS should look to their PLANTS AND CURRANT-BUSHES.

The Ohinese Garden Powder destroys Ineces, Grubs and Caterpillars, on all kiuds of Shrubs, Plants, and Currant-bushes

PRICE 25 CENTS PER PACKET.

HUGH MILLER & CO., .

167 King Street East.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

For 1875.

Published QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over IOO Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plate, &c. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 Cents for the year.—Published in English and Germau.

Address-JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

ALL Persons troubled with Coughs, Colds, Las of Voice, Irritation of the Theat and Last, should, without dolay, uso DAVIDS' COUCH BALSAM,

Price 25c. per Bottle. J. DAVIDS & CO., 171 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO. D. S. KEITH & CO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS, 40

Manufacturers of PETROLEUM GAS WORKS

Engineers and Plumbers' Brass Work, &c., Conser vatory and Green House Heating. Importers and Wholosalo Dealers in Iron and Load Pipos and Plumbors' Materials. 109 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1856.

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

BANNERS AND FLAGS PAINTED TO ORDER Late from G. Armstrong's undertaking Establishment JOSEPH MCCAUSLAND, PROPRIETOR,

CHINA HALL 71 King Street East, Toronto.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will sell out the remainder of bis stock of Banded Broakfast, Dinnor, and Toa sots, also Banded Tiolet Sots at very much reduced prices, to make room for new Designs coming in next Spring.

Try our prices and see our large stock before pur-chasing elsowhere.

IMPORTER.

OVER 28,000 IN USE.



CAUTION.—In consequence of several inferior and spurious imitations being offered, which are obviously in disregard of our patent rights, stuce the Philadelphia Laws Mower has become established all persons too horoby cautioned against infringing therein, whether as makers, sellors or usors, and wa kritiry that the "goauline machine" is supplied in Canala by MR. WILLIAM RENNIE, Toronto, our r presontative for the Dominica. GRAHAM, EMLEN, & PASSMORE.

Don't fail to get the genuine "hiladelphia Lawn Mower. Soven steet Send for circulars, &c.

WILLIAM RENNIE, Corner Adelaide and Jarvis Streets, Toronto.

ලල්

Ø

0 \mathbf{Z} Ø

Rooms

STYLES

DATE

CANADA PERMANENT

LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1855.

\$1.500,000 . 430,000 .. 3,200,000 OFFICE: - MASONIC HALL, TORONTO STREET.

SAVING BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit, and interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cent per annum payable half yearly. Being guaranteed by the capital and assets of the Company, amply secured by mortgages on approved real estate, depositors are a all times assured perfect safety.

J. HEBBERAMASON.

oriect safety

J. HE BERT MASON,
Torouto, 1st November, 1874.

Manager.

Zegal Cards. John G. Robinson, M. A.; BARRISTER-AT-LAW, X

Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c. Office: 17 Toronto Street, Toronto.

DOUSSETTE & ROOER, 5 Successors to Boultbee, Fairbairn & Pousette

BARRISTERS,

G. M. ROGER

ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Business Cards.

A. J. POUSSETTE, B A.

24 ESTABLISHED 1854. A MODONALD, 52

Renovator and Dyer, Of Scutleman's Wearing Apparel, No. 24 Albert Street, Cor. of James, TORONTO

MERRYFIELD 16 Boot and Shoe Maker,

190 YONGE STREET.

A large and well asserted Stock always on hand

A LEX. GEMMELL, 73 BOOTMAKER. -

97 KING STREET, WEST, Has in Stock a very large assoriment of Gentlen Sewed Boots, House Made First-class English Boots at reasonable prices

YYOUNG,

UNDERTARER,

351 YONGE STREET TORONTO. Funerals furnished with every requisite Agent for Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases

Medical and Dental.

D.G. TROTTER, DENTIST, 7/. 53 Fing Street East, Opposite Toronto Street Toronto, Ont.

W. ELLIOT, DENTIST, 52 Uses his own new

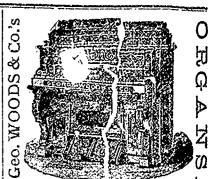
PATENT PILLERS, EXTRACTORS, MOULDING-FLASES. 43 and 45 King st. West, over E. Houper & C.) Druggists.

R. A. REEVE, B.A., M.D., _ oculist & aurist 22 Shuter Street, corner of Victoria,

> TORONTO. CYCLOPEDIA

OF THINGS WORTH KNOWING, A valuable book for the HOMEMEEPER, FARMER, MEDICANT, and MK-HANIC. Re-Hable Information upon every subject. Sto pages, Royal Octave, AGENTS WANTED. Millers' Bible & Publishing House 1109 & 1164 Sansom St., Philad's, Pa.

MARYLAND FARMS and Homes, 10,000 Nost railroad.
Location healthy. Titles good. Address WM. S. RIMGELV, Attornoy, Denton, Mrzyland.



Are now recognized as the LEADING INSTRU-MENTS of their class in the World, excelling all others in their

purity of tone,

Thorough work and finish, and facat beauty and variety of their Solo Stops, Eohine, Vex Humana and Piano, the latter boing an invention of great importance, giving the Organ the brilliancy and promptness of the Plano.

LESLIE, 33 SKIRROW,

> & SMITH. GENERAL AGENTS,

93 YONGE STREET, Toronto.

Also for SIMMONS & CLOUGH and the CANA-DIAN ORGAN, and for KNABE, STODART, MAR-SHALL & WENDELL, &c., PIANOS. WRITE US.

STOCK'S ³EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

Office of the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, Ont., July 17, 1874.

Office of the Joseph Hall Mannfacturing Co. Oshawa, Ont., July 17, 1874.

GEORGE STOCK, Esq. Toronto.

DEAR Sin, —We have been using your oil on our machinery for some year, and have no hositation in saying it in the endy good oil of the kind we have over had, and it is the very best machine oil we have ever used We recommend it to all our farmer customers as the best oil they can possibly buy. We suggest that you put it up in 5 gollon cans for their use, and we feel sure it will soil freely. Any one who gives it a trial will continue to use it.

'As foreman of the above works, I bog to say I would rather have Stock's Extra Oil than Lerd, Oilve or any other oil I have ever used.

Address. A. HENDELL. N.

STOCK & WERSTER.

65 Golborne St., Tc. onto.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES

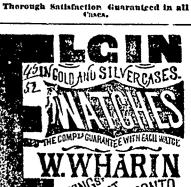


TORONTO BRANCH

77 KING STREET WEST, E. C. EVANS. Manager.

All kinds of Sowing Machines, and Boot and Shoe Machinery

 ${f REPAIRED}$ On the premises, by fir *-class workmen, on res-sonable terms.



Agents Wanted for

Cross & Crown

The Strait and Power of the religion of Jesus Christ, as illustrated in the Sufferings and Triumphs of His followers. Anobler, sweeter and more thrilling stept is flot to be found in the whole range of history. Magaineently illustrated on steel with the best engravings of Sertain and Illuman and splendidly bound in the highest and latest style of the art. The most beautiful and attracti. a book over offered to Agent For circulars, with full description, address.

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, Obio.

VOICE OF GOD By Rev. ALFRED NEVIN, D.D.

By Rev. ALFRED NEVIN, D.D.
A new and valuable Book of absorbing in
terest. It is a Complete Compendium of Sacred History, Biography, and Chronology,
It contains all the Historic and Legendary
Lore of the Bible, Elographical Accounts of
its Patriarchs, Proplets, Priests, Kings, and
Heroes. Also, the occurrences of Four Hundred Years, from the last of the Prophets to
the Birth of Christ (abt Janul in any other
single volume). A royal octave of 800 pages,
embellished with numerous handsome engravings. Liberal terms to Agents.
Millere' Rible & Publishing House Millers' Bible & Publishing House

1102 & '04 Sauson, St., Phillids.

"OUR FATHER'S HOUSE,"

With its riches and beauties, its Blooming flowers, Singing binds, Waving palms Rolling clouds, Beautiful bow Sacrod mountains, Delightial rivers, Mighty oceans, Hazing beyong and countiess beings to militons of worlds. Wo want a live young man or lady in each town and county. Good pay. Send for circular and full perticulars. P. W. ZIEGLER & COp 518 Arch St., Phil., Pa.

Agents Wanted for Dr. March's Great Wick.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT—At home Male or Female, 330 a wook warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sent tree. Address with 0 cent return stamp, 0 ROSS, Williamsbury, N.Z.