## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

copy ava may be t of the in significa	he Institute has attempted to obtain the best original oppy available for filming. Features of this copy which hay be bibliographically unique, which may alter any features in the reproduction, or which may gnificantly change the usual method of filming, are necked below.							L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.							
1 1	oloured covers/ ouverture de cou	leur					[			ed pages/ e couleur					
	overs damaged/ ouverture endom	magée						. /	•	amaged/ ndommagé	es				
	overs restored an ouverture restaur									estored and estaurées e					
1 1	over title missing e titre de couvert		ee							iscoloured, écolorées,					
1 1	oloured maps/ actes géographiqu	ues en coul	eur				[		-	etached/ étachées					
	oloured ink (i.e. ncre de couleur (				•		[	<i></i>		nrough/ arence					
	oloured plates an anches et/ou illu						[			of print va inégale de		ssion			
1 / 1	ound with other elié avec d'autre:		ts							uous pagina ion contin					
al	ight bìnding may ong interior mar a reliure serrée p	gin/ eut causer	de l'ombre		3			0	Compr	es index(es) end un (de	s) ındex				
	istorsion le lung									n header ta e de l'en-têi					
w	Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/						Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison								
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont						Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison									
p.	pas été filmées.						Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison								
	dditional commo		res:												
	m is filmed at th				-										
10X	ument est filmé a	iu taux de i 14X	reduction if	18X	ci.aess(	ous.	22 X			26 X			30 x		
·	12X		16X	·		0X		<u></u>	24X	<del>i</del>	<del></del> -	28X		32 X	

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

(Whole No. 196

Contributors and Correspondents

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE LATE REV. DR. THORNTON OF CSHAWA.

The subject of this notice died of pneumonia, after a few days illness, at Oshawa on Thursday morning the 11th February, in the 69th year of his age, and 42nd of his ministry. Thus another of the poincers and standard bearers of Gospel truth in Canada, under the regimental banner of Presby terianism, has been suddenly called from the field by "the Captain of Salvation" whom he served so long and so devotedly. The worth and work of the deceased merit a much more extended notice than the columns of your paper can well afford. It is hoped that the following jottings by one who had the privilege of his acquaintance and friendship for forty five-years, will not be without interest to his brothren who know him, and to the thousands who have more or less frequently listened to the gospel message from his

Robert II. Thornton was born in April, 1806, in the Parish of West Calder, near Edinburgh. His parents were eminently the land, a class to which Scotland has been largely indebted for men of general intelligence, stalworth principle and decided picty, and who have done much to "make her loved at home, revered abroad." His father, Peter Thornton, of Muirmains, was an elder in the secession church of Cambusnethan. The piety of his partner, the mother of Dr. Thornton, was notable and hereditary. In a foot note of a pamphlet published in 1848 in connection with the contenary of Cambusnotlan church, the writer, the Rev. Mr. Scott, says. "when I remember this young minister's mothe. (Dr. Thornton's), Agnes Smith, and grandmother Elizabeth Dalziel, who were women of singular picty,-Lois, Eunice, and Timothy, are the invariable associations. Such a pious parentage was a high priviloge; for their is implied a priceless heritago, cotailed by divino promise, to the "third and fourth generation" in boing the "seed of the righteous." From a child he knew the Holy Scriptures, and daily witnessed in the liome of his youth the blessed fruits of faith in the Lord Jesus. His early and life-long piety testified to the importance of having a Christian home-circle in youth. The instructions and godly con versation of believing parents are potent means of grace to their children. This is more especially the case as regards believing mothers. Their winning and continuous counsels, their holy walk, their loving reproofs, and their carnest prayers, are to their offspring what dows, and genial rains, and sunshine are to the tender plant. When vital religion consecrates a mother's love the warmest love that can grow cold" -how benign the effect on her family ! Were all mothers real Christians, the world would soon be converted to God. The blessed results of parental piety were seen in the Thornton family. All of them, we believe, served God, in their respective spheres, and all save one have "fallon asloop" and are no doubt innering premises. Robert, the third son, and of whom we write, early set his heart on the ministry of the gospel. The more elementary parts of an excellent education he received in his native parish. When about fourteen years of age, he removed to Falkirk, where his eldest brother kept a flourishing educational seminary, and there he acted as assistant to him, at the same time presecuting with commandable zeal his classical studies proparatory to entering college. Not only at Falkirk, but in the localities where he resided during his student life, he enjoyed no ordinary advantage n sitting under the ministry, and being avoured with the friendship and fatherly counsel of superior men, such as the Rev. Mr. Scott of Cambusnethan, whose excesive modesty curtained from the outer vorld great talonts and worth, and that aintly man, the Rev. John Brown of Whitburn, father of the better known Proessor John Brown, D.D. of Elinburgh, nd grandfather of John Brown, M.D., uthor of "Rab and his Friends, ' a man of

al genius, and of singular geniality. In due time, and better qualified than any, Mr. Thornton became an alumnus the university of Edinburgh, then as w distinguished as a seat of learning, ambering among its professors John filson, better known as "Cucistoplier orth," and Sir John Leslie, a Prince in e department of Mathematics and Naral Philosophy. Our young student, besossing marked intellectual acutoness nowledge, took a most respectable place, just received from John Rateliff, Esq., a all the classes he attended. Professor much esteemed elder of the church at yours faithfully,

Wilson, in his certificate says he was not merely "a regular and attentive," but a 'most able stud nt." His ardent thirst for knowledge is apparent from the fact that he studied several other branches, in addition to those included in the curriculum imperative on those preparing for the ministry. His acquirements in several departments of Natural Science enabled him in after life to do good service as a lecturer, on numerous occasions, to Mechanics Institutes &c. Attracted, we presume, by the fame of Dr. Chalmers, he proceeded to St. Andrews, and there prosecuted his studies for a time. In August of the year 1829 he entered the Divinity Hall of the Secession Church at Glascow, then presided over by Drs. Dick and Mitchel, and for four years devoted hunself assiduously to the study of theology that he might be "a workman needing not to be ashamed rightly dividing the word of truth.' His high character and qualifications were attested by the fact that at the close of his religion. At that time the Sabbath was fourth session at the Theological Hall (one for from being well observed by the settlers. fourth session at the Theological Hall (one session less than usual) the synod of the church saw fit to beense and ordain him as a missionary to Canada. Before setting out for his distant sphere of labour, he was united in marriage to Margaret, daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Malenny Grove, near Edmgodly. They belonged to the Yeomanny of burgh, a lady who in every respect proved a helpmate indeed. On the 8 h of May, 1833, they sailed from Greenock, and after a tedious voyage of more than seven weeks, landen at New York, and reached Cobourg in Canada, early in July. From thence our young missionary went forth on his first evangelistic tour in this, then rough and sparsely peopled country. He directed his course westward, along the lake frontier, which was then in course of settlement. Did space allow, we would like to give in his own graphic style, an account of this tour which we find in a series of interesting articles contributed by him to the United Presbyterian Magazine, entitled "The Rise and progress of the United Presbyterian Church in Canada. The following extract must suffice :-

> "With the exception of a narrow strip, far from continuous, along the Southern frontier, Canada was then a vast wilderness. Enterprising settlers had, indeed, in many cases, pushed their way many miles inland: but their " clearings " were so small, so "few and far between," as scarcely to intercupt the wilderness monotony. A few localities were here and there, even then giving promise of the future, in the widening grain fields, and increasing dwolling places, but such localities were separated commonly, by many miles of derse and dreary forest. And as for roads, with a fow exceptions, they were yet in the future. The emigrant and the Missionary too, were at first cheered by hearing of certain lines of roads, in a direction they wished to move; but judge of the surprise felt, when the road was found as Nature's hand had framed it, and was " in ide," merely by the cutting and partial clearing of trees which had covered its surface. To keep these few highways, such as they were, was incompatible with the objects of the Missionary, and the nature of the work. We had to wend cur way through forest paths, and from clearing to clearing, where the only mode of locomotion was on foot. We had then, not only "no certain dwelling-place," mer did he proclaim with great faithfulness wend our way through forest paths, and but not certain field before us. And one of the greatest peculiarities of our condition was, that we had to "go forth" like Abraham, "not knowing whither we went." Avoiding everything like inroads upon the few localities where the Gospel had obtained a feeting, by the formation of small clurches, we proceeded in quest of Presby terian settlas, without the loast direct in formation as to where they were to be found or whother we should be desired. Com misting ourselves to God, we just advanced where he broke up our way. The first members of our Church in Canada were thus most emphatically "a prople sought out;" long may she be distinguished as a

city not forsaken. At the earnest solicitation of a number of Presbyterians in the Township of Whitby, Mr. Thornton made that locality the course of his ministerial labours, but his dioceso stended far to the east and to the west; and as far north as settlers of Presbyterian proclivities were to be found. No bishop could more assiduously seek out and tend his widely scattered flock. In a letter of instructions from the mission committee in Scotland, we find the following among a number of most judicious consels: "Wher ever you settle, your labors are not to be confined to the audience assembling in consince to the account assenting the your stated place of worship, but you are to preach and exhort as often as possible at stations in the vicinity." With this aswith all partions of their instructions, he yielded what may be termed an excessive compliance. He gaudged no cost of time and toil in fulfilling his encred commission. and ton in mining as sacred commission.
Ho did not confine his labors to the
"vicinity" of his home, but "went everywhere preaching the gospel," in the several
confines bordering on Outario. It may,
truthfully be said, that he was the father of all the new flourishing Presbyterian conprogations in that whole district of country.

C lumbus, who was long and intimate. associated with our departed friend in Christian work. Dr. Thornton's character and abundant labors are so well and cor-dially given, that we cannot refrain from inserting it, even without asking the consont of the writer, but we feel confident that both he and the readers of the PRESEY-TERIAN Will forgive ub.

Columbus, Feb. 15th, 1875.

REV. AND DEAR SIR .- You ask me to give ou some items connected with the life and labors of our dear departed friend and revered father, the late R. H. Thornton, D.D. Having been intimately acquainted, and in an humble measure associated with hum in some efforts, for the benefit of the community, for more than forty years, I inve great pleasure in complying with your request.

Dr. Thornton settled in Whitby Town-ship in the Fall of 1833, (not 1834 as stated in the Globe), and from the first, he took a lively interest in all that portained to the advancement of the community, in moralny, m intolligence, in temperance, and in But by his constant and carnest appeals to the conscience, he did more than any other man in the locality to stop the desecration of the day sacred to rest and spiritual enjoy-

The free and easy drinking habits so common then in new settlements, lound in im a constant and consistent opponent, and the cause of temperauce a most zealous and powerful advocate. In every form, and by every logitimate means, he sought to abolish the drinking customs of the day. The idea of a public open air demonstration bring mooted, two or three met with him; We named a committee, obtained the use of McGregor's Grove, about the place where the mansion of the Hon. T. N. Gibb's now stands, and called forth such an assembly as overtasked the capacity of the then small village of Oshawa, to allay their hunger, though there was plenty of water to quench their thirst, and although a heavy thunder storm spoiled the closing procession to Whitby, such an impotus was given to the cause of temperance, that it was felt for

The cause of education early engaged the attention, and called forth, the effects of our diparted friend. Let g before any official legal enactment had put in operation the machinery whereby our schools have attained their present high standing, he, by personal instruction of those who sought to be useful, by lectures and by visits, and also by publishing a series of progressive school-books, did much to lay the foundation of our splended institution of to-day.

But it was as a minister of the gospel that he was most honoured to do service for the Mister. At the time of his settlement, there was no Presbyterian minister between Port Hope and Toronto, and when we take into account the state of the roads, and the hardship of travelling in those early days, we can only wonder that one who was not over robust, should have been able to accomplish so much. Indeed, it was remarked by some that the long rough rides over almost impassable roads, seemed to many regorate his then slender frame, and to toughen his constitution. No state of weather or roads never deterred him from keeping an appointment if horse or man could push through. Even when the roads were nearly bottomless, he was hardly ever behind the appointed time. His labours not culy embraced the township of Whitby where there are now five Presbyterian Churches, but extended into the townships of Pickering and Dailington, where there are now numerous flourishing congregations. Indeed, without any figure of speech, he may truly be called the father of Pres the unsearchable riches of the grace of God. He often cheerfully shared the single-roomed cabin of the hardy settler. One word with reference to the social character and manners of the Rev. Doctor, au i I must close this meagre sketch. No man was ever more misunderstood by those who did not open their hearts to him. By such he was esteemed proud, distant, and cold in manner, when it was only a natural diffidence which he both felt and deplored, but which he found impossible to shake off. But to those who understood him, who opened their hearts and affections to him. he was the most cherished of friends, and his visits to them were seasons of rich and varied enjoyment. His genial nature attached him to old and young, and his stores of all kinds of knowledge furnished an intellectual feast that those who had once tasted longed to have repeated. In the home relations of husband and father tie was most exemplary. The sympathy of feeling between him and his beloved partner was very close and tender, and the filial reverence of his children was inspired by his entering freely and fully into all their joys and sorrows, and giving them the full tide of his great affection.

The community at large have lost in him one who has done more to mould habits of thought and springs of action, than any other single individual. A thorough school, with a strong will and firm principles, could not fail to influence very strongly those whose opportunities had not been equal to his, and whose time to attend to intellectual culture was limited by the prossing ongagements of secular tite. Many have been stimulated to intellectual exer tion through his means, and many led to embrace the Saviour through his clear, logical, and faithful presentation of divine truth. "He rests from his labours, and truth. "He rests from

Bolieve me to be, reverend and dear sir, yours fulthfully, Joun Barcuter.

The deservedly high estimation in which Dr. The nton was held by the people of his charge, and by the community in which he lived, and for whose weal he laboured n verious ways, was manifested very markedly on several occasions. In 1855, his health became impalied by excessive and and continuous labours. His congregation and other friends generously, handed him \$620, that he and his partner might visit the land of their birth. Again, when he had completed the twenty-fith year of his ministry in 1858, his much attached people, at a soirce given on the occasion, presented him with a congratulate y and grateful al-dress, and also with \$200. The meeting was large, and the proceedings were of a very delightful character, as the writer can well remember. A number of brethren were present to rej ice with him and his people, and wish them a long and happy union.

From the time of his settlement he took a deep interest and active part in the pro-motion of education. There are few, if any Canada, with the exception of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, who have done more for the scholastic intere ts of the people than Dr. Thornton. For many years, and without remuneration, he was a painstaking superintendent of a large district of country. He was ever ready to teach as well as to counsel teachers. Many young men, now occupy ing prominent positions in the church and in secular locations, were indebted to him for introduction, encouragement, and counsel. The teachers on several occasions showed their appropriation of his services, and of his self-denying labours on their be half. In 1858, the teachers of the southern part of the county, head a large public meeting in his honour, at which many of the leading educationalists of the country were present, and on that occasion they presentd him with a very flattering address, and a pursa containing several hundred deliars.

He was forward in every good work. He was the apostle of temperance in that quarter front the day of his arrival, and was one of the most chlightened and effective lec-turers on that subject so vital to the weal of the individual and the community. He was an instructive and acceptable lecturer, whether on religious, moral, literary, or scientific subjects. Honco his services were often held in requisition as such. His information was extensive and accurate, and his style logical, clear, and terse. Lucidity and point characterized whatever he wrote or spoke. In him the interfectual faculties proporterated over the emotional, and yet he was possessed of keen and tender feel ings, but in his discourses at I conversation winly thought abounded, feeling was sup-pressed of kept in abeyand as is the case with many of his countrymen. His preaching was singularly instructive, and hence was highly appreciated by the more thoughtful and incolligent. As might be expected, his congregations contained a large propertion of well instructed Christian men and women. The young of his flock, and those far beyond its bounds, received his special attention. Fow excelled him as a Bible class toucher. In former years, when ministors were few and books comparatively scarce, he got together bands of young men, far from his home, and aided them in studying the scriptures, and in improving their minds by the acquisition of general know-ledge. He would travel far to jecture to them periodically, to advise them in regard to their reading, and aid them in origina ting a hirary in the locality. There are heads of families residing in the neighbor hood of the writer, who gratefully acknowledge that the generous efforts of Dr. Thornton, nearly forty years ago, first stimulated them to seek mental and spiritual improve-Notwithstanding his abundant outdoor labours, he was a great reader and a hard student, not only preserving in much freshness his classical knowledge, but keeping abreast of the age especially in the departments of thoology and natural science. A more diligent and untering labouter in the could's vineyard, from his first entering the maistry, until his departure to be forever with his beloved Master, it would be deficult to find. Ho was cheered during the past winter, by the increased interest in spiritural concerns, manifested by his congregation. He conducted nightly meetings for prayor during soveral weeks before Christmas, hom which he had every reason to hope that blessed results would follow. He did not confine his labours to his own congregation. He cordially united with his brothren of other denominations in the town and neighborhood, in all Christian

For many years, he was clerk of Presbytery. It may be said with little exaggera-tion, that the "care of all the churches" in the Presbytery, devolved in a great measure upon him For the last 24 years, the writer does not remember that he ever decined or pleaded off from a single ap-pointment of Presbytery, to matter how great the distance, or however but the roads. He took a prominent, but not an obtrusive part in the business of our church courts. There he was a worker rether than a talker.

On the 20th of December, 1804, eight of the mue missionaries of the United Assoorate Syund mat in Toronto, as the first Presbytery of that Church, and on that occasion Mr. Thornton preached from these words (Psaim xx. 5): "We will rejoice in thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners." A few years ago he presided as last Moderator of the same church, on the occasion of its union with the Free Church. It may thus be said that he watched over its cradle and presidod at its nuptials.

In 1959 the hor orary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the Collego of Princeton, Now Jorsey. And cer-tainly, if large theological and collolarly attanments, and exemplary munisterial fidelity, merit such honour, Princeton did well in conferring it on him.

It is but justice to the departed, and may prove useful as an example, to state that Dr. Thornton and his kind hearted helphacet were noted for hospitality, and had ample opportunity, aspecially in termos venrs, for the exercise of that Christian For thiry-eight years they resided close by the Kingston Road, the leading liighway of the Province, and as the doctor was widely known and highly respected, few days clapsed without having a call from some friend or friends passing that way; and they never fulled to receive a kindly welcome and hospitable entertainmout. It was a wonder to many low he, with so limited an income, could bring up a large family, giving them a good education, and exercise such large hospitality. But there is still wonderful outcome in the handful of meal in the bairel and the little oil in the cruise, to those who fear and serve the Lord; and this blessing usually comes, as it did in this case, through the medium of that "favor from the Lord," viz., a good wife.

Dr. Thornton was greatly blessed in his tamily. His was verily a happy Christian home. True the King of terrors entered it repeatedly, and bore away near and dear ones. His eldest son was removed when verging on manhood, and full of such promise as gladdons the meants of Christian parents. A sweet little daughter was suddealy snatched from them by a painful accident. Not many years ago another daughter, "woman grown," gifted by nature but more by grace, was called away.
All these however, they could look upon, not as lost, but "gone before." His beloved partuer, though long an invalid, was gract-ously spared to him tid within just a year and one day of his own removal their Father's house in heaven. His eldest surviving son the Rov. Robert M. Thurnton, is omiged in his Divine Master's work in Glasgow, Scotland. May he and the other members of the family continue to anorn the doctrine of Christ, and feel ever grateful to God for their lionoured Christian parent-

We have heard with pleasure that the congregation of Oshawa is noting most considerately and generously towards these members of Dr. Thornton's family who were yet under their father's roof when he died. The year's salary of their father is to be paid to them, and they are to occupy the measure. the manse till another paster is obtained This is every way worthy of the Christian people who enjoyed and appreciated the ministrations of Dr. Thornton.

His ond was peaceful. Owing to the nature of the disease, his prostration was so great that he could speak only in monosyllables, and that with great diffi-culty, but towards the close, that tougue which had so often told of Christ's love became powerless, but there needed not a death bed declaration that no had felt the power of that love. that was present on the solemn occasion that was present on the solemn occasion that ked God for the testimony of a long consistent, and zealous Christian life." Who that knows aught of his life and mnors will not teel prompted to exclaims "Soldier of Christ well done."

#### A Conservative Opinion.

Editor BRITISH AMERICAN PRESENTANIAN.

Sin, I am reading with some interest the discussion carried on in your paper on the question, " Psalms versus Hymns," and I have been led thereby to think that the ogical consequences of the controversy will. eventually take a much wider range than that in which it at present appears to be confined.

If it be right, in order to meet the wants and requirements of this progressive and: enlightened ago, to introduce into the nul lie worship of Gad's house unmapired songs, it will be argued that it would be equally. right and proper to dispense with the oxclusive use of the prose portions of the sacred Scriptures et church services. There cannot certainly be any more harm. occasionally roading, in place of the usual chapter from the inspired Book, one of Addison's beautiful prose essays, than there is in singing one of his mega-ficent poetic effusions, instead of one of David's inspired psalms. In this ago of culture and socalled liberative, the tendency is to disparage inspiration, and in fact to dony the Divino authenticity of the Scriptures altogether; and when we hear these grand old? psalms, around which our most cherished recollections cluster, spoken of by the hymninnuvators as "doggerel, and otherwise; irreverently and slightingly altided to, weare disposed to take the alarm, and. eling more tenaciously than ever, to the o'd paths," believing it is better to orr with our forefathers than risk the newfangledums of the innovators of the present day. I wonder if any one would say that he 92nd hymn in the Eaglish Probyteriancollection, purporting to be a version of the 180th Psalm, is in any sonso equal to the Se tush version. I fully believe with Sir Walter Scott-no mean judge-that the version of the Psalms sing in Scottish. churches cannot easily be improved.

Yours. CONSERVATIVE.

DESTISE no enemy merely because no seems weak; the fly and locast have done more hurs then bears and long over del.

#### Zustor and Zeople.

Rev. Mr. McKellar's Missionary Work on the Baskatchewan.

much discouraged without a Pastor of their ister, and accordingly they signed a call to tion, to be one of great responsibility. Prairie, and Rat Creek, are rejoiced that Mr. Robertson has accepted the call given him by Knox Church, Winnipeg, as they feel satisfied that as long as such men as Mr. Robertson is with them then their own as well as the interests of the other newer settlements of this Territory will not be lost sight of. Mr. Robertson has the entire confidence of this community. They feel that the right man is in the right place. With regard to the contributions towards the funds of our society, I have to state that the parts of the field which had an op-portunity given them to contribute before I left, have done what they could, considering the adverse circmstances in which they were placed, owing to the late grasshopper They were willing to do all that plague. they could, and some I am satisfied did more than they well could. I placed the position occupied by Mr. Currie and myself as the missionaries of your society clearly before the people at all the stations. They felt very thankful to the society for supplying them with the means of grace in the hour of their greatest need; and fully appreciated the object and efforts of our society in sending the gospel to such places as are least able to support the means of grace among themselves. They were only sorry that their present circumstances prevented them from doing more for our society's funds. Brethren, you need not fear that these new settlements will be long a burden mon others. Let them have a year or two of prosperity and you will find a people who will generously come forward not only to support gospel ordinances amongst themselves, but also to send them to others.

Contributions: Palastine \$57; Golden Stream \$9. As I had to leave before the subscription list could be circulated at the other stations, I cannot give the amounts collected, but I shall set it down at six dollars (\$6) each, which will make \$12. Total amount contributed by entire field The whole number of families that erages nearly \$2 per family. Why I montion these particulars is, to show that the people have done their duty to the society in this respect, and that there is every encouragement for our society to send out missionaries to this great North-West Mission Field in the future. In closing this part of the report I wish to press upon you, attention, brethren, that there are other new settlements springing up outside of this group of stations which require immediate attention. At Squirrol Creek, five miles south of Golden Stream, stations, several claims have already been taken up by parties who intend settling on them next summer. There is one family there now, Mr. McLaughton from near Ottawa, who is a member of the Courch of Scotland. Also about eighteen miles from this, on the eld Saskatchewan Road, there is a large family who came to this last summer from Wardsville, Ont.,-Mr. McKinnon. There are several grown-up sons who have taken up claims for themselves. There is also another family coming in there this winter, -Mr. Sangster. And they are expecting several families from the same part of Ontario next summer, so in all likelihood there will be a thorough settlement in locality. About fifty miles west of this another settlement has been started this last summer. There are four families there now. It is on the banks of the "Little saskatchewan River," (to be carefully dissinguished from that which drains the Great Saskatchewan Valley, as it is 300 miles from it.) They say the land is good. These three stations could be supplied if the missionary had a horse. Now a horse could be purchased at the beginning of the term and disposed of at the end of it without much loss to the society. This would be a good field to take up next summer. And I am satisfied there are men amongs you, anyone of whom would at once respond to the call to come out if you will only give them the opportunity. There is a strong and urgent call from the scores of families scattered over this "great lone land" to you now assembled within that sacred Hall. Come over and help us. There is a large district in the direction of Pembina Mountain without a single missionary of ours all has been labouring this summer, the necessities of which Mr. Currie no donot will fully set before you; and not to mention the great field that is opening up for us in the "Great Saskatchewan Valley."

I fear that this report will be considered too long already; but I feel that I cannot conclude it without giving you as briefly as possible an account of the position I now occupy and how I have been led to undertake the long journey west to this place. Owning to the lamented death of the late Rev. Mr. Nesbit, who has been over eight eight years missionary to the Cree Indians of the Saskatchewan, the Prince Albert Mission has been left vacant without a missionary. The question of supplying this place was taken up and earnestly disat the meeting of Presbytery in October. They found if immediate steps were met taken in sending a missionary at once

that the place would be left unocoupled all winter, which might result in greatly weak-ening our position here as a church, and others might possibly come in, and plant themselver in the very posttion, which our church through her missionary has been building up at such expense. During the winter of 1873 the people felt | Presbytery, to your humble unssionary, such discouraged without a Paster of their much discouraged without a Pastor of their winter. This call came upon me altogether winter. But the visit of the Roy. Mr. Rob unexpectedly, and I felt what I was asked ertson of Norwich, Ontario, who had been to do, to be not an easy matter. To undersent out to supply Knox Church, Winnibase, greatly encouraged them. Mr. Robert to supply the state of water, through a region almost output unmanded, such the slow peg, greatly encouraged them. Mr. Robert most entirely unimabited, with the slow son spent four weeks amongst them, visited mode of travelling over such a road, and to every family, and by his indomitable energy | mode of traveling over such a road, and to avery family, and by his indomitable energy | have to camp out during the long, and proand spirit, aroused the people to action | bably cold, stormy nights, I told to be no
They were made to feel that unitedly they | month or are wanted earlier mould be a They were made to feel that unitedly they sould do much, so they resolved to raise a sum of \$800 towards the suprort of a minimum of \$800 towards the suprort of the Rev. William Fergusson of Glenmoris, on a tull and I trust prayerial consideration of the whole question, I came to the conformation is not amought them already a graver responsibility than to consent. So that he will soon be. All the people not trusting in a Higher Power, I agreed to go, only of this mission field; but also those of but not without first getting the Presbytery High Bluff, Portage Creek, Portage La to supply my place in the Palestine Field, but not without first getting the Presbytery to supply my place in the Palestine Fied, at their own expense At a special meeting of the Presbytery a High Bluff on 27th October, I was licensed and ordained, and appointed as missionary to Prince Albert. Now, although I would wish very much to give you an account of, to in, the most interesting, and even on the whole, enjoyable trip I ever made, yet I must posi-tively refrain from doing so here, as the re-port is already much larger than I anticipated when I began to write it. But just permit me to say in a single word, that I never felt to proud of being a Canadian before, as I did while passing through this magnificent territory. But I hope to be able to give a fuller account not only of the portions that I have already seen of it, but also of portions farther west. I cannot omit mentioning here, the name of a gentleman to whose kind assistance, I owe so much for my safe and speedy arrival to this place. Alex. McDonald, Esq., Factor of Hudson Bay Company at Fort Ellice, with whom arrangements was made to supply me with horses and a guide, as well as provisions for the journey—which arrangement Mr. McDonald carried out to my entire satisfaction. Now before concluding this report, I wish very briefly to state, the position which this place (Prince Albert,) occupies in its relation to future missionary work both among the white settlers, as well as among the Indians. And, in leed, no one can have an adequate idea of the importance of this position to our church, as a centre from which missionary operations may be carried on in other portions of this immense valley unless he comes out, and, for himself, views from this stand point, the great openings which are presenting themselves on every hand. This place as you all know, was selected by the late Rev. James Nisbet. and established as an Indian mission station, in July 1866, at a distance of 500 miles from any settlement. The "Crees," numbered several thousands then. Their territory extended west to the Rocky Mouncould be expected to contribute will not tains. Prince Albert has an excellent centre. A mission farm was selected in a central place on the east side of the North Branch ef the Saskatchewan river, as a model for the Indians to co.y. The quality of the soil is excellent, and there is abundance of good pine timber on the opposite side of the river. Mr. Nisbet worked hard not only to river. Mr. Nisbet worked hard not only to teach the Indians the way of life and truth, but also laboured with his own hands, to show them how to work, and encourage them to settle down on farms of their own along the river on each side of the mission He succeeded in getting, as I am creditably informed, as many as twelve Indian families to select farms and made improvements on them, under his own direction, but as the white settlers continued coming in, the Indians were induced to dispose of their claims, although Mr. Nisbet did all he could to prevent it. The great difficulty that stood in the way, being that there was no means, by which the district could be made an Indian reserve, which would render any stipulation entered into with the Indians illegal, and not until this is done by the Government can a mission station established upon the plan adopted by the late Mr. Nisbet, be successful; otherwise, if the position adante ment, the whites will be sure to get nossession of it. There are only two of the Indian families now occupying their original claims in the settlement, and the mission farm is a valuable one, and may yet be so applied as to render valuable service to the Church, in carrying on her mission work among the numerous families of the Cree Indians, to be found inhabiting this wide district about P. A. Mission. The farm is 24 chains in width, and like the rest of the claims along the river, it extends two miles back from the river. Of this about 22 by 24 chains is under cultivation, laid out into four fields. The yield of wheat averages about 10 bushels to the acre, sometimes 15, Barley, 7 bushels has been known to yield 200 bushels, but not always the case; Potatoes, 20 bushels planted, yield 200 bushels, on a rare accision 2 bushels yield 60. Mr. Nisbet had the farm summer fallowed this last summer, so that it might be ready for spring sowing. The fonces will be required to be repaired soon, tain without a single missionary of ours all fences will be require to be repaired a last summer. There is another extensive which will take up a part of the proceeds of field in the direction in which Mr. Currie, the farm as well as will the expenses in curred in summer fallowing it. The missions this summer, the necessity of the proceeds of the p curied in summer fallowing it. sion house is a commo hais dwelling, well arranged, capable of accommodating two families coinfortably. There is a good house also for the interpreter, 85 ft. x 18. A store and dany in one building, 50 x 20 a large harn, 50 x 25; stables, capable of holding 20 animals; 2 acres enclosed by a s ockade fence, intended for a garden, yard. &c. Within this enclosure, the dwellinghouses and stores are built. The mission church is built of square pine logs; dimensions, 80 ft. x 25, capable of senting about 200 of a congregation. It has a bell. The mission school is hell in the church. The general attendance ranges from 60 to 109 scholars in the summer season. The teacher's salary for the last year was \$875, this year \$450. The school is under the super-intendance of the Prince Albert Missionary.

Three trustees are elected annually by the

people. The teacher's salary and other incoseary expense, paid as follows: -\$200 from the mission fual, the balance by the people the meelves. The school has been in operation new for seven years; for the first three year sof this period they were nearly all Ladian hilds in, who attended; and for the last three or four years, as the number of white settlers increased, the attendance of Indian children a school has been gradually decreasing. This result to a certain extent I am informed is owing to the instruction which Mr. Neshet received not to take any more Indian children under the care of the missions, as it was considered toe expen sive to keep them. Now, there are only five Indean children attending the school, while, formerly there were from fifteen to twenty. There is a grave yard about half a mile distant from the mission church.

The settlement itself is apidly increas There are now altogether about fifty ıng. five families comprising this c minunity, including the two Indian families already reterred to. Besides this, there are twelve Indian families, who make as a general rule, this settlement their abiding place. So that there are as many as sixty- even families here altogether, making a population of nearly 400 souls. The settlement extends from end to end, a distance of about thirty miles along the east bank of the river. The river water is pure and healthy—the chimate is also healthy—the days are generally fine and bright. I have nov seen milder weather in Ontario at this season of the year, than we have had here for the last two weeks. The snow is nearly two feet deep at present, yet the horses are out feeding on the grass, and are found in excellent condition when brought home in the spring. And what gives the farmers settling down here a decided advantage over those settled in the Province of Manitoba is, that no grasshoppers have been seen here yet. Once a regular com-munication has been opened up between this and Red River, no more important position I doubt not, can be found in the territory.

What advantage does this station present as a centre for Indian mission work? Now I believe that many of our people at home, all labored under a wrong impression re specting this wide district, as an Indian Mission Field. I have certainly, been so myself, if the information I have received upon this question is to be relied upon, and I have much reason to believe that it is from what I have learned from personal observation shout the Indians, even during the short time I have been here, and I hope to gain more definite knowledge respecting it. I shall simply state here, a few reasons why our church should continue and prosecute more than ever, this great and blessed work of christianizing and civilizing the thousands who perish out here in the midst of heathen darkness.

1st. The large number of families that are to be found from year to year within reasonable distance of this mission station, at the folling points :-

(a) Fort Carlton, about fifty miles west from here. A reliable resident of this place, who is thoroughly acquainted with this entire district, states that he has seen as many as fif y Indian tamilies at the above point in the summer of '78, and he has no doubt that as many have been there last summer also. In winter there are only about five or six tents, principally of old people and invalids, the rest being away hunting.

(b) White Fish Lake, North-West from (P. Albert), eighty miles distant. There were thirty families here last summer and winter; ten of these have taken up claims at this lake last summer, with the intention of settling down. The land is good—there is abundance of fish-also good for hunting; so that there is every probability of a large reserve being laid out for the In there, which would render this a most descrable point for mission work. But I fear we have lost ground here already, as a Church of England Catechist has been Intely out as the forerunner of a regular missionary, to select a site for a school. Why have we not taken possession of it before this?

(c) Sturgeon Lake, North-West from this (Prince Albert) eighteen miles. Twenty-two families here during summer and winter, more or less. The land good. There are four families at this lake that too' up claims under the direction of Mr. Nesbit, and made some improvements on them. They are still there. Is our church prepared to goo up the work that has been gun at this point, to others?

(d) Candle Lake, north from here, (Prince Albert) thirty miles distance. There are influen families here. Good fishing. The land about this lake is mostly woodland,the soil is good.

(e) Sout's-East from Prince Albert a distance of eighty miles on the south branch of the S. skatchewan. There are ten fami-lies here. The land is excellent, and some of the families plant small patches of potato s every summer. They subsist

chi fly by bunting. (f) Prince Albert mission itself. As already stated, twelve families are living about here. Or course the men are often away hunting, which remark will apply to all the other places as well. Total unmber of families at all these points-189. Say that caca was average four individuals which is certainly a low average; time a we we within the range of these point alone, an Indian population of at least 556 souls, and be it remembered that this is likery to become a permain at population that will likely settle down on reserve which will be set apart for them and their children. And as the buffalo is killed off to the west, it is not at all unlikely that some of those who are now hunters, wil refurn to settle down in this more favored valley. And what is the argument from what is stated above. It is thus, that an able and earnest young man should without delay be sought out, who shall consecrate immself wholly to this great and glorious work. Let him make Prince Albert his general home. There is abundance of room in the fine mission house, to accommodate both the missionary that may be acticed over the congregation her, and the Indian missionary, together with their families if they have them. Thus, while the missionary would be out among his

people, his family would be enjoying the advantages of a good school, etc. But a single man, no doubt, would be better able to overtake this work at least, for the firs' two or three years.

The position of an Indian missionary in future, will be very much different from what it has been in the past; he will be coming frequently in contact with the regular settlers at various points of his Mission Field, and it will be becoming more and more so every year.

2nd reason why our church should con-

tings on this work: That all these families

who usually congregate at these various

points have heard the gospel teachings, either directly or indirectly through the labours and teachings of the late Mr. Nesbit, who conversed with them in their

tents when he visited them, or in his own

house when they visited him. He gave to many of them fool when they and their

children were nearly starving; and medi-cine when they were sick. Mr. Nesbit's name is respected, and his conduct toward

them in times of troubles and want, is grate-

fully remembered in many an Indian camp, which continue to exert a wholesome influ

ence for good over them and their children Do we not see the fruits of such a l'fe mani festing themselves already. Not many weeks ago a little orphan girl brought from the plains by our late miss on, died happy praying the prayer that he taught her, ie-membering the last words that he speke to her and her little orphan brother as he bade them good bye, "never to lay their head on their pillow without saying their prayers." A week ago to-day a Christian mother was baried, who died in her wigwam about twenty miles from here, with none but he husband and four children near; she pray ed for them, besought them to give them selves to the Saviourr She heard of Mis. Nesbit's death, and said that she did not think that she was going to join her belov ed friend so soon; that she did not expect to have so high a place there as her depart ed friend; but she was sure that she would be so near that she could see her; and her last words were words of blessing and thanks to the good man who had done so much for her and her children, and express ed the hope that he would come and see her dear children after she was gone. Little did she think that he would be there before her, to welcome her home. Are these not precious jowels, my by thren, taken from he common mass of heathenism, propared for the Master's presence? Are these not worth labouring for? Can our Church afford to give up this work unto others, and thus forego the privilege and honour of hav-ing a share in so blessed a work? And thus very day we had the most conclusive evidence of the great confidence with which all the Indians of this large district regard the character of the leaders of this Mission for integrity. Two of their chiefs, accompanied by eleven of their representative young men, who came with them, as they termed it, to "make their hands strong," called upon Mr. McKay (interpreter) and myself to day at the Mission House, to consult us and got our advice on what they considered (and certainly it is that) to be a matter of the greatest importance. They said they could not trust the Hudson Bay Company gentlemen, as they had interests of their own to serve, nor the French priest, as they feared he would be inclined to favour the Company; nor could they trust the Government agent. But they had know a Mr. McKay long, and had every confidence in his honesty and ability as an interpretor, so that they have unanimously elected him to be their interpreter at the treaty next summer, if there should be one. One of the chiefs, who had never been at the Mission before, said in the beginning of his speech, that he heard what the Roman Catholic Church taught, but never had an opportunity of hearing what our Church taught, and would like to hear, so that he could tell the difference. The nature of then orrand was to find out how they should act in preparing to meet the Governor next summer, if he should come to make a treaty with They wished me to write a letter to the Governor, which would fully explain then views and desires upon the subject, which I readily assented to do, and told them that I should be most happy to do anything I could to assist them in the matter. They stated their views fully, and Mr. McKay interpreted them. This letter I am requested to send at the earliest opportu-nity. Then I explained to them, through Mr. McKay, as briefly and as simply as I briefly and as simply as could, the leading traths which we teach I particularly sought to impress upon them that Christ Jesus, God's Son, became our surety; and that through His blood alone we can obtain pardon and peace. I then told them that I felt sure that they would get justice done to them by the great man at the head of our Government; that he was a gold man, who would do all he cond for the benefit of hemselves and families; that I was personally acquainted with him, and that I remembered yet how kindly he used to speak to me and encourage me when a boy going to school. I also told them of the cat and good Mother across the great ocean; how she wished that all her sed caldren should be happy and provided for. After partaking heartily of a good dinner prepared for them by Mr. McKay, and after a few short speeches more they went away, apparently perfectly satisfied with the result of their mission. Let us remember these were representative men, authorized to speak for the whole band within the bounds of a large section ot this territory. Now, this has been a precious opportunity to exert a good influence over them, and, through them, do good to those they represent. And there is one thought more which should have great weight in determining our Church to act at once in supplying this large district with a missionary: that the Indians themselves begin to see clearly the necessity of making a living in some other way than by hunting and roaming from place to place as they do now. One of the chiefs present to day expressed this by making use of a most beautiful and impressive figure. He said it a cake of bread was placed on one end of the table, and a buffalo on the other, and if he were asked to take his choice, that he would alloose the cake, because the buffalo will soon be all killed off, but the cake will continue to grow out of the ground from year to year. This clearly shows that they are beginning to realise their present posi-

tion, and see the necessity of settling down and improving their farms, and live like white people. Now is the time to seek out white people. Now is the time to seek out good positions for reserves; and you may rest assured the Church of England has her attention fixed upon this very mission field, which has been ours for the last eight years, and you may also lay it down as an established fast that, whatever Church gets possession of these important points, which shall, in all probability, become in less than a year or two Indian Reserves, will be greatly strengthened in her position for carrying forward missionary work among the new settlements which, without doubt, will be rapidly springing up on every hand; and as a result which will naturally follow from her having taken up our Indian mission ground, she will be sure, and that very soon, to establish a mission station in the heart of this very settlement. I doubt not you may be looking for such intelligence before very long. And why? Just because we have given up to her our Indian mission ground, which virtually has been pass. ing out of our hands for the last year or two, which, if I mistake not, as a Church we shall have cause to regret.

I fear, brethren, you was regard this report as too long and tedious, both to read and to listen to it read; but you must exercise great patience towards one who has been connected with your Society so long, and who feels himself to have been greatly privileged and honoured in having been permitted to take a humble share in carrying forward the great and plessed work for which the Society has been established. I owe much to the Society. It binds me more closely to my fellow students, and strengthens the affectionate tie that binds me to our College and the noble and generous hearted men who are at the head of it. And may God abundantly bless and prosper you, my beloved brothren, in all your labours of love. An I may our Church be strong, not only outwardly but also in heart and purpose. May she greatly honour Him who is her Head and Master; and may she always hear and obey the voice of Him who bids her: "Enlarge the place of thy tent; and let them stretch forth the curtains of thine habitations. Spare not; tains of thine habitations. Spare not; lengthen thy cords and strengthen thy stakes." And may it be truly said of every means employed within her borders, and especially of all her messengers, "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." And now, in bidding the state of the place of the state of you an affectionate farewell, my beloved brethren in the Lord, let us unite with one heart and voice with the Psalmist in the closing words of the 72nd Psalm: "Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only dooth wondrous things; and blessed be His glorious name for ever; and let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen, and amen." As ever, yours faithfully, H. McKellar.

Newman Hall on " Now."

A short word; a shorter thing. Soon uttered; sconer gone.

Now I A grain of sand on a boundless plain. A tiny rippie on a measureless ocean I Over that ocean we are saling; but the only part of it we possess is that en which our vessel at this moment floats. From the stern we look backwards and watch the ship's wake in the waters; but how short a distance it reaches, and how soon every trace disappears? We see also some landmarks farther off, and then the horizon closes the view; but beyond that ocean still rolls far, far away. Memory contemplates the few years of our individual life; history shows us a dim outline of mountains; sicence tells us that still farther back, out of sight, stretches that vast sea; reason assures us that, like space it bath no boundary; but all that we possess of it is represented by this small word -Now! The past, for action, is ours no longer. The future may never become present, it is not ours until it does. The only part of time we can use is this very moment-Now 1

O, listen to the voice of warning now ! Awake thou that sleepest I" Awake now! "Seek the Lord while he may be found!" Seek him now! "Believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved!" Believe now! Confess to Him your sins, ask pardon through his blood, rely on his atonement, implore the help of his Spirit devote yoursel entirely to his service! Do it now! "Strive to enter in at the strait gate" now! Offer the prayer, "God be merciful to me a sinner" now! Too much time has been wasted already. Lose no more. This may be your only opportunity! Seize it now !

Now! for time is short, and death is near, and judgment threatens! Now! for in eternity it will be too late, and your very next step may land you there! The only reason of which you can be sure is now! The only season in which you can work is now! The purpose may not last till-to-morrow; fulfit it now! Fresh difficulties will flood the channel to-morrow—wade it now! The chain of evil habits will blind you more tightly to-morrow; snap it now! Religion is a work for every day; begin nt now! Sin exposes to present miseries; escape them now! Holiness confers present joys; seize them now! Your Creator communits; obey Him now! A God of Love entreats; be reconciled now! The Father from His throne invites; return now! The Saviour from his Cross beseeches; trust Him now! The Holy Spirit is striving in your heart; yield now! "Behold now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation!"

PIETY and politics are not essentially antagonistic; that is, if the piety be genuine and the politicians be honest; and we know of no place where honest men are more needed than in the political affairs of the country. If the disinterested and honest curzens would assert their rights and perform their duties to society in these relations, they could fill all offices with good ations, they could BH SH omces with government and competent men, greatly to the benefit of the people. But when professed politicians are heard warning off good men from their "dirty pool" with the familiar sry against "religion and politice," then look out for villainy. Honest men, Christian was about the state of the look of the course of the look o men, should remember their obligations to men, anoung remember their principles, the community, and carry their principles, with them into all their political delaga-

# Our Foung Holks.

#### The Prayerful Mother.

The pure st fone that over resease bight The sweetest beau that over kissed the skyt The brightest flow's that ever bloomed for heav'n The hotiest thanse from a crtidy spiritagivint Those you will find, and find them only where A mother kneels with her dear child in prayer.

Long as the aun of Life may hine below, On tears will gether and our tears will flow, And many an ancel (today) olute to count Those precious tem-drops falling from their

But God shall cherish with especial care A moiner w.eping with ber shild in prayor

Robol I you o trage in the evening gloom ! A liteh ring lamp held cheers the single room It looks so poor, so desolate, so odd-And yet it is a Bethel dear to God; For there, beyond the world's unfeeling stare. A mother's kneeling with her calld in prayer.

Name it debusion in a fifth sincare. Formortaleye bath never seen it here, Yet looth am I to lose the mess use thus. . The heavenly message God hath sent to us, That angels stand and guard with holy care A mother kneeling with her child in prayer

#### The Faithful Prayer.

Two families lived in one house, and each had a little boy about the same age. These boys slept together. One of them said a prayer every night, and repeated some verses which his mother had taught him; the other little boy had never been taught to pray. Now the little b: y wno prayed was tempted not to, but to jump into his bed without first kneeling down, just as his little playmate did; but he was a noble boy, and did not yield to the temptation. He pray d aloud every night, and said his verses. Now comes the best part of the story. The little boy who had never been taught lo pray learned his little companion's prayer and the verses by hearing him repeat them, and he never forget them. He grew up to be one of the best men, and lived to be old. The boy who prayed grew up and became a noted man in Washington. When the other one lay on his dying bed, he went to see him, and the dying old man told him it was his little prayer, so faithfully said every night, which led him to Christ. He repeated the prayer and verse word for word, and with his dying lips thanked his friend that he had been the means of saving him.

#### How He Began.

"Lond me a postuge stamp, Hal," said Nicholas, as he was folding a letter to send home. "I am out of stamps and change. I will pay you back when my next allowance comes."

Hal handed over the stamp, and then

went on with his writing. Nicholas mailed his letter, and thought no more of his stamp. Hal did not care, so you think there was no harm done. But there you made the mistake. He had defrauded his schoolmate out of three cents, and he had added that the link too chairs which was fast binding him. Evil habits are so easy to form, but so hard to break up. The next time he borrowed ton cents, "just till to-morrow, when he would get a bill changed." Then he made himself noted in school for borrowing pencils, pens, knives, and such like school-boy's possessions; and soveral of the most obliging boys had lost considerable by him. At last it grow the enstore to decline, when he wished to borrow. "But there were generally new boys, coming from time to time, who had to find out his propensity for themselves.

If you had called Nicholas a thief. I sunpose he would have repelled the idea with scorn. But he was, for all that. The habit was growing upon him daily. He grow you cockless of the rights of others. He ways horrowing as a boy and as a young man. His acquaintance grew shy of him, and crossed over on the other side, rather than run the risk of being importunadifor a "short loan." He obtained a sitnation in a bank, and in an evil hour, was tempted to enter into a speculation "that would surely make fitty thousand dollars." Ho "horrowed" twenty thousand from the bank, secretly intending to return it in the same way, as soon as his fortune was real ized. But his scheme failed, and the protched young man fled to avoid exposure. Ho was arrested, however, and consigned to a felon's cell, leaving a stricken household to the prief and shame with which such an act must overwelm them. It was the natural end of the liabit of borrowing and not returning small sums. Boys, let the strict. est honor characterize your dealings, down to the smallest particulars.

## A Child's Prayer.

HOW NOT TO BE AFRAID IN THE DARK.

I was very much interested last evening a story told me by a lady, of her little by, only four years old. She said he had ways been very timid, and especially raid in the dark, always requiring a shift in the room upon going to bed, to said to him one night, "Jimmy, you we nothing to fear—God sees and takes ro of his little ones in the dark, just the me as in the light." "I know it mam-K God to keep you from being afraid?"
No." "Then I would."

Not many days after he asked his mother She teld him he could have if he would go immedf and get it. A few ments after she saw him go into another m, kneel behind the door, and heard him ke this little prayer:

Lord, do you love me? I love you-It let me be alraid! I want to be d-don't let me be afruid! I have a brother-will you love him too ? Don't him be afraid either! When I grow up hand drink naughty stuff, that makes wad. Amen."

hen he arose from his knees, went down the dark cellar, and got an apple from trei in the furthest corder. "Did you one?" asked his mother, upon his one?" asked his mother, upon his in. "Yes: but I did'nt hurry. Iwas'nt d."

#### Sabbath School Teacher.

#### LESSON XI.

March 11, THE ALTAR OF WITHESS ( Josh xxii, 1875) COMMIT TO MIMORY, verses 26 and 27.

PARALLEL PASSIONS -- Gen. XXVI. 41-49: Acts vi. 14. For the events of which the knowledge is assumed in this chapter, read Numb. xxxii. 1-25; on the creation of the altar, see Ez. xxii. 15; on the engagements of the two and a half tribes to Joshua, see Josh. i. 16 18; on the settlement of the threatened quarrel, see Matt. v. 22 26 and xvm. 15; and on the care for coming generations, Ps. lyveni, 4-7.

CENTRAL TROUTH .- One Shepherd and

The land, generally described for shortness, as Gilead (t. 15), on the east bank of Jordan, was well fitted for cattle (Numb. xxxu. 1). Gad and Reuben were possessed of cartle (v. 4), and begg t Moses to give them this land. He regarded the request as alarming, looking to the rending of the nation (v. 7-15); but his fears were allayed by a promise to share the hardships of the war in Canaan till it was conquered, and to return only when 1. was in possession of Israel (v. 16-19).

The land was now subdred, and it was proper for Gad, and Reuben, and the half tribe of Manasseh to return to the cities they had built (Nulab. xxxii, 84-42). Accordingly, Joshua diamisson them honourably, and with a blessing (v. 1-8), and the warriors of the tribes set out, we may well believe, in the best of temper for their future homes and their families (v. 9).

Thinking of the future of these familles, it occured to them that there would be risk of alcination springing up, and of their being disowned by the majority of the tribes, on account of their being beyond the natural boundary of the land, the Jordan This we learn from their own report (v. 25) So they fell upon the plan-no doubt after some thought and discussion-of building a large monumental altar ("a great altar " v. 10). Whotligh it was on the cast or west bank of the river is a disputed point among scholars. We cannot help deciding in layour of their own land, over which they had control, on their own (east) side of the river, "over against' Jordan. Had it been on the west side, the tribes could have overthrown it without more ado, as a trespass on their land, instead of going to war. But the purpose, not the place, is the main point.

The report of this roused the tribes to instant action-to preparation for war (v. 12). They felt that the unity of the nation must be preserved; and its unity of religious worship seemed a part of the nation's life. One God, one altar, one people-such was the genius of the Mosaic rule.

But, most properly, it was decided to send a deputation of men of weight, Phinohas son of E eazer, and ten princes iv. 13, 14). Princips had already distinguished himself by efficient zeal against idolatry (Numb. xxv. 7), in the affair of Baal-poor, to which reference is naturally made (v. 17.) He was able, courageous, and trusted. (See Numb. xxxi. 6.) They carried the remonstrance, and demanded explanations; and if the land seemed to them unclean, not consecrated and under divine protection, they offered to receive them on their side (v. 17), showing their conviction that religion was more important than land, and the favour or God than ample possessions

(Ps. xxxvii. 16).

The answer of the "Children of Keuben Gad and Manassch was prompt and solemn, in the divino name (v. 22), oft repeated, "the Lord God of gods," (EL, repeated, "the Lord God of yous, LL, ELOHIM, JEHOVAH), and with a solemu adjuration, "save us not this day!" equivalent to "so keep me God!" in an oath (which should have all the solemuty of an act of worship).

It discinims any separatist intention "to turn from following the Lord (v. 23), or any idea of using the altar for worship, or

anything else than as a monument.

It declares the true intent, to perpetuate the sense, and fact, of oneness with the nation, notwithstanding the intervening Jordan (v. 24, 25), and so to keep up the one service, lest "your children make our chil dren cease from fearing the Lord."

as already given, that it may be a witness, &c. Nor was it without a reason in the nature of times. This alter would testify nature of things. Lies areas we to the kind of worship common to the people on both sides of Jordan (v. 28.) result, as will be seen, was satisfactory in the highest degree (v. 82, 88.)

On this record the following remarks may be made, and illustrated at the will of teach-

I. The aim of the two and a half tribes was natural and laudable. Why should they not wish to keep their place in the one Church of God of the time? Nothing can be more offensive or destructive of charity, than the attempt of any community, gre. or little, to unchurch others.

It is one thing to say—and true Christians will always say it with pain—" Wo cannot be joined with you in work and worship." It is another to say "We do not recognize you as in the church of Christ. All Christians may be expected to resent such attempted exclusion.

This concern for their children was eminently laudable. A people who indolently say of institutions, "They will do well say of institutions, "They will do well enough for our day," has gone far towards decay and rum. So lot us build up, dignity. Large Approbativeness is most strengthen and guard well all agencies that serviceable in its restraining and summixing preserve religion for coming generations, and resist all that would make them " cease from the fear of the Lord."

II. Yet the best enstitutions may be misunderstood by brethren, as this was. Hence the need of caution, clear statement, caudour, and capacity to put ourselves in the place of other. We have not only to ask, place of other. We have not only to ask Will it be safe for me to do a thing? bun also, How will it look to others? And i ter is an element m coming to a decision.

III It was wess to send the deputation. Mutual explanations in a right spirit would avert many a strile. See Prov. zvin. 18. See also our Lord's rule in Matt. xvin. 15. How often the reply would be, "I am sorry you feel so. I never intended it."

This is a good element in the movement for arbitration in national quarrels to pro-vent wers; in the Evangelical Alliance, as promoting mutual knowledge and good tecling; m all union Christian movements, in all tederation of Churches, and all joint uction in which the tribes of Israel acknow ledge one another as trikes, even though matural obstacles lie between.

IV It was proper for the cabes to me in this matter. The maintenance of t Divine service was a chief end of the ne tion s existence. Beginnings of evil are best resisted; let alone, they are supposed to be condoned, and become precedents.

Zeal for God's worship is well pleasing in God's sight. See the praise given Phinehas GOLDEN TEXT—Ye are all one in Christ Jesus.—Gal. iii. 28,

Cangal Thought of the post of may be supposed to be prominent in defence of what seems to them fugdamental, even though censured as bigoted or meddling. How far divergences and varieties of divine service may be allowed in the same Christian Churches, is a matter for Christian wisdom, and probably it would be as safe to go faither than we have yet done in this direc-tion, so long as "the truth" is held in common. And as to tue altar there was no question. One tabernacle one mercy-seat, one priesthood, were fixed by the Lord absolutely. See Lev. xvn. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, S. the law taught men and checked idolatry. Nor was it enough that to actual sin was yet committed, as was forcibly argued (v. 18), "If you rebel to-day, to-morrow," from the evil spreading, or from our being re-garded as one by Jehovah, "he will be an-gry with the whole congregation." Open evil enduced by a community involves the

community in its consequences.
V. How important that nothing should obseure our one mercy seat (Acts iv. 12), altar, (H. o. ix. 11), and sagrifice (Rovi. iii. 25), or put away the idea of "one God and one mediator" (1 Fim. ii. 5). The union of mon for the upholding and defence of this shored truth is itself a sign of God's presence, and is pleasing to God, and to all His true people. See Eph, iv. 5, 6.

#### SUGGESTIVE TOPICS.

The two and a half tribes-why east of fordan-name of their land-when given them-by whom-on what understanding -when renewed-their fidelity-returnblessed—their fear—precaution—missinder-standing of it—preparation of the tribes— where they justified in (see Lev. xvii. 4) depuntior -its leader-his history-character-the remonstrance—the reply-the disclaimer of evil intention—the effect—the like cases among us—as to war—mutual explanations—guarding the truth—zeal for God's honour—and practical union in the tear and service of God.

#### Wise Maxims.

Those inactive and dilatory creatures who are still essaying and proposing, but never acting and proceeding, resemble St. George, who is always on horseback, but never rides forward.

King Liewis XI used to say, "When pride rides in the saddle, mischief and shame sit upon the crupper."

Aristotle, observing a proud and self-con-ceited empty youth strutting along with an affected gait and lofty lives along out up-tohim and whispered these cutting and heart humbling words into his ear:—"Friend, such as thou thinkest thyself to be, I wish I were; but to be as thou art I wish only to mine enemies."

Envy is a fiend whi h never totally dies out of this world, and but seldom sleeps; however, as it sometimes falls mes slumber, it is highly imprudent to awake it, either by loudly trumpeting forth our own or by doing commendatole actions with

bustle and noise.

Be as deal to the flatterer as to the railer, for if the latter occasions more smart the former often causes more hurt.

#### Make Children Useful.

The e ergy which sand children mani fest in mischievous prauks may be made to subserve usefulness and instructive pur-poses. Little odds and ends of employment may be given them—work suited to their small capabilities may be assigned them—and under judicious direction and considerate encouragement then dutle heads and hands can accomplish much, and that glad

ly. The bright little ones who would "belp It recites the instory of the act (v. 26, 27, | mamma should not be repelled with harsh word, but some simple task should be devised for their occupation, and some trifling thing -so very great to themshould be the reward o its performance.

As a general rule, give your children something to do. A daily employment of some sort will exercise their minds health. fully, and develop elements of usefulness and self-reliance which may prove incalculably valuable to their manhood and womanhood. Miserable is the plea urged by some that they "have not the time" to look after their children. No such pretext can divest them of the grave responsibil. ties which the having of children imposes. The laws of God and of humanity demand of parents the best care and training for their children they can being into exercise. How many poor wretches there are, taxing society with their maintenance, who owe their worthlessness and sins to the negligence of their parents in developing and directing good natural endowments for lives of industry and independence! Large armness in a child is a good thing; it con tributes to steadiness of thought and deed. Large Selt-Esteem is destrable, in that it confers the sense of personal worth and ministrations. Large Destructiveness 's a good heritage, under proper control it con-tributes to activity and achievement. Large Combativeness is a good quality, it contri butes courage, boldness, and progression to character. Lurge Acquisitiveness, rightly trained, supplements industry with economy and thrift. But such qualities in ouddren need the guidance of a discreet parent. Mesmanagement, neglect, easily lead to their perversion and the rum of a tife which, otherwise, might have been a silonlid ancass. -Annual of Phrenology and Physiognomy.

SOMETIMES the best way to check a scandalous report is to despise it; if we go harm and da about to stop it, it will but run tue faster. of her child.

Measrs Moody and Sankey in Birminghom.

The incetines in Berningham held by Mesna. Moody and Sankey have uniformly been crowded, and the inforest and exorte ment are as great, perhaps greater, than in any place they have visited. The requests for prayer in the bounday meetings are unusually numerous and varied. On Friday week there was a request for prayer " for the policemen, railway servants, postmen, bus drivers, guards, cabmen, and commeroud travellers of Birming! om. The ministers in the town take part in the meeting and are very zealous and hearty.

The meetings on Sabbath were something wonderful. Four times was that vast building, Bingely Hall, filled. In the afternoon and evenings the numbers that met were extraordinary. In the afternoon and evening meetings the numbers that met were extraordinary. Altogether, there must have been about 45,000 present at the meetings on that day. At he morn-ing meeting for Christian workers, the hall was not quite full, owing probably to the wet morning. The meeting ras most enthusiastic in response to Mr. Moody's appeals to work for the Lord. At eleven o'clock a meeting was held for those who do not attend any place of worship. It was quite evident at a glaune that at least half of the audience were not of this class, but still there was a great gathering of the lowest class of working people. At first the prodominant feeling seemed to be curie-ity and as one after another gentlemar stepped on the platform the whisper would pass from mouth to me th. Is that Mr. Moody? However, Mr. Sankey's singing of "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by" soon arrested their attention; the silent attention with which Mr. Moody's address was heard seemed somewhat remarkable. His address was on the plan of salvation and the free offer made of it. Macy strong men might be, seen weeping, and when towards the close of his address he made a fevent appeal, asking who would accept Jesus, a perfect shout arose from many "I will" At the meeting at three o'clock, for women only the nall was densely packed, Such a gathering of women was never witnessed. In the evening a meeting for men only was held in the same hall; this also was prowded-every inch of standing space was occupied. Mr. Moody's discourse made a deep impression on his heavers.

Bingley Hall having been enwaged, the committee who were arranging for Mr. Bright's address, had resolved to hold the meeting in the Town Hail. Messrs. Moody and Sankey having heard of the difficulty promptly relinquished their right, and gave uptthe use of Bingely Hall. This has given great satisfaction in Birmingham to all classes. Mesers. Moody and Sankey spent Monday in Manchester.

A convention of Christians was hold on

Tuesday, the entire day being devoted to consider how the work of revival might best be carried on in Birmingham. It is estimated that at no time were there lesthan 5000 present, and at certain periods of the day this number was largely exceeded. The conference was opened by a service of praise. Mr. Sankey delivered an address on the subject, in which he maintain driller. prayer would be more availing if there were inote praise in it. Addresses were also de-livered by the Rev. Mr. Stevens, Dublin; the Rev. H. Morgan, Munchester; and the Rev. F. Kreling, Manchester; hymns were sung at intervals. The second meeting was devoted to addresses on Christian work. Mr. Moody delivered an address on the subject, several speakers following. The next subject was on prayer-meetings and how to conduct them. Mr. Moody opened the subject, and some interesting information was afterwards given on the question of the best way of drawing out the masses. The last hour of the convention was entitled "question hour," when Mr. Mody answered a namber of questions put to him on various subjects.

The meetings have been continued . the attendance an interest continuing to in-

Crease.
We learn that previous to commencing their labours in Liverpool, Mr. Moody and Mr. Sank y intend to? a take week's rest This brief period of well-enuned repose, will, we trust, invigorate the American Evan gelisis for the great work that is before them in Liverpool and Limbon. The ser-vices in Liverpool will commence (D.V.) on Sablath, 7th prox. - The Weekly Re-

#### Protection by Prayer.

A little girl, about five years old, lived with her parents, who were very poor, in a small cottage in a village of Prussia. day, when her father was out, little R sa was sitting by her mother, who was just recovering from an attack of fever, which had weakned her very much. She was singing a hymn when the door opened suddenly, and six soldiers walked into the room. The poor child wis so terrified at first that she fell from the bench on which she had been sitting. A few moments afterwards, however, she rose to her kuees and in her own simple, childlike words, while the big tears trembled in her eyes, she prayed that God would pity them and help them; that he would make the soldiers kind to her mother, and tell them to go away to some other house where they might get something to eat and drink, and onding with these words, " For thou knowest, Lord that we are very poor."

One of the soldiers patted the c'ill's head kindly, and said: "Way taught you to pray so nicely, little one?" "Jesus and mother," was her simple

The soldier, a tall, strong, rough looking man, turned aside his head, and brushed a tear from his cheek, then, putting a piece of money in her lap, he kissed the hetle girl, and said so her kindly: "Tasre is something for your mother, my ould. Pray for us soldiers also sometimes, like a good little girl, fo. we need prayer very much."

A few moments later little Rosa, who had rushed to close the door after the soldiers, was clasped in her mither's arms. And how gladly that mother thanked the Lind. who had so kindly protected them from harm and danger, in answer to the prayer

## A Word to Mothers.

Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of pations on paper, but she writes her own he tory on paper, but she writes her own in-tory on the imperishable mod of her cold. Phat tablet end that history will remain indebble when time shall be no more. That instory each in ther will read a zam, and read with eternal joy or unutterable weem in the fac ages of eternity. This thought should weigh on the mind of every mother, and render her deeply orronnspect and mayer-ful, and faithful in her solving work of training up her children for heaven and immortality. The minds of children are very susceptible and easily corpressed. A word, The minds of children are yery a look, a frown, may sugrave an unpression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can effect or wish on You walk along the seashers when the tide is out, and you for a characters, or write words or usines in the smooth white said which hes spread out so clear and beautiful at your test, a cording as you fancy may distate, but the cunning t do shall, in a few hours, wash cut and efface forever all that you have written. N t so the lines and characters of truth and error which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. There you write impressions for the eternal good or ill of your child, which neither the floods are storms of earth car, wash out, nor death cold finger can crase, nor the slow moving ages of etermity con obliterate. How careful, then, should each mother be of herself in this treatment of her child. How prayerful, how serious, and how carnest, to write the truths of God on his mind—those truths which shall be his gu le and teacher when her voice shall be silect in death, and her lips no longer move in prayer in his behalf in commonding her dear child to her covenant with God.

#### Thoughts for the Thoughtful.

The distinguishing differences between great and small men consist in the superior power of observation and the accurate methods of though, possessed by the tormer-Wherever we find a truly great m id we find these powers developed in na carinetts degree. It is true that many who lave adquired a just reputation for soility, may not be accurate observors in all departments of human knowledge, but they will be found such in the particular classes of faces pertaining to the fields they have cultivated, and in which they have acquired their eminenco. Great politicians and diplomatists are close and accurate observers of men and the inotives of human action. Historians train themselves to observe carefully social phonomena and statistics, and to scrutinize c'osely the evidence upon which the statements of historical facts are to be accopted as true or rejected as false. Scientists occupy themselves with the vareful study of material things, and phonomeus, and deductions therefrom. Ordinary people observe things as though at a distance. They perceive outlines, coarse shades of color, general characteristics only. Minute details altogother escape their notice. Place in the hands of such observers a beautiful flower, or an insect, they see these things, as it were, without seeing them. They get only a general and very imperfect impression of them. The most important characteristics escape their observation.—Selected.

#### Miscellyneous.

Thou mayest be appro happy than ever was Cosar or Solomon, if that wilt be mare virtuous.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it, he who does one should never remember it.

God's blessings are blessings with both His hands. In the one he gives pardon, but in the other He gives holmes, and to man car have the one unless the other. -Spurgeon.

IGNORANCE AND VIOLENCE.-There never was any party, faction, sect, or cahal whatsoever, in which the most ignorant were not the most violent; for a bie is not a busier animal than a block and -Pape.

We may differ as to our mode of doing good, while our motives may be equily pure. Why then should we impease other's maives? We may be equally anxious to serve God, why then should we be charged with selfishness waen labouring to save souls ?

IDLENESS -It is a mist the to imagine that only the violent passion, surh as ambition and love, can triumph over the rest. Idleness, languid as she is, often masters them all; she, indeed, influences all our designs and actions, and insensibly consumes and destroys both passions and virtues.

We are often weary in life. We want to he down and rest; want to give up almost. We think our strength goue, and we simply pray for God's forgiveness of our sins and crave strength for the hour. Well we are surprised to find that we came out of our depression helped and strengthened. hears our pravers. Our very trust in him reflects back on our life. His S, i it fills our own and we even feel thankful for a trial. The strength must be from on high

WE have a painful conviction that there is for too little daily and carnest Bible eading, even am ng professing Christians. We once board a pastor say to another, "How many of our church mombers do you supplied read their Bibies deaberately and the actually every day?" A to due consideration the aswer come, to which both assented, "Not one quarter." We would fain believe their jud iment over estim sted the deplorable fact to water we have adverted, but of its approximate correct ness there am be no ressonable doubt. The members is brief, hasty, and will not frauless, and many others have no daily habit of reading the Bible at all. In many Christian (?) himes the daily paper criwls God's pressons Word entirely out of the morning hour; and in some Pad et aut in Gith"—out of the Sabbath afterason.—
Christian Advocate.

## Acitish American Presbuterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FR. DAY AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS: \$2 A year, in advance Postice by meil, Went por is a payable at the office of dolleary

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be draw in favor of the Publisher.

Olub Rates and List of Premiums furnished on application. All who are desirous to aid in extending the circulation of the Parsairranian abould send for the List of Premiums at once, as new is

Address

IC. BLACKETT ROBINSON.

The P.O. Pramer 2484 Publisher and Proprietor

## British American Bresbyterian.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

#### OUR ADHERENTS.

By the above designation we understand the grown-up men and women of our enurches, who worship with the church, and help to support ordinances, but have not yet united in full communion, by making a profession of their faith in Christ at the Table of the Lord. They are a very large class of our religious community, and in many instances manifest a laudable zeal and liberality in the maintenanco of the church, and the prosecution of its work. We find also among them a great many, particularly of men, distinguished by their superior intelligence and high-toned morality. Often do pastors anxiously ask the question with themselves, and sometimes of the adherents, why do they stand without, and refuse to enroll themselves with the membership of the church? A variety of answers to the question have been given. Some object to the inconsistencies of professors, and think they can be as good Christians without going to the table. Others tell us they are not Christians, and that none but true Christians should be there. Others acknow. fledge their duty, Lut have what they think reasons for their non-compliance. We do not propose to examine these answers: but would rather endeavour to ascertain the underlying cause or causes which, p. haps unconsciously, are at w ', in keeping good-living, intelligent men and women back from the Lord's table. It will be cadmitted that a revival of religion does lead many of this class to come in; and the present movement in Scotland, as well as among ourselves, is largely characterized by leading to decision many church--going persons who had hitherto held back. The change which such persons experience is generally called conversion; and they naturally fix upon the time and circumstances in which they were led to de cide for Christ, as those of their conversion to God. Men are brought to realise what they formerly knew of their lost state, and God's mercy in Christ Jesus; and under the influence of this sense of reality. consciously accept of Christ, and confess him as their Saviour. This happy moment of acceptance and decision is regarded as the

It is not worth while to combat this view; although there can be little doubt that many are truly converted to God, and are striving humbly to walk with him, in a hely life and use of gospel ordinances. before they attain the happy consciousness and assurance to which we refer. We may, however, profitably inquire whether the prevailing manner of presenting certain truths does not tend to prevent the development of this consciousness, and keep gracious souls in 'ondage; and whether there cannot be an improvement in this respect. We fearlessly aver, that no truth, however presented, will give an unconverted man real assurance; and that false assurance must rest on untrutus, or a truth falsely presented. Still an imperfect presentation of truth may trouble an anxious soul, and prevent him from grasp. ing the truth, which would set him free.

moment of conversion.

We think, then, that possibly the nature of conversion, and its concomitant feelings, may be so exhibited as to make a ture which declares that the power of true child of God question whether he has binding and lessing is given to the Church, passed through that change. That the is held to prove that the Church has difference between the life of a Christian power to forgive sin. Several letters have and an unconverted man may be so exaggerated as to produce denot, where argument against this from the Leritical the new man is carnestly strugging against law. The Levitical law seems to say that the flesh, but has not attained the victory. In cases of leprosy the priest shall either That a distinction may be drawn as to the cree the leger from his disease or inflict it duty of a Christian and an unconverted fully upon him. Yet the true meaning is man in such a way as to prevent a true that the priest shall simply account whether Christien, who has not assurance, from the man remains a leper or is free from his daring to avail himself of the privileges, disease, after he has examined him. It and attempting the work of a Christian, I was no priest's words, but the gracious by which he would grow in grace, and gain | 1. wer of God which removed the leprosy, spiritual strength. That the privileges of and so, although the Church may declare, a Christian may be so presented as to paralize all effort on the part of one who 18 | your faith and patience, it is God alone who and on ly seeking, and yet cann a nimm. | can remove this begrowy of the soul.

overy duty of a Christian is obligatory on them; and that to neglect any duty is sin. That to refuse to accept Christ, and to con fess him, is to robel against God, and des pice their birth right. That it is incum bent on them, as the objects of God's reducting ...., to observe all things that he has commanded. That in the use of the appointed means, viz., the word, sacraments, and prayer, they may reasonably expect to be naved, as they embrace Jesu: Christ offered in the gospel; and may thus attain to a consciousness of their interest in Him and an assurance of His love

There is a danger of putting ordinances in Christ's stead, but there is also a danger of presenting salvation as attainable apart from the use of the ordinary means, by which Christ communicates to us the bone fits of redemption; and we may well ask ourselves whether, in our zeal t produce sudden and marked conversions, we are not overlooking the gradual, invisible, and oftentimes to its subject unconscious operation of the Spirit of God, through His own ordinances; thus making more of the visible effect, than of the invisible cause.

#### FATHER CHINIQUY ON THE CON-PESSIONAL.

On Thursday evening, the 24th of February, the Free Church, Cote Street, was crowded to excess with French Canadians, chiefly Romanists, who, in spite of the many warnings of their priests, had come to hear Father Chaniquy's third lecture on 'The Confessional.' Other engagements prevented the appearance of Principal Mac-Vicar and Professor Conssirat, who had been present at most of the previous meet ings, but the French Evangelization Com mittee was represented by Professor Campbell; and Mr. Vernon, the paster of the French Canadian Missionary Society's Church on Craig Street, also occupied a place in the purpit.

A hymn was sung by the choir, composed of some members of the Craig St. Church and the French students of the Presbyterian College. Then Father Chiniquy read the second chapter of 2nd Thessalo nians, and commenced his discourse from that suggestive text.

"The Apostle becomes a prophet, and foretells a time when a man will paes himself off for a god. God, to be avenged on men for their desertion of Himself, will suffer them to believe a he. I have belonged to that Society of which the Apostle speaks, and, like all its members, have be neved lies. I have deceived others, but I was myself deceived—I adored a man. A most enlightened Romanist, a frank, earnest spirit, a defender of much Lat the Ro man Catholic Church holds, has truly said, 'The worship of Rome is idulatious-we are idolators l'

"I can speak to you, not in my own name, nor with my own words. . It is not Chimiquy, not the Protestants, who address you. Nor do I come to speak evil of the priests. I love them, while I pity their ignorance. My own shoulder has been galled by their yoke. My own back has been bowed down with their heavy load. What is the Pope? Chateaubriand will tell vou. Chateaubriand, the ambassador of France at Rome, in his own words, will certify to the fulfilment of the Apostle's prophecy. He writes on the occasion of the Pope's inauguration: 'I must go to the adoration of the Pope.' He describes the coremony: On the altar is the sacrament, which represents Christ. It is removed-Christ is removed-and the Pope is elevated into His place. He sits upon the altar; and thus in the eyes of his worshippers occupies the seat of Christ, the great Sacrifice. ' Venite adoremus Sanctum Papam.' ('Come, let us adere the Holy Pope!') cry the cardinals. The multitude fall upon their knees, and then prostrate themselves upon the pavement before his Holiness. Is not this what Paul had prophesied to the Thessalonians? How wonderfully his words and those of Chategu-

briand agree. "It is by the head of the hierarchy assuming this position that the priest gains his power to forgive sins; for this is the prorogative of God alone. Yet the Scripbeen sent to mo, asking me to repeat my 'Y ar sids are forgiven, after beholdin

"But to turn to the Confessional. A

advocated. Insked him, 'In it long since you confessed to the priest?' He hesitated, and at last said, 'Soven years.' 'And your sun -dues he confess often?' 'No, rarely, if ever.' And your wife and daughterslo they confess often?' 'Yes; they would go over, day if they could.' 'Ab, you have a good old man for a priest!' 'No, he is a fine, young fellow.' Yes; and if you had a pretty girl in the box of the confessor, your sin, and yourself, too, perhaps, would go often also.' This may seem very gross, but it is, alas, too true

"It is very rarely that women and girls make full confession. When a priest, I had confessed seventeen hundred, and few of tnem confessed any great sins. I went to M. Baillargonu, a venerable priest of Que-bec, and asked if my case were a peculiar one; if there were anything in me which lundered this frank confession. He an swered, 'No; it is the same with all of us. The confessional, I fear, he said, 'is a school of lying.' There are so many secret sins that excite shame at their very thought, that people—and women especially—dare not confess them. If an angel from heaven had told me that ten persons had fully and frankly confessed their sins in the Province of Quebec, I would have thought it a wonderful thing. Some pentents have told me, 'I have sins that I would rather die than confess to man.' Many have prayed to God that they may receive grace and strength to confess, and at last dare not tell the priest what they had poured out in sor-row of soul before God. Who can tell what grievous loads these poor souls carry day by day, and year by year? And as woman is so much more modest and chaste than man, how much more difficult the task of confession; how much more grievous the load of unforgiven sm!

"Francis Xavier, in his 'Mirror of Conrecognizing how difficult it is to fessors," obtain full confession, gives regulations most minute and numerous for following the reluctant spirit, and exterting from it a declaration of secret sins. He turns the question about on all sides. He is like a general sitting down before a strong for-tress, which he uses all the art of war to take. The father confessor trained in his school, will make the penitents speak in spite of themselves. He will lead young minds to the knowledge of sins of which they were previously in blissful ignorance. I have asked the question: 'My daughter, since when have you abandoned yourself to such abominable wickedness?' And I have received the answer, Sinco my confessor showed the sin to me.

"The confessor knows that the license of the pure word of God. But, which will be obeyed, the Word of God or the Pope? I have obeyed God rather than mar, and, therefore, I am here, as I have often been before, to speak, and if it be the will to suffer for His name's sake. Montalambert has said it, and if your priest tells you that he was not of the Roman Catholic Church, you may hang me on the highest tower of your fine Church of Notre Dame

you will be glad to get rid of Chiniquy

he has said that "the Church of Rome adores a man-it is idolatrous.

"Listen to what the fathers say about the confessional. (Thereupon, Father Chiniquy read extracts from several of the Fathers, and chiefly from Chrysostun, in which the faithful were called upon to confess to God, not to man, Onco I read these extracts differently, because the true meaning of them was hidden from me. There was in the old church an officer, whose duty it was, when people had committed any great open sin which schudalized the church at large, to publish the confession of the sin before the world, and to pronounce before the congregation the fact, that the offended church forgave this sin. But this was not a case in which the penitont could say, "Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned." It was in the case of lic and scandalous offences that must be publickly confessed and forgiven by those who suffered from them, as well as by God who only could take their guilt away.

"God made a noble Church, but man de graded and defaced it. A colobrated crouched behind the canvas. The painter left his studio for a fort time, and when he returned his face was full of horror and grief; this magnifies t picture was destroypalette in hand, and drawn great streaks of paint acro's carth and sea and sky, human figures, and noble edifices; the painting was a rum, a shapeless mass of colour; red and white, blue and green, black and yellow, with no life, meaning or beauty. So God made this glorious Church and institution to be admired, the pillar and ground of the beautifying this lost world, and the papacy is the monkey. Here it has drawn a great streak of confession and penance over God's work. There is a bold rough line, the doctrine of purgatory; now the Pope tries his ham, and blots out all beauty with the conneculate Conception. And again a wider black band runs over the whole picture in papal Infallibility. The Church was grand and godlike, but who can re-cognise it now? All defaced and degraded, the Church of Roma is not the Church of

"All their lines are chains, chains that the priesthood are unding you hand and

breathless attention. Applause was with mass m etings, and the petitions, which difficulty repressed, and every turd but at came in upon them like a flood within a

whole of the long address. these tectures, was one who had been a papat Zonavo, but who had now onlisted in a holier waifare under the hanner of Jesus Christ.

Make much of Father Chiniquy if he has his faults, and they are few and small, for those with which he has been charged, are fabrications or exaggerations of the Romish priesthood and their emi-saries; so had every good Reformer, Luther and Calvin, and Zingle and Knox. As he said himself con-corning Lattice, "he is the hear of the truth that frightens the frees of the Populow into their stagnant fens;" the figure may be quaint, but the same is in accordance with

Father Chiniquy is a hon here. We have gained free speech in Montreal; the whole City is on its side now, and woe to the man, and there are many who fain would be such) who lay a violent hand on the devoted brave man. another man in Canada, not one in the whole world, that could shake Rome's foundation here as Chiniquy is doing. The Christains are beginning to see this war, and the few cowardly spirits that were afraid of fire and broken windows and damaged books, with the chance of a stave or pistol shot, are preparing to change their tone and emulate the noble and self-sacrificing spirit of the Cote Street congregation, whose record is clear as a fearless, liberal, mis ionary Church of

Great things are in store for the province of Quebec, and then for the whole of our great Dominion; for the welfare of every member affects that of the whole body. We need the thurches prayer and support. Chiniquy shall be our poincer, and, wherever he makes a break, we shall plant one of our devoted students; nor must the work cease till Protestant Churches cover the face of Canada from one end to the other, and make "the wilderness and the solitary place glad for them, and the desert shall rence and blossom as the rose." If the Church has faith in God for this great end, let it prove Him by oringing the tithes into the storeliouse, so shall the windows of heaven be open ed, and a blessing poured out that there shall not be room to receive.

#### Presbyterian Union and the Quebec L-gislative Council.

Editor British American Phusbyturian.

Sin .- You will have the gratifying intelligence to lay before your readers this week that the Bills in the hands of the Quebec Legislature, about which you expressed fears last week, have passed, and are now part of the law of the land. Your information was quite correct as to the state of the vote in the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Council, when the rejection of the Bills was resolved upon on Saturday evening. But I doubt if it is fair to blame the majority of the members of the committee for that result. The only thing, perhaps, for which they ought to be taken to task is the fact that they did not at once accept the official declarations of the Moderators of the governl churches petitioning them to pass the Bills, but allowed discus sions on constitutional points, and the merits of the Union Question generally, with which they certainly had nothing to do, to be entered upon.

Having allowed the opposition not mere ly to appear in defence of any civil rights which they could show were imperiled by the Bills, there was no end to the confusion of mind into which they were led. Up to the time when the Montreal delegation painter made a beautiful picture, every line and tint of which was executed with the greatest care; it had taken a long House, the members of the Committee, appeared on the scene, and reinforced the time to finish, and when completed, the most of whom ' longed to the Romish paint of gozed upon it with feelings of deep church and understood English but imper-But while he was thus contemplating it, feetly, were perplexed which of the two a tame monkey that he kept, and which parties to believe, Rev. Dr. Cook and L... had before watched him at his work, Croil, on one side, or the Rev. Gavin Lang

The champions of Union laid the facts before the committee, as shown in the The monkey had taken the brush and, official documents of the churches, but the gentlemen on the other side endeavoured to prove that these documents were unreliable, and that they did not fairly represent the views of the people of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. This they did with truth, his great instrument for saving and an air of unhesitating assurance and appar ent fervor which misled the simple minded Frenchmen, who got perfectly bewildered with talk about Barrier Acts and majorities and minorities; and being Conservative, and deeming it their function to put the brakes on all legislation which aims at disturbing the things that are, they naturally enough threw out the Bills. But the prompt action taken in Montreal and Quebec, to show on which side the people's wishes lay, backed up as it was by the meetings at Toronto and Kingston, very speedily put a new face upon things. No amount of audacity or foot with. God will you to be free. "The upon things. No amount of audacity or truth shall make you tree." Come, take the misropresentation could do away with the word o. God, and you will be free indeed! Impression produce by the excitement, the The andience listened throughout with impression produce by the excitement, the the Pope and the pricate was received with couple of days of their decision. They

Father Chini. report of these agitations reached Quebes, quy, in conclusion, told of the many who the Council decided to remit the subject had given in then advessed to the Protes again to the Protes again to the Private Bills Committee shows and given in their and who had themselves that they felt they had made a mistake, signed a document to this effect. Some that they folt they had made a mistake, badeven come to him in the vestry before. The presence of a large and influential lay the beginning of the lecture. A letter from below Quebee, had informed him of conversions that had followed up a reading the report of his recurres, in the French column that had been recorded by and made the ultimate passage of the little a containly. The quarties that Bills a cortainly. The question then became of the Witness. Among others who had not, would the Bills pass, but would they pass with their efficiency unimpaired, My, Lang making desperate efforts to have thom mutitated. In this we was folled at every point, the only important change, extending the limit for congregational action from six months to two years, being made not as a consession to the opposition, who would not accopt it as much, but at the instance of one of the Promoters of the Bills within the conneil, and is improves the Buis so far as the Province of Quebec is concerned. But had the Bills been finally rejected, and a dead lock ensued between the Presbytorians of the Dominior and the Legislative Conneil at Quebec, the latter would have been "more sinned against than sinning." Upon the head of Mr. Lan, who does not seem to have cared into how false and delicate a position holed the members of the Council, so long as he gained his end of thwarting the Union Movements, the blame would have hadin all reason to fall. He did not seem to con? sider any means beneath him to employ to secomplish his end; not only did he make anducions statements that could not bear sifting, but with nafair ingenuity he sought to belittle every fact and principle advanced on behalf of the Umon Cause, never ad mitting the truth of anything that told against his own position. The memorial presented to the Ontario Legislature, the exaggerated absurdation of which made it imperative in that body, was well calculated, by he villainous insinuations, to breed unselviof in the minds of the members at Quebec, among whom it was circulated. No mutter though Mr. Lang traduced his own brothren and co religionists by ascribing to them objects in this Union which they repudiate, namely as conspiring against religious as well as political freedom so long as he could thereby excite the apprehensions and hostility of gentlemen belonging to other religious persuasions. The desperate game failed, but it was verly nearly successful. Had the decision of the com mittee of the Legislative Council, as at first propounded, stood, what a spectacle would have been presented! The Roman Catholis members of the Council throwing their shield over the Presbyterians of the Dominion, to protect them from hitigation and internal dissensions, out of grantude to Mr. Ling, who in his moinorial and speeches set himself forth as the Champion of the interests of other selfcions denominations against the oversificowing influence of Presbyterianism in the land.

I know, Mr. Editor, that this will be considered as a strongly worded letter, but it is not nearly as strong as the state of the case, known to myself and others who were on the ground, would agreent; and I think your readers ought to be put in pos-session of the real facts pertaining to an important crisis in the history of Presby-terianism in the Dominion. So far as Montreal at least is concerned, Union was rtually consummated on Monday of last week, when the Presbytorians met together and made enthusiastic common causo in petitioning the Quebec Legislature—the op-position thus contributing to hasten and content the Union which they wished to hinder. Yours Truly,

ROBERT CAMPBRILL. Montreal Feb. 22nd, 1875.

#### Modern Evangelist,

Mn. Editon,-My last paper has evidently served the purpose I intended. It has called attention to the Scripture warrant for, and status of the Modern Evangelist, or Revival Preacher. I do notclaim to be a "trustworthy guide," further than my contiments are scriptural. If Mr. Rogers can show them to be unscriptural, then he is more trustworthy; and I am sure your columns are open to him. I thank you, however, that, while you do not commit yourself to my opinions, you allow their expression, though they are contrary in some respects to your editorials which appeared in connection with the visit of Mr. Verley to Toronto. Mr. Roger is severe. He protests against my spiril, and says, "It looks as if we held the keys of office in the kingdom?" Now I am not going to diseass the question of the keys al present; nor have I any apology to make. I will simply say, in the clause to which: Mr. R. objects, I assail no individual, I speak generally of what every one knows has been done. If any have not done these things they cannot complain. Those who d them are at liberty to do so. Ijadge them not. I do not eny that their "exertions to save souls and to raise the tone of spirituality is criminal, or an uncalled for impertinence." I simply let them alone, to prophesy" as they will. Still, I havemy own opinious as to the methods they employ, and the tendency of their teachings and practices. I decline to recognize in them the New Testament evangelist. And I sk Mr. Roger's permission, if necessary, to express my opinions in your columns, although they may conflict with his sentiments. I am satisfied that much has been in on and said under the name of example. ists and gospol meetings which interferes It seems most desirable that on: young people should be taught to regard them. They will be could not understand the constitution of faith in Rome was waiting or gone from people should be taught to regard them. They will be could not understand the constitution of and the constitution of faith in Rome was waiting or gone from people should be taught to regard them. Syncds and Presbyteries, but they did the forthe Churches to distinguish the could not understand the constitution of soriously with the Cords work, and Ibink forth in Rome was waiting or gone from proposed the strengt was made to interest the could not understand the constitution of soriously with the Cords work, and Ibink forth in Rome was waiting or gone from proposed the strengt was made to interest the could not understand the constitution of soriously with the Cords work, and Ibink forth in Rome was waiting or gone from proposed the strengt was made to interest the could not understand the constitution of soriously with the Cords work, and Ibink forth in Rome was waiting or gone from proposed the strengt when the could not understand the constitution of soriously with the Cords work, and Ibink forth in Rome was waiting or gone from proposed the strengt when the could not understand the constitution of soriously with the Cords work, and Ibink forth in Rome was waiting or gone from proposed the strengt when the could not understand the constitution of soriously with the Cords work, and Ibink forth in Rome was waiting or gone from proposed the strengt when the could not understand the constitution of sorious which it full time for the Churches to distinguish the could not understand the constitution of sorious when the could not understand the constitution of sorious when the could not understand the constitution of sorious when the could not understand the could not understand the constitution of sorious when the could not understand the could not

Name of United

Editor Duttien Armingan Pres. Tellian. Sin.—A correspondent in your last issue writes rather flereely about the United Church being termed the Presbyterian Churcia in Canada, and not according to his views, the Presbyterian Church of Canada. The parties entrusted with the daty of naming the Church, seem fortunately to have had a more adequate idea of the nature of the Church of Christ than your contributor, whose conception of the Church seems circumscribed by territorial destine tions. He asks if it would not be absurd to none, the asset it would not be about to speak of one being a native in England, instead of England, &c. I quite agree with him, but at the same time, take the liberty of pointing out to him, that the Church is not a native of any country, neither does it recognize race or nation. The Church is recognize race or nation. The Church is for all time and for all places, and is one. The framers of this union rose in this at least to the full measure and dignity of the occasion, whon repudiating all local lunitations and recognizing the unity of the Ohurch they termed it the "Church in Canada." If your correspondent before rushing into print in such a carping spirit, would read his Greek Testament,—if he can do so,—he would find the spirit addressing the churches not of but in Ephesus, in Smyrin, &c. Possibly this may be "absurd," to your contributor, but it is satisficient to

" BARRISTER."

#### The Hymn Book.

factory to

or. Will Psalmos instead of requiring proof of a negative, be pleased to state his argument, that we may see it? Let him give proof, passages from Sompture for his assertions.

1. That the one hundred and fitty psalms were selected and compiled by God's authority, and by an inspired man.

2. That that collection of one hundred and fifty, was appointed by God to be used

8. That that collection was so used.

4. That the intention of the selectors was to exclude other hymns from being sung in public worship.

The doctrine of the Reformed Church, requiring that usthing shall be introduced into the worship of God, but what is of Divine institutions, is not violated by hymnsinging, unless, the exclusive use of the hundred and fifty can be shown to be of Divine institutions. Singing of pealms, and hymns, and spiritual songs, is of divino institution, and unless it can be shown that there is a restriction such as Moses and David wore under, "that all things should be according to the pattern shown them by God," heart praise offered in song is acceptable worship whether the words are inspired or not .- Communicated.

## Ministers and Churches.

THE members of the Orangovillo Presbyterian Church have added \$100 to the stipend or their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Carrick.

REV. DAVID McLEOD, of Strotford, Oat., a member of the Senior Class in Princeton Seminary, has been called by the congregation of Florida, N.Y.

THE Rev. W. Robinson, M.A., Chesterfield, is delivering a course of lectures on Natural History, at Chesterfield - one every Thursday evening.

THE Rev. James Gourlay, M.A., has accepted the call to Port Elgin and Dunblane. The ordination and induction took place on Wednesday, 3rd March.

THE Contral Presbyterian Church at Hamilton has secured a magnificent organ, which is classed as one of the best in the Dominion. It will be opened on the 9th of March.

REV. R. J. BEATTIR, of Barrie, has received and accepted a call from the congregation of Fort Edward, N.Y., in the Presbytery of Troy. Ifr. B. was a member of the last graduating class in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N.Y.

THE Roy. Mr. Cuthbertson informed the congregation at St. Andrew's church yesterday that the Rev. Mr. Scott had resolved to press his resignation, and that it would be the duty of the congregation to unite in a call upon a successor:

A MISTAKE was made in announcing that Dr. Burns would preach in Charles Street Presbyterian Church, last Sabbath. The reverend gentleman filled his old pulpit at St. Catherines on that day; but he will (D.V.) preach in Charles Street Church next Sabbath, at 11 a.m., and 6.30 p.m.

A MEETING was held in Shaftsbury Hall, iast Monday afternoon of gentlemen, not members of Rev. Mr. Robb's church, when goit was resolved to present the rev. gentleman with an English Bible, Hebrew Bible, and a solid silver stand, in appreciation of his Protestant lectures.

A rew of the Ladies of White Lake congregation presented the Rev. G. Bremner with a most elegant family Bible, as a token of their good-will and appreciation of his services. The gift was highly prized, and will continue to deepen the interest felt in their everlasting happiness. The Bible cost over \$20.00. A lady memlier of the congregation also presented the pastor with twenty dollars from herself. These are some of the many marks of kindness shown by this congregation.

An address wasdelivered in St. Andrew's ohnreh, Kippan, on the evening of the 16th nit., by the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, of Seaforth; subject, "Self-government." The lecture was listened to by a large and ap preciative audience. The proceeds are to be applied towards increasing the stable accommodation in connection with the church.

KNIX CHLEGE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIA-TION .- The last meeting of this Association, for the present session, was held on Wednesday evening, 24th February. An excellent essay was read by the president, Mr. P. Straith, on "The Duty of Munaters of the Gospel with regard to the Temperance Cause." Short addresses were then delivered by other members of the society, after which the meeting was adjourned.

THE Rev. John C Baxter, Dundee, Scotland, has accepted the call to be minister of Stanley Street Church, Montient. Mr. Baxter is a ripe scholar, an excellent preacher, and a devoted pastor. He was settled in Wishart Church, Dundee, in con nexion with the United Presbyterian Church, in 1849, and, after a successful ministry, comes out to Montreal in the hope of increased usefulness.

THE soires held in the Town Hall, Porth, on Thursday evening, 18th ult., under the auspices of the ladies of Knox Church congregation, was a great success; the Hall being crowded almost to overflowing. The Rev. Mr. Burns occupied the chair. Addresses from Rev. Dr. Bain, Rev. Messrs. Crombie, Stewart, and Carswell, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The nett proceeds amounted to the snug sum of \$100.

Norwithstanding that the Rev. John Grey was unable to reach Nevis on the 17th ult., it seems that the induction of the Rev. John McLean into the charge of Knox Church, Oro, was proceeded with. Rev. D. B. Cameron reached Hawkstone on the morning of that day and was driven up to Knox s by Mr. Peter Smith. The services it connection with the ordination took place in the afternoon. Rev. D. B. Cameron addressed the minister, and the Rav. R. Fairbairn of Esson church, the congregation.—Orillia Expositor

REV. J. MARPLES of Muskoka has called into question the Premillenial doctrines advanced by Mr. Varley the Revivalist, and impeached them as " not only illogical but unscriptural, and withal exceedingly imprudent," and has challenged Mr. Varley to meet him in public discussion on the subject. On account of the departure of Mr. Varley, Rev. J. R. Gates of Philadelphia, has consented to meet Rev. Mr. Marples in public discussion on the question -"Will Christ's personal coming form any part of the Milleunim?" The coming discussion to take place in the town of Brantford shortly.

THE annual meeting of the Knox Church, Montreal, Congregational Missionary Society, was held in the lecture room of the church on Wednesday evening, 24th February. The Annual Report, also the Financial Statementswere read, showing the revenue of the Society for past year to have been \$714.91 which, except a small balance, was apportioned among the several schemes aided by the society. Much satisfaction was expressed with the result of the year's operations, and a voto of thanks was cordially given to the collectors and financial secretary. It was reported to the meeting that the Sabbath School had, during the same period, raised the sum of \$270, which had been devoted to objects embraced in the missionary operations of the Canada resbyterian Church.

On Sabbath, the 21st inst., the beautiful new Presbyterian Church here was dedicated to the worship of God. Rev. Goo. Cuthbertson conducted the forenoon service, Rev. Mr. Hamman the afternoon, and Rev. J. Milloy the evening service. On each occasion the church was crowded overflowing. A most interesting meeting in the church, took place on the following Monday ovening. Instructive and lively specches were delivered by the Revs. Millog, Cuthbertse ., Hamman Johnson, and others. The Presbyterian Choir of St. Thomas caused raptures of lelight to pervade the assembly with its excellent music. A subscription list bein, opened, the handsome sum of \$1200 was subscribed for the liquidation of the debt remaining on the church. It will ever be a source of pleasure to reflect that the Methodist brothren rendered such valuable aid in the construction of this beautiful place of worship.

THE Kingston News says : - " Judging from the annual statement before us, the Chalmers' Church appears to be in prosperous state of financially. Apart from the faithfulness of a minister, good business officers and a systematic mode of transacting business is conductive to prosperity, and this would be sufficient to account for the financial healthfulness of Chalmers' Church, judging from the names of its officers as furnished in 415 annual report. There appears to be an increase

\$1,850, paid. \$469,50 special collections for the schemes of the church were paid over. The receipts were made up of each on hand \$81,24: weekly offerings, \$1,849; ordinary collections \$100.50; organ collections \$2,150.30, with interest \$1.76making a total of \$4,640.84. During the year 29 names were added to the communion Roll, while 2 Communicants left the Church, 1 died, and 11 removed from the City, leaving a gain of 15. The average attendance at Sanday School has

#### Knox Church, Dundas.

The new church in Dundas was opened for Divine worship on Sabbath, 21st inst. In the morning the services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. James, of Albany, N.Y., in the afternoon by Rov. J. C. Smith, of Hamilton, and in the evening by the Rev. J. McColl, the former paster of the congregation. The church was well filled at each act of worship, and a liberal collection was made.

On Monday evening a large company were present at a soirce given in the basement, and addresses were delivered in the church by Dr. Jonues, and Messrs. McColl, Bail of Guelph, and J. Alexander of Brautford. On Tuesday a large gathering of

children were entertained in 'ke manner. The congregation have still heavy obligations to meet; but hope, by their own energy and through the assistance of friends, in a short time to discharge all their liabilities. The church is elegant and commodious. It is sented for 750, with a basement for Sabbath School purposes. The cost, over and above the material of the old church, is a little more than \$1100. Notwithstanding its past adverse circumstances, the congregation is hopeful as to

#### Gould Street Presbyterian Church.

The Missionary Anniversary in connection with this church was held last Monday evening. At about 7:80 o'clock, a large audieuce assembled, the meeting was opened with the usual devotional exercises. The Rev. J.M. King, M.A., pastor of the church, filled the cffice of Chairman, and the Secretary, Mr. William Kerr, on being called upon read the Annual Report, which embodied a detailed statement of the amounts contributed by the congregation to the foreign and home mission, college and building funds, as well as various other schemes. Rev. Principal Cavan was the first speaker, who addressed the audience for a considerable time upon the great mis sionary schemes in connection with the Presbyterian Church at home and abroad. His concluding remarks were encouraging as regards what had been accomplished by the working ministry, but he dwelt particularly upon the descrability of more young men in connection with the Church, consecrating themselves to the service of God, ...d going forth as ambassadors in the missionary cause.

It was then moved by Principal Cavan, seconded by Mr. Pickering, that the Secretary's report, as read, be adopted, which was carried unanimously. The Chairman then gave out two verses of the missionary hymn, 818:-

From Greenland's ley mountains, From India's coral strand, &c."

The Hon. Mr. Mowat, Attorney-General was next introduced, and said he had listen ed with pleasure to the speech that had just been made, and would not long detain the audience. He said he had some hesitation in attempting to make a speech after who preceded him, and considering that Rev. Mr. Inglis was to fellow him. The position which this Church occupied in comparison to the other churches in mission ary enterprise, was a matter of great satis-faction. Looking at the reports we read from time to time, it was satisfactory to know that the church was advancing with the progress of the Province. He then alluded to the large contribution that had been made by the Church, and further remarked that not only should they give to the city objects, but also to every new church and religious institution throughout the Province. And he was glad to find that they did do this; he thought this congregation had contributed as much to these various projects as any other he had heard of. But, he considered that they had not lost anything by giving, nor would they ever have occasion to regret it, however much more they might give towards such a worthy entorprise. It was to be regretted that there were not a larger tody of ministers engaged in this missionary work. They could not do botter for this country than to increase by all means in their power the Presbyterian body.

Dr. Inglis, of Brooklyn, next addressed the meeting, and, after some introductory remarks, expressed his great regret for the coldness that seemed to prevail among Presbytorian Churchos in some districts. and also for the spirit of opposition that was manifested towards the late question of Presbyterian Union He was glad, howover, to be able to cay that the spirit of dissension between the old and now Churches was being rapidly done away with, and he trusted the day would scop come when the great Presbyterian body would be as one, united in the work of love and Christian missionary enterprise. We should find in recouns over the past year of \$186.48. That the Gospet which had brought peace which had brought peace which consisted of readings by Messrs. G. The new organ costing \$2,159.89, has been and salvation to our own souls would be paid for. The Rev. Mr. Grey's stipend, spread. We find that tike begets like, and poems by Messrs. A. C. Morten and W. M.

love assimilates love. A great deal of good had being done by other denominations, and he was thankful for it, for they could not have done without the efforts of the churchesfin this work. It had been effective in making their own church more active, but he thought that good Presuyterians could accomplish even more than any of these other denominations had done. We were now laying the foundations of a great nation, and the moral character

of that nation depended upon the strongthened and united efforts of the retigious element of the country. We all had a patriotic spirit, and a love for our glorious Dominion, which should arouse the people to mgage heartily in this work, and as he said before no better good could be done this country then to dieserve and increase the Presbyterian element new in it. The Great Redeemer had not come to meet the wants of humanity because the world deserved it, but because the world needed it. And so that love which had brought

asilvation to us would come to be the tove of a great Christian nation. In the mere natural man there was very little to draw out sympathy towards those living in heathenism and darkness, but they had one great claim upon us—they needed that salvation which we had received. Their claims were so great that we could not begue to number them. Where everything depend ed upon the Word of the Living God, as the basis of ell social and political institutions, we could not overestimate our domestions of society the Bible must be first before every other consideration. Our civil liberties were in danger if we took away the Bible, and therefore it was of paramount importance that we did everything in our power to spread the Gospel throughout the land. On the ground of God's own authority, the minister, when he preached did so as the ambassador of his master; and when he proclaimed the hopes and promises contained in the Book of truth, he spoke as the inspired messenger of the Almighty, and he who despised the preacher despised the Word and Being of the Al mighty God. He would not underrate the position of the statesman, but with relation to eternity the work of the ministry was a far nobler, higher, and holier calling; and while he was glad to hear that three out of this church had consecrated themselves to this service during the past year, he would be willing to go forth and light the battles of the Lord. He then spoke for some length upon the Dutch Reformation Church of America, convoying much infor-mation with regard to the missionary work and success of the Dutch Ambassadors in Japan. It had been largely through the missionaries of this church that the Dutch and other foreign populations had been educated. Next he addressed a few observations to the ladies of the congregation up-on their portion of the missionary work. He considered that there was some kind of work that men could not do, but which women were peculiarly adapted to, and while Principal Cavan called for more consecrated men he would cry out for consecrated women. In conclusion, he impres-sively dwelt upon the necessity of depend ing upon the power of prayer, and the earnest seeking for the invocation of the Holy Spirit of God.

A few appropriate remarks were made by the paster, Rev. Mr. King, relative to the importance of giving the contributions in a proper spirit an I from a proper motive. He hoped they would give still more liberal ly than in the past, but he would be sorry if any gave liberally out of their pocket, and did not give to Christ. It was quite possible to do thus, and he always pitied such a donor. The service of the evening was brought to close by the singing of the fifth doxology, and the benediction being pronounced by Principal Cavan.-The Li-

#### Conversazione at the Presbyterian College Montreal.

On Tuesday evening the Philsophical and Literary Society of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, held its annual conversazione in the college building. There were about three hundred present, among whom we observed Principal Dawson, and Professors Murray and Harrington, of McGill College; Rev. Principal Wilkes, of the Congregational College; Rev. Dr. Taylor, Rev. Messrs, Chiniquy, Black, Wellwood, Vornon, and Fortin; Dr. J. Baker Edwards and Prof. McGregor, of McGill Normal School; and several of the leading citizens and friends of the society. On the plat form were Rev. Principal MacVicar, Rev. Professors Conssicat, Campbell, and Scrimger. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Wm. J. Dey, B. A. The meeting being opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the President, in the name of the Society, welcomed the guests to the evening's entertainment. He gave a brief sketch of the work done by the society during the present session, - consisting of essays, papers, dobates, readings, original poems, and music. The members of the Society came from widely separated localities,-from linnois and from Scotland, from P. E. Island and from the shores of Lake Hurou. A few years ago the Society could boast of a representative from India, and he trusted that the time was not far distant when many from heathen nations would be found hastening hither to light their lamps, and having lit them would return to shod upon the darkened homes of their benighted countrymen the light of the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ. Might this not be accomplished if we were to extend to them an invitation worthy of so great a cause. The President then invited the Roy. Principal MacVicar to preside during the rendering of the programme,

McKibbin, a trio, by Messrs. Ameron, McKibbin, and Rivard authoms and Frouch and English choruses by the College choir. The readings were effective and the poems well received. The music reflected ore dit upon the claim and upon its leader, Mr. M. H. Scott. During the intermission for promounds and refreshments the time was plea-antly occupied in examining specimens of natural history, corresties of antiquity, and works of art, which were on exhibition in the class rooms. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flags and mottes, ferns and flowers, &c. Behind the platform in the library were Bettish and Dommion flags and the flags of France and the United States, and at the opposite and of the room a Prussian flag. In every room and hall were flowers in boquets, in hanging ba-kets, and on stands, such as lines, further, abultions, concranas, and trades-cantias. On the wall were shields bearing the mames of the great reformers and fathers of the Church, with appropriate mottles on large serois beneath. On the walls of the Ebrary were the names of French, German and English reformers, as Calvin, Luther and Wyshife; the Italian Beliennan reformers, as Savanarola and Hass, occupied lecture room No. 1; the Greek and Latin Fathers, as Athanasius and Augustine, were represented in lec-ture room No. 2; while No. 3 was decapied ture room No. 2.; while No. 8 was occupied by the Scotch and Irish reformers and theologians, as Columbs, Knox, Chalmers, and Co.ke. At the close of the programms Principal MacVicar, as acting chairman, thanked the large assembly for responding to the invitations of the Society. Rev. Prof. Campbell congratulated the Society upon the signal success of the conversazione. He said that he expressed the soutiments of the Principal and Professors when he stated that the professors shown to night extended in like de ree to the more solid and lifficult departments of study. Prof. Coussart heartily concurred in these re-marks. The meeting was closed with an anthem by the choir, and the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy.—Montreal Witness, Feb 25th.

#### Praise the Children.

There is an idea that praise is too good a thing to be given so the children; that it is too rich for their mental and moral gestion. Some parents are so afraid that a child will grow proud that they never praise him, and this course is often disastrous...It is apt to produce too much solf-assertion, for solf-assertion is a legitimate outgrowth of witholding commendation from one who g entitled to it, or it will engender self-distrust or melancholy hopelessness of dispo-

Praise is sunshine to n child, and there is no child that does not need it. It is the high reward of one's struggle to do right. Thomas Haghes says that you can never Thomas Haghes says that you can hove, got a man's best out of him without praise. Many a child starving for the praise a parent should give runs off eagerly after the designing fluttery of others. To with the designing flattery of others. To with-hol praise where it is due is dishonest, and in the case of a child such a course often leaves a stinging sense of injustice. Matives of common justice as well as a regard for the future of the child should influence the parent to give generous praise to all who

Of course there is a difference in the constitution of children; some cannot bear so much praise as others, and some need-a great deal. It should never be indisoring mate. We remember a wonderful woman who taught a school is one village until she educated a part of three generations. She was one of the most successful of teachers, but her success lay in her gift of praising with discrimination. A bad hoy who was a good scholar got praise for his brilliancy sandwitched between her abom-ination of his bad behavior, and so was won to a batter life; and we recall a good girl who had no gift for learning rapidly, but who was saved from utter despair by the praise she got for her untiring industry. Into the discouraged heart of the children the praise of the teacher came like sun-light; and the virtues, like fruit, can only ripen in sunshine.

#### Official Announcements.

BROCKVILLE.— At Prescott, on the 3rdTuesday of March, at 2.30 p.m.

Stucor. - Special meeting at Barrie, Tuesday, 16th. February, to dispose of call from Charles Street congegation, Toronto, to Mr R. D. Frasor, M.A. Special meeting of Knox Church, Ore, on Wednes-day 17th February, to induct Mr. McLoan into the charge of said Congregation. Begular meeting at Barrie, on Tuesday, 30th March, at 11 a.m.

Huron —Presoytory of Huron will most at Clinton, on the 2nd Tuesday of March, at 11 a.m.

Kingston.—At Kingston, in Brook Street Church on 2nd Tuesday of April, at 7 p.m.

Bauch. At Kincardine, on and Tuesday of Murch, at 2 p.m. LONDON -An Adjourned Meeting at London, in St Androw's Church, on 1st Tuesday of February, at 11 a m Next Regular Meeting will be held at London, in First Preshyterian Church, on 3rd Tues-day of March.

PARIS. - In Dumfries Street Church, Paris, on the 23rd of Murch. Chatham.—In Adolaido Stroot Church, Chatham, on Tuesday 30th March, et 11 a.m. Elder's commis-sions whi then he celled for.

Toronto.—At Toronto on the second Tuesday of March, at 11 a.m.

OTTAWA —At Ottawa, on the let Monday of May, at 3 o'clock p.m.

MONTRRAL—At Montreal, in the Presbyterian College, on first Monday of April, at 10 0 cook a m.

ADDRESSES OF TREASURERS OF CHURCH FUNDS OF THE PRES-BYTERIAN OHUROH OF CANADA. IN CONNEXION WITH CHURCH

OF SCOTLAND. Tomporalities Board and Sustantation Fund-

Musters', Widows' and Orphans' Fund-Archi-hald Ferguson, Montreal.

French Mission-James Croff, Montreal Juvenile Mission-Miss Machar, Ringston Ont. Manitoba Mignou-Coorgo H. Wilson, Toronto Scholarship and Bursary Fund-Prof. Perguson Kingston

## Births, Murringes, und Denths.

On the 24th bit, at the realdence of the bride's protion, Lindsay, by the Rev. John Campbell, B. A. of Camington, Mr. Hocker June, of Beaverton, of Missiant Marrison, of Lindsay.

#### Zoetry.

#### The Hen and the Honey-Bee

(AR APOLOGUE-FROM THE GERMAN OF GELLETT)

NY JOHN G. BANK. A lazy Mon -the story goes Loquacious, port, and self conceited, Expled a Bos upor a rose, And thus the busy insect greeted; "Say! What's the use of cuch as you, (Excuse the freedom of a neighbour), Who end about, and never do A single act of useful labour? "I've marked you well for mary a day, In a rden-blooms and mendow-clover Now here, now there, in wanton play-From mora till night an idle rover. "White I discreetly bide at home, A faithful wife, the best of mothers, About the fields you idle round Without the least regard for others. "While I lay eggs and hatch them out You seek the flowers riost sweet and fragant, And, sipping honey stroll about, At best, a good-for-nothing vagrant!" Nay," said the Bee, " you do me wrong. I'm useful too; perhaps you doubt it, Because—though tolling all day long— I scorn to make a fuss about it. Your daily task must stop and hammer The news in other people's ears
Till they are deafoned with the clamour!" "Come now with me, and see my hive, And note how folks may live in quiet, To useful arts much more alive Than you, with all your cackling rlot!" L'ENVCL

The Poet, one may plainly see Who reads this fable at his leisure, Is represented by the Bee, Who joins utility to pleasure; While in this self-concelled Hon We note the Poet's silly neighbour, Who thinks the noisy 'working-men' Are doing all the useful labour"

#### More about Sir Samuel Baker's Work.

The following, extract from the London Times' review of Sir Samuel Baker's book en his African explorations, ("Ismailia,") will be read with interest. It supplies, in country, and the "games" of stealers of na-

"Each day added to the number of deaths, and the black Saugrado who attended the sick seemed very fatal. On the 26th of March there were 150 men on the sick list, and Sir Samuel began a course of treatment twhich pleased him so much that he never lost an opportunity of trying it. He got out his magnetic battery, and taking the sick on board his diabbeah, he 'gave them all a severe shock, which appeared to have a won-derful effect. One fellow who had been roaning with sovere pains in his back and groaning with severe pains in his back and finibs, declared that he was instantly relieved. We have no doubt he did. There on one side was Sir Samuel ready with hismag netic battery, while there were crocodiles and snakes in the water and grass, hippotant to punch holes in your boat below, and no rest night or day in the Heavens above, for the pample are treved upon by clouds of for the people are proyed agon by clouds of musquitoes, which attack like buildogs. On the 1st of April Baker gave in. All my hoom, he writes, has been useless, but it would be utterly absurd to att mpt a further advance. So he resolved to rotuen and os zdvance. tablish a station on the river banks, collect the whole force from Khartcum, and start the expedition complete at the end of November. When he announced the return voyage the men were all delighted. The expedition reached the mouth of the Bar Giraffe again on the 9th of April. Large open sheets of water filled with snorting, splashing hippo-

Baker's journal, written at the time : "'Some evil spirit appears to be ruling in this horrible region of everlasting awamp. No dependence can ever be placed on this accursed river. The famous Styx must be a sweet rippling brook compared to this hor

potami, met the eye where a few days back there had been a boundless plain of marsh

and grass. We can make due allowance for

the traces of irritation in the extracts from

"Wild fowl swarmed. Twenty two ducks were bagged with a right and left shot, and there were many exciting stalks and viven tures on the way: one afternoon Sir Samuel and his nephew made a bag which would have puzzled the keepers of an ordinary es-ablishment to carry home—viz., two hippopotami, one crocodile, 22 geese and 20 ducks. Antelopes were rolled over like ninepins. Continuing his downward course, the Lasha had an opportunity of sceing how the Governors rule the people. The banks of the river were crowded with women carrying off their household goods and children, each with a basket on its head, running in all directions. The Governor of Fashoda. Ali Bey, the Koodi, 'a remarkably handsome old man,' was taking his pleasure like 'Donald, the smith, the son of the Hammer, who Alled the banks of Loch Awe with mourning and clamor. Baker pounced on the remarkably handsome old man's floula, and, watching them through a telescope, saw the men driving a number of people on board a vessel by the bank. He invited the Koordi on board his diahbean, and loarnt he was as Babylon and Tyee; all the great centres collecting taxes with two brass guns, irregistar cavalry, mounted Arabs, and five companies of infantry. The natives are andet-ed with an ignorant impatience of taxation, and the Koordi made a tour through his province once a year, 'collected what he thought just,' but repudiated with horror the motion of capturing women and clusters. Baker sent off Colonel Abdel Kader, 'an excelient officer,' to visit the vessels. A crowd of captives were turned out of the holds and sent on shore, and Baker came upor a mass of slaves-65 girls and women, 80 chalaren and 10 men, fastened by ropes. The hand-some old man' was caught en flagrant delet, but he explained that they were not states, interest, and no one ireads the Mesopo-but hostages for the payment of taxes. Next tannan pains or speculates upon the site of day Baker insisted on the liberation of the Babyion without feeling that the nest finmaver. He ordered the ropes, irons, &c., to be struck off, explained to the astomshed exprises that the Knedive had accushed slavery, and that they were free to return to their homes; and while the Koordis troops tooked on with comic wonder, the women, taking up their children, and burst-ing out into the long, quavering, shi i yell

that denotes rejoicing, field out over the plains to their described villages."

#### A Lesson in Manners.

In a very interesting article on "the manners of the Laur and Auth Saxon Rices considered as a Fine Act," contributed to the November and more of the Acc Journal, by Mr. Jackson Jarves, occurs the following passage, which we comment to the consideration of those who may need the lesson:

"An active agent in the decline of fine manners in Europe-one indeed, which obstructs them overywhere—is the rapidlyspreading habit of smoking tobacco. I refer only to its autosthetic influences. The supreme test of the virtue of the kinglet in the days of chivalry which was the ingless. ideal of fine manners, was his self-doual, and desire to succer the oppressed. The severest test of the modern gould man is his withingness to forego his pipe for the comfort and health of another. It takes a thoroughly well-bried man to withstand this form of sell-indugence when it can only be practised to see annoyance of another. Whatever the benefit or harm the use of tobacco may do the consumer's body, its common tendency is to render the mind indifferent to the well-being of his neigh-Smoking is fast becoming an aucontrobable habit, rechaps, to the majority of mankind, and certainly to the serious discomfort of the moverty. Surely there is sufficient space and opportunity on this planet for the smoker to enjoy his weed without possoning the atmosphere of the non-smoker. The spirit of immunity which arouses men to put an ond to the wanton torture of organic life in any form, equally strikes at this species of soffish induigence when it assumes this shape.

So long as the rules of good breeding swayed smokers, no gentleman would vex others in this way. In travelling, particular a commodation were provided for the use of pipes and cigars. For a brief period the rights of non-smokers were protected. But the wholesome restraint is fast disappearing. What was once the rule has now become the exception; smokers crowd into rooms or sents reserved for those who would escape their presence, and claim right to fumigate, sicken, and half strangle mall compass, descriptions of the plague those, be they denote women taken are more among Baker's soldiers, the game of the whose physical organizations are more sensitive than their own, and sometimes sensitive than their own, and sometimes add insult to the contemptions indifference with which they inflict positive distress on their victims.

> In the growth of bal manners which has attended the spread of this habit, even some women have learned to imitate the rude ness of the other sex, and make themselves a nuisance to fellow trivollers by insisting on smoking where it is forbidden. Germaps are the worst examples of bad manners in this respect, to, it never seems to enter into their comprehension, however courteous and willing to oblige in other matters, that what is a sensual happiness to them may be absolute misery to an other. Frenchmen are apidly losing their proverbial politoness, also by this species of self-indulgence. Englishmen and Americans, to a certain extent, invoke the law to protect them, and with both people there is more consideration for the rights and welfare of others than obtains in general among civilized nations.

But solfishness of this sort has taken less firm root in Italy than elsewhere, precisely because amonity of manners and consideration of others in public, are still the social rule. Not only do Italians refrain from smoking where it is prohibited, but I have seen them voluntarily give it up when they noticed it incommoded others, where by fegulation they were entitled to smoke, and this not only by gentlemen, but by peasants. On the other hand, I have known a German of rank with his daughter get into a ladies' department in a railway carthe exportulations of the lady occupants, who finally were compelled to apply to the guard for protection, when he was made to go into the smoking carriage, the scene occurring in Italy. As he reluctantly went, his daughter anguly turned to the ladies, excianzing, 'See what you have done to my poor papa; you make him leave his place to smoke away from me. The tendency of an invaluate use of t bacco to develop boorish manners, requires no better illustration, for it is one which is now adays too common not to have been experienced by most persons who trave

## Ancient and Modern Cities.

One turns naturally to the East for the ruins of aucient cities and lost empires, and the plains of Mesopotamia and the Syrian deserts off r a long list of fation marts of commerce and early centres of civilization hidden beneath their sands, or marked only by a few tall and chattered columns. The Chicagoes and Cincinnatis of the past once lined the banks of the Tigris and the Eaph. rates, or sprang up in the track of the caravan, and wanting chiefly the mental elements of later progress, perished wholly in the midst of their greatness. No modern city has ever met with so complete a ruin of modern commerce seem gifted with a civic immortality. The printing-press and the school house, the telegraph and the steam-car, unite to shield London and Paris from decay; and New York and Philadelphia, in nearly the hundreth anniversary of their freedom, are menaced by few of the perds that surrounded Carthago Men have become somewhat and Rome, more discreet since the world was governed by Sennacheribs and Nebuchadnezzars. Yet a tour over the ruins of the Eastern capitals, and down those famous rivers where Semiramis labored and Israel, sang us mimortal lament, has always a strange gers of the Assyrian weavers have instructed the motorn artist, and that the inventions and devices of the merchants and machanics of Mesopotamia were not lost to the factories of New York. Cities perish but knowledge ever; and the flowered musius and painted vases of the East live again in the looms of Lyons and the fur-Harper's Magazine for March.

#### Parental Affection.

Among the cases of suffering by the wrock in 1680 of the vessel in which the Simness Embassy to Portugal was embas k ed, few have stronger claims to pity than that of the captain. He was a man of rank, spring from one of the first lamities in Portugat; he was rich and honourable, and had long commanded a ship in which he render od great service to the king, and had given many marks of his valor and fidelity. The captain had carried his only son out to India along with him, the youth was possessed of everyammable quality, well instructod for his years, gontle, doube, and most londly attached to his father. The captain watered with the most intense anxiety over his safety. On the wreck of the ship, and during the march to the Cape, he caused him to be carried by his slaves. At length, all the slaves having per shed, or being so work that they could not drag thomselves along, this poor youth was obliged to trust to his own strongth, but became so reduced and toeble tint, having laid him down to reet on a rock, he was unable to rise again. His limbs were stiff and swollen, and he lay stretched at length unable to bend a joint. The sight struck like a dag gor to his father's heart; he tried repeated ly to recover him, and by assisting him to to advance a few steps, supposed that the numbness might be removed; but his limbs refused to serve lum, he was only dragged along, and those whose aid his father implored, seeing they could do no more, frankly declared that if they carried him they must themselves perish. The unfortunate captain was driven to despair. Lifting his son on his shoulders, he tried to carry him. He could make but a single step, when he felt to the ground with his son, who seemed more distressed with his father's grief than with his own sufferings. The horoic boy besought him to leave him to die; the sight, he said, of his father's tears and affliction were infinitely more severo than the bodily pain he endured. These words, far from inducing the captain to dspart, melted him more and more, until he at last resolved to die with his son. The youth, astonished at his father's determination, and satisfied that his persuasions were unavailing, entroated the Portuguese in the most impressive manner to carry away his father. Two priests who were of the party endeavored to represent to the captain the sinfulness of persisting in his resolution, but the Portuguese were obliged finally to carry him away by force, after having removed his son a little apart. So cruel, however, was the separation that the captain never recovered from it. The violence of his grief was unabating, and he actually lied of a broken heart after reaching the Cape.

#### A Delightful Legend.

There is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the temple of Solomon was creeted. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On the spot was a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in shocks, the older brother said to his wife: "My young or brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day. I will arise take of my shocks and place them with his, without his knowledge." The brother being actuatod by the same benevolent motives, said within himself: "My older brother has a family, and I have none. I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take of my shocks and place them with his, without his knowledge.

Judge of their mutual astonishment when on the following morning they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved in his own mind to stand guard, and solve the mystery. They did so, when, on the following night, they met each other half way between their respective shocks with their armsfull.

Upon ground hallowed by such association as this was the Temple of King Solomon erected—so spacious, so ma nificent, the wonder and admiration of the world. Alas! in these days how many would sooner steal their brothers whole shock than add to it a single sheaf!

#### A Good Reply.

A lady had written on a card, and placed on the top of an hour-glass in her garden house, the following simple verse from the poems of J. Clare. It was when the flowers where in their highest glory:

> " To think of summer yet to come, That I am not to see! To think a weed is yet to bloom From dust that I shall be

The next morning she found the follow ing lines, in pencil on the back of the same card. Well would it be if all would ponder upon the question, act in view of, and make preparation for an unknown state of exist enco:

"To think when beaven and earth are fled And times and seasons o'er; When all that can die shall be dead, That I must die no more.
Oh, where will then my portion be? Where shall I spend eternity?

#### Set a Just Value.

Let man then set a just value on him-self, because no has in him a nature capable of good, but let him not on that account leve the weaknesses of that nature. Let him despise himself, because his capacity is unfilled, but let him not on that account despise his natural capacity. Let him have himself, let him love himself. He possesses a capacity for the knowledge of the truth, and for happiness, but he is not in possession of any trian that is permanont or satisfactory. I would therefore lead him to desire to find it, to be already and disengaged from his passions, that he in y follow it wherever he may meet with it And knowing how much his knowledge is observed by his passion, I would have him hate in myself that concupiedness, which so biases his judgment; that it may neither that it may neither the bears him to be the second by the second him to be the second him to blind him in making his choice, nor direct him from it after it is made.—Pascal.

#### "The Davil in the Church."

In one of the Dutch churches in the country, a few weeks ago, the people were gathered in great excitonent. A man of good reputation in the community had, carly in the marning, gone to a blackemith's shop, and taken from it with ut remission, a pickage. He marched through the street to a little church, burst in the door, first east down the pulpis lamps, and then as conded the stairs to the space over the coding, commenced to hew right and left, until he had demolished the centre piece and broke in a large space of the wall. He then rang the bell. The unaccustomed sound brought the prople to the spot. If was seized and questioned as to his intent. He at once declared his purpose. He said the devil was in the church, and he had armed himself with the are to drive him ut. His insanity became sadly apparent and a omed him to confinement beyond the possibilities of diing farther dim ige. Lad this manao been elsew iere than in the upretending country charch, we might have suspected some method in his mad-ness, and some truth in his charge. The devil in the church! The writer has

thought sadly on the fact. When we see a minister secularizing the pulpit, preaching something in the place

of the gospel that is not the gospel; pre-ferring sound to sense, declamation to fervency born of the truth experienced in his soul, and presented to his hearers, we sadly

think, "The devil is in the church.

When we see a congregation "drawing"
by what captivates the eye and ear, the glitter and sound; pursuing a worldly plicy instead of the wisdom of Christ, lopending upon superficial attractions instead of the power of God; inflating a church by or wood audiences that come gaping and staring at novelties, instead of building up a church by conversions to God by a simple gospel, and the warm drawings of an active Christian zeal in the work of the Master, we racurufully say, "The devil is in the church.'

When we see a chair singing tunes—they only know what—for their own glorification instead of a people telling God and one another, with honest tongues, how much they admire, and reverence, and love their Maker, Preserver, Re leemer; an organist playing overtares for proluder, operatic suntches for interlules, airs of purbur and hand organ notoriety for afterludes, playing the people out of church, as they are usually played into the ball room, we say bitterly, "The devil is in the church." And we would not be sorry to see some madman or sano man with his pickaxo, declaring the whole affair played aut, and making right and loft at the gilded pipe and oaken or black walnut panels. We fear the devil is in some of our prominent city churches. Brethren, look out for him.

#### Without the Camp.

Calvary was in no enclosure. City walls, national lines, local surroundings were here unknown. With man that signified, Rejected by all, with God it meant, Bolongs to all. On the cross they wrote in three forms of speech, representing the divisions and the aggregation of our race. "This is the King of the Jews." It is done in derision, but in truth declared the promise fulfilled, that in Abraham's seed all the nations of the earth are blessed. He was slain as a victim of hate, but his death was an offering of love, breaking the scals of despair, opening the book of life to all Without the camp! No sentinel then can forbid the stranger as he comes; no gates can be closed to sinners, aliens or enemies who penitently seek to plunge in the purple flood; no hindering rules can force the leprous, the cast-a-ways, the chief of sumers the most wretched of the miserable form tauching the sacred cross, and drawing virtue to heal their souls. It gives us un-speakable joy to read that he is the Saviour of all men, tasted death for all, loves all, seeks all, is able to save all, invites all, offers life to all, rejects none. The rejecting is all done by man. Jesus receives all sinners who will receive him.—Christian

#### Blackstone on the Sabbath.

Sir William Blackstone, in the 4th volume of his Commentaries, speaks decidedly He says:

"The profanation of the Lord's day is an offence against God and religion, punished by the municipal law of England. For besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be transacted on that day, in a country profess ing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which usually follows its profanation, the keeping of one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment en well as for public worship, is of admirable sorver to a State, considered merely as a civil institution. It human zes, by the help of conversation and society, the manners of the lower classes, which would otherwise degenerate into a sordid ferocity and savage selfi-liness of spirit; it onables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the cusuing week with health and cheerfulness; it imprints on the minds of the people that wense of their duty to G d, so nee Bary to make them good citizens, but which yet would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted continuance of labour, without any stated times of recalling them to the wor stited times of recalling them to the wor-slip of their Miker; an i therefore the laws of King Atheleiane fortade all merchandis ing on the Lord's day under very severe penalties."

NINE TEXTILS of the iniseries and vices of manhood proceed from alleness, with men of quick mands, to whom it is especially pernicions, this habit is commonly the fruit many disappanaments and soliemes oft taffiel, and men fail in their schemes, jut so much for the want of strength, as from the 11 direction of it. The weakest living preature, by concentrating his powers upon a single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing me yer many, may fail to accomplish anything .- Carlylo.

Despise no enemy merely because he seems weak; the fly and logust tave done more hurt than bears and hons over did.

## Scientific and Aseful.

Lemon juice and glycerme will remove tau and freekles.

Levon juice and glycorine will cleanse and soften the hands.

Serrits of ammonia, diluted a little, will bleause the hair very thoroughly.

Lunan caustic, carefully applied so as not to touch the skin, will destroy warts.

Linen can be glazed by adding a tea-spoonful of salt, and one of finely scraped white soap, to a pound of starch.

#### GINGER SNAPS.

One cup of molasses, one half cup of lard. one half of a cup of sour milk, a teaspuonful of soda dissolved in boiling water, one spoonful of ginger.

#### RICE PANCARES,

Boil half a pound of rice to a jelly. When cold, mix with it a pint of oream, rour eggs, a little salt and autmeg. Stir in eight ounces of butter, just warmed, and add as mel flour as will make batter thick enough. Fry in as .ittle lard as possible.

#### MUFFINS.

For good ones, three cups of fleur, one cup of milk, one egg, one table speedful of sugar, two tea-spoonfuls of cream of tactar, one tenspoonful of soda dissolved in the milk, one tablespoonful of butter or lard. If lard is used, add a tenspoonful of salt.

#### YEAST.

Two cups of grated potatoes, one half cup of sugar, one fourth cup of salt. Place these in a pan and pour over the mixture one an and pour over the mixture one quart of boiling water, stirring meanwhile, Place the whole on the stove, and let it boil up once. When co I enough, —about blood heat,—add half a cup of good yeast. Set in a warm place to rise. It is very light and foamy, and does not sour readily. Like all soft yeast, ket it in a covered vessel as cool as possible without freezing.

#### FRUIT PUDDING.

Make a crust of Graham flour, sour cream, soda and a pinch of salt. Pass the four through a course serve, so as to relieve to of the larger pus of bran. For a family of six persons, line a quart basin with the crust, a quarter of an inch thick. Fill the crust, a quarter of an inch thick. Fill the basin thus lined with fruit—plums or peaches are best. Let the fruit be of the choicest variety. Cover the whole with a rather thick crust, and steam until the crust is thoroughly cooked. Serve with white sugar and sweet, thick cream. This is the queen and sweet, thick cream. of puddings, and can be eaten with a fcomparatively) clear conscience.

#### APPLES AND RICE.

Core and pare as many apples as will fill a pudding dish; stew them so that they are nearly soft. Boil half a toacup of rice; when nearly soft, add sugar, salt, and a put of milk. Place the apples in the pudding which they the rice over the salt. up the core of each apple with sugar before putting in the rice. Bake until it is a nice brown. Serve with cream, or without any

#### HAM AND BGGS.

Break eggs, one by one, into a pan in which ham has been lightly and quickly browned—not dried up—and fry them alight brown on the under side. By this time they will have assumed a consistency, on the top and must be taken up carefully with a fish slice or skimmer, without turning, and placed round the edge of the dish, the ham occupying the centre,

#### MUSTARD PLASTER.

In making a mustard plaster use no water whatever, but mix the mustard with the white of an egg, and the result wil. "draw" perfectly, but will not produce a blister even pon the skin of an infant, no matter how long it is allowed to remain upon the part.

#### NEURALGYA.

A friend of ours who suffered horrible tortures from neuralgia, hearing of a noted physician in Germany, who invariably cured that disease, crossed the ocean and visited Germany for treatment. He was permanently cured after a short sojourn, and the ductor freely gave bun the simple remedy used, which was nowing but a poultice and tea made from our common field thistle. The leaves are m scenated and used on the parts affected as a poultice, while h small quantity of the leaves are boiled down in the proportion of a quart to a pint, and a small wine-glass of the decoction drank before each meal. Our friend says he has recommended it far and near, and he has never known it to fail of giving relief, while in almost every case it has effected a cure. It is certainly worth a trial.

#### MAPLE SUGAR MAKING.

From a discussion of the bost methods of ngar making in the New England Homestead, we gather that the most important point is absolute cleanlines... One spout to a troe considered better than two, and the sooner the sap is boiled down after it runs, not allowing it to cool till sugared; the whiter and better the sugar. Surring sugar when it is cooling makes it whiter, but destroys the grain or crystal. Iron spouts, driven in tightly, are preferred to wooden ones. Letting syrup cool to setile is not favourable to color, for the oftener it cools the derker it will be. The color also depends very much upon the soil upon which the trees grow. Dry soil, or gravelly, mear a running stream is bist. Thrifty, young trees will make the best sugar.

#### TAKING COLD. One way is to "bundle up" in furs, or

nufflers, tight about the neck; take a brisk walk, go into a warm room - church lec-ture 1 om, or concert—sit with your things all on, get warm, perspir. freely, breathe vitiated air for an hour or two, and when thoroughly relaxed, the pires of the skin all open, go out into the cold, damp, air, and you will soon begin to shiver. After having a chill, send for the doctor, and he will dose you with something hot; then go to bed ; then, if left alone long enough, you may get up in a day or two, and in a fort-night or so you may repeat the imprudence. Phoro are several other ways to take cold-We will mention but one, and that is to "over-oat." Stuff the stomach with improper food, more than it can digest, and you will soon find yourself "all clogged up" with a cold. You will cough or gaeco; bluw your nose and "wonder how in the world you took such a cold."—Science of Health.

#### A Tea Plantation.

A Tea Plantation.

This is a very preity sight; when seen at a distance it looks like shrubbery of every group, the leaves of the plant being of a rich dark gryen. Green tea is multiplied by seeds which are ripes in Colober; when gathered they are put into a bashbi and hard with sand out seet in a dampirate with sand out seet in a dampirate and look are taken from the fasher and look are taken from the fasher of the color of the sand look are taken from the fasher of the fa

Wirn reference to the fature events, pre-pars for the worst, but hope for the bed. To distress our mind with imaginary fear-before the trouble arrives is as the Spanish procet wonds it) "to feel our evil it wice even." Why should we call in supernum-ary ith, and destroy the duty and happi-ness of the present time with superfluour fairs of luturity?

#### Special Antices.

Manrat auxiety or excessive thinking tend to deaden the visitity of the scalp; its effects are to produce a febrile affection of the head, which causes gray hair and baldness; and atthough gray hairs may be homorable in old age, yet a premature. Alarching, or loss of hair in the young or middle agred is to be regretted, and as it is national for us all to desire a youthful appearance, we would recommend to those afflicted in the above meaner, the use of Hall's Vegetable Sisilian Hair Retewent. This preparation will seon change gray and braish hair to its original soler, and make to do nitered to its original soler, and make to do nitered to its original soler, and make to do nitered to the continuous solers. The preparation will seen closure out the number of the state of fig. attituouslas the nutritive prunciple which nourseless the quanto of the hair, filling them with new tile and coloring matter, and giving a healthy condition to the whole shrous mass.—Dramatic Chronicle. ife and coloring matter nealthy condition to the -Dramatic Chronicle.

The human family is so numerous that a birth and a death occur every mement. Every second a child is born; every second Every second a shill is born; every second some one dise. The prevalence of schemes in the world may be realized in Dr. J. C. Ayer's Laboratory, whore medicines are made for all makind. If would searchy low the doses he issues deliy,—Ayer's Sarraparilla, Aque Care, and Cherry Pectoral by the thonasmand gallons and Ayer's Plais literally by the von. But they must all be wanted or he could not make such quantities for so many years.—Northfield Telegraph.

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS EXORESION EC-LECTRIC OIL!—WORTH TAN TIMES ITS WRIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever Namer us Gib.— Worth The This 178
Namer us Gold.— It is the cheapest medicate wither
it is used. It is the cheapest medicate where
it is used. It is the cheapest medicate where
it is used. It is the cheapest medicate where
it is used. It is the cheapest medicate which
it years' worth has corred as all classified
ing cough. It positively curse estanding
cough. It positively curse astarch,
saithma, and croup. Fifty oratic worth
and credit in the back, and the same
quantity lame back of cight years' standing.
The following are extracts from a few of
this many letters that have been received
from different parts of Canada, which, the
think, should be the contains which, the
third, without parts of Canada, which, the
third, without parts of Canada, which,
the contained the contained of Sarria, Outhird, without parts of Canada, which,
the contained the contained of Sarria, Outhird, without parts of the contained of the
form you and want more now; its serve
age furty wonderfail. When, Magune, of
first, but takes upleadily worself.
Odd. Thomas' Educative Oil, I am nearly
off, nothing quale it. It is highly reremneeded by those who have neal it.
Said to the contained of the contai And by all medicine dealers. Price 20

8, N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y. And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Solo Agests for the Dominion.

Mers - Ericetric Selected and Rice

ONTARIO OFFICE OF

B. FORD & CO.

BLUTES AND GENTLEMEN of cool of in trustees of good of in the conductive on the conductive of such an opportunity by addition to the conductive of the c

DR. C. M'LANE'S

Celebrated American Worm Specific

VERMIFUCE

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and kadecolored, with occasional flathers, or a
creamscribed spot on one of both chick,
the eres become duil; the pop is chithe eres become duil; the pop is chise exercised in the second of the conspot in the control of the control
in the control in the control
in the control
in the control in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the control
in the contro

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

The universal success which has at-tended the administration of this prepa-ration has been such as to warrant us in plodging ourselves to the public to

RETURN THE MONRY

in every instance where it should p. ove it effectual; "providing the symptoms attending the sickness of the child or additionable warrant the supposition of worms being the cause." In all cases the Medto be given IN STRICT ACCORDANG WITH THE PERSCHIOUS.
We pledge ourselves to the public, that

Dr. C. M'Lane's Vermifugo DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; and that it is an innocent pre-paration, not capable of doing the slight-est injury to the most tender infant.

Address all orders to

PLEMING BROS., PITTERURGH, PA F LEGERIATY S (C.G., FITTERIER), FA.

T. B. Delies and Physicians entering from whose their has and fick one bed (Dr. C. M. Louse, property dy Ples and fick one bed (Dr. C. M. Louse, property dy Ples and fick one bed (Dr. C. M. Louse, property dy Ples and fick one bed (Dr. C. M. Louse, property dy Ples and the Company of the Company o

PRESEYTERIAN MEAT BOOK & AIMAUAC FOR THE YEAR 1810. And to be continued Yearly. REF. JAMES CAMERO, GUATSWORTE, OUT.

NUM BEYLIA

NOW READY.

THE TEAR DOCK is intended to be a handy book of relevance, we all singerteat instates somewhere with the Provice has Charcines of Pertias Parties which the Provice has Charcine and Pertias Parties then assume Press's Person people, as to the Insterry week and pressured of Provise presidents in this less than an angel provide the people as to the Insterry week and pressured of Provise presidents in the Insterry week and pressured of Provise presidents in the Insterry week and pressured to the Press's because the Provise Press's because the Press's Press's Beauty and Press's Press's Press's Beauty and Press'

authors wrom is such wor, if suching there is not.

The That BOUR will, they manned with doys fau

robes, proposed has been eponed up with leading proposed up with leading to proposed up to proposed information, and our real bays been prompt and our real bays been prompt and our proposed upon the bays been prompt and our proposed upon prompt and our prompt a Meatly Bound in Stiff Paper Wrapper, 55 cents in Limp Cloth, 40 cents.

JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, Toronto And all Sooksellers and Newsdealers

1875

POSTAGE FREE!

Harper's Periodicals.

HARPER'S MACAZINE 3 he Magazine has done goo t. a

HARPEN'S WEEKLY.

HARPER'S BAZAAR.

TERMS FOR 1875.  REPRINTS

British Periodicals

The polistical forment among the Excepting the Circles in the district Let were thereon and Rivie, the district of Belones in its relation in Tuesloys, a

Leonard Soott Publishing Co'u IBOLAT St., New York,

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (PAG.) LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

WESTMINETER BEVIEW, (Liberal) BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURCH MACA ZIE

TERMS :- Payable strictly in advance TERMS: --Tayable Strictly In a newal For Pays for Roview . 1 so per For Pays I was for Pays I was read to the For Pays I was for I was f

A dissemble of worst; per a way of the colored to t

PRIENTIME

over authorities and the control of the control of

The Leonard Soott Publishing Co.,

A REPRESENTATIVE & CHAMPION OF AMERICAN ART TASTE

Prospectus for 1878-Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE.

A Magnificent Conception Wonderfully carried

"A Magnishest Occoording Wesser Large scarries only to perfect the representation of the presentation of the presentation of the presentation of the great action in the control of the presentation of the great action of the presentation of the great action of the presentation of the pr

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

MAN'S USELFISH FRIEND WAR-Q Library-to-.

WAR-Q Library-to-.

White vectors in every bears. Everybedy is reached a day, and the purful is executed as true to take to day, and the purful is executed as true to the control of the control of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

THE ALLIERS AND TOTAL TO THE VIOLENT AND THE VIOLENT COURSE HE COURSE TO A COURSE THE STATE OF T

TERMS. One Subscription entitling to THE ALDINE or year, the Chrome and the Art Union, 88.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. (No sharps for posters) Specimen Capies of TME ALBIKE, 10 Cents

IIIS ALDINS will, bereafter, be obtained in only by subscription. There will be no reduced as only by subscription. There will be no reduced as old by rise, such for subscriptions must be not be not being out to be not be not being out to be not be not being out to be not be not the not being out to be not be not the not be not being to be not be not the not being the

DANVASSERS WANTED to be the wishing to not permanently as the set you will receive its I and prompt to land prompt to land the set of the s

THE ALDINE COMPANY.

JAMES SHIELDS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

GROCERIES.

And Manutaethrees of

BISOU IL AND CONFECTIONERY.

Corner of Youge and Tomperance Sts.,

TORONTO.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.



its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the health, and effectual for preserving the health, and effectual for preserving the health of the state of the original color with the gloss and freshess of youth, enced, falling hair cheoked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicless are destroyed, or the glands atrophicd and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fooling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or failing off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those dishesious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can suly benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil while cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIS LOWELL, MASS. PRICE \$1.00.

Nertur p & Lyman, Toronto, Sole Agente



Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Deep year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Freparation, which is due to merit alone. If each case or our old partners were the control of the Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Med

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors.

Y RTHROF & LTHAM, Toronto, Solo Ap

85 TO \$20 PER TILY - Liverty in the service of working poly

186 YONGE ST.

THE LA DESIGNATION WAS USED TO THE PROBLEM OF THE P

AT MIDERATE PRICES The success which has attended our effects is a proof that the Public approvints fair desiling, and give a hearty support where and shoulder. Find

NEW TEAS

BLACK, GREEN, JAPAN, & MIXIN

Prom 48r. to 58r. per Lis.
Twonty Pounds or over and to any Railroad Station in Outer, free c, charge, in receipt of the

WM. ADAMSON & Co. 186 YONGE STREET. th Dear North Guern Rt

ECHOES FROM ZION.

Things New and Old (Assert) Song, Addity W. T. Sherwin For Prayer, Praise, at Revival North, Martin, Control of the Control of

\$2,500 A YEAR COMBINATION PROSPECTUS

BEST THING EVER TRIED. Wanted on these and our magniment Editions is Biblion. Full particulars free on Application. JOHN E POTTER & CU., Publishers, Ph.



MAP OF PALESTINE

reary, i.se. Tury has a evaluate themselves side of mine most above and the reposes and libridge of the mine and the reary and the reary of the second side of the second side of the second second side of the new mine second second side of the new mine second second side of the second second side of the second second

"EVERY SATURDAY" MERGED INTO

'Littell's Living Age.'

control and A QUARTER TRUGGENTS overly above overly space of predictions overly space of predictions overly of the prediction of predictions overly overly

THE ARLEST LIVING WRITERS brancises of Internative, Science, Art and - is antichently indicated by the following OPINIONS.

more the best thoughts of it. best minds and world, upon all to pice of living in-hidedrynin Inquirer. other shaple publication can those be such of stating interney excelence. N.J.

rock. "It has no count in any country."—Philade Proc.
Protress Wrety at \$100 a ; our, free of pool one. Volume begins January 1. Now school been any will receive the interventarium.

> LITTELL & GAY, Bester. CLUB PRICES

Post Mama and Foreign Literature

poor assemb mine Foolige Liberstone.
I Presented True Livrue have not one or this or it has been a present a market property of any presents presented in a principle a principle in a principle in the same of the makes the same of the

MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON DISTRIBUTION.

The but-Committee on the distribution of Pro-spiring on the meeten End of March All caving Rudiness to bring before three requested to forward abtics of the same before that date ROBERT TORBANCE, Guelph, March 1, 1873.

Home Mission Committee, CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Home Mission Committee of the Canada Bresh, terian Church will meet within Knox Colfige on Monday occuing, whof April, at 7 p. m. A full and punctual attendance of members is registed.

gested. WILLIAM COCHRANE, Brantford, Fob. 23, 1872. Convenor.

1875. SPRING. 1875.

## GORDON, MACKAY & Co.

PURPOSE SHOWING

On Tuesday, 9th instant,

CONTENTS

300 Packages Early Spring Goods,

Being first of this season's importations,

When they hope to see their many Friends March 3rd.

RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE,

importers.

Domestic Hardware, RODGER'S POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.

TORONTO.



#### PROSPECTUS OF

# "THE LIBERAL,"

TORONTO.

MESSITS JOHN CAMERON & C., PRELIBHERS II OF THE "TONDON ADVERTIS) II "having a central ed to extend their publications to Toronto, the capital and centre of the Province, arrangements are now nearly completed for the carrying of the project. It was at first their intention of the project. It was at first their intention of the project. It was at first their intention of the project. It was at first their intention of the project. The manne which had sorved them so well in London to Tolouto, is suing a Daily under the in L. didon to Tolouto, issuing a Daily under the driving and the "Monning Advintual," and a prelife in Monning Advintual, "and a prelife in the "Monning Advintual," and a prelife in the intervention of the intervention of a fourth, issued in this City, bearing a somewhat winder title, Messus Join Caminon & Colife ode cided rather than enter into higher or a sisputed point of law, to adopt the mains of
This in Person. To Cooking a somewhat winder the cided rather than enter into higher or ofa sisputed point of law, to adopt the mains of-

what wisher title). Messus John Caminon & Collido decided rather than enter into intigation over a disputed point of law, to adopt the mane of—
THE LIBERAL, TORONTO.

Their publications will then consist of the following journals:
THE LIBERAL, published daily at Toronto;
THE DAILY ADVERTISER, published at London;
THE WEEKLY LIBERAL and WESTERN ADVERTISER, is and at Erronto and London. The LIBERAL will commence its career as a 32 castian journal, well printed on good paper, and will be called a stappidly as edvertising patronized makes additional demands on our space. The This hand the called a stappidly as edvertising patronized makes additional demands on our space. The This hand the services of abid and a professional disposality in partial. To that end the services of abid and a professional education as putth and readable at the contend a journal education a putth and readable at the publishers believe the public will appropriate a journalists in Canada, and the public payed that the front make of Canadian journals of the ablest journalists in Canada, and the public payed that the front make of Canadian journals are partnered about the 20th of January.

The fast issue of The Liberal will make its apparance about the 20th of January.

It is the expectation of the publishers of the There is a series of the theory of the publishers of the There is a series and the province, outside of Toronto.

The circle lation of our eight-page weekly, now of 14 000 copies, will present to the business man of Toronto, London and On-and generally, the make its about the series and of the publishers to expect at which will be at long to the province, and it is helicity the publishers to expect the theory of the province of the paper will be at long to paper the first that we have the province and it is helicity to be a the series of the canada and the tricultural Expariment, specially edited for The Weekly In Canada. They have present the tricultural Expariment, specially edited for The Weekly In Canada. They have present to t

Rosmer. Positically the publishers have no new departure techniques. While maintaining their attitude as tefamounce. While maintaining their attitude as estapolan, and independent fournalists, they will, it the future as in the past, be staunchly and progress of I doer the future was and atternaces,

if the future as in the past, we manned, manned, gread of I doe I to their views and atterances, gread of I doe I to their views and atterances, and continue to extends cordina my post to the Administrations respectively of Mr. Mackonzio and Mr. Mowat.

The Library will be sented daily from the office, of Yough strong the sented second door south of Rich strong to the present of Right copies & containing the allowing the present of Right copies & containing the allowing passes of The Wilmit & Library and the Administration of the Wilmit & Library and the Library and the Mr. Mannes of the Control of the William of the Wil

## HOSIERY

#### CRAWFORD & MITA Invite special attention to their New Stobk of

MERINO AND COTTON HOIERY

Cnildren's and Ladies' Scotch Merino Hose, Ch ldren's and Ladies English Merico Hose, Children's Coloured and White Cotton Hose Ladies' Coloured and White Cotton Hose, Children's and Ladies' Baibriggan Hose, Ghildren, sand Ladies' Liste Thread Hose Ladies' Scotch and English Mecino Underclothing Cento' Scotch and English Morino Underclotuing.

91 KING STREET EAST.

SHOKEYE BELL FOURDRY.

Strathedea in 1807

Str VANDUZEN & TIFT.

#### Groceries.

NO DUTY ON CHURCH BELLS.

TF YOU WANT THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

## GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,

Sold in Canada, call on or send your orders to the

## VICTORIA TEA WAREHOUSE

The oldest and most reliable Tea Store in the Do-minion,

93 King Street East, (SIGN OF THE QUEEN),

And 258 Yongo Street Corner of Trinity Square

Where you can select from a Stock of over 3,000 packages, comprising ever 50 varieties, grades and mixtures, put up in 5, 10 16 and 20 lb. Cannisters and Catties, at the prices given in It s, and also in original packages of 20, 40 and 60 lbs., at the

#### LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES. GREEN TEAS.

No.

1 Hyson Twankay.

2 Fine Moyune Young Hyson

3 Superior

4 Extra Fine do

5 Curlous do

6 Extra Curlous do

7 Fine Old Hyson

8 Superi do

9 Extra Fine do

10 Finest do 

~~							
	BI	ACK A1	ID MI	XED	TEAS.		
on.	Fine Break	fast Co	ายงน				40
27	Superior	d	lo		••		50
ōά	Superior Extra Kais	ow d	lo			4-4	G.
ñ	Extra Fine	do (	lo		•••	•••	70
šň	Extra Fine Finest	do d	lo bes	timp	orted-		• •
••	Princo (	f Tons				•••	80
81	Good Souc					4-4	40
3.2	Fine	do				•••	60
2	Character.	46			••	***	CÓ
ŘĬ	Extra.	do					79
ě.	Extra Kine	do				***	80
ĕ	Extra Find Extra Find Finest Ass Find Odlon Superior de Ex Fine de	ini					80
<u>~</u>	Ring Odlan	77	•••		••		50
Ö	Suportorile	5	•••		•••		60
$\tilde{\kappa}$	Ex Fine de	ί.	***		•••		70
40	Finest Imp	vietail	•			•••	80
"	Fine Mend	drin Mis	****				40
	Superior	10	curo				50
	Extra	do				•	60
	Extra Fine			•	•••	• • •	
					••	**	70
90	Finest Ini	orteq				11	80
10	Fine Houg		ous M		0	••	40
17	Superior	do		do		•• ,	50
8	Extra	do		do		***	60
19	Choico	do		do		_	70
n.	Chaica una	n Chala	A 4117hi	ion he		~	cΛ

Made in one minute without boiling, put up in 2, 10 and 20 lb. tins, at 25 and 30c. per 14. Guaranteed superior to all others.

All orders by mail and otherwise punctually attended to. 25 lbs. of Tea and upwards shipped to one address to any Railway Station in Outerle free of charge.

EDWARD LAWSON.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

A MoDONALD, Renovator and Dyer,

Of Gentleman's Wearing Apparel, No. 24 Albert Street, Cor. of James, TORONYO

Doussette & Roger,

Successors to Boultboo, Fairbairn & Pousette BARRISTERS,

ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. PETERBOROUGH; ONT.

A. P. POUSSETTE, B A.

## MISSIONARY WANTED

A Missionary is wanted by the PRESBYTERY OF SIMCOE.

TO LABOUR IN PENETANGUISHINE AND VICINITY,

The Salary offered is \$600. Applications to be made o the undersigned, till first of April. ROBT. RODGERS, Convener of H. Mis. Com.

#### Music.

#### THE MATHUSEK

is the most Powerful Musicul and Durable Piano made. Its Grand Quality of Tone is unequalled and is pronounced by renowned Artists, Perfection

The Best in the World

For a modern priced Piano, o' Warranted Quality, Darability, Sweet, Staooth and Pleasure Tone, the product of the combined skill and experience of the closet Manufacture, in New York,

Get the Fischer Piano!

#### PRINCE ORGANS

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

The Cheapest.

So e Agents for the above Instruments, Catalogues sent on application. Wholesale and Retail.

## NORRIS & SOPER,

8 ADELAIDE-ST., TORONTO.



For fattening and bringing into condition Horses, Cows, Calves, Sheep and Pigs-used and recommended by first class Breeders. Milk-Cattle produce more milk and butter. It fations in one fourth the usual time, and saves food. A DOLLAR ROX CONTAINS TWO HUNDRED PEEDS.

HUGH MILLER & CO., Agricultura Chemists, 167 King St. East, Toronto For sale by Druggists everywhere.



TICKS ON SHEEP

Miller's Tick Destroyer promotes the growth of the wool, destreys the Ticks, and improves the condi-tion of the animal. A 35c box wilclean 23 sheep or 30 ambs. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers HUGH MILLER & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

A LEX. GEMMELL.

BOOTMAKER.

Sign of the " Go den Boot,

97 KING STREET, WEST,

Has in Stock a very large assortment of Gentler Sowed Boots, Home Made Pirst-class English Boots at reasonable prices.

## HARDWARE.

RODGERS' Ivory handled Table and Dessert Knives

RODGERS' Setts Carvors and Stools

ELECTRO-PLATE

Dessert,

Tea Spoons.

Table Mats, Tea Bells, &c., &c., &c.

LEWIS RICE & HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

TORONTO

JUST ARRIVED.

LARGE QUANTITY OF CROSSLEY'S TAPESTRY CARPETS,

The Very Newest Patterns, CHOICEST DESIGNS.

A Call is Solicited before Purchasing elsewhere.

## WILLIAM CORDON, 134 YONGE STREET.

TORONTO

CANADA

STAI ID GLASS WORKS. TABLISHED 1856.

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

BANNERS AND FLAGS PAINTED TO ORDER JOSEPH McCAUSLAND, PROPRIETOR,

## ANNUAL VOLUMES JUST ARRIVED.

British Workman, Band of Hope Review, Family Friend, &c., &c. AT USUAL PRICES. JOHN YOUNG, U. C. Tract Society,

Doc. 21st, 1874. 102 YONGE STREET.

GREAT CLEARING SALE. Extenordinary Dargains. Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods.

Groatly Roduced Prices at the QUEEN GITY P M BUOK STORE, 107 Yours St., commencing immediately, and continuing until the whole stock is cleared out.

Remember too place-107 YONGH STREET, Second door Bouth of Adelaide Street.

12.4

2005 C.05 CLCT 

أحكما C COD

أحلما

BOY

EAST, TOROWIO

#### CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAYINGS COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1855.

PAID UP CAPITAL... RESERVE FUND...... TOTAL ASSETS..... . \$1,500,000 ... 430,000 ... 3,200,000 OFFICE:-MASONIC HALL, TORONTO STREET

## SAVING BANK BRANCH.

Monoy received on deposit, and interest allowed at 6 and 6 per cont per annum payable half yearly. Being gnaranteed by the capital and assets of the Company, amply secured by mortgages on approved real estate, depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety. J. HERBERT MÅSON,

Toronto, 1st November, 1874.

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

22 Shuter Street, corner of Victoria. TORONTO.

ALL Por us troubled with Coughs, Colds, Loss of Voice, Irritation of the Thont and Lungs, &c., should, without dolay, uso

DAVIDS' COUGH BALSAM,

Price 23c. per Bottle. J. DAVIDS & CO., 171 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

## STOCK'S EXTRA MACHINE OIL.

Office of the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, Unt., July 17, 1671.

Oshawa, Ont., July 17, 1873.

GEORGE STOCK, Esq., Toronto.

DEAA Sia, -We have been using your oil on our machinery for some years, and have no hesitation in saying it is the only good oil of the kind we have over had, and it is the early less machine oil we have over 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 Spain cans for their use, and we feel sure it will see "freely Auy one who gives it at trial will continue to use it.

Yours truly, F. W. GLEY, President.

As foreman of the above works, i beg to say I would rather have Stock's Extra Oil than Lard, Olive or any other oil I have over used.

Address

A. HENDERSON

Address A. HENDERSON

STOCK & WEBSTER,
G Colborne St., Toronto.

#### VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

For 1875.

Published QUARTERLY.—January Number just issued, and contains over 100 Pages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of not else Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plate, &c. The most useful and elegant work of two kind in the world.—Unly 25 Cents for the year Published in English and German.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Zusiness Cards.

#### MENEELY'S BELLS.

The genuine Tray Church Bells known to the public since 1826; which have exquired a reputation unequalided by any and a sale exceeding that of all others. Catalogues free. P. O. Address, either Tray or West Tray, N. Y. MENERLY & CO

MENEELY & KIMBERLY. BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N.Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells.
Special attention give, to CHIERCH BELLS.
Ed. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. No duty on
Church Bells

#### BLAIKIE & ALEXANDER, WILLIAM ALEXANDER

10 KING ST. EAST, TOMONTO.

Members of the Stock Exchange,

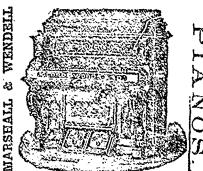
STOCK BROKERS & ESTATE AGENTS Stocks, Bonds, Dobentures, Houses, Landa, &c., bought and sold.

MONEY loaned on Mortgage. Mortgages negotiated. Investments made.

Agouts for the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, and The Canadian Guarantee Company.

Orders by letter or Telegraph will 'ecoive prompattention. R. M. GRYPIELD

Boos and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET.



Are noted for their great durability, standing in tune, splandid takes, easy action. For over twenty years before the American people, their record is very satisfactory

We solicit trial orders from the dealers, and ask the public to call and see them. They are accom-panied by the makers, warrent for the years.

Medium size, they are well adapted for small rooms, if space be an object.

## CHINA HALL

The undersigned will sell out the remainder of his stock of Banned Bronkinst, Dinner, ard. Teasets, also Bunded Tiefet Sets at very much reduced prices, to make room for new Designs coming in next Spring

Try our pricek and see our large stock before pur-

chi sing elsewhere, za Irish Belleck China. GLOVER HARRISON

## D. S. KEITH & CO.,

FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS, Manufacturers of

Importors and Whot sale Dealers in Iron and Coad Pipes and Plumbers' Materials. 109 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

SEWING MACHINES



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

 $\mathtt{REPAIRED}$ 

# INCOLDAND SILVERCASES.

Medicar and Dental.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST,

53 King Street East, Opposite Toronto Strait Toronto, Ont.

W. ELLIOT. DENTIST, J.

Usos his own new PATENT FILLERS, EXTRACTORS,

MOULDING-FLASIS. 43 and 45 King-st. West, over E. Hooper & Co. Druggists.

Aladertaking.

J. YOUNG,

Late from O. Armstrong's undertaking Establishmen Montre-L

> UNDERTAKER 351 YU E ST TORONTO.

Agent for Pink's Patent Metallic Rarial Cases GONSTANT EMPLOYPLENT—At horse, Malo or Panal-, 330 a work warranted. At capital required. Particulars and valuable sample soft free. Audress with 10 cent raturn stamp, 0. ROSS, Williamsburg, N. 1

MARYLAND FARMS and Homes, 10.00 Location hoalthy. Titles good. Address Walk & HIDGRLY, Attorney, Dentod, Maryland.

IT Functals furnished with every requisite

A large and well asserted Stock always on hand.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

LESLIE, SKERROW, & SMITH

93 YONGE STREET, Toronto.

General Agants for KNABB, STODART, LIGHT & ERNST Planes, and to GEO. WOODS, and SIMMONS & CLOUGH Organs.

## 71 King Street East, Toronto.

MOTICE.

IMPORTER.

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS BRASS

PETROLEUM GAS WORKS, Engineers and Plumbers' Brass Work, &c., Conservatory and Green House Heating.

LAWLOR'S



TORONTO BRANCH

All kinds of Sewing Machines and Boot and Shoe Machinery

On the premises, by first-class workmen, on rea-Thorough Satisfaction Guaranteed in all Cases.