## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has copy available for may be bibliogra of the images in significantly chachecked below.	r filming. F phically union the reproduc	eatures of que, which :tion, or w	this co; may al hich ma	oy wh ter an ay	ich Y			li e b ri d	ii a ét xemp ibliog eprod	té poss laire q graphic uite, o méth	ible de ui sont jue, qui u qui j	se prod peut-ê i peuve peuvent	neilleur e curer. Le tre uniqu nt modif t exiger u le filmage	es déta les du ler une lne mo	ils de ce point de image odificati	t e vue on
Coloured of Couverture	covers/ e de couleur										ed page le coule					
Covers dar Couvertur	naged/ e endommag	ée							- 1	_	lamage ndomn					
	tored and/or e restaurée e							. [					r laminat u pellicu			
Cover title	missing/ couverture	manque											ained or hetées o			
Coloured Cartes géo	maps/ graphiques e	n couleur								_	letache létaché					
Coloured Encre de	ink (i.e. othe couleur (i.e. :	r than blue autre que b	e or blad	ck)/ I noire	)				7/		hrough, arence	1				
Coloured Planches 6	plates and/o t/ou illustra	r illustratio tions en co	ns/ uleur									nt varie e de l'ii	es/ mpressio	n		
1 \ X 1	th other mat d'autres do										uous pa	aginatio ntinue	on/			
along inte	ling may cau rior margin/ serrée peut c	auser de l'	ombre						، لـــ	Compr		(des) ı				
	le long de la												n from:/ provient:			
within the	ves added du e text. When ted from fili	ever possil ning/	ole, the	se hav	e				1	-	age of i	issue/ de la liv	raison			
lors d'une mais, lors	que certaine restauration que cela étai	apparaisse	nt dans	s le te	ĸte,				- 1	-	n of iss le dépa		livraison	1		
pas été fil	mees.									Mastho Généri		rìodiq	ues) de la	a livrais	son	
1 1	al comments aires suppléi															
This item is film																
10X	14X		-,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	18X			•	22 X				26 X			30×	
			. /													T
12)	<u> </u>	16)	(			20 X		<u> </u>	L	24X			28X	<u> </u>	L_	<u></u>

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1878.

No. 62

# Contributors and Correspondents.

NOVA SCOTIA

Personal—Legislative—Loss of the "At-LANTIO"-A HEROIC ACT.

You have not heard much from this quartor for a few months back. Everything has been moving on in the good old conservative way. The winter has been long and cold, but fuel has been plenty ad there has been very little suffering among the poor. Our P esbyterian Church work is being prosecuted with a steady, healthy vigor. Fort Massey congregation s making good progress under the faithful uinistry of Rev. J. K. Smith, and all our other congregations are in good heart, and doing their work faithfully. Throughout the country our cause is progressing, and if we only had men enough to occupy the ground, the prospects of our Church were never better. The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few. Another four best men has been called South. The Presbyterians of Fall River have called the Rev. John Cameron, of the Presbytery of Halifax, and he has resigned his feongregation with the intention of accepting their call. We can ill afford to lose him at present, although the congregation to which he goes are almost all our own reople.

The contest between the two sections of the Episcopalians still continues, and now there is every prospect of its finding its way into the law courts. 'The chief strength of the Low Church party is in the city of Halifax. The two parishes of St. Paul's and St. George's occupy the whole of the centre and north end of the city. Under the pretext of looking after the neglected, the bishop is starting a new congregation within the bounds of St. George's parish. The others maintain that this is a more pretext for starting an opposition church, and they have ordered the bishop and his curate to withdraw. They maintain that according to the law of their church the bishop has no right to interfere with existing parishes without obtaining their consent. The bishop maintains that this law has no force in the Colonies. Both parties have employed counsel, and the lawyers will have a lively and profitable time out of

Our Local Logislature is now in session. The principal thing they have to do is to deal with the protests against the return of a number of the members. Our Local Legislature can do as little in a given space of time as any other legislature on the continent. The friends of temperance are at work again, and although often defeated, are still making progress. Our city council commenced work on a bill for the restricting of the sale of strong drink, but the in Britain. liquor dealers managed to get it defeated. The matter is now before the Legislature, with a fair prospect of success. Our Book and Tract Society has had its annual meeting, and the reports are most encouraging. We have a colportour in almost every county, and the whole province is being well supplied with standard Christian literature. We expect to purchase a suitable Luilding for the business, and hope to increase largely the work and usefulness of the Society.

Our whole city is in a state of excitement over the loss of the steamer "Atlantic." The poor sufferers are going about our streets, and every other subject scenis to be torgotten by all classes of the citizens. The annals of naval disaster contain few cases more terrible than the fate of the six hundred drowned in that ill-fated ship. The "Atlantic" is one of the steamers of the White Star Line. She was bound to New York with a cargo of general nat chandist, and eight hundred and fifty passongers: When off Halifax the captain determined to put into this port for coal, and early on the morning of Tuc-day she ran under full steam upon one of the rocks on our coast. The steamer was fairly smashed, and out of one thousand living beings only about four hundred managed to get in the rock and island along sale of it. About three hundred and fifty women and children went down with her. Not one weman and only one child was saved The whole community is in a state of excitement over the accident, and every one feels hero is something wrong. It may not be right to offer any remarks about tigation is going on, but whatever may be to what in the state of the what is available. the result of the investigation, it never will to what interested me more than all. satisfy the general feeling of indignation which seems to pervade the whole communit. For a captain to retire to rest. when soming on a comparatively atrango const without a pilot; and for his officers to dress their ship full steam on the rocks of several set a please night; find all this

with the lives of a thousand mon, women and children depending upon them is surely sufficient to make any one who has any regard for his I e hesitate before taking o ticket for a trip by an ocean steamer. The sights at the scene of the wreck are most appalling. About a hundred dead bodies, most of them women and children, were lying on the shore at one time. Hundreds of coffins are being sent down from the city, and a small part of the island will be turned into a graveyard and filled at one funeral. Nearly all the passengers were German and Irish emigrants. Rev. Mr. Ancient, an Episcopal minister living near the scene of disaster, acted a most heroic part, and not only urged others on in the good work of saving life, but by his personal exertions saved several who were clinging to portions of the wreck, when no one else dared risk their lives to help them. If we needed another lesson to impress upon us the shortness and uncertainty of life surely we have it in this sad calamity.

N. S.

### SCOTLAND.

AST DAY,-GREENOCK.-AYR.-CHINA MIS-SIONS AND MISSIONARIES.—MR. KNIGHT.— DR. WALLACE'S CASE.—THE SCHOOL ELFC-

This is one of the half-yearly Fast days observed by all the Churches in Glasgow and the vicinity. All business is suspended and the populace turn out to spend the day. the most in pleasure excursions by the special trains provided for the purpose many in rioting and dissipation, a few in church-going and means more consonant with the name and original intention of the day. I had occasion to go to Greenock this morning and found the trains crowded to excess, and on returning at one p.m. found some of the "pleasure scekers" already the worse of indulgence.

Greenock might almost be regarded a one of the suburbs of Glasgow, so intimate is the connection between the two, especially in the shipping and regular business. For the latter there is an Exchange opening into the R. R. Station, where the refiners of Greenock every morning meet their customeration: Glasgow and in falf an hour incredible quanties of sweet stuff are bought and sold by sample, At 10:80 the bell rings and the buyers step into their train again, and are whirled back to Glasgow, in time to "go on 'Change" there before noon. Meantime the refiners remain another halfhour to transact with the "raw sugar" men. Greenock is an old place with narrow, dirty streets, almost always wet, but there are fortunes to be made here, and the "comfortable" abound. There are more men here, they say, with incomes over £20,000 a year, in proportion to its size, than any other place

The striking story of one man's career recontly came before the public. In seventeen years he had made £470,000, and had just bought 12,000 tons of sugar which had suddealy risen in value so as to put £70,000 into his pocket by this one operation, when as suddenly "the rich man died" and left the world as naked as he had entered it. such is life.

Ayr is another and much more largely frequented resort of excursionists and many hundreds go down every Saturday to remain till Monday. I had the pleasure of visiting it the other day and strolling amid the scenes made tamous by the genius of Burns. A long walk takes you past the old clay " biggin " where the poet was borne to the beautiful monument which his proud countrymen have creeted on the banks of the bonny Doon. Opposite to it I mounted the well worn stone steps into Alsa Kirk yard, where at once you are met by the tomb of Burns father, It bears a tribute to his "virtues from the poet's pen, which is marked by the want of any allusion to his god'y life or Christian death. After peering through the vacant doors and windows of the rootess kirk, and recalling in fancy all the wonderful sights beheld by Tam O Shauter en that memorable night, we resumed the course of that worthy across the narrow and lofty Auld Brig, still in good repair, but alas, hereft of its beautoous mantle of ivy by its buighing repairers. Down the lovely stream and across the new brig a pleasant country was brought us back to town as the sun set bohind the mist-wreathed Arran There are many things about Ayr worthy the eviduct of the officers while the investigation to the land of the land to the land the investigation of the land of the l

Being entertained with kind hospitality by a gontleman who is the brother-in-law of Dr. Carstairs Douglas, the great medica missionary of Amoy, I had the privilege of learning much of that important field and work from the Dr. who had some to take a last farewell of his aged mother over ninety

-before returning to his post. He carries with him a noble trophy of his industry and ability-the first printed Chi lese Dictionary. It is a bulky volume, all in Roman charactors, and has already been sent on in parts as soon as completed, to his fellow mission aries, to whom it will be invaluable, as well as to all English residents. Amongst others our own Mr. McKay has been so favoured. It was curious to hear his opinion of the prospects before Mr. McKay and his field. and your readers will be gratified to hear that our Canadian missionary has already taken a high place in the estimation of the other China missionaries with whom he met, and that in the opinion of those well qualified to judge two things all important in beginning a mission have been secured—a good man and choice locality. As to the management of the work I carefully questioned Dr. Douglas regarding the desirability of opening a medical mission in the north of Formosa, as I noticed Mr. McKay had expressed a desire for such aid in one of his letters. To my surprise he strongly disapproved of such a course at present, as experience has shown that it is a great mistake to send a medical missionary to any station where there aromot, at least, four others (Europeans), to co-operate with him, as it were, sow and harrow, and water the ground which he is merely suited to break up. Cases in point were mentioned where years had passed without a single convert from want of attention to this very thing. One or more active, well-trained men marked by zeal for Christ and souls and linguistically endowed would be most desirable at present to strengthen Mr. McKay's hands. Under these a staff of native Evangelis's valuabie and inexpensive, would soon spring up. The language, especially, with the aid of this new dictionary, is by no means so formidable as many suppose.

Mr. Knight having refused all retraction, a committee of three, Messrs. Bruce, Dunlop and Dr. Wilson, has been appointed to draw up a libel.

Dr. Wallace's case is at present in the hands of a committee of Presbytery whose proceedings have leaked out. On communicating with the Canadian lawyer, whose published notice of his sermons had been denounced by the Pr. as "nonsense and but those who have falsehood," it was found that gentleman said to be Mr. Mack of Quebec-most distinctly renewed his affimations. Wereupon the committee asked the Dr. for his M.S. and were refused on the ground that he had given his word as a man of honour, and would do no more, and so the matter stands.

The Elections for school boards here and in Edinburgh have resulted in large majorities in favor of "use and wont" i.e. both Bible and Shorter Catechism. Here a Mr. Long was placed at the head of the poil by the Orangemen of whom there are 75,000 in Glasgow. Of Irish there are over 100,000 but many of these have no votes, still they placed two priests next to Mr. Long, far above Drs. Buchanan, Jamieson, Mc-Ewen, &c.

CANADIAN ABROAD.

## A RARE SPECULATION.

Editor BRITISH ANDREAS PRESENTERIAS

DEAR SIR,-It is surprising to me that no Barnum or Advertising Agency has yet taken hold of the pulpit as a means of advertising, or that the shrewd managers of some of our churches have not taken up the idea of letting the pulpit out for a consideration, for this purpose. One thing is certain, that, with or without considerations, the pulpit is fast becoming like the cars, newspapers, Italway stations, &c., an advertising agency, to the disjust of many of the members of our Churches and it is high time, a limit were put to it. I do not object to intimations of meetings connected with the church in which these intimations are read, talthough some go as far as this, saying that Elders, Deacons and managers should know when their stated meetings are held, but that all sorts of meetings, religious or otherwise, should be advertized from the pulpit, with the price of tickets. and where they are to be had, is surely not right. Especially does this remark apply to our city churches where the pulpit might be united and the newspapers patronized. As it is, the number of intimations sorte Subbaths is alarming and they appear to be on the increase, so much so, that it is time to be on our guard and reduce them to the smallest number possible.

After a sermon that has seriously impre s ed a congregation or after ongaging in earu-est prayer to God that the truth presented may be blessed, and take root in the minds and hearts of the hearers, it is important that we should nave as little to distract the attentions as possible, and I do trust that we shall see some reformation in this matter at once in our Presbyterian churches.

Montreal

ISMS AND EGO-ISMS.

Editor British American Presetterian Sir,-A worthy and well-beloved Professor was wont to warn his students over to use soft words but hard arguments, and a higher authority still teaches all not only ever to speak the truth, but ever "to speak the truth in love." I was foreibly reminded of these maxims while reading in a late issue of the Sword and Trowel a series of pontifical presumptions on the subject of infant baptism, uttored with all that "excathedra" air and authority which were wont in days of old to solve all difficulties, settle all controversies, and silence all contentions. These I will now set in order before you, with this proviso, that it may be I am too stupid to understand them, or too sceptical to believe them, or too bigoted to bow to them; but with your assistance, Mr. Editor, we may together discover all they mean, and settle at once, by their weight, alike their wisdom and their worth.

1. "Surely the circumcision theory only needs to be carefully thought over to be for ever renounced by spiritual men and, indeed, by all rational people." Just so. The thing is said and settled, and if any dare to dispute it the only appeal is to The Sword, which this valorous champion seems to wield as zealously though not so successfully as did Mahomet in days gone by. The above statement implies that eithor the advocates of infant baptism are not "spiritual," nor even rational, or, supposing that they are both spiritual and rational, they have not "carefully thought over" the "circumcision theory," else they would have "for ever renounced" it. Now if the fact that this theory has not, by a certain class, been "for ever renounced" is an evidence that it has not been "carefully thought over," and that again a proof that such are not "spiritual men, rational people," does not the very fact that they are not spiritual and rational preclude the possibility of the theory being by them "carefully thought over?" And as this is their misfortune rather than their fault, do they not merit and should they not meet with Christian sympathy rather than pitiless scorn. And what other inference can be drawn from the whole but this, that none "forever renounced the circumcision theory" have "carefully thought over" it, and that they, and they only, can lay claim to the assumed distinction of being "spiritual men and rational people." In view of all I leave you, Mr. Editor, to say whether statement number one mere resembles a rational, argument than "a railing accusation."

2. "It is one of the weakest of the various defences of infant baptism which the ingenuity of error has devised." Infant baptism then has defences, "various defences;" these, however, mark you, are not discovered, but "devised," not discovered by the investigation of truth, but devised by "the ingenuity of error." Self-convictions, however, are not always sage conclusions. Nevertheless, the writer has conclusively said that of all these devised defences this is "one of the weakest, it is a web, scarcely strong enough to retain a fly." Here is at once the proposition and its proof, and I leave you to mark the wisdom of the one and the weight of the other. Weak as this defence may be, yet it has oft withstood many such a windy gust as this, and many a boisterous water flood besides, and is thereby none the weaker. It is often asked, more in the spirit of taunt than of teach. ableness, What is the use of baptising an infant? But let such go a step farther and ask of God-What was the use of circumcising an infant? And having gotten God's answer to the one, the other will not be hard to find. Although such a defence may be a web so weak as not to held a fly, yet the spider knows the strength of its web and is satisfied; but not so the foolish fly until it has fatally tested its power and finds its own strength unequal to its entanglements. From our minost heart we pity the conceit of any man who is carried away with the conviction that his comprehension is the compass of all existence, and comes to the conclusion that what he does not see does not exist. To such the prescription contained in Matt. vii. 8-5 might not be out of place.

3. "The countless evils which daily arise from the departure from the primitive ordinances should drive all Christians to their Bibles for plain warrants for every article of faith and practice." To this we heartily say Amen, and trust that what this solf sufficient writer counsels."all Christians" to do, he does not neglect himself, for to leve our neighbor as ourselves is the extent of God's requirement, and to do more is neither commanded nor commended. And let me kindly tell him that both in dispesition and in declaration he lays himself temptingly open to the telling tount, "Physician heal throck"

4. "Happy will that day be for the Church, but it will usher in the downfall of many a cherished idol, and prodobaptism will pough with the rest." Ah! indead, then predobaptism is an idol, and of course purdobaptists are idolaters. Is this the evidence and for the college To it thus that he finds "plain warrants" for the utterances he makes and the epithets he employs? If so, verily, the world must be much the wiser and the writer much the mightier for the expositions. Surely this caps the climax. This is a "voni, vidi, vice, ' with a vengeance. Rightly or wrongly, we have not so learned Christ, not so understood that charity which never fails, nor have we discovered that such were the teachings of him who was "meck and lowly in heart." In short, we fail to find in the Bible, for such utterances, either sanction or sympathy.

Without unduly occupying your space, or overtaxing the patience of your readers, both of which I may already have unwittingly done, I would only lay before you another "ism," presented in a late number of the Christian Union in the form of question and answer. The question is, "Is there any harm in young men and young women amusing themselves in parlor games, which naturally arise around the Tlie aufireside, on Sunday evening?" swer which the paper gives is-"We cannot see any positive sin in the occurrence described by our correspondent, though there does seem to be an indecorum." And what, pray, is "an indecorum?" The writer says it is something in which he "cannot see any positive sin," while the dictionary says it is something unbecoming, improper, indecent, and yet we are told it is no "positive sin." I could wish to have said more, but your space forbids, and it may be that the simple setting forth of the sentiment is its best condomnation, for if the Sabbath exists at all, we know that He who made it not only sanctified it himself, but tells us ever to remember both its existence and its requirements. And if "young men and young women amusing themselves in paror games on Sunday evening" are cither remembering "the Sabbath day" or keeping it "holy" or wholly, then I fail to gather what sanctifying the Sabbath means. Howover great the names of the Editors of those-respective periodicals, yet with the thought there comes the caution, call no mon mas-ter, "for one is your Master, oven Christ."

Glenmorris.

# PRESBYTERY OF HURON.

This Presbytery held a regular meeting at Clinton on the 8th of April. On account of the bad roads the attendance was small. The following are the more important items The following are the more important items of business transacted. Mr. Grant tendered his resignation of that part of his charge known as the Huron Congregation. The resignation is to be disposed of at a special meeting of Presbytery to be held at Astfield, and within the Canada Prosbyterian Church there, on the 28th inst. The congregations of Huron and Astfield to be cited to appear for their interests. Messrs. Ferguson and or reuron and Astheta to be cited to appear for their interests. Messrs. Ferguson and Walker were appointed members of the Synod's Committee of Bills and Overtures, and Ross and Kernichan members of the Assembly's Committee of Bills and Over-tures. The remit on the status of the Battaba. tures. The remit on the status of "Retired Ministers" was taken up. After some discussion the following motion and amendment were submitted. Moved and duly seconded that the Remit be approved. o simplicite. Moved in amendment and seconded that the following words be at ded to the Reimit, viz. "it being always undorstood that the persons admitted to a position in our Church Courts by such exceptional legislation shall not have the right to vote." Votes being taken the amendment was carried. The Rev. Mr. heid was nominated as the next Moderator of the General Assembly. Mr. McCuaig gave a report of his visit to Toronto, setting forth that he secured the services of B students for the ensuing symmer and that the Assembly's Llome dission Committee granted aid as requested by Presbytery to the Mission Statious of Stephen at the rate of \$2.50 per Sabba h, and to Bethany at the rate of \$1.50 per Sabbath. The Presbytery Roll being increased by the addition to it of Mr. Dauby's manne, and thus giving the Presbylery the right to appoint two Commissioners more to the Assembly, a Minister and an Elder, Messrs. McDermid and Elliott were accordingly appointed. Mr. McAa was appointed in place of Mr. McAah, who declined the appointment. Mr. McDermid gave in his resignation of his pastoral charge. The resignation was allowed to lie on the table till next regular meeting to which all parties can regular meeting, to which all parties con-cerned are to be cited to appear for their Mr. Gracey gave notice that at next meeting he would move that the time for holding the April meeting of Presbytory be changed. Mr. Leask gave notice that at a meeting of Preshytery to be hold at Stratford during the meeting of Synod, he would bring forward an Overture amount the would bring forward an Overture attent the Board of Examiners of Knox College. A committee consisting of Mossis. An. Ross, McChaig, Young and McDean was appointed to examine Students. It was agreed that the evening sederant of next regular meeting be held in a Conference on Sabhating be held in a Conference on Sabhating be held in a Conference on Sabhating in The next meeting if Preshwing in the sales. jeet. The next meeting of Presbytery is to be held at Seaforth on the 2nd Tuesday to

Jaly at 11 a.m.

THE CIRCEAN CUP.

27 RAY. 2013 Hall, Day. NAW-10R.

The falchalded have galdless whom the by the service of the companions of Ulysses she iteraformed into source, and present they would have remained, but for the companions of Ulysses she iteraformed into source, and present they would have remained, but for the companions of Ulysses she iteraformed into source, and with a companions of Ulysses she iteraformed the same the ledden prevent of the same protected and seabled to secure the Three is no useful three companions of the posts; but the sorceress of my though the actual likeway, by which ite was protected and seabled to secure the Three is no useful three sources of my though the actual likeway to be a companion of the posts; but the sorceress of my though the actual likeway that the search the standard of the posts; but the sorceress of my though the actual likeway that the search the standard men. Individual the fall standard men. In

personal interest in running up a war bill, we respectfully submit the following consultations, which we think ought to have weight with these who value pallie morahity and are an extra or of seeling there, pay others, and give no help to the slow murders of the cast and intensity, forms had havis in the young; familiarizes them with the less repulsive effects of wine, accustoms the palate to the tasts of it, and trains the system to need it. The stimules which gave articopility of their morahity and temporary viviatity is stopped against and temporary viviatity in the protect in various ways more of the and the water of natural spirits become greater, he perilons in medy is a plate in the processor of that ordinary, between an act for itself, and helpressures and running the trends in the processor of that ordinary, between an animal many be survey to the continuity of the activity of the continuity of the c Dr. Guthrie was distinguished by his perfect simplicity. He was a child of nature. He never tild or said anything for his perfect simplicity. He was a child of nature. He never tild or said anything for his had no consense to he would talk as fine and unconsciously and spontaneously in the drawing-room of a duchess as in the cottage of speasant. So his last sayings are perfectly natural. He was a true bit of humanity in death as in life. There was no pretending to be superior to bodily fraility. The maganinous heart-confesses infirmity. The strong one bows in the presence of death. He said: "The days have come when I have no pleasure in them."

The strong one bows in the presence of death. He said: "The days have come when I have no pleasure in them."

Let be the country from the triping past the winder country from the beach he caid: "In did not have from the beach he caid: "I militar vasitation." I would gladly given the beach house from the beach he caid: "I have often seen death-hede and often described them; but had no conception till now what hard work dying really iz." His sympathy for chars was beautifully expressed when he said: "Hed I known this years upon a I have if any I was a superfect did not the dying. But he had not then did had had a consolation it is that He on when he day and more than did his help and more than did his how death is the deor into his.

and most mescriful, pity mes—ones a great sinuer and now a great sufferer. Experenting life fauth, he sale as sufferer as a father than one drop of water to that boundless orean out there. Then, agare, blending his human sympathics with his divine aspirations, he saked for some of "the hardis' hymns," as he called them; and so, for his special solace, "There is a happy hard" and "O, that will be joyful" were sung to him. In a former letter divide a sufferential than a large of late as a happy limited the masthead to look out for land, so he wanted, by his change of features, to see if he was nearing house. As he approached the better land, he scaned to roo the shining ones awaiting his passage, and as his cheering adien to the dear wife and children round, him he exclaimed, "Happy limppy!" and peacefully passed away.

Can the "death of the orighteens" be the end of the righteens? What? successful with the suffered when he wins the victory? The minister of mental and spiritual life to the souths of there himself level all life through weakness of the valves of the heart? One who hal for years been regulating this life by the hope of a future life find nothing but annihilation beyond? One who had for years walking with God, treating, loving, serving God, whem God must have known as one who was thus fathfully striving to be his servant and friend and let him perials a dog? Would urt God "be ashamed of hex called the parel for them a city?" Would be not deserve to be ashamed of having such servant in the did not seeme to them another and better life by, he had not "prepared for them a city?" Would be not deserve to them a city? "Would be not deserve to the manother and better life by, he had not "prepared for them a city?" Would be not deserve to be

### A CAUSE OF WEAKNESS IN PROTES TANT CHUROHES.

PROM AN ARTICLE BY JAMES ANTHON
PROUDE, IN THE CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCES.

Processant nations show more energy than Catholic nations, because the mind-is left more free, and the intellect is undistorted by the authoritative instillment of false principles. Bell Probesiant nations have been guilty, as nations, of snormous oriense. Pretestant individuals who profess the soundest of creeds, seem, in their conduct, to have necreed at all, beyond a compiction plant pleasant. Folitical corruption supervisions of the fall beyond a complete process of the fall beyond a complete and adulteration of food. The whole commercial and political Protestant world, on both sides of the Atlantic, has blossomed out into transactions of this kind, and the dergy have for the most part sate by allent, and occupy themselves in carring and polishing into completeness their schemes of sectional salvation. They shrink from offending the wealthy members of their congregations. They withdraw into the affairs of the other world, and leave the present world to men of process of the control of the control of the control of the control of the moral law. The elergy have allowed it to grow not be referred attempt that has averyed beam made on this earth to regulate human society without God or recognition of the moral law. The elergy, have allowed it to grow up, to take possession of the air, to pendrate scin-ola and colleges, to control the action of legislatures, without aren so much as opening their lays in remonstrance.

man be opening their lips in remon-transee.

Imagine Kuor, or Calvin, or Latimer, coming hack to us again. To what would they address themselves? To the exting doctrinal differences between Ritualist and Evangelical: Broad Churchmen and Socia-ina; Episcopalian and Independant? Or to the synical complacency with which the very existence of a God is discussed as a problem of speculation; with which the principle of Cain is enunciated as the ele-mentary axiom of life, that man is his own keeper and not his brother's; that the supreme object of his existence is to make his fortune, and enjey hissael' in the life?

Quan wisine evolute feture.

I once ventured to say to a leading Evangelical presider in London, that I thought the clergy were much to blame in these matters. It its diseases of acciety were unapproachable by human law, the slergy might at least keep their congregations from forgetting that there was a law of another kind, which is amone shape or other would enforce the state of the state of

The following annecdote is related of Whitefield, and contains admonstron against welf-glorification: He had just finished one of his sermone when n min came veeling up thing and said, "How do you do. Mr. You will be a series of the series of the control of the

Contributors and Courrespondents.

THE WILL OF MILITER OF UNION

No. 2.

No. 2.

For a largy well are phone premary prices of the policy and analysis of the property of the p

# Subbuth School Teacher.

LESSON XVI.

April 20, 1878.

Joseph sold. Gen. xxxvii. 28-28.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VERSES 23, 24.

IN CONNECTION WITH Vs. 28 and 24, see ch. clii. 21; with v. 25, Prov. xxx. 20; with v. 26, Gen. iv. 10; with v. 27, Acts vii. 9.

PARALLEL PASSAGES,—Matt. XXVI. 15; Amos vi. 6; Psalm ev. 17.

CENTRAL TRUTH. THE WICKED SPEK TO PESTROY THE RIGHTEOUS: Ps. XXXVII. 82.

REFERENCES TO THIS EVENT .- Zech. ix. 11;

Gen. xlıx. 28. INTRODUCTION .- It will be preper to re-

call the feeling toward Joseph-the occason in reening covaria dosepit in occasion of it; and to look at the errand on which foseph was sent. The brothers were a long way from home: the feeling against them strong (ch. xxxiv. 80), on account of the wild and cruel revenge on Shechem their father very anxious; so he sent Joseph to assure himself of their being safe and to assure himself of their being safe and well. He came to Sheehem—part of which Jacob had bought, part his sons took with the sword—where they were believed to be; but they had gone to Dothan. The name signifies "two wells," and they may have gone for better pasture or for water. Joseph was wandering in search of them, when signified to go to Dothan—said to be traded. directed to go to Dothan—said to le twelve miles north of Shechem (now called Sebarte—earlier Samaria; see John iv. 6, 12). The place still called Dothan; was visited by Robinson & Smith in 1852.

They saw him-as shepherds can on a plain—a long way; he was on an errand of kindness; they hastily plotted against "this dreamer"—inclined to murder, but for Reuben's protest, which was a half-measure, and had no better success than such compromises commonly have. He should have fairly and openly opposed all bad treatment. At this point our lesson begins, and shows us man's bad passions and God's good providences.

I. Man's passions.—They were entious, 1. MAN'S PASSIONS.—They were cattods, jealous of Joseph, on account of his father's love. They hated him. The very sight of his "coat of many colors" enraged them. They were angry at heart with their father for his love—with Joseph for being the object of it.

They were further embittered by Joseph's They were further embittered by Josoph's telling his dreams, implying his being master over them. This rankled in their minds. "This dreamer," or as it is, this "master of dreams," in the Eastern style, or "dream man," of course in bitter contempt. They think they can now revenge the track and course in the future. the past and guard against the future "Come and let us slay him."

Reuben diverted them from this, and led them to cast him into a pit. The shepherds dig holes or enterns of great depth, to get water or to keep it when rain falls. Reuben would choose one that was dry.

This they do even cruelly; strip his coat from him; compared with them he was but a child. So Reuben described him, xlii. 22. He entreated them—begged them, doubtless with tears—and they would not hear.

They were murderers at heart-murderers of a young and helpless brother, who had done nothing more than frankly tell what he had dreamed. It was no good will of theirs that kept them from the last act. We may see here-

(a) The progress of sin-from little to great-James i. 15; from lust to death.

(b) The real guilt of sin; in form it was hate of their brother; in intent it was murder, and was only saved from being mur-der in effect by God's providence. See 1 John iii. 15.

(c) The heartlessness of sin (v. 25). "They sat down to eat bread," with the cries of their young brother ringing in their ears. Sin hardens the heart. See Prov. x. 20. Examples: the drunkard flung out of the place where he has left his money; cent slandered, injured, killed, if need be, to screen the criminal, the home quarrels of the bad.

Yet they were probably ill at ease, and rather glad of the suggestion to sell him. Reuben was not with them; perhaps could not eat, or was working out his own plan elsewhere.

II. THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD. -(1) Jes eph's life was saved by the brother's yielding to Reuben's suggestion, v. 22. He acted on the impression that to let him perish was a less aggravated deed than to shed his blood. He framed his speech so as to convey the idea that he was to be left to perish. This gained their censent. It was not the straightforward way; it was not the right way; but God overruled it.

(2) The caravan ("company") of Ishmachtes coming so opportunely in sight. The Ishmachtes probably owned the camels, and would be seen a long way off. Coming nearer, it is found that the merchants are Mulianities. When the form Gilead to Midianites. They come from Gilead, ta mous for its balin (Jor. viii. 22; xlvi. 11) That these products (v. 25) were carried into Egypt for sale at that time, is as well known as that corn is brought from the West. The very route by which they would travel is ascertained, with tolerable clearness, as running through the plain of Dothan. This was the means appointed for bringing Joseph to Egypt, and at length for bringing all his family.

(1) The timely and successful interference of Judah. No concert with Reubon, whose idea probably was to get Joseph out at the pit by and by, and send him home. Noi ther liked Joseph; but neither was so yo lent as the rest. He put it so as to win them, v. 26. He know their disposition. He was a good pleader (see ch. xliii 8-10 and xliv. 34). and xliv. 34).

Two slight and yet rurious matters n.ay be noticed. (1) The price of Joseph, v. 28.
This is the "estimation" of a boy from five to twenty years old in Levit. xxvii. 5.

(2) Joseph says in ch. xl. 15: "for indeed; I was stolen from the land of the Hobrows."

He was wrongfully removed, but technically his statement is not exact. A forger, however, would not have made it. He would have made all plainly to hang to-gother. The explanation is that Joseph did not wish needlessly to expose his kin-

(8) The ordering of all this so that Christ should be typified. He is listed by his brothron; ill-received when on an eixard of kindness to thom—contemptuously treat ed, especially as to his claims to be a king so they put a purple robe on him this dreamer"), sold by them—the actual traitor Judas—the representative Jow handed over, in both cases, to strangers; disposed of in a way not deliberately chosen (for the Jows would have stoned him, if they had had the power)—and their mode of carrying out their hatred was the very means of his future exaltation. Can all this be by chance? Did these things just happen so? Who can believe it?

In both histories God appears in "ways above our ways." He suffers evil to be To makes it work in ways not intended He thwarts the doers of it, who meant to do their own will, and makes them do his; He turns it into good, conquers it, uses it for the melting and reform of the very evildoer, and makes it a link in the chain of his people's history, yet has no taut from it himself, but is only good and righteous throughout. This is one great lesson to be learnt from the selling of Joseph.

Among practical limits to be given by teachers, these may be suggested:—

(1) Boys! be kind one to another-to httle brothers. Cruel boys rarely make good men.

(2) Be straightforward. Reuben's case Be manly. Stand up for the right.

(8) If any one wrongs you, take the first opportunity to do him good.

(4) Let all beware of selling on Elder Brother—for sin, money, pleasure.

### ILLUSTRATION.

Gold is supposed to have been in use for trading purposes before silver, which the Egyptians called white gold. Abraham was "very rich in cattle, silver and gold." Abimelech gave him "a thousand pieces of silver," and Abraham paul for Machpelah in "silver, current money with the merchant." Its amount was settled by weight, which was the origin and meaning of shekel.

This weighing method continued long in
the East. (Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians.)

LESSON XVII.

April 27, 1878.

THE LORD WITH JOSEPH. Gen. xxxix. 1-6, 20-28.

COMMIT TO MEMORY Verses 8, 4.

Parallel\_ passages.-1 Sam. xviii. 14 Acts vii. 9; Ps. cvi. 46.

With vs. 1-8 read Psalm i. 1-8; with vs. 4, 5 Gen. vxx. 27: 2 Sam. vi. 11; with v. 6. Dan. ft. 48, 49; and with 20-23, Ps. xxxvi. 5, 6; Ps. exii. 4.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—"Them that honor God, He honors." (1 Sam. ii. 80).

We enter now a new condition of things. The Lord has sent Joseph down into Egypt; (ch. xxxvii. 35) we must follow hum. We shall have much to do with Egypt. We shall have much to do with Egypt. We find a kingdom, well organized, with much wealth, learning and power. The wise men are of various classes religion is endowed; the priest have their than the army is organized, and Egypt is lands; the army is organized, and Egypt is the greatest of kingdoms.

Division of labor is the rule; there are "chief butlers," &c., prisons are found, and Potiphar is "chief of the executioners," with a dungeon under his official residence, and an officer under him to keep it.

The more advanced classes may have their own minds stirred to thought, by these things being suggested to them, at this point-

(1) We are not dependent on the Scriptures only, for knowledge of ancient Egypt. (See the works of Sir J. Gardiner Wilkin-

(2) Being intelligent and civilized, there was the less each for the Egyptians resisting God. He was not dealing with barians, but with the foremost people of the world; and Israel could learn much from them.

(8) God brought his people, with all their light, into contact successively with all the great nations and ruling powers of the world. Egypt, Assyria, Medo-Persia, Greece, Rome.

Follow Joseph. I. INTO HIS NEW POSI-TION He is a slave, bought and sold. He is, while mourned as dead at home, doing duty among strangers. But he has advan tage in his master, who sees his worth, and raises him accordingly; and his master being an easter of the king, Joseph has op-portunity to learn much of affairs. God uses common means to train his servants. See Moses in Egypt; David at the court of Saul; and Saul of Tarsus, in Gamaliel's

school. II. II'S POWER. GOD WAS WITH HIM. Three forms of God's presence. (a) His actival presence, described in Ps. exxxix. 1-12. All men are surrounded with this. the His presence in providence, compassing h - prople, (Psalm v. 12). Defeating lus (nemies, (Luke i 52), ordering a spar-row fall, (Matt. v. 29). Joseph had this form of the divine presence. All his step-weighted of God (P., XXXVII, 28). No house in all Egypt suited him so well as that of Potiphar. Yet he could hardly see that then in prison; but so it was. What God 323 he hour not then, but he would God did he knew not then, but he would know afterwards (John xni. 7).

in His gracious presence, sometimes called the "light of his countenance." It is promised to the apright, John xiv. 23; Ps. 1, 23 Joseph no doubt onjoyed this—as-1.23 Joseph no doubt onjoyed this—aspecially after his resistance of temptation. For the first of these we do not pray. For the second we do (Ps. lxiv. 2). So also for the third; and if we pray sincerely we shall aim at universal obedience. This is the principle of the hymn:

"O for a closer wa" | Bwith God."

Here is the power we may have—God with us, for defence, for wisdom, for comfort, for joy, Rom. viii. 81.

Hore is something for boys and girls away from home—in boarding schools—for youths in offices, and stores, and shops; among strangers; homesick, lonely, friendless. Look up to Joseph's God.

Here is something for servants-a name of which no wise person will be ashamedliving in the houses of strangers-young gals, whose mothers are far away or dead. Look to the God of the Hebrew slave.

III. HIS PROSPERITY. (1) He was a domestic servant, under his owner's eyes, in the house of his master, the Egyptian. "He was a prosperous man," doing all that was given him to do, so well, that more and more was entrusted to him. He rose steadily and gained the confidence of ell, at length he is made s'eward of the house, and manages everything, v. 4. He is allowed to use his own judgment, and has in the house all the authority of his master, v. 6. The secret of all this, in v. 8.

(2) He brings a blessing. Like Jacob, in Labah's house. Potiphar feels that all goes well; that there is a new and better state of things. He was probably rich, and like many Fastern men, very willing to be relieved of care, when he could find a faithful slave.

From all this, these two classes may

(1) Those who wish to "get or:" try Joseph's method. God with you can make you faithful, capable, successful. Those who are not succeeding should enquire if

who are not succeeding should enquire if they have God's presence with them,
(2) Those who employ others. If no inquiry is made as to character, and no effort is made to improve it—if the bad are preferred to the good because "smart" or subservient—i it strange if there is no blessing, and if they deceive and steal and turn out bidly 2. It is wise, for men to look out. out badly? It is wise for men to look out for pious servants, that they may bring a blessing with them.

The last clause of v. 6, is meant to introduce the temptation to which Joseph was exposed, which he resisted, from regard to God's will, and in consequence was falsely accused and thrown into prison. The high sense of honor of Joseph is seen in his holding his peace, instead of throwing blame on his mistress; and so we have him in prion. God's servants have a true chivalry.

son. God's servants have a true chivalry.

But the cause of his prosperity is the same. God is with him, v. 21; unbounded confidence is placed in him. He becomes h ad there also. Place is of little moment, if God be with us. A good man may be a king in a dungeon. The weak blame their unfavorable place for their failure; the strong prosper through God's "mercy" (v. 4), in spite of the place.

Mark in this history three things:

4), in spite of the place.

Mark in this history three things:
(1) Gol is fulfilling his word to Abraham, Gen. xv. 13; his seed is coming into a strange land. Observe rlso the fulfilling of Gen. xii. 3; God blessing the friends of his people. Joseph, like his people, first favored; then cruelly treated; then triumphing over Egypt.

vored; then cruelly treated; then trumphing over Egypt.

(2) The providence that attends Joseph.
Had he not been sold, he would have died of hunger. His life savet, savet his brethren from starvation. Sold to Potsphar, where he can learn so much. Had he not been put into prison, he had he to come to interpret dreams and to be known to Pharaoh. His acparent fall was needful to his rise in power. He is trained in adversity for great service; like Moses, David.

(8) The likeness to Christ, among a world that knew him not—God with him—false-

that knew him not-God with him-falsely accused, condemned, but his humiliat.on the means of his exaltation: Acts ii.

28, 24,

## ILLUSTRATION.

An incidental corroboration of Joseph's history is found in the fact that the ancient Egyptians had slaves, and ruled them by very humane laws. A master could not put his slave to death; only the king had that power. (Wilkinson's Ancient Egypt-

ians.) The round house or prison attached to the dwelling of such an officer as Potiphar, was a partly subterranean dungeon, though the brick walls rose considerably above the surface of the ground and were surmounted by a vaulted roof somewhat in the form of an inverted bowl. Though prisons seem to have been an inseparable appendage of palaces, this was not a common jail. In general, Egyptian, like other oriental priions, were used solely for the purposes of detention. Accused persons were cast into them, until the charges against them could be investigated .- Jamicson.

# RITUALIST NONSENSE.

A good deal of comment has lately taken place in the newspapers with reterence to the rough treatment strangers receive when the rough treatment strangers receive when they visit St. Alban's, Holborn. Married couples are separated as they, in ignorance of the fashion—and perhaps in ignorance of the Romanish practices carried on fin this "Protestant" church—attempt to enter a seat together. A correspondent, writing to a contemporary in the hope of mending matters, suggests that two banners should be suspended from the pillars in the nave, one bearing the words "Women only," and the other "Men only." The difficulty if The difficulty it would seem does not end here. The sexes thus separated require to be re-united at the This cannot be ac close of the service. This cannot be accomplished inside the building, so all have to repair to the open air. The scene can be readily imagined. Husbands and sweet hearts running and jostling about in the crowd in search of their partners, while they are also buffering about for the same end. It is now suggested that some kind of roof should be constructed outside, so that peoshould be constructed dustice, so that peo-ple can pau off without being exposed to the weather. This sort of thing ought to teach strangers a lesson if nothing else will do it. While on the subject of Ritualistic curiosities, While on the subject of ititualistic curiosities, we might quote from an account of the proceedings in another of these "Protestant" churches. One of the "priests" sang his prayers at a most extraordinary rate. When remonstrated with by one of the churchwardens for so doing, hereplied that saying your prayers ought to keep you Ritualist sevices must be cold when those who officiate require to warın. gabble" themselves warm.

### A HAPPY MAN.

Reader, this is what you would like to be.
It is quite natural. All people want to be happy. But remember my words this day:
The true Christian, the believer in Christ, the converted man, he is the only happy man.

Such a one is in an art. When the last fiery deluge is sweeping over all things in the surface of the earth, it shall not come night him. He shall be caught up, and borne securely above it all. He is in Christ.

Such a one is ruh. He has treasures in heaven which cannot be affected by world-ly changes. He need not envy the richest merchants and bankers. He has a portion that will endure when bank-notes and sovereigns are worthless things. He has Christ.

Such a one is insured. He is ready for anything that may happen. Nothing can harm him. Banks may break, and goveruments may be overturned. Famine and pestilence may rage around him. Sielness and sorrow may visit his wn fireside. But still he is ready for all-ready for health, ready for disease, ready for tears. ready for joy, ready for poverty, ready for plenty, ready for life, ready for death. He has Christ.

Reader, this happiness may be yours. Seek Christ and be happy. Repeat, believe, follow Jesus, and you will be a happy man.-Rev. J. C. Ryle.

### SPOTS VISITED BY CHRIST.

The last number of the Edinburgh Re the last number of the Edinburgh Review has a very into esting article on "The Recovery of Jerusalcin," in which the explorations revealing the temple are admirably summarized. In the course of it the reviewer states that he has attempted what no author has yet done—namely, he has pointed out two exact spots in which, on a known day, eighteen hundred and soventy-five years since, the child Jesus was borne by his parents." The portion of the article in which the writer performed this task is as follows :

"On the east are now visible the rockof the spiral columns of King Herod are built rudely upon its plers. Miracles were wrought, the rabbis tell us, by the leaves of this great eastern portal, the Beautiful Gate of the Acts of the Apostles. It was this gate that opened solf-moved, as record ed by Josephus, as an omen of the approaching downfall of the city. It was wrough in Alexandria; and, a storm rising when it was shipped, one leaf was thrown overboard. The tempest continuing, the mariners proceeded to lighten the vessel by throwing off the second. But Nicanor, the maker, bound himself to his work, and declared that he would be thrown in with it. Not only did his insistance prevail, but the first leaf was thrown up upon the shore in answer to his prayers.

"An unusual halo hovers over the silent relies of the gate Nicanor, from the fact that it is one of the two spots within the walls o. Jerusalem that were, beyond any man-ner of doubt, lightened by the presence of the Infant Christ. There His mother, like all Jowish matrons, presented herself for the purification, before she might pass into the court beyond. At this gate, we learn from the Talmud, the ordeal of the water of Jealousy was administered. Here, too, the leper who was cleansed was allowed to thrust his thumbs and great toes into the Sanctuary. This gate is exactly central to the sunrise line of the Temple.

"To the south, and a little to the west, of Nicanor, exist the steps of the Water Gate. As to this we have definite information. Through it, at the ceremony of water drawing, during the Feast of Tabernacles, water from Siloe was borne in a golden vessel to be poured out into a silver basin in the This was the most joyful of the Sanctuary. This was the most joyful of the Jewish festivals, and it was said that no one who had not witnessed it know what re-joicing was. At night the broad court be-low was so illuminated that all Jerusalom

"To the west of the Water Gate exist the traces of the Gate of Firstlings, one of the most important features of the entire Temnle system. adit of the double Huldah Gate and the Great Altar. Its position is distinctly identified by the Talmud. On its fifteen steps the Levites chanted the fifteen psalms of degrees. It was ascended by the priests in a ceremonial which was instituted to coma ceremonial winen was instituted to commente at the denunciation, by the prophet Ezekiel, of the worship of the sun by bowing toward the east. At this gate, or in its close vicinity, was breathed to God that song of the aged Simeon (the father of Paul's tageler, Georgical, which yet were Paul's teacher, Gamaliel), which yet preserves, in the evensong of English churches and cathedrals, an echo of the music of the Temple. For here it was that the parents of the child Jesus brought Him, as a first born son, to present Him to the Lord."

### A CIVILIAN ON THE SUCCESS OF THE INDIA MISSIONS.

LORD LAWRENCE, EX-GOVERNOR OF INDIA.

In answer to some strictures which appeared in the London Times, Lord Law-rence wrote to that paper an extended vindication of the mission work in India, from which we make the following extracts.

After alluding to the fact that Hinduism had withstood the religion of the Koran for eight centuries, he thus shows that, all things considered, the religion of the Bible has made good progress:

. . "Bearing in mind that general missionary effort in India dates from 1818, and that even now missionaries are sent forth m such inadequate numbers, that, with few exceptions, only the large towns and centres have been occupied (some of them with a single missionary), it was scarcely to be expected that in the course of so short a time Hinduism in India would be utterly abolished; the wonder inther is, that already there are so many unmistakable indications that Hin-

duism is fast losing its hold upon the af-fections of the people."

"If we are to wait until the time when all the people of England are influ-onced in their lives by Christian principles, before we carry on our efforts to convert the inhabitants of India, I am afraid wa must perform the enterprise to an indefinite perford. Put was that the principle on which me thought was first preached by the command of our Lord and Saviour? Was that the rule adopted by the Apostles and the primitive Church? It is true that the conduct and character of English residents have had an evil unfluence on missionary enterprise in India and cloudere. No doubt their bad examples have led man, a doubt their bad estumpes have led man, to heathen to reject the faith which seemed to him to produce such out fruit. But the greater the bancful effect of such examples, the more necessary it is that we should ap-ply the Gospel as an antidote. Apart from the higher interests of religion, it is most important, in the interests of the empire, that there should be a special class of men of holy lives and disinterested labors living among the people and seeking at all times their best good. To merease this class, and also to add to the number of qualified teachers among the natives themselves, was the object of the day of special prayer, and in this object I heartily sympathize. I. England we too often see good and carnest men weakening the power of Christian faith by their want of union and by their excessive differences on unimportant points of Church doctrine and administration. This is a stumbling block in the way of many of our own people, as well as among the natives of India. But such jarring views, for the most part, are either not found among the different classes of Christian missionaries in that country, or a e studiously kept in the back ground. The missionaries are in the liabit of meeting in conference from time to time for the purpose of mutual counsel, and for the general furtherauce of the cause they have at heart.

### SCOTTISH ECCLESIASTICAL LIGHTS.

The Glasgow Herald says:—"Our Scottish ecclesiastical lights appear one by one to be dying out. First, Norman MacLood, then William Anderson, and now Thomas Gulirie, all within a year, have gone to the silent land. They were, perhaps, the three men in all Scotland best known and most widely beloved. On the whole, too, they had more of geniality—amounting almost to wint we call genius—than any other to what we call genius—than any other prominent Scotchmen of our time. They were the ornaments of their Churches, and yet none of them was accepted by his Church as its typical minister. The Established Church was needed of MacLead and nearly as its typical minister. The Established Church was proud of MacLeod, and nearly tried him for his horesy. The United Presbyterian Church boasted of Anderson, and byterian Church boasted of Anderson, and did actually try him for heresy, or some thing like it. And the Free Church made as much capital out of Guthrio's genius, yet it watched his movements with considerable distrust. It looks almost as if Churches now along wors given over few medicarity, and distrust. It looks almost as if Churches nowadays were given over for mediocrity, and no clergymen were safe who departed in any manner from respectation commonplass. Not one of these men had the slightest heretical taint. Indeed, none of them could be properly called theologian at all, being mainly concerned with the practical aspects of religious. But below men of ganing they of religion. But, being men of genius, they all created an uneasy feeling, as persons who could not be counted on, and who might any day run off the rails. They had all of any day run off the rails. them a great hold on the hearts of the peo-ple. But, though their speeches were heard with onthusiasm, they were not much behind the scenes; they were good for getting huzzahs, but not for pulling the strings. And now they have gone, almost together, beyond these noisy voices, where there is peace. Of the three, Macleod had the most massive intellect, Anderson the ke nest and bravest mind, whilst Guthrie was the most perfect artist; but all were genuine men, full of humor, benevolence, and genial piety.

# SIN PROPAGATING ITSELF. A man lives a godless life, a life of licen-

tiousness and debauchery, finds his delight for years in the seduction of innocence, in dragging the souls of others into the mire in which he wallows. He afterwards repents. Where are his victims? One is dead. Another has learned his accursed lesson so well that she devotes herself to the work he desires to quit, and has led and is leading other victims wrong. Can his repentance save the dead, and the soul slain by his liand and now gone to its account? Can it recover the other, which is, at second hand, sacrificing new victims to his sin? He may devote his life to the work of recovering what he has ruined, but he has ruined souls. and for those his life, were it tenfold more valuable, is no offering. Nay, the tears of the murderer even carnot give life to the murdered. The repentance of the tempter cannot save the soul that he slew, and sent, stained and lost, into eternity. It is one of the shallownesses of our modern religionism that it is losing the vision of with the horrible meaning of sin; and because with it was lost the vision of God's white righteousness which reveals that meaning, men are centent with half repentances in consequence. They feed themselves with false hopes, and make poor shammy work of Christian living after ho which has led other souls to destruction. a his which has led other souls to destruction. We do not preach a doctrine of despair. But we shall always warn against comforting ourselves with amiable theories, which merely look annable. This awful burden rests on many a soul—that it has tempted another soul, and perhaps many another soul to sin, and to consequent rum. Those so tempted and so fallen have again tempted others. The evil nower soca on working: others. The evil power goes on working; how far and how wide the first sinner does not know. It goes on working in eternity as well as in time.—Church Journal.

The reason why people know not their duty on great occasions, is that they will not take the trouble of roing their duty on little occasions.

The faithful soul who, for the love of Jesus Christ, despoils himself of everything in this world, enjoys true liberty, and possesses all things in Jesus, who for the love of us became poor.

M. Capilli 'f: # Uterian

FURLISHED EVERY RRIDAY AT FRAME, TORONTO, OAWADA.]
FRAME, Respect to advance
Property by a part, is advance
Property by a part of part.

of delivery restrictly the control of the contro

O. BLACKETT ROBINSON

Problems and Propriette. PICE—No. 172 Pay March: Hower—No. 31 Etc. H. egularity in the receipt of the Pumsersuch life immediately restited on notice bring ben Funcil Card or otherwise.

Shople inserticy for lear than one month) 10-line (resported) each intertion.

Shople rates for quantities in the contract of the contract of

No deries columns outs M percent extra: Eps als is reading matter in sents, per incomen inte

### NOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A parent' aghs our opinion is making children randy a good deal at hears, in adultion to all that it does at acheed. In a good name seem, for too much its required, and a nationable system of fagging and creaming is persisted in, which constantly disrust healthern the sixthest and lescons along the creaming is persisted in, and lescons along the creaming its persisted in, and lescons along the creaming its persisted in, and lescons a contract of the creaming its persistent of the court of the court has a common or the court has a common or the court has a common or what are thought model Schools are lest on the court of the court has a common or a court of the court of the court of the court of the court is a court of the c

ntion. There is a false pricise in the realizer that werks only mischief.

T. ought to look after his health? and ree its set hig returned here good order. The rates of ones liver has often a sood deal to do with once spinning the returned to the returned to the returned to the health of the health of the returned to the reterned to the returned to the returned to the returned to the ret

normal state or the stemach."

of allow the Parastriantal to be
a more congregational dispute,
at their singing or the sularysment
the "Lot all-things be done in

ver space for the settlement and chucks difficulties in Biblical interpretation, but all set premise to treat the matter editor; a shall give the difficulties, if stated she I hassemine to the contract of the second recomingly, and explanations bort of them, if at all to the po

the humes he expects from his miness.

X.Y.X. We believe there is a good deal of servending in the pulpit among Presbyterian 3 leaves in Council, we report that the habit is gring, as it cannot be looked on as a healthy w

### British American Bresbyterian.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1873.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The political crisis at Ottawa has not ye

In Ontario a bitter discussion has been going on about the character and conduct of the Ber. Horrocks Cocks and author person of the name of Whellams, both emietion seems of the Ontario Gurcrament gration agants of the Outaric Ouvernment in Britain. The polineal animus of the at-leak is too manifest. The great object of attack is the Outario authorities, especially McKellar. The so called "Elgin attack is the Ontario authorities, especially Mr. McKellar. The so called "Elgin Brauds" are also still getting an occasions, turn over. In fact the partians spirit both at Ottawa and Townto has become perfect-by rabid. Political opponents are repre-sented as destitute of every virtue, and casented is destinite of every virtue, and ca-pable of almost any erime short of murder, if even that limit is allowed. The general gubble, is accordingly wring to the conclu-sion that switter side is a swfully black as is opponents would have it believed to He opponents would have it believed to "Beal officedre in fact are in danger of se-nearing without condemnation, from it being thought that the charges used agency them are simply part of the ordinary stock in tends of slanderous unserpresentation before kept ready to serve political pur-

The Indian war is the cluef topic of in The indum war is the clust topic of in-terest in the fister at present. The Mo-does have ireache only mixtored those who were sens to treat with them, about peace, and their extermination is therefore decreed. No doubt the Modoes therstore decreed. No doubt the Modess were to blame, but they and others of their race lare bern treated in a manner so treacherous and cavalier by the agents of the U. S. Government that their conduct cannot be wondered at, even when it is con-demned. The history of the intercourse bedemand. Institutory of the intercept of tween the Anglo-Baxon race and the aborigi-nes of the different countries in which they have formed settlements has in general been as discreditable to the pale-faces as been as discreditable to the pale-faces as can well be conceived. He'w many might adopt the language of Macomo, the South African chief, and say, "Oh that I cuild write a bock, that I might be able to tell the wrongs of my country!" It is to be hoped that we in Canada will take a Issoon hoped that we in Genada will take a leason from the bitter experiences of our neighbors over the way, and in all our interecurs with the natives of our North West display the most unimpechable homes, nprejabness, truth and justice. As a general thing the British Government has sempeluously kept its engagements with the different tribes of Iud'ans, and it will be well if Causalians even improve if possible upon the noble example set them.

The Pepe, it is said, is dying, and there is a flutter among the cardinals gathered at Rome to see about the appointment of a cessor. The career of Pius the Ninth has reasor. The career of rins the Kithi has been a long and remarkable one. He tried at first the absurd and self-contralictory role of a reforming Pontiff, but soon drew back in resorning routin, but soon arew back in terror from his own handywork. He has since been a violent reactionary, as every Pope ength to be, opposed to free thought, free speech, and free action. His Pontid-cate will be remembered for the establish-ment of the dogman of the Immaculate Conception and Papal Infallibility, as well as for the downfall of the Tempor We are not, however, to come to the con-clusion that the self-made prisoner of the clusion that the self-made prisoner of the Vatican has become altogether powerless. Very much the reverse, a any one can see when he notes the fact that that feeble al-man at Rome, or at least those who use his name and authority, has recontly bean able to overset the strongest minister England has seen for many a day.

## DISTRICT SYNODS AND A GENERAL

Though not very inequently or very loud. ly avoved, there is a wide-spread feeling of regret among both ministers and members of the Canada Presbyterian Church, that the present arrangement of a General As-sembly and District Synods had been adopt-ed. The union between the Free and the United Presbyterian Synods was, at the time when this change was resolved upon, too recent, and the church, after all, was not recent, and the church, after all, was not sufficiently large to make a delegated Susufficiently large to make a delegated Sn-preme Court either destrable or necessary. The yearly opportunity of all the ministers of the body meeting in Synod served very important ends, while, as a matter of fact, the decisions of one-third of their number under the name of a General Assembly have not carried with them that amount of weight which they would have done had they been those of the whole b...'y of minis-ters and representative elders. It was, beters and representative elders. It was, besides, that the local Synods would transact and finally dispose of a good deal of business, and that thus the time of the Supreme or the July and the two much taken up with comparatively firedous appeal cases, and all but interminable speeches. This hope, however, has not been realized. The local Synods have really almost no turiness worth speaking about, and even what they have in generally carried by appeal to the Assumbly. There is as much irrelevant speaking of the speaking about, and even what they have in generally carried by appeal to the Assumbly. There is as much irrelevant speaking at the Assumbly as even there was at the bly. There is as much irrelevant speaking at the Assembly as evan there was at the Synod, and the business of the Court is not expedited in the alightest degree. We shall say mothing about the sevent plannings we have heard whispered alcut to secure the election of certain members every year to the Assembly, as if the work could not possibly 270 and without their presence and direction. We don't see much wrong in this though we can easily understand this. bough we can easily understand h eauses unpleasant feelings among those who can only hope to be members of the Supreme Court once every three years at must, the ugh they may feel that their business faculty is quite as fully developed as that of their more favored brothren.

No doubt when a Presbyterian church grows to a certain size it must ne to the General Assembly arrai ment, in due time, and if the present ne-gotiations for union are successful, end- a supreme court would be indispensable. But supreme court would be indispensable. But in reference to that vary question, every one can see how much more force, and influence the decision of the whole-bedy of ministers and representative elders of the Canada Presbyterian Church would have had than any Suding at which the Assembly may write around the contraction of the contract

the Canada Prospyterian Church. We know that if the negotiations for union fail know that if the negotiations for union hall a good many would willingly return to the old plan. Euch an apparently retrogade movement may purhaps at be desirable or possible. But the Spands, at any rate, might be abolished without any loss and leave only Prosbytesies and the Assambly This, perhaps, might be thought to cut down unduly the regular gradation of courts. It would, however, inflict no sub-stantial injury, for these Synods are regarded, and with reason, by nineteen-twen-iethe of those who attend them as little better than a nullity if they are not something of

### DR. TIFFANY AND SPREAD-EAGLEISM.

The Rev. Dr. Ormiston of New York, wh had promised to deliver one of the course of lectures got up by the Young Men's Christian Association of Toronto, having asked to be relieved from his engagement, the Managing Committee requested the Rev. Dr. Tiffany to supply the Doctor's lack of service. This he agreed to do, and accordingly lectured in SUG-SCHORT Will only the Supplement Supplements. service. This he agreed to do, and accordingly lectured in Shafosebury Hall or Thursday of last week to a tolerably large audience. His subject was "The New Civilization," and many were the speculations about what he would make that out to be about what he would make that out to be It was found in the judgment of the lectur-er to be nothing but what is being develop-ed among our neighbors on the other side of the lines. The whole effort, in short was rather of the Spread-Eagle character. and in very much more than

Canadians are always very happy to see and bear prominent men and vigorous think-ers from the neighboring Republic, but it is just as well that the more or less eminer prators who occasionally favor u presence and instruction should ununt that even in these benighted pro vinual regions mere rank does not always pass muster always as elequence, and that Causdian nationality is every year becom-ing more decidedly hostile to any thing like annexation. We love our excellent Chrisannexation. We love our excellent Christan brethren who glory in the stars an stripes, and sincerely hope that nothing shall ever interrupt the kindly feeling and intercourse at present prevailing between them and ourselves, but politically our courses lie separate, and it is far better for both sides to recognus and at is far better for both sides to recognus and act on that very manifest fact. No doubt Dr. Tiffany favored his Toronto audience with an old fourth of July oration, corrected and enlarged, and nobedy could be angry with the marvelloudy patestic offert; but perhaps another subject less gualingly handled might have been were competitive factors. mother subject less gushingly handled night have been more appropriate for the place, the occasion, and the audien

With a good many, the somewhat gro-sque exhibition of Dr. DeWitt Talmace at the opening lecture of the same tae cheming secture of the same course was rather painfully trying, and led them, though neither grumblers nor hypocritical, to wonder if that was the sort of thing that passed for eloquence "away down South" in Brooklyn and lisewhere. They laughed however, and let it pass.

And so we hope they will do with the re-cent dose on "manifest destiny" and all that. Our neignors are no doubt a very great people, and we are poor provincials that ought to be thankful for the sweeping that ought to be thankful for the aweeping of their studies, but what is the use of blow-ing their trumpet so very loud? It is bet-ter to be perfectly natural and leave the to budding boys of sixteen

### THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AND UNION.

On Tuesday rening last a meeting c members of the "Kirk" was held in the Agricultural Hall, Toronto, to consuler the terms of the Unum proposed to be sutered into with the Canada Probyterian and other chardes in the Dominton.

Among those present were Rev Messer. Carmichnel, WestKing; Atkien, Vaughan Dobbie, Milton; McDenald, Nettawasega raser, Whithy. &c., &c., with Mesers, J. A Maclean, John Gibson, Capt. Perry, Pug-14 McMurchy. Archibald McMurchy, James M.chie, Wm. Mutchell, &c., &c.

Mr. Jas. Mitchie, was appointed Chair-nan, and Rev. Mr. Dobbie Secretary. Letters of apology were rend from Rev. fessre. Burnett, Hamilton; Wilson, Luinrk; Cochrane, Middleville: Watson, Th Simpson, Lackline; Judge Mullen of Milton, and others all expressive of sympathy with the object of the meeting.

The first Resolution was moved by Mr. The first Resolution was moved by Mr. Barker, seconded by Mr. Atkiens, and was as follows:—"That the intembers and adherents of the Presbyterian Church of "Onnada in the Gurreh of Sectiond have dear and an one of the action of our Church, in 1844, whereby connection with the Chirach of Sectiond was preserved and instintance."

Send Resolution.

2nd Resolution.—Moved by Dobbie, seconded by Mr. Wen. Mi any memory was used the Americany man; Joseph second by Mr. West. Milled arrive. The only really valid argument for lost be following effects — That in the 'ne' Americany is a first of the following effects of the inserting the interests a commodating so large a foody of mon as commodating so large a foody of mon as commodating so large should be supported by the present Taleng Commission. " That to the Rav. D. J. Masdonnell here proposed to offer an amendment, but was told the mestug was exclusively for those approad to Union

8rd Resolution.—Moved by Mr. John Gordon. Scarbore, seconded by Rev. Mr. Carmichael, of King, to the following effeet :--

"That while prepared to set in unison with the whole Christian Church in the endeavor to do the work of the Lord and Saviour, yet in the option of this meeting no sufficient reasons have been shown, or necessity, why we members of the Church of Scotland in Canada should seek to break the ties that bin I us to the mother

4th Resolution, moved by Rev. Mr. Carmiclisel, (Markham) seconded by Mr D. M:Murchy, and supported' by Mr. D. MaLean, was as follows:—

"That, sympathizing as we do in all things with the Church of Scotland, we detungs with the Church of Scotland, we de-sire to continue our present connection with that Church, and pleage ourselves to use every effort to maintain such connec-

Mr. Arthurs- then moved "That a Com mittee be appointed to lay the resolutions carried at this meeting before the courie of the Church, and with power to call a future carried at this meeting before the courts of the Church, and with power to call a future meeting which they may deem necessary in carrying out the objects of this meeting in carrying out the objects of this meeting—the Committee to connext of the Rev. Mesers. In their Carmichael, (Kingi Carmichael, Markham Burnet, Aitken, and Mesers. Mitchel, Gilmon and Vaclean." The attendance was not not ale to 23 or 30 but the spiri laged against Union was, we regret to say, very strong.

### NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. We We understant that the live. Dr. Wa-ters, of St. Mary's, has been called by a congregation in Brooklyn, L. I. It is in-deed highly complimentary to our Cana-dian ministers that so many of them should be invited to occupy prominent positions in be invited to occupy prominent por the States, but we rather demur the States, but we rather demur to mus-continued drain upon our ministerial sup-ply, and hope, therefore, that Dr. Waters will see his way slear to remain in Canada.

The Joint Committee on Union of the different Presbyternan bodies in Canada has been holding a meeting in St. John's, N. B. in preparation for the yearly meeting of the different Supreme courts. We shall be better able to say whnt has been done at this meeting, and how far it has been satisfactory when an authoritative estatement comes to hand. It would appear that the 'College question has been satisfactory and the satisfactory when a set of the satisfactory when an authoritative statement comes to hand. It would appear that the 'College question has been satisfactory and the satisfactory that the committees is concerned by the allonmittee is concerned by the adop the Committee is concerned by the adop-tion of the resolutions of the Minor Com-mittee of 1871 with the following addition

"That the negotiating Churches shall en "That the negotiating Churches shall en-ter into union with the theological and lit-erary institutions which they now have, and that application be made to Parliament for such legulation as will bring the Queen's University and College, Knox College, the Presbyterian College of Montreal, Warren calless and the Theologial Hell to Hell College, and the Theological Hall College, and the Pricelogical Hall at Hall-fax, into relations to the United Church similar to those which they now hold to their respective Churches, and to preserve their respective Courches, and to preserve blear corporate existence, government, and functions on terms and conditions like to those under which they now exist, but the United Church shall not be required to select trustees in their department of any of tue avere named colleges.

The wording is rather clueure but it aparrans it this finding, were it adopted, and the finding, were it adopted, and leave the finding very much as it is. I class Carten, as such, to be committed. I to the work of secular education ?

Welcome Hone. The congregation Charles Street Canada P. Church, Teronto beld a social meeting on the 1th inst as a " welcome home to their paster, the Rev.

John Campbell, on his return from Montreal. Though the evening was stormy, the treat. Though the evening was stormy, the lecture asom was well filled, and the windle proceedings were of the most pleasant empoyable description. The freshments approvided were excellent and so was the more. The specilies were appropriate to the occast of any institute heart, dull not be as the same time they were not as a uree specilies sometimes are, mere nonzense, and foolish talking. The Review. consense and foolish talking. The RevWm. Armstrong, probationer, who has
been supplying the pulpit during Mr.
Camplell's absence, was presented with
about a dozen of valuabic . Jimmes as a
token of the appreciation of his ultigent and
pratisworthy servence. Both Mr. James
Rown and Mr. SC Duncan Clark testifiedto
the high regard cuteriamed for Mr. A. by
the whole of the Charles Street Congrigation. The Rev James Neiblit of Saskatchewan
was also present, and addressed the meeting in an interesting manner. Altogether
the meeting was us recordingly encounted
one. On the following Prickey alteracon the
children of the two Sabbath Schools conageted with the Congression were reguled. shillren of the two Sabbath Scroots con-nected with the Congregation were resulted, with tea, calves for, an time same piece, and addressed by the Day. Mosers. Completil and Arastering and Mr. Especie. Och.

We understand that the Trustees of Ruor hursh, Toronto, have resolved upon build-commedicus school reen churse, persons, commodious school room in rear of the church. It is to cost from ing a many in the church. It is to constrough in rear of the church. It is to constrough in rear of the church distribution of the church of t twaire to fifteen thousand dollars,—ten of which have been already subscribed, have this building has been completed, the con-gregation will have in every respect very complete and commodious occlesiastical

complete and commodious coolsisatical premises.

The church built in New York for the fler. George II. Hepworth, who recently left the Unitarian body, was opened on the Srd of this mouth. The sermon was preschleft the Unitariou body, was opened on the Srlof this mouth. The sermon was presented by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and the Rev. Drs. Tying and Ormiston took part also in the services As it is felt that generally rolligion has become in New York much too repeasive a levury to be included in hypersons of limited means the attempt is to be made in this church to have the Gospel prescribed to the poor. Pow ronts are to be 50 per cent below the average, and none are to be turned away from inability to pay are to be turned away from inability to pay are to be turned away from inability to pay for a seat. We wish the enterprize all success, both in New York, and wherever else it may be tried and needed.

The Presbytery of London met in 8t. Andrews Church, Stratford, on Thursday of last week, to induct the Rev. T. Wilof tast week, to induct the Rev. T. Wil-kins, take of Nova Scotia, to the pastoral charge of the congregation. The following was the order of exercises observed on the occasion:—Rev. Vm. Bell, M. A., preached and presided; Rev. J. Gordon, M. A., and dressed the minister, and Rev. R. Cham-bers, B. A., the people, on their respective duties. The services were of a very claim. dressed the annual people, on their respective bers, B. A., tho people, on their respective duties. The services were of a very selemn character and were listoned to with deep character and were listoned in giving the newly duties. Any and were listoned to with user character and were listoned in giving the newly induced paster a cordial welcome. This congregation has been without a paster of the Character of the inducted paster a cordint welcome. This congregation has been without a paster or since the doath of Dr. George, in 1870, and after several efforts to obtain a univister, they have sucted in giving a unarineous that have been succeed to the succeeding the succe

### SABBATH TRAFFIC ON RAILWAYS.

Editor BRITISH AMPRICAN PARABUTERS

DLAR Ma. EDITOR,-May I state for the DLas Ma. Eurros,—May I state for the information of your rowlers that an official of the Great Western Railway has informed noe at the meeting of the Synod of London that the directors and managers of the Great Vestern Railway are unanimous in their desire that all their employees on their line of traffic shall enjoy the rist of the Christian Sabbath. There is not one of their employees can all the state of their line of trains such an enjoy the test of the Christian Sabbath. There is not one of their employees compelled to serve on Sabbath against his will. With the excep-Babbath against his will. With the excep-tion, if I romember rightly, of one train for the accommodation of such as may be tra-velling on work of necessity and merry, they would wish to have no other. If the public will not demand the service of their employees, the company them-salves do not wish one of their servants to be denived of moral and

be departed of guspel ordinances

be deprived of guspel ordinances.

They are compelled to convay passengers that are booked through from New York to Chicago, else they are liable in heary damages, as they have repeatedly been, for detention of dravellers at Niagara over Sabbath.

been, for detention of dravellers at Niagara over Sabbath.

The immunes freight traffic across their line on Sabbath is done wholly by the servants of their connecting lines on the other side, who supply their own servants. With the servation of their connecting lines on the other side, who supply their own servants. Whether in Canada have the light do. Those men who can the first though the will be side of their connection of the sabe of history was and members (it was said, of the Carreli of flume.

The proper remaily, therefore, lies in the churches in the United States, and a respectful representation, in a friendly spirit, to the officials of the Church of Rome. As the Clurch of Ordrist is the education of the proper servation in a friendly spirit, to the officials of the Church of Christ is the education of the propic, all the branches of Christian and brotherly spirit for the acquired Christian and brotherly spirit for the acquired friends.

Christ's Charch haust comperate in a kind, Christian, and notherly spirit for the act compitation of this purpose.

L'enslation may 1 good, but our legislate for some 11 global people, and legislate for some 11 grants the interests of the popule. Pacific. If the people are determined to have Saebath traffic. I do not see that any amount of the most structure t legislation amount of the most structure legislation could prevent it, nor would it be desirable, even if it could, for the Sabbath would be broken as a more objectionable way. The more faulfully, the Charels of Christ does her duty in teaching the sanchity of the Sabbath, the more cauly can our logislators enact, and the exception. Nabbath, the more casely can our legislators enact, and the executive enforce the law in regard to the Chemian Sabbath.

in regard to the Christian Sanonau.

I do not see that the railroad companies are to hisme. So far as I can judge they are compelied against their wishes to yi'vd to the demands of the community, wh as servants they really are. Let the Charab to the demands of the community, wh se servants they really are. Let the Church and the State de their duty, and I am sure the railway companies will place upon unnecessary tempolations in their way. I have perhaps erred in not course giring present publicity to this statement of the case. As her rich a richlige to a fact the property of the proper

Part Barbell, 7th April, 1876.

CHURCH OPENING IN AURORA.

Duccessful Hertings.

On Sabbath, the Suth March, the Canada Presbyterian Church in Aurora was opened for Divine worship. The services were conducted in the morning by the Rev. Prof. drogg, and in the afternoon and evening by the Rov. J. M. King, M. A. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the roads, which prevented many friends from a distance from being present, the church, which will accommodate between three and four hundred, was filled at all the services : in the afternoon, although the vestry and sisles were completely occupied, a large number had to leave, being unable to find standing room. The services throughout were conducted with great ability and earnestness, and were waited upon by the people with an attention so deep and unwavering as to give good evidence that the truth was being felt in its power, and that influences for good were being impressed that would not easily pass away.

On Monday evening a soirce was held, tea being served in the Mechanics' Hall, mmediately opposite the church, and perhave the best thing that can be said in regard to this part of the entertainment, is that the ladies of the congregation and the friends who kindly assisted them even surpassed themselves in the profusion and style of the preparations, while the cordiality and good feeling glowing everywhere showed at once the warm friendship existing among the people. After the tables were served the people adjourned to the church. where, about eight o'clock, the literary and musical part of the programme commenced. The Hon. John McMurrich occupied the chair, and the audience seemed at once to catch the inspiration of his genial smile and happy words. Addresses were delivered by Mr. McKerracher of Knox College, who opened the Station, Dr. Geikie, who formerly resided here, John K. Macdonald. Esq., County Treasurer, and the Rev. E. Banass, Wesleyan Minister. The addresses were interesting and inspiriting. Mr. D. Fotheringham, Public Schools Inspector, at the request of the Chairman, then made a short statement of this financial position of the Building Committee, and stated that if the sum of \$400 were raised it would place the congregation beyend any embarrassment. Several others made view remarks as to the desirability of raising the sum at once by subscription. The result was that the proposed was acted upon and was well responded to. Altogether, the collections on Sabbath, results of soirce, and the subscriptions amounted to nearly \$600. The speeches were interspersed with appropriate music, which was rendered by the choir in a manner that reflected great credit on the leader and the members, and showed careful and attentive training and practice.

On Tuesday evening an entertainment was given for the children of the Sabbath School, which was well attended and was much enjoyed. A similar programme was followed to that of the previous evening. After tea in the Hall the children were addressed in the church by Mr. Fotheringham, Rev. T. L. Wilkinson, New Connection Minister, Dr. J. B. Fraser of Knox College, and Mr. G. Bruce, the Missionary who has supplied the Station and Newmarket, for about a year and a-half. Altogether the opening with the accompanying meetings has been successful beyond anticipation, and should call forth the grateful acknowledgment of all concerned. Much is due to the friends in neighboring localities, as well as to many in Toronto, who gave liberal assistance. One feature in the history of this Mission deserves attention in connection with the mode of conducting Home Mission work. It is little more than a year and a-half since the Mission was opened with nothing but the ordinary prospects of success and an attendance of from 40 to 70. Now the Carry attendance is from 100 to 150, and is steadily increasing. The congregation have received no assistance from Presbytery for supply, and are now in a church which is a credit to the place and the denomination. It is a brick gotine with heavy buttresses and arched ceiling. It is 50x 30 mside, with a vestry attached. With the site and other necessary expenditure the cost will be over \$3,500. Of course this amount is not entirely covered by payment and subscription, but already about \$2,500 has been so raised, and the congregation feel so encouraged that they think of taking steps to meet the remaining liability. This result is a good but by no means an exaggerated-illustration of what Mission Stations may do under continuous encouraging supply. The people connected are by no means wealthy. The locality was not unusually predisposed to Presbyterianism, the attempt to form a Station having been made and failed several times before. Nothing exceptionably favorable was to be seen beyond what exists in many of our Mission Station, which linger for years as burdens on Prosbytories, and, in the end, narrowly escape failure. So fir as ontward vircumstances are concerned, the secret of what may wish me or agreement by term.

ed, comparatively, a wonderful success, is that from the beginning the effort has been encouraged, the people invited hapefully to anticipate success. Efforts have not been lost for want of direct aim and purpose. Energy has not been exhausted through a sories of discouraging failures, but the effort once made under encouragement from Prosbytery has been continuous and sustained in one direction—the establishment of the congregation, and the results, under the guidance and blessing of God, are mainfest to all.

THE CASE OF THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF THE LATE REV. ROBERT KENNEDY.

Editor British American Presnyterian.

DEAR SIR,-In your paper of the 4th inst there is a communication on this case from Mr. G. L. Beardmore, Toronto, who has vore kindly taken an active interest in the good Christian work of raising some pecuniary aid for this bereaved widow and her young children, stating what he has done in part, and hoping the more will follow from his benevolent solicitations. He mentions me as general receiver of contributions in behalf of Mrs. Kennedy and her juvenile charge, left under the care of Providence. without any provision for them by her deceased husband, who, in his peculiar circumstances, had it not at all in his power to lay up any store for their support, when he was suddenly taken away from them. In her name I cordially thank Mr. Beardmore for what he has already done, and perhaps may further do.

I take this opportunity, Mr. Editor, of Congregationsstating through your paper what has so far been realized for the widow and children. Donations, various in amount, from \$1 to \$10, have been remitted to me, accompanied with expressions of sympathy, indicating not a little of that mutual Christian kindness which should be called forth by distress, when a member of the body of Christ in His people suffers, and fellowmembers respond to the call. Would that there were far more of substantial manifestations of this beautiful part of practical Christianity. Then those around the followers of Jesus would be constrained to say, as in olden primitive times, "See how these Christians love one another."

I have to mention that the amount as yet that has been contributed for Mrs. Konnedy is flot more than \$80, including what Mr. Beardmore has in hand. But every now and then the mail brings, mea little more of pleasing droppings. On Saturday last I had a note with \$5 from Mr. J. H. Duncan, son of the late highly, talented and very excellent Rev. James Duncan, minister at Bayfield, whose able volume of sermous, I may justly call them dissertations, on the kingly dynasty of David, closing with Jesus, superlatively because Divinely, the Prince of the House of David, published since Mr. Duncan's death, show him to have been a man of quite superior Christian mind. I may here take the liberty of giving his worthy son's note to me, as expressing one view which deserves to be marked. He says-"Dear Sir: I understand that you receive contributions for the wife and family of the late Robt. Kennedy. In token of deep sympathy for the bereaved ones, and love for the departed, and admiration of the work in which both, that is, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, were engaged, I herewith enclose the sum of \$5, hoping that even trifles will not come amiss. Yours truly, J. H. Duncan,

Now the work in which Mr. Kennedy fell was done both by him and her who was truly his helpmeet. While he vas travelling, and preaching, spreading, and circulating the publication of Gospel Truth, she at the homestead did the sorting and mailing of them, when they came from the printing office. And this was ever an onerous task, but she was well fitted for it. Thus they were both inboriously employed in diffusing valuable and much needed religious reading over the length and breadth of the land, Ims consideration should give a strong claim on Christian liberality, after what has oefallen the survivors.

siderable. And as a reason for urging more contributions speedily, I may say that it will be necessary for Mrs. K. to return this summer, probably in June, to Scotland, where there are relations of her own and her husband. The children being so young, a return to her native land and kindred there will be better than to remain in Canada, the tie to which has been snapped minder by the death stroke that came. But, with her warmth of heart she will over retain an

Fellow Christians, you will kindly oxcuse this further appeal to you, by one who has no other motive for it but a strong desire to do something for " the widow and fatherless in their affliction," approvided for-

ANDREW KRANEDY. London, Oak April 7th.

Home Mission committee.

HALF-YEARLY MERTING.

The Assembly s-Home Mission Committes met in Knox College, Toronto, on Monday, 81st March, and continued in Session on Tuesday and Wednesday, 1st and 2nd April. The attendance was large, every member, with one or two exceptions, being present. The following, among other items of business, were transacted :-There were received from the several Presbyteries of the Church, reports of Mission labor within their respective bounds for the six months ending 81st March, 1873, and after careful consideration, orders were passed for the payment of the following sums :---

PRESERVENCES F	or Mission Fo	or Sup'ed Con.	TOTAL.
Montreal	\$239 80	\$485 00,	\$724 50
Ottawa	178 60	125 00	303 50
Brockville	43,50	83 00	75 50
Kingston -	07 50	225 00	323 50
Cobourg	21 00	304 501	325 60
Outario	311 00	285 00)	390 00
Toronto	237 60]	138 00]	425 G
Simosei	241 80	25 00,	266 8
Hamilton	150 00	212 50	368 5
Paris	0 00	60 00	£3 (d
Guelph	85 85	62 50	98 3
Stratford	48 60	87 50	136 0
London	292 50	302 50	595 0
Chatham	137 50	125 00	262 6
Huron	94 00	0 001	94 0
Bruco -	0 00	100 00	100 0
Owen Sound	25 00	33 00	68 0
Durham	23 00	120 00	143 0
Total -	\$2,001 75	\$2,713 50	\$4,745 2

The Committee next proceeded to revise the list of Mission Stations and Supplement-ed Congregations. The following changes were effected :

(1) Put-upon the list of Supplemented

*Cote-des-Neiges,	with .g	rant	of		\$150 p	er aı
*Kemptville,	16	ž.		*114	200	*
*Lyn and Yonge.	**	**	4		100	4
	.,, "	- 14	- 4	م م	100	"
*Eust Oxford.	- ji	- q-	- (1	. +1 -	150	**
North Arthur.	ų	e.	, á	- 34 - 64	100	ti
Staynor and Sun	nidale,	4	- 11	٠, •	100	**
		-				

Those marked\* received the grants conditional on their securing a settled pastor or the services of an ordained missionary.

(2) Transferred, from the list of Mission Stations to that of Supplemented Congregations :-

Lansdowne, with grant of - \$100 per on. Camden, " - 100 " Demorestyille " 50 "

These grants are all at the same rate as were received by the congregations hamed when they were comine the live of Mission Sta-

	tions.		
	, (8) Put	upon the list of Mission	Sta
,	itions—	9 7474 - 1022 1021 - 1 1	

I	751	7.3	per Sab.
۱	South Sherbrooks and Bath	urst, with	rant of \$2.00
I	Hull.	and the	. 5,00
1	Vroomanton and Sunderlan	id) -	- 2.50
	Dundalk,	. 😽 🗥 😘	2.00
	Ayton, &c.,	. ( Jan 1917)	" 1.00
	Dresden.		4.00
	Warsaw		. 2.00
١	Hemmingford and Covey I	Iiil,	-v • 2.00
	Hyde Park, Byron, &c.,	wi	thout a grant
	Duntrune,		ú- ú
	Cotswold,		" * "

The majority of the above are new Misson fields, just opened up. (4) Grants to Supplemented Congrega

tions amonded:— Admaston, increased from \$50 to \$100 per an.

Harwich, reduced from 150 to 100 (5) Removed from list of Supplemented Congregations, being now self-sustaining:

Prince Albert, &c., former grant, \$150 per an. 50 50 16 Collingwood, South Keppel, 200 100 Amabel, The last two are now united in one pas

(3) Self-sustaining Mission Stations,

toral charge.

Hanover and West Bentinck, former grant \$1 per Subbath.

Subbath.

The list of Missionaries was then made out, when there were found available for appointments during the summer months the following numbers, (all duly ertited):

Ministers and Licentiates,	9
Tan Catachists	
Obestogical Stadents, Knox College,	13
Literary Students,	17
Montreal college Students,	7
Ougon's College Student	1
Princeton Students	
Now York " "	5
Dutch Reformed Students, (U. S.) -	4,
Total,	ાક

Some of these are only available for a per-ion of the summer mouths.

The number of M.ssionarics asked for by the different Presbyteries was 102.

In addition to the above list of Missionaries, 13 students have been engaged to lawhat has defaited the survivors.

The sums entrusted to me are placed in Bank deposit till a is seen what they will appregate, which it is stuchoped will be controlled. Trench students from Montreal College, by the French Evan, elization Society.

The appointments for the ensuing six months were then made, a list of which appeared in last week's B. A. Preserverial. A lengthy report was received from the Presbytery of Manitoba as to the present condition and wants of the field there, and its future prospects.

From it the following interesting facts are

gleaned :-

The congregations of Kildonan and Winnipeg are both self-supporting,—the latter having resolved to offer a stepend of \$2.0% her warmth of heart she will over retain an inflaceable impression of what was done for her in Canada, where, if the will of the Lord had not been otherwise, she might have spent with her partner all their future earthly days, in meek Christian usefulness.

I having resolved to offer a stepend of \$2.000 per annum. The various stations under the care of the Missionaries, raised for the year ending 31st March, 1878, they had at the date of the Report raised \$560.28 which they expected to increase to \$950 by the end of March.

For Mantoba College, which was incorated at the late. Session of the Local Tierisated at the late. Session of the local series of later. \$946 had been raised during the year. This attendance hast term may 24. For When it is a ladiest School inposers of the liquid of Gol, his sure is considered during the year, and or sotally destroy the good impressions were it is in ponterplation soon to execute the liquid destroy the good impressions were in the standard of the liquid destroy the good impressions were in the standard of the liquid destroy the good impressions were in the standard of the liquid destroy the good impressions were in the standard of the liquid destroy the good impressions were in the standard of the liquid destroy the good impressions were in the liquid destroy the good in the good

Church Building.—The Presbytory has established a fund for alding, weak congregations to creek church buildings. Towards this fund \$400 had been received through Joseph McKay Esq., of Montreal from friends in that city. Grants are made from this fund to weak cougrega-tions on certain well defined conditions. A now church has been completed at the Fortage, the congregation there raising for this purpose \$300 during the year. Maple-ton has also finished the creetion of a ton has also finished the creetion of a place of worship; and at High Bluff a church is in course of bong built, and is rapidly approaching completion. Churches are also in course of creetion at Springfield, 12 miles N.E. of Winnipeg; and at Bockwood. 14 miles N.W. of Winnipeg; and At Little Britain a stone church, 50 x 30, is expected soon to be under way. Knox Church, Winnipeg; has been enlarged twice during the year,—in June when 40 sittings were added at a cost of \$270, and again in November when 60 sittings were added at a cost of \$509.

(60 sittings were added at a cost of \$509.)
This congregation, which is the most influential in the Province, now numbers 51 communicants, and already speaks of soon erecting a new church which would probably cost \$15,000. The Presbytery sends an urgent appeal for two other missionaries, me to itinerate and the other to take charge of half the field now under Mr. Matheson's care. The people in that field hope to be able to pay at least the salary of one Missionary in full.

The Report was refered to a Eub-Committee and upon their recommendation the Committee resolved to send one additional Missionary to Manitoba, as soon as the

sorvices of such can be secured.

The total expenditure, from the funds of the Home Mission Committee, for the work in Manitoba for the year ending 81st March, 1878, is about \$8.500.

A conference was held with the Foreign Mission Committee of the church anent the work in British Columbia, which was trans-ferred by the last General Assembly to the Home Mission Committee. Arrangements were effected as to meeting the expense of the work in that Province for the past year as also for the year beginning let April,

A sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. King, (Convener) Cochrane, Dr. Waters, Burton, Taylor and Warden, were appointed to draft a scheme with a view to the more efficient working of the supplemented congregations.

The Com sittee took into consideration the Committee took into consideration the present state of the funds. It was found that after meeting the payments due for the past half-year, the expenditure will exceed the receipts to date by upwards of \$4,000. A number of congregations, however, have yet to forward their contributions for the year ending 81st March.

WM. COCHRANE. ROBT. H. WARDEN, Secretary. Convener

VISITING ON THE SABBATH.

BE REV. J. BROKET, THAMESVILLE, ONT.

Is it right to visit on the Sabbath? No

it is wrong, for the following reasons:

1. It is sinful in the sight of God. His command is, "Romember the Sab bath day to keep it holy," and going to see our friends, or having them come to see us on that day, cannot be keeping it holy. To keep the Sabbath holy, we require to get as near as we can to God—the fountain of holiness; and we all know that meeting with friends and neighbors, for social convorse, has the opposite effect of bringing us mear to God. I appeal to yourself. When you are preparing to visit, or receive visitors on the Lord's day, what are your motives, and what are your uppermost thoughts? You are well aware that the end you have in view in so doing is not the glory of God, or the good of souls. You know full well that when you are desirous of glorifying God, or increasing in holiness, you think of pursuing a course quite different from that of meeting with your friends and neighbors on the Lord's day. Have you over found that you were brought nearer to God, and had more exalted views of Him, and that the Sabbath was rendered more secred by the practice of visiting on that day? You know that you thave not. If you answer now as you will at the last day, you will say at once that the practice of visiting on the Sabbath is not keeping that day holy.

Remember then, that every time you countenance this practice, you sin against God, and are as guilty in His sight as if you had taken His name in vain, or had taken away the life of a fellow-creature.

2. Subbath visiting is wrong, because it is injurious to our spiritual interests.

From the fact that "the wages ot sin is death," (Rom. vi. 28,) it follows that the sin of Sabbath visiting produces injurious Sects on our souls. It is easy to see how this is the case. Visiting, or receiving visus in the Lord's day, is sure to interfere with the proper use of the means of grace.

Yery often it prevents our attendance at public worship, and this deprives us of much good. It deprives us of engaging publicly in the worship of the Most Highan exercise the most exalted, honorable and delightful in which it is possible to be en. gaged. It prevents us from hearing the Word preached, and from receiving a messaga from God, that would instruct our minds, cheer our hearts, sanctify our lives, and save our souls.

and the second 10

have been in the presence of Jehovah, and how easily it banishes from our minds the truths that we have heard.

Besides, it keeps us from reading the Scriptures in private, and searching their for our satisfaction and edification.

It is therefore plain that in this respect Sabbath visitin.; is wrong, and should never be countenanced by us.

B. Sabbath visiting is an evil, on account of the injurious effects to has on others.

The persons we go to see are often prevented by us from going to the house of God. They are thus deprived of meeting with their Saviour, and enjoying all the consequent advantages. Were we to keep one person from hearing a sermon, or from reading a chapter in the Bible, we should injure that person in such a way as would affect hun for all time to come. That opportunity for good would be gone for ever that day will never return, and that individual's soul will be so much the worse for what it missed. It may starve for the want of some precious truth it would have known but for us, and will porhaps perish on account of not using the means of grace that day. How dreadful would this be !

And is it not too true that Sabbath visiting often prevents not only one but several, from taking their places in the sanctuary?

Dear reader, consider these things, es; pecially when laying your plans to seeso me of your friends on the Lord's day. Let not the excuse that you have not time, for this purpose on a week day cause you to do what is wrong. If your visit is not of: more value to you than the time it would take on a week day it is not worth much. It cannot possibly be worth the waste of the precious hours of the sacred day of

If you cannot afford to take time for visiting on a week day, how can you afford to deprive others of their heaven born rights? How can you afford to harter leges. How can you afford to prostitute the sacred time God calls His for your selfish ends? How can you afford to injure your soul? How can you afford to sin

ngainst God?

The founder of the Dominion (Theologi-chl) Scholarship, Queon's College, has for-warded \$200 to Principal Snodgrass, with the request that it be placed to the credit of thio Scholarship. This, with former contributions from the same gentleman, hrings, the total amount of the provision made for: the Scholarship up to \$800. The founder resides in one of the Lower Provinces. Nothing more is known of him to any of the College authorities but his name. The founder's liberal spirit is further manifested. by his having made it one of the conditions: of awarding the Scholarship that it be openfor competition to any Presbyterian student, without respect to the church to which he belongs. Excellent example !- Whig.

# Official Announcements.

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

Toron To.—At Toronto, in Knox Church; on the third Tuesday of April, at 11 a.m. OTTAWA.—At White Lake, on the first Tuesday of

BROCKVILLE.—At Prescott, on 5th day of May next, at 2.30 p.m.

BR ten.—The Presbytery of Bruce will held its next ordinary meeting at Kincardino on the flast Tuesday of April, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Paris.—Presbytory of Paris helds an adjourned; meeting at Brantford, and within Zion Church on, Monday, May 5th, at 7:30 p.m. Regular quarterly, meeting, within River Street Church, Paris, on the first Tuesday of July, at 11 a.m., when puyments 76 the Presbytery and for the year will be received by the Theoryton.

## Commercial

BRITISH AMERICAN PRESENTERIAN OFFICE, April 18, 1878.

PRODUCE.

The market has remained rather quiet since our last, although navigation has opened and pring rates on the railroads have come into force giving a reduction of 10c on flour to Montreal. Stocks on the 14th inst., were as follows:--Flour, 32,900 barrels; whert, 436,937 bushels; oats, 10,644; harley, 65,611; peas 57,739; rye 700 and corn 500. There was in sight on the 5th inst., 7,508,000 bashels of wheat and 901,000 of barley, against 9,232,000 of wheat and 1,580,000 of barley in 1872

FLOUR. - There has been scarcely any enquiry sold on Canaday at \$5.50 f.o.c. Fancy brought \$5.90 and extra \$6.50 this week. There was rather an improved enquiry to day. No. I super sold at equal to \$5.45 here and \$6.00 was asked for fancy.

OATMEAL.—Is quiet but firm, Carilots are worth \$4.60 to \$4.80 and small lots cell at \$5.00

WHEAT,-The market has been quiet but st eady. A cargo of spring sold last week for \$1.31 f. o.b. at Whitby, and No. 1 treatwell at \$1.39 f. o.b. here. The market closes with buyers and sellers apart in their views. On the street fall is worth \$1.20 to \$1.45 and spring \$1.21.

OATS.—There has been rather more mave-iment this week. Car lots have self daily at 480 on the track and one bagged at 390 yesterday. Street price 40 to 41c.

HARLEY—The enquire has been active at from poles. On Sarurday, No. 4 inspected, sold at 120 force, and amixed for No. nambrojected at 136 force. On Monday a mixed left for incorporal Programming to the folial at 120 forces from Market and 120 forces from the Market and 120 forces forces forces forces from the Market and 120 forces force 

### GENA.

nt barau tytler, author of "citorenes Jacqueline," "81-" rea and wives," "Yhb SUGUENOT PANILY IN THE ENGLISH VIL-Lace," Exc., xtc.

### (CONTINUED.)

To be sure, Al might have been, as his father had wished, curate at Fortham, and the couple might have either marriedsenting to be domiciled at the vicarage or the farm, and after the example of their pendirs, endured the comparatively elight penalty of conteel poverty there, or they might have carried out a mederately long engagement, till Al thought humself it for preferment and got it, in peace and comfort. But no, Al said other professions had their seasons of pupilage, and that good ch to fulfil their articles. He should tigal himself less than true to his ordina-tion yows, if he did not spend his novitiate in breaking a lance or plying bell, book and candle against the crying misery, vice and paganism of a city. And Gena told herself that Al was quitting himself like a man, and showing himself a true servant of his Master in this resolution.

So Al went off to his city curacy, pro-mising himself absence from Fordham for a year at least, consenting with what philosophy duty—philosophy's best servant— could call to he aid, to the hardship of no sorrespondence with Gena, but resting as confidently as he dared on her reiterated promise, spoken with effusion at their parting—"You shall not find me changed. Am I not yours, Al? Could I change? No; though you make up your mind and wed poverty like St. Francis, and remain a city curate all your life, I should only be a Santa Clara and adopt your mission. If I betray the least symptom of wavering, you have my permission to come at any moment the soon the better, dear, and remind me of my pledge and take me away with you to back lanes, foul gutters, poor ragged and forlorn waifs of humanity, and a close, fusty lodging-house parlor."

### CHAPTER II.-OUT OF SIGHT.

Gena Clifford was only eighteen when she engaged herself to Al Woodruffe. He was six years older, and had played with and petted her while she had looked up to and been fond of him, as coming nearer than any other to the position of a brother to her, since the two—both only children were children. Gena had been very much impressed and flattered by a declaration of love for her from a young fellow so clever and good as Al Woodruffe. She was an impressionable, affectionate girl, rather amiably vain, and with an odd mixture of meekness in her self-importance. She had not the guile in her which Mrs. Woodruffe had suggested. Gena was really singlehearted, but she was volatile and shallow as yet-not altogether unheard-of or unpardonable qualifications of the virtue and wisdom of eighteen, dangerous enough qualifications nevertheless.

For the first three months after Al's de parture Gena remembered him very senti-mentally and faithfully, and what was more to the purpose, set herself to follow his counsels, read the books he had recom-mended, avoid the practices he condemned, and to serve an apprenticeship in her turn to household management under Cousin Lucy, and such parish duties as ought to fall to the share of a clergyman's wife, un-der Mrs. Woodruffe. Al's mother, how-ever much she might disparage and under-value Gena, in her mother's heart was honorable both to her son and Gena in rendoring the latter all the assistance in her power, and was capable of being won, while she was worth winning, by proper pains on Gena's part.

At the end of three months Gena began relax a little in her estimable efforts. Three months is a longish period of time to Three months is a longish period of tame to eighteen; why, it was long enough for grain to be cut and fruit to fall; for the stubble to be broken up into red ploughed land and the snow to whiten the earth; long enough for the playful kitten and puppy to have grown the tolerable, sedate, responsible eat and dog; long enough for Helen Carring-ton in the next country house to have been wooed and married off in a coup de main by "a spare gun," who had been brought down by her brother for the partridge shoot-ing, and, like more famous men, had "come. and seen, and conquered.

Gena's efforts were entirely voluntary. Her father and uucle, who treated her with the utmost caressing distinction and indulgence, would never have dreamt of bidding her be useful. Cousin Trace followed her be useful. Cousin Lucy followed suit. Mrs. Woodruffe had not sufficiently overcome her piqued slighting dislike, or acquired in its place a sincere regard for Gena's self, to move her to caution and stimulate the girl. It is to be feared Mrs. Woodruffe had a mildly malicious satisfaction in poor Gena's falling off and probable discomfiture. The good vicar was se fatherly as to remind his future daughter-in-law, in a gentle, half bantering way, that if she made one in the choir, she ought to be punctual in taking her place in it, and that her class in the school would hardly profit double lessons the one week and none at all the week following He would praise Gena, too, for the improvement she had wrought in the other choristers, and the trouble she had taken with some of her scholars; but he was much occupied with graver duties, had only scraps of notice to spare for Gena, and was not at leisure to see how far matters were going wrong. As for Cousin Lucy, in her simple deference, she was matter-of-fact and tiresome to the last degree in the initiatory process of rearing fowls, preserving fruit, and gathering and drying garden herbs—the very depart-ments which, for a time at least, till Al consented to subside from the toil of a town cursie to the comparative repose of a country vicar, were not likely to be of the least consequence to Gens.

"Must young turkeys be always guarded against the pip, Cousin Lucy?

"Yes, indeed, Gena."

"Is it absolutely necessary to hang over boiling ramberries till one's face is secrebed?"

"To be sure, child: cook might neglect them, and you would have your preserve

"Of two ords choose the less," grouned Gens; "but at least, Consin Lucy, I cannot see the call for going out into the broiling smeshice to pick borago, when we never put it into our clares cup."

"But you can never tell, Gena, when you may have to put in borage. Mr. Al may not like his as Mr. Clifford and Mr. Bevil like theirs; and gentlemen are so par-ticular about their drink, even more than about their most, they say that is the secret

of a happy home, my dear." "What is the secret of a happy home, Cousin Lucy—meat and drink? the more shame to those who make it so," protested Gena, indignantly; "I won't believe it of Al Woodruffs."

Mrs. Woodrnife continued cold, indifferent. and a little ironical.

Gena was a good deal dazzled by the rapidity and dash of Helen Car-rington's marriage, and thought a little discontentedly that her own undeclar-ed, undefined engagement to Al Woodruffe was a slow affair, by comparison.

Just at this time, Gens was taken up by now acquaintances who came down to occu-py Chiford Manor. They were not the family of the squire who ruled in the room of the Cliffords, he was abroad, but he had given his place for a season to friends of the name of Paulet. Any occupants of the Manor had a strong interest to the Cliffords, not the less agreeable that it had a tinge of melancholy, for melancholy with them had all the charm of Milton's "Il Penseroso;" they quite throve on melancholy: they might be said, like Burton, to live and die on it. Moreover, a family of good name, such as the Paulete, was like good game to the keep search of the Clifford's experienced. the keen scent of the Clifford's genealogical noses.

Mr. Clifford picked out, in no time, every quartering of the Paulet shield, and demon-strated beyond mistake that there was a relation between the Paulet wyverns, and the wyverns sometimes seen in the Clifford coat arms-in fact, that the families must have intermarried and been connected, more than once, in the remoter stages of their high and mighty annals.

The Paulets who took possession of Chfford Manor were a father, Sir Francis, a widower like Mr. Clifford, and a daughter like Gena, but the Paulets were much more like brother and sister than father and daughter. Though Clemency Paulet was the youngest of three children, of whom another daughter was married, while the son of the family was in India with his regiment, yet Sir Francis was no more than forty-five, a stalwart, handsome, well-preserved man; while Clemency, at twenty, had run the gauntlet of three seasons, and was an experienced and somewhat used-up young lady, quite old compared with Gena Clifford, who found, for that matter, the daughter much older than the father, since Gena had been accustomed to be the constant companion of men much older-Clifford, who had married late in life, being sixty, and Mr. Bevil fifty-eight. But, above all, Sir Francis had possessed a faculty op-posite to any exercised by his daughter, that of keeping young. He could shoot from morning till night, his voice was as mellow as ever in the accompaniment of a song, he was as good as ever as an escort at a picnic party, or as a partner on a croquet green.

Both father and daughter, in the isolaion of a new neighborhood, rather thinly studded with county houses, took kindly to the dispossessed owners of Clifford Manor, who had the grace to receive the new-comers with all the hospitality which the Cliffords' circumstances would allow. Sir Francis, secure in his own rank and income, was above being influenced by the reality that these, his equals in birth and education, were poorer in purse than many of the substantial yeomen around them, except that he was prompted to more punctilious atten-tion to the Cliffords. He had sufficiently esthetic tastes of every kind, though he was more of a dabbler than a proficient student in any study, to relish the Cliffords' accomplishments in their own line.

As for Clemency, she said Gena was a dear, unsophisticated thing, showing her origin by being free from every trace of odious rulgarity and gawky awkwardness, and yet she was as naive and fresh as a poet's milkmaid. It was quite a delight to cultivate her, and bring her out here in the country, giving her a taste of life which palled all too soon—only little Gena would never know that; to play her part in which, to have her seasons at home and abroad, if it had not been for the misforane of the family, the girl was as well entitled as any of "us," Clemency Paulet ended, with a slightly ostentations arrogauce, gently-born

Paulet though she was. Mr. Clifford and Mr. Bevil, without being capable of so much as levelling themselves to subserviency, were in their elements ciceroning Sir Francis, and meeting and reciprocating his advances. Gena was charmed to be up three days in the week at the Manor, with which, though she had been born in the farmhouse, and although all the furniture at the Manor was changed, she was as fondly familiar from hearsay, as if she had spent her entire life there, so that she could have walked blindfold from the old buttery to the oratory, and from the armony to the music-room. She would amuse Miss Paulet by illustrating some recent arrangement of jardinieres and portieres by the comment, "Grandmamma had her great orange and myrtle tubs in that bay-window;" or, "There my grand-uncle, Peregrine, would have his Chinese screen. Papa and Uncle Bevil have so often told me how everything looked and stood." At she could have walked blindfold from the me how everything looked and stood. the same time Gena often forgot all about old use and want in the Manor, when she was snugly ensconed with Clemency Paulet in the latter's dressing-room, listening to Clemency's vicries, languidly graphic, and like fairly tales and pages of delightful old letters to Gena—of the Park and the Row, the crush room at the Opera, Willis's Rooms, of this or that gentle dame's "at home," of the last breakfast at Richmond, the going down to Goodwood inst when the world was leaving Goodwood just when the world was leaving town. Thus it was that a certain hardworking figure, and an unvarnished, un-alorned picture of the future which had been begining to wax stale, flat and unprofitable, and a little grussome in the girl of

eighteen's round eyes, waned more and more

during this the gayest and most brilliant autumn of Gens's life. However, by another againg and summer a year would be out. Al Woolruffe might consider his probation ended, and return and make his power felt in a tug of war with Göna's new allies.

But Al did not return—not though love as well as filial affection called him. Had Gena been in correspondence with him, or even in frank intercourse with his mother. had she come in special contact with his father, she would have known that there were good and enflicient reasons for Al's delay, which he hoped, month after month, would come to aspeedy end. An overworked brother curate, a terribly poor man, with a house full of young children, had suddenly broken down at his work. It was a case which called for instant rehef and change, else manslaughter would be committed, and there was more to stand in the breach save Al Woodruffe, and that by deferring his dearly-earned holiday. But Gens know nothing of this—she only knew that Al did not come with the summer, was not coming till September first, then not till Christmas, then not till April; nay, the following sum-mer was blooming at Fordham, and still Al did not appear with the roses—that was beordered to remain abroad for another winter and again the unfortunate man could only secure the single chance of wrestling with and finally overthrowing his malady by Ai Woodruffe's abiding at his post and working double work there. Still, no doubt, Al could have taken a run home for a couple of days, but part of the time he was looking for his complete release within the space of a few weeks, and latterly something perverse and austere in Al tempted him to deny himself and others the small boun. He would either have his entire liberty or no reprieve. would pay the full price exacted by duty and his friend. He was well himself. All were well at Forlham and Clifford Farm, he was informed; so far they could afford to wait. He was wrong, perhaps hard—almost cruel, but he was not the first warrior who has tarried at the wars, and, devoured by zeal for honour and glory, the more that they were not his own, but Another's, has left his friends at home to marvel why he tarried, and to look out wistfully and in vain for his figure against the horizon, his

step on the threshold.

What made AIs protracted absence a zreater wrong to Gena was, that, unsettled as their engagement was, it had been sus-pecied and talked about. The rumour had even reached the ears of Miss Paulet, who could not resist the amusement of softly teasing her little friend on the defection of her lover. "What a laggard this young parson is showing himself, Gena. In truth the gown is more exacting than the sword. I would think again before I would be par-

soness to so ungaliant a parson."

Gena said nothing; she bit her lips, and ared her peerless, swan-like neck, and felt hurt and aggrieved in the tenderest point, though really she had not been missing Ai much, but had been doing very well without him. Only now she seemed to see that his negligence and indifference gave her carte blanche to throw herself utterly into the spirit of the hour, and enter fully on the new experience of life with the Paulets at Clifford Manor had brought to the Cliffords at Clifford Farm.

It was an insidious, ensuaring life to a girl; and it was a life singularly deadening and destructive to all higher impulses such as Sir Francis and Clemency Paulet were too well-bred with mneteenth-century goodbreeding to condemn. They rather pitied, with an assumption of superior wisdom, while they classed all nobler impulses and struggles as bursts of youthful enthusiasm, and waited with an "ah! I told you how it would bo" air of secret triumphant under an assumption of gentle melancholy, till what these veritable, though unacknowledged, disciples of M. Renau are pleased to call enthusiasm should dry up and vanish away or pass with a re-bound into hardened worldliness—nay, even reckless wickedness.

To be continued.

### A QUAKER'S TEMPERANCE LEC-TURE.

A few years ago, several persons were crossing the Alleghany mountains in a stage coach. Among them was an honest, earnest sturdy Quaker. sturdy Quaker. As considerable time was on their hands, they naturally entered ato conversation, which took the direction of soon became quite animated. One of the company did not join with the rest. He was a large, portly man, well dressed, and of gentlemanly bearing. There were sharp thrusts at the liquor busi ness and those engaged in it. Indeed, the whole subject was thoroughly canvassed and handled without gloves. Meanwhile and handled without gloves. Meanwhile this gentleman stowed himself away in one corner, and maintained a stoical silence. After enduring it as long as he could, with a pompous and magisterial manner he broke silence and said: "Gentlemen, I want you to understand that I am a liquor-seller. keep a public house at —; but I would have you know that I have a license, and keep a decent house. I don't keep lonfers and loungers about my place; and when a man has enough he can get no more at my bar. I sell to decent people, and do a re-repectable business." When he had deliverhimself, he seemed to think he had put a quietus on the subject, and that no auswer could be given. Not so, thought our friend the Quaker; so he went for him. Said he: "Friend, that is the most damning part of thy business If thee would only sell to drunkards and loafers, thee would help kill off the race, and society would be rid of them. But thee takes the young, the pure, the innocent, and the unsuspecting, and makes drunkards and leafers of thom and when their character and money are gone, thee kicks them out and turns them over to other shops to be finished off; and then thee ensuares others and sends them on in the same road to ruin." Surely the good Quaker had the best of the argument, for he had facts on his side.—Good Temp-

Every religious and political innovation is opposed by the timulity of some, the obstinacy and pride of others, and the ignorance of the pulk of mankind. All improvement, therefore, in religion and politics must be gradual.—John Zocke

Description of the same of the same of the

ODD NAMES.

Names often amuse me-names of persons, names of places. Let us see what fun

we can get out of names of places on our own map. Must a man be a blacksmith who is going to Acton-Iron? Must a man earry a carring knife who is going to Actor-Round? Are all the children of Abram Jews? There is a place in Yorkshire that must be a bad market to take eggs to, for all that go there are going to Addle. Northumberland must be a good customer to the brewers, because it has an Alemouth. Why must George Canning have been-he wasn't, but why must he have been—an inhabitant of Wiltshire? Because it contains Alcannings. What has Alderley In-ferior done to deserve its name? Don't you think it must be very jealous of Alderley Superior? All-bury is the place for an un-dertaker to live in, and Allehurch for a clergyman. If it is respectable to keep a gig, how very respectable the Alphaeton people must be? Does a horse gallop, canter, trot, or walk when he is going to Amble? They say that we have no monkeys ruuning wild in England, but at any rate we have an Ape-wood. We have several Arrows, but they are all more than a hundred miles away from our Bowbent. England contains a lot of Ashes but no Dust, and yet it has Duston. If a young lady wants to get an offer, when should she take a walk with her young man? When he is going to Aske, of course. Levonshire ought to be called Bevonshire; it is a B-headed county, since the Axe goes through it. If you like since the Axe goes through it. If you like nice mince-pies, send your cook to Bake well. What do the Barking people do when they have left off? Would you advise a tailor to settle amougst the Bare folks? Is it not strange that Barley should be in Hertfordshire, and no Barnes nearer than Surrey? Don't you think you might tumble out, if you were an inhabitant of the Barrow on Soar? There's a hamlet in Berkshire that ought to be ashamhamlet in Berkshire that ought to be ashamed of itself—it is close by Wantage, and yet it is always Baulking. One ought to get tipple fit to set before a king at Beer Regis. Bidborough would be a good place for an auctioneer to start in, especially if he were not prevented from getting away for a waik over the banks of the Biddor. There's a Bigbury in Devonshire, but there's a Biggar in Lanarkshire. Little boys, remember there is a Great Birch in Essex. No doubt there is Blarney in Ireland, but there is also Blather in England. There is a Blissland in Cornwall, and a Blythborough in Suffolk yet people keep on emigrating from England! Several other places, too, in our favored land are Blythe. If you go into Hampshire you can find a Boarhunt. There are Bold people in West Derby, Lancashire, and Manley people in Lincolnshire. Would you feel that you were acting unkindly to the people of the Isle of Wight if you ever went there up Braiding? Would you have been more careful if you had got among the Boxwell people? Let me remind you, too, that Norfolk has a Booton. Isle Brewers is in Somersetshire, and yet the Isle of Bass is in the Frith of Forth, at his mouth, were Bass should be. Bridekirk, where hands and hearts are given away, is all well enough; but can be a proper heart of the property of the proper Devonshire feel proud in posessing a Bride-I think only one Bunny. We have a Buck, but, alas, we also have a Bully. We have Booths, and Bowers, and Boxes and Brooms, and a Bridell and Saddleback. It is not a good thing that Buttercrambe is some distance from Buttermere? otherwise a Boyle might be Broughton-Bylaugh of Nature. I shouldn't like to be a native of Cadbury, but if Caerwent was so called because Caer never went back to it after it had gone, that would be the place for me—a far nicer place, I should think, than Caerphilly. I shouldn't like, either, to be the Avon at Benrose Wood, because there it catches the Caine. Do you think that there are always dates in the Callander grocers' shop? If a menagerie went to Camel, and a leopard was born there, why should it be a giraffe? Because it would be a Camel-leopard. If you drop a can into the river Can, do they tinkle.— Good Things.

add lemon peel cut in pieces small as marbles. Take out and strrin the syrup through a jelly-bag, and pow over the pumpkin.

### LINDEMAN ON GREGARINE IN CHIGNONS.

The British Medical Journal publishes an article by Dr. Lindeman upon the parasite bodies ( Gregarinidae ) found in the false hair and chignons usually worn by the la dies. These grow at the extremities of the hair, and form little lumps, visible to the naked eye. Each of these lumps are represents a colony of about fifty psorosperms, which are originally spherical, but become flattened and discoid by reciprocal pressure. Under the influence of heat and moisture these swell, and the grandar and moisture these swell, and the grandar and the street eness swen, and the granular contents are converted into little spheres, and then into pseudonavicellæ, which are little corpuscles having a persistent external membrane, and inclosing one or two nuclei. These become free, and float in the air and penetrate into the interior of the human organism, reaching the circulatory appararatus, and, according to the doctor, producratus, and, according to the doctor, producing various maladies, not the least of which are affections of the heart, Bright's disease, and pulmonary complaints. Dr. Lindeman remarks, with the exactness of the mathematician, that in a ball-room containing fifty ladies, forty-five millions of navicellm are set free, and he urges the propriety of abolishing false hair on this account.—Entron's Scientific Record, in Harper's that the production of pure air begins to Magazine for April Magazine for April.

How can we more essentially benefit our country than hy instructing and giving a proper direction to the minds of our youth?

# Scientific and Aeful.

LET THE BOYS HAVE TOOLS,

Every man who can afford it should sup. ly his boys with tools, and a room where ply his boys with tools, and a room where they may be used and cared for. A boy takes to tools as naturally as to green ap-pics, or surreptitious or forbidden amuse-ments; and ten to one, if he has a chance ments; and ten so one, at he has a chance to develop his mechanical tastes, and grati-fy them to their full extent, his tendencies to vicious courses will remain undeveloped. Such a result is enough to compensate for all the expence and trouble the indulgence we recommend would entail: while the chances that early development of his constructive faculties may, in this mechanical age, be the means by which he may ulti-mately climb to fame and fortune, are not small .- Scientific American.

### TO SWEEP A ROOM.

"Before sweeping a room, remove all light articles of furniture out of the way, and cover up those which would be spoiled Draw back the window curtains by dust. and pin them up as high as you can reach.

Open the windows a few inches top and bottom, and shut the door. Turn the front of picture-frames to the wall, hang a sweaping. sheet over looking-glass frames, mirrors, &c. Then sprinkle tea-leaves, drained, but not dry, all over the carpet, especially in the corners. Sweep all carpets the way of pile, whether it be in one direction or in another. If the fireplace is in use, all the ashes should be removed from the gratebe-fore sweeping the carpet. Whilst the dust settles, clean the grate. Having done so, tie a soft clean cloth over a hair broom and sweep the cornice and ceiling, also the walls, A turk's-head broom answers better for this In like manner purpose if you have one. sweep the curtain-poles, hangings, &c. In the absence of tea-leaves, some pieces of coarse brown paper, moistened with clean water, will answer the purpose. Without something of the kind you simply drive the dust from one part of the room to another."

—Cassell's Houselold Guide.

### ARE THE PLANETS INHABITED ?

This has been a mooted question among those supposed best qualified to answer. Reasoning from analogy, it is hardly possible that such magnificent worlds as are within telescopic inspection, far surpassing our own in magnitude and celestral beauty, are solitary globes destitute of living forms organized for enjoying as much as we enjoy in connection with the planet on which our lot was cast. This earth is inferior in many respects to the group to which it belongs— and why should it have been selected for the displays of organized beings instead of some other of far greater capacity occupying a higher position in relation to the centre of the solar system? One modern philosopher has attempted to show that it is only in the particular circuit in which the earth moves life can be developed. On either side there must necessarily be a perpetual monotony without organized, vitalized forms. Assertions and proofs are wide-ly different. It is in accordance with the economy of Divine government to believe that every one of the planets in the solar system, and millions more beyond, are teeming with living beings similar to those occupying this, fitted to the conditions of the physical structure of those distant spheros. With the spectroscope it has been demonstrated that the composition of those worlds is essentially like the earth in metallic resources, and why not in all other

## HOW PLANTS PURIFY THE AIR.

Plants gain their nourishment by the absorption through their roots of certain sub-stances from the soil, and by the decompo-sition through their green portions of a particular gas contained in the atmosphere—carbonic acid gas. They decompose this gas into carbon, which they assimilate, and oxygen, which they reject. Now, this phenomenon, which is the vegetable's mode of respiration, can only be accomplished with respiration, can only be accomplished with the assistance of solar light.

Cut a nice, ripe pumpkin into pieces a third of an unch thick, paring them. Take equal weight in white sugar. Allow the juice of one lemon to a pound of pumpkin. Let the pumpkin remain in a pan with the sugar and juice all night. In the morning put it into a preserving kettle, cooking till perfectly clear. Be sure to skim well. Then add lemon peel cut in pieces. have been planted in the earth. He proved the generality of the fact that in dark places plants always turn toward the point whence light comes. He discovered, too, that plants immersed in water release pubbles

of gas under the influence of sunlight.

In 1771, Priestley, in England, tried another experiment. He let a candle burn in a confined space till the light went out, that is, until the confined air grew unfit for com-bustion. Then he placed the green parts of a fresh plant in the inclosure, and at the end of ten days the air had become suffi-ciently purified to permit the relighting of the candle. Thus he proved-that plants replace gas made impure by combustion with a combustible gas; but he also observed that at certain times the reverse pleasure. nomenon seems to result. Ten years later, the Dutch physician, Ingenhousz, succeeded in explaining this apparent contradiction. "I had just began these experiments," says that skilful naturalist, "when a most interesting scene revealed itself to my eyes; I observed that not only do plants have the power of classing income in its days of power of clearing impure air in six days or longer, as Priesley's experiments seem to point out, but that they discharge this inportant duty in a few hours, and in the most thorough way; that this singular operation is not due at all to regetation, but to the effect of sunlight; that it does not begin until the sup has been some time during the darkness of night; that plantshaded by high buildings or by other plants do not complete this function, that is, they do not purify the air, but that, on the contrary, that the production of pure air begins to diminish with the decline of day, and clos-es completely at sunset; that all plants co-munt the arrangement of the sight. rupt the surrounding air during the night, and that not all portions of the plant take part in the purification of the air, but only the leaves and green branches. Popular Science Monthly.

### Hillish Zmercenn Bresbyterinn FOR 1873.

We desire to enlist the hearty services of ar ge number of canvassors throughout the Dominion in order to give the Presny-TERINA wide circulation during the comingyear, and to this end submit the following liberal

### LIST OF PREMIUMS.

PREMIUMS TO CONGREGATIONS.

For 10 subscribers and \$40, we will send a strongly bound PULLYT BIBLE worth \$10. For 32 subscribers and \$64, we will send an eight day clock, suitable for the interior of a church, worth \$16.

For 40 subscribers and \$80, we will furnish an Electro Silver Communion Set, worth \$20.

For 40 subscribers and \$90 we will furnish an Elegant Parlour Clock, worth \$20-For 60 subscribers and \$120, we will furnish a beautiful Electro Silver Tea Service,

For 60 subscribers and \$120, we will furnish an Electro Silver (extra quality) Communion Set, worth \$80.

### PREMIUMS TO SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Any Sabbath School wishing to replenish the Library can do so on very easy terms, as may be seen on reference to the following Premiums.

For 4 subscribers \$8 and we will furnish 10 vols., Leigh Richmond Books, half bound Library style, worth \$1.75. For 9 subscribers and \$18 we will furnish

a Library of 20 vols., half bound, Library style, worth \$4.50.

For 18 subscribers and \$86 we will furnish 50 vols. Select Sunday School Library, worth \$9.00.

For 12 subscribers and \$24 we will furnish the Old Humphrey Library worth \$6.00.

For 160 subscribers and \$320, we will furnish a Melodeon worth \$80.00.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' LIBRARIES.

We desire to enlist the Boys and Girls as Canvassers for our Paper, and offer tempting inducements.

For 4 subscribers and, \$8 we will furnish Chambers' Library of Tales and Stories, 7 vols., cloth, worth \$2.00.

For 7 subscribers and \$14, we will furn. h Chambers' Library for Young People, 12 vols., cloth, worth \$3.60.

### BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY.

For 2 subscribers and \$4 we will furnish objects for the Microscope, Illustrated with 8 beautiful plates, worth \$1.

For 4 subscribers and \$8, we will furnish D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation,

For 6 subscribers and \$12, we will furnish the Bible Manual; an expository and practical commentary on the books of Scripture, worth \$8.00.

For 8 subscribers and \$16, we will furnish Chambers' Cyclopædia of English literature, 2 Vols. Royal 8vo., worth \$4.00.

For 13 subscribers and \$26, we will furnish Cassel's Bible Dictionary, with nearly 600 ongravings, worth \$6.50.

For 80 subscribers and \$60, we will fur nish Cassell's Popular Educator, 3 vols, half calf extra, worth \$15.

\*\*\* Any young man who receives this premium will be extra well rewarded for

## GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

For 20 subscribers and \$40, we will furnish a silver watch, worth \$10. For 30 subscribers and \$60, we will furnish a silver watch, worth \$15.

For 80 subscribers and \$70, we will furnish

one of Russell's Silver Hunting Watches, worth \$17.50. For 100 subscribers and \$200, we will fur-

nish a lady's Gold Hunting Watch, manufactured by Russell & Son, worth \$50.

For 150 subscribers and \$800, we will nish a sentleman's Gold Hunting Watch manufectured by Russell & Son, worth \$75

## Special Aotice.

Extract from a Letter of Messrs. AVERY, BROWN of CO., one of the oldest and most respectable Firms in the Maritime Provinces.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces.

H. IRAN, N. S., Oct. 4th, 1871.

James I Fellows, Lsq.—Dear Str. Our sale of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites has been very large, and notwithstanding its high price, has far or occoded that of any other medicine. We have be I from you within the past year six hundred cases of one dozon each, which have gone into almost overy part of the Province and given, so far as we know, unytensal satisfaction,

As it is no "quack medicine," but compounded, 48 we believe, upon the sound principles of Pharmaceutical scance, we trust you will not allow the Public to lose sight of a remedy so well calculated to be of Permanent Value.

Vory respectfully,

Avery. Brown & Co.

# Travellers' Guide.

GRAND T	RUNK	EAST		
Depart Bellevillo Train	4.M. 5.37	P.M. 12.07	P. M. G 22 5.37	P M 7.0
Arrivo		A.M. 10.07	6.53	11.0

GRAND TRENK WEST.

Arrivo.....5.25 10 15 1.05 6 00 GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Arrive ....

Trains on this line leave Union Station five min-ut's after leaving Yonge Street Station.

NORTHERN RAILWAY

TORONTO AND NIPISSING RAILWAY

### Leriodicals &c.

THE FIRST OF JUVENILE PERIODICALS

# GOOD THINGS

FOR THE YOUNG OF ALL AGES. EDITED BY GEORGE MACDONALD,

AND ILLUSTRATED BY THE 25ST ARTISTS

\*\*\* This Magazine has hitherto been issued under the fittle of "GOOD WORDS FOR THE 'OUNG'" To mark the important changes and improvements which have been introduced, it has been thought well to alter the name to the simpler and pitther one given above. Good Tithkos will address itself to the young of all ages, from the little beginner, who can just read a pit ture, to the big boys and girls who study at the desk or shout in the playground; and so onwards up to the veterans who, after all their leaning, turn to the children for a fresher wiscom, and after all their work, sit in the shady corner and play the old games over again in their heads, "GOOD THINGS' hopes, as a perfolicial, to have its margins well thumbed and dog-cared, and when the binder has rimmed shose and reads it fit for the library, the volume will try for a fixed place there in good company. The avors of a multitude of assorted "goodies" cannot be ut into a prospectus, but the

### N OVEMBER FART WILL SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

For sale by all Booksellers and Periodical

Bealers.

TERMS Yearly Subscription, \$2,50. Single Number 25 cents, with Lippincott's Magazine \$5.50. Libera Chubbing Rates. Specifyrs Number malled, postage paid, to any address, on receipt if 20 nts.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers.

715 and 717 MARKET ST . PHILADELPHIA.

"Unsurpassed, in its typography and wood engraving by any periodical in the world" Christian Union, New York.

THE

### Illustrated Christian Weekly, FO 1872

Will continue to merit in claim of its cities to be the "handsomest illustrated | apen in the world" New portraits of emhent men cual to those already given of Beecher, Spurgeon, Lowe Mason, and others, are in preparation Religious wor at home and abroad, social and domestic life scenery this and other lands, events of the day, are anneng the topies which will be illustrated in the best manner by st. 1 artists as Darley, Herrick, Beard, Pixon and others Each number of the paper will contain seven or more finely executed engravings. In the literary department, Dr. C. S. Robinson, whose oriental sketches have been an acceptable feature of the paper will contain seven or more finely executed engravings. In the literary department, Dr. C. S. Robinson, whose oriental sketches have been an acceptable feature of the paper the present year, will furnish a new series, descriptive of life and customs in the East. On the conclusion of John S. C. Abbott's fascinating "History of William the Conquero" of the listen at sket hes from the same masterly pen will be "theoming. S. E. Todd will give us designs of medium-priced houses, and show how to build them cheaply. Contributions may also be expected from Rev Drs. Theodere, L. Cuyler, Howard Crosby, J. G. Craghead, Cytus Hamitin, J. E. Rankin, Profe. H. M. Barrd and W. C. Wilkinson, Jacob Abbott A. L., Noble, Miss. E. L. Beers, Mrs. A. E. Har., Mrs. M. E. Miller, Mrs. M. A. Denison, and other popular writers.

TWELLYZ PAGES WEEKLY. TWO

# TWELYZ PAGES WEEKLY. TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Cheavest Family Paper in the World. Agents Warted. Specimen copies free. AMERICAN TRACT SOC., Publishors,

150 Massau Street, New York.

THE

# Scientilic American. FOR 1873. BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The Scifftific American, now in its 28th year, enjoys the widest circulation of any analogors periodical in the world.

Its contents embrace the latest and most interesting information pertaining to the Industrial, Mechanical, and Scientine Fragmess of the World, Descriptions, with Beautiful Engravings, of New Inventions, New Involvements, New Processes, and Improved Industries of all kinds, Useful Notes, Earls Reliefs, Suggestions and Advice, by Practical Writers, for Workmen and Employers, in all the various Arts.

Descriptions of Improvements, Discoveries, and Important Works, pertaining to Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Milling, Mining and Metallurgy; Records of the latest progues in the Applications of Steam, Steam Engineering, Railways, Ship-building, Navigation, Telegraphy, Telegraph Engineering, Electricity, Magnetism, Light and Heat.

The Latest Discoveries in Photography, Chemistry, few and Useful Applications of Chemistry in the Arts and Domestic or Household Economy

The Latest Information pertaining to Technology, Microscopy, Mathematics, Astronomy, trees, 14 hy, Meteorology, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Hortheulture, Agriculture, Agricultur Ventilation, and Health

In short the whole range of the Sciences and Practical Arts are embraced within the scope of the Scientific American. No person who deer s to be intelligently informed, can afford to be without this paper.

Parmers, Mechanics, Engireers, Inventors, Manufacturers, Chemists, Lovers of Science, Teachers, Clengemen, Lawyers, and People of all Professions, will find the Scientific American to be of great value. It should have a place in overy Family, Library, Study, Office and Counting Room in Every Reading Room, College, Academy, or School

Published weekly, spiendidly Illustrated only \$3 a

The Yearly Numbers of the Scientific American make two splendid volumes of nearly one thousand pages, equivalent in contents to Four Transand ordina or Four Four to University of the Patents issued and its hour to the patients of the pati

PATENTS. In connection with the SCIENTIFIC Solicitors of American, Messrs. Munn & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had over 23 years' experience, and have the largest establishment in the World Hyon have the largest establishment in the World Hyon have made an invention write them a letter and send a sketch. they will promptly in our ton free of charge, whether your derive is new and patentable. They will all send you, have of charge, a copy of the Tratent Laws in full, with instructions how to proceed to obtain a patent. Address Munn & Go., 37 Park Row, New York

THE GREAT

# **English Quarterlies**

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

REPRINTED BY

THE LEGRARD SOUTH PUB. CO.,

# Beriodicals, &c.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times"
—"The best, cheapest, and most success
ful Family Paper in the Union,"

# Harper's Weekly.

SPHENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Motices of the Press.

The Weelty is the ablest and most powerful itustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly independently and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 160,000, the Weelty is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an erran of opinion is simply fremendous. The Weelty maintains a positive position, and expresses decited views on political and social problems.—Louisville Courter, Journal

# SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1878.

Substriptions to Harper: Magazine, Wefkly, and Bazar, to one address for one year \$1000; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$800.

Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$8 00.
Back Numbers will be supplied at any time.
The annual number of Harpers & Werkey, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for \$7 00 cach A complete Set, comprising Fixteen Volumes, sent on recept of cash at the artie of \$5 25 per vol. freight at expense of Furchaser.
The postage on Harpers Werkey is 20 cents a year which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.
Address HARPER & ROTHERS, New York.

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. 1873.

Now, as heretofore. The Tribuns strives to be first of all and preeminently a new paper.

France a Republic—England and Germany gradually permeated with Republican ideas—Spain swaying in the inerveless grasp of a ruler too good for a King and too weak for a Republican, who is unable to govern the great island that blocks the entrance to our Guif of Moxico, and equally unable to give it np—the German-speaking peoples agitated by a new Protestantism ser rating from the See of Roine on the dogma of Papal Infalliability and assuming to recognize the "Old Catholics"—he whole Continent pervaded by the intellectual ferment that comes of the centilic between old ideas, philosophical, theological, material, and the advance of physical Science—Russia and Great Britain running a race for the timal gains that shall determine Asiatic copremacy. China seeming ready to abandon her advances and reclose her half opened gates—Japan abolishing feudalism and inviting Western civilization to irradiate Western commerce to carich her long-hidden empire—such are phases of the news from abroad which the mans over ail Continens and the wires under all Seas are daily bearing to us. With able and trusted correspondents in the leading capitals, and wherever great changes are in progress, The Thibuse aims, at whatour cost, to lay before its readers the most prompt, complete, and popular presentment of these diverse and conflicting movements, through all of which, as it fondly trust, the toiling masses are exprymere struggling up toward larger recognition and a brighter furure.

At home the struggle for freedom seems over. The last stave has long been a citizen, the last opposition to emancipation, enfranchisement, equal civil rights, has formally been handound. No party, North or South, which whole people thus united on the grand platform of All Rights for All, whereto our bloody struggle, and the prolonged civil contests that foliowed, have led us, the Republic closes the records of the bitter, hateful Past, and times per actual problems o

an honest statement of the facts, and this they always get.

THE WEEKLY THEBURE, now more than thirty years old, has endeavored to keep up with the progress of the sign improvement and enterprise. It devotes alarge share of its columns to Agriculture as the most essential and general of human pursuits. It employs the ablest and most successful cultivators to set forth in briot-clear essays that granted views of the Farmor's work It reports public discussions which claudate that work; eathers from every source agricultual news, the reports of the latest experiments, the stories of the latest successes and failures, and whatever may tend at once to better Agriculture, and to commend it as, the first and most important of progressive. Art, based on nature science.

cesses and talures, and whatever may tend at once to better Agriculture, and to commend it as the first and most important of progressive. Art, based on natura science.

The Weffly Trinups appeals also to Teachers Students and persons of inquiring minds, by the character of its internay contents, which include reviews of all the works proceeding, from the master minds of the old or of the New World, with liberal extracts from those of especial interest. Imaginative Literature also claim attention, but in a sub-ordinated degree. "Home Interests" are discussed weekly by a lady pecially qualified to instruct and interesther own sex, and the Younger portion of the other. No column is more eagerly sought or personel with greater average profit than hers. The News of the Day, Incident by brief comments, is so condensed that no reader can deem it diffuse, while given sufficiently in decall to statisfy the wants of the average reader. Selections are regularly made from the extensive correspondence of Tar Datay Trinupuse from every country, and its editorie's of more permanent value are here reproduced in short, The Webelly any other fournal, while its regular reports of the Catter, Country Produce, and other Markets, will, of the average hours, while its regular reports of the Catter, Country Produce, and other Markets, will, of the average hours, while its regular reports of the Catter, Country Produce, and other Markets, will, of the average hours, while its regular reports of the Catter, Country Produce, and other Markets, will, of the average hours of the same of the same superfor, as is proved by the hundred of thousands who Lavin, rat it from childhood, still theresh and crucy at an the pulme and on the down hill of life. We rest fully urge those who kins at sworth to a minimal true weekly Trinunc to their friends and neighbors, an we proffer it to cluic at price which barely pay the cost of paper and presswork.

TERM'S OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

One copy, one year—52 issues; Five copies, one year—52 issues TO ONE ADDRESS, all at one Post Office. 91 25 cach

And an extra to each of th.

TO NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS all at one Post-office,

And an extra to calla to .....

For Clubs of Fifty The Stat-Weiker Tribune will exentish extra copy.

be sentas an extra copy.

NEW-YORK SEMI WLEETY TEHRINE is published over y TLESDAY and Pictory, and before pointed twice of a week it contain nearly all the important News, Correspondence, Reviews and Effectively for the Datey including very thing on the sudject of Accorditing, and south interesting and valuable matter for which there is not still cent room in THE WELKIN THORN THE SEMI-WELKIN THINDING also gives, in the course of a year, a times or roun of the distant. BEST AND LATINE POPULAR NOVELS by living authors. The cost of these alone if bought

ny nving authors. The cost of these alone if bought in book form, would be from six to explice dilers. Its proceed has been lately reduced, so that United to use charges to any place will proceed his title more than the cost, to single substribute and Express or Ruilroad of the Weffelt, Nowhere else can so much charges to any Post-Office, cheap a rate as in the SEMI-Weffelt Tribuys.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE One copy, one year, 104 numbers Five copies, or over, for each copy Ten copies (and one extra copy) for

TERMS OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,

The Tribune Achanac for 1976 will a ready about New-Years. Price 20 center 7 for 81.
Always send a draft or rece-York or a Post-Orrice Movie under, if post-le. Where notifier of three can be presented send the money, burnativary. In A Bruis-terror Letter. The re-istinion is class been radiced to firster terror addition in the second and the post additionable of the post additional beauty and the post additional processing the period of t

ypogeaphy

# **BOOK**

JOB PRINTING

# BOOK - BINDING REMOVAL!

ALL KINDS.

DONE AT THE

British American Presbyterian OFFICE,

102 BAY STREET.

TORONTO.

Remember the above announcement and favour us with your patronage.

ACCURACY,

NEATNESS,

PROMPINESS

assured to all.

Proofs carefully read, work done quickly, and your package sent by the First Train.

Cards.

Tickets. Circulars, Pamphlets,

# SERMONS.

CATALOGUES,

MINUTES OF PRESBYTERIES

SYNODS

AND .

BLANKS,

LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS

ILLUSTRATED, EMBELLISHED.

ORYPLAIM.

Particular attention paid to

### WORK BOOK

ALSO TO

### PRINTING IN GOLOURS.

We ask our friends, far and near, to give us their patronage.

Our facilities enable us to do th work on TERMS AS FAVORABLE as any parties can give you

Work sent to any place, however

We will pay Express or Freight the charges to any place where there is an Express or Ruilroad Office. Will

Write the matter to be printed on only one side of thepaper, and in plain only one states and figures. Give your directions in plan lan-

guage, stating whether or not you

wish the proof sent to you for cor-

rection. Send orders to

> C. BLACKETT ROBINSON. 102 BAY STREET

Zhotographers,

W. J. ARMSTRONG, PHOTOGRAPH-

53 King Street East, OPPOSIT URONTO STREET.

inteed to please Photographa dsize up to life size, and colored tors.

NOTIOE OF

MACORQUODALE & BROTHER

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, TORONTO

Having Removed to their New Large

# COMMODIOUS PREMISES,

Built expressly under their supervision, claim to-have an atelier second to none in the Dominion, for pro-

PHOTOGRAPHS

In all the varied and pleasing styles in the beautiful and elevating. Art of Photography, and with a due sence of the importance of securing the happy smile and simple grace of our infintine community, one of their

LIGHTS is particularly adapted.

> NOTE THE ADDRESS, THE NEW IRON FRONT,

31 KING STREET WEST

BETWEEN JORDAN ANDBAY STREETS.

Rooks

R. MARSHALL,

Begs respectfully to inform persons residing at a distance that he sends Books, Stationery, and Periodicals, to all part of the Country; also Parlour Croquet at \$100 and \$200 a set, sent free on rescipt of price

12 Special Notice. Any enquires respecting articles connected with the above business promptive replied to. Catalogues sent free to any addless. Liberal discounts to Agents and School Teachers.

R. MARSHALL, 47 King St., west TORONTO.

# BARNES' NOTES.

ON THE N EW TESTAMENT,

Complete in 11 Volumes.

And for Sale to the Trade on the most liberal terms.

ADAM MILLER, 11 Wellington Street West,

TORONTO.

DAVIDSON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR,

CONVEYANCER, &C.
OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE OF COURT SEREET
Two Doors from Toronto Sreet
Toronto. JAMES HUNTER, Coal & Wood Merchant,

Jarvis and Queen Streets, 3

TORONTO

MARRIAGE LIGENSES.

GEORGE THOMAS, Issuen. OFFICE-40 CHURCH STREET, West sile, two doors south of King street.

TORONTO.

TOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Parliamen of Canada at its next Session for an Act to incor porate "The Goldsmith's Company of Canada" for carrying on the Watch and Jowellery busines generally and for manufacturing face's revally so in such businers—with offices at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N. B., and other places in any Province of the Dominion.

ENCRAVING ON W CA SCADDING &5

New Advertisemen ts.

# INSOLVENT AGT OF 1869.

Canada,
Province of Ontario,
County of York.

In the County of York.

In the matter of ROBERT ROBINSON and FRAN CIS PEARSON, Insolvents.

Wednesday, the Twenty-first-day of May Hext, the understoned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act PRANCIS PEARSON,

By Biorlow & Hagle, his attornoys ad Hiem.

Toronto, Sixteenth April, 1873.

# INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Canada,
Pso since of Ontario,
County of York,
To Wir:

In the matter of WILLIAM AUGUSTUS STOL-LERY, an Insolvent.

Tuesday, the Twentieth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the Judgo of the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS STOLLERY,

By Bronlow & Hagen, his attorneys ad lite m Dated at Toronto, this 10th day of April, A. D. 1878.

Linancial

# Blaikie & Alexander,

JOHN STARK, - LAWRENCE BUCHAN,

BANKERS

BROKERS, AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, 10 KING Street EAST.

TORONTO,

HAVE TRUST FUNDS ON HAND FOR INVEST-MENT on farm security. Interest 8 per cent. Anisting Mortgages purchased on very advanta geous terms.

STOCKS, BONDS, AND DEBENTURES bought and sold at the best market rates.

Hotel Cards.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

ST. JAMES STREET,

Long Established-Well Known.

Visitors are, as far as possible, provided with the comforts of home life.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

RAND BROTHERS, BROADWAY AND 42nd STREET, NEW YORK Only three blocks from Grand Central Depot of the New York and Boston Railroads.

This favourite establishment is new and conducted on on European systems. Visitors to New York from Ca-nada pronounce it to be the most desirable institution of the kind in that city

 $\overline{\mathbf{R}^{ ext{EVERE HOUSE}}}$ 

CIETARO SECER

Nearly all of the clergy of different decominations stop at this house when visiting the city. A. W. BARNARD,

# Miscellnucous.

# TOLUMES FOR 1872.

TUST RECEIVED BAND OF HOPE REVIEW, 30c. BRITISH WORKMAN, 45c.

GHATTERNOX, 90:
CHILDREN'S FRIEND, 45c.
INFANT MA-A
KIND WORDS, 90c.
LITTLE FOLKS, 90c.
QUIVER, \$2
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, \$2

JOHN YOUNG,

U. C. Tract Society Depository, 1 102 Yonge Street.

## PROSPECTUS FOR 1873---SIXTH YEAR.

## "THE ALDINE,"

n illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to the handsomest Perfodical in the world.

A Representative and Champion of American Taste.

Wet for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDNE, while issued with all the regularity has none of the temporary or thenly interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an olegant charactany, pure, light and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the areast specimens of artistic skill, in bleck and white. Although each succeeding Lumber affords areast pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ADLINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is an unique and and original conception—shope and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price orcharacter. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then there are the chromes, besides i Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

# ART DEPARTMENT

To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world at a cost to trifling, will command the amboripions of a Mousand in every scalion of the country; but, as the sectimes and attraction of THE ALDINE can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publisher presence to make "searrance double sure," by the fellowing unparalleled effect.

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers. of Maldon Long, Work York

Mooks.

# JAMES

46 KING STREET

Every Minister, Elder and Office-bearer in the Canada Presbyterian Church should have a copy of the New Edition of the

Rules and Forms of Procedure in the Church Courts.

gives a the requisite information about Assem-blies, Synods, Presbyteries, Kirk Sessions, Annual Meetings, &c.

It tells how to organize a congregation, how to call a minister; how to ordain ministers, elders and descens; how to elect trustees, managers or representatives to the higher courts; about trust deeds, cases of appeal, &c., &c ; and is in fact indispensable to every office-bearer.

It is authorized by the General Assembly, and recommended for general uso.

Price in paper. - . 85c. - - by post, - 40c. " "cloth, - - 50c. - - " " - 60c.

# The "Adviser,"

A Religious, Tomporance, Unsectarian, Frst-class
MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR THE YOUNG PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

The Executive of the O.T. & P. L. have pleasure in amouncing that they have succeeded in arranging with the Scottish Temperance League on such favorable terms as to have an imprint of this most Attractive and Instructive Juvenile Monthly at the following moderate price.

One copy Monthly, delivered at the Office, Fifteen Cents per Year. Packets of Four Copies, Monthly, by Mail, Post-Paid, 52.00. 1723 wide pages delivered by mail for Two Dollars. Just what suits every Sabbath School. Es Orders and remittances to be addressed to the Secretary.

JACOB SPENCE. JACOB SPENCE.
Office—33 King Street East,
Address Box 1348, P. 0

MERRYFIELD,

Boot and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET.

A large and well assorted Stock always on hand.

CANADIAN RAILROAD LAMP MANIIFACTORY. 56 Queen Street West, Toronto.

J. BOXALL, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN RAILROAD CAR FURNISHINGS.

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LAMPS & BURNERS, Tail, Switch, Guage & Signal Lamps, Sperm & Coal Oil Hand Lamps.

Coal and Wood Stoves of every Description, Hot Air Furnaces, &c.

## Medical and Dental.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST,

53 King Street East, Opposite Toronto Stree

W. ELLIOT, DENTIST,

Usos his own pow PATEN'I FILLERS, EXTRACTORS, and

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

T BRIDGMAN, M. D.,

134 Duke street, Corner of Berkeley street 'TORONTO.

Special attention paid to the treatment of dis-cases of the Threat and Lungs by inhalation BOOK SENT FREE,

## Undertakers

UNDERTAKER,

347 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Functals furnished to order. Fisks Metalic Burial Cases always on hand. Refrigerator Coffins supplied when required.

YOUNG,

Late from G, 'Armstrong's" undertaking Establishmen Montreal.

> UNDERTAKER, 351 YONGE ST. TORONTO

## Funerals furnished with everyfrequisite

Agent for Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Casos

# Misceilaneous

### CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS, ESTABLISHED 1856.

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

BANNAH AND YLAGS PAINTED TO ORDER SOURCE MOSAUSTAND, PROFESSION, & Ling Speed West, Toront

Applis

# BAIN,

EAST. TORONTO.

THOMSON'S SACHAMENTAL CATECHISM—new edition—just out. Cocts. doz., post-paid.

SCRPTURAL FORM OF CHILER GOVERNMENT, by Roy C C. Stowart \$1.00 by post \$1.12.

THE APPOTENC CHURLEN—Which is 15. by the Roy.

T. Witherow. 16cts.; by post 18c.

SCRIPTURAL BAPTISM—its Mode and Subjects, by Roy T. Witherow. 16cts.; by post 18cts.

INSTRUMENTAL, MUSIC IN CHURLERS; by Roy R. Johnson. 25cts.; by post 23cts.

THE MULLENNAL REIGH, by Roy A. Brown 50cts. by post 60cts.

BATEMAN'S HYMNS—newedition, harmonized. 30cts., by post, 30cts.

THE STORY OF THE KIRE; by R. Naismith. 30cts.; by post, 35cts.

PATERSON ON THE SHORTER CATECHISM Price 15cts., by post, 55cts.

MEMORIE OF RRY. M. Y. STARK; by Roy. W. Reid. \$1.00; by post, 51.50.

LIPL AND TIMES OF REV. DR. BURNS Of TOYOND \$1.50; by post, \$1.50.

MEMORIE OF RRY. DR. HAMILTON; by Rev. W. Arnott \$1.50; by post, \$1.50.

MEMORIE OF RRY. DR. HAMILTON; by Rev. W. Arnott \$2.25; by post, \$2.50.

MEMORIE OF RRY. PR. M. MCCHEYNE Price \$1.25, by post, \$1.50.

MEMORIE OF REW. R. M. MCCHEYNE Price \$1.25, by post, \$1.50.

HODGE ON THE ATONEMENT.

Any book not in stock procured to order.

Any book not in stock procured to order. Babbath School Libraries supplied.

# JAMES BAIN, BOOKSELLER | AND STATIONER, TORONTO

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

FINE TEAS

# AT THE

VICTORIA TEA WAREHOUSE 93 King Street,

(SIGN OF THE QUEEN), And 258 Yonge Street, Corner of Trinity Square.

E. LAWSON Bogs to inform his numerous customers and the public that he has now got his Tea and Coffee busi-ness in full operation, with a very heavy stock of the

FINEST TEAS AND COFFEES

Ever imported into this city, all PIBE PROM DUTY and bought before the great advance in the Tos Market, which will be sold, Wholesale and Retail at a very SMALL ADVANCE ON COST to cash buyers, TEAS put up in 5, 10, 15 and 20ib. Tin Canisters at the following prices . GREEN TEAS.

No.				por l
1 Hyson Twankay	* ***			4(
2 Fino Moyuno Yo	ung Hyson		***	50
3 Superior	"do"	•••		G
4 Extra Fine	do	***	***	70
5 Curious	do			8
6 Extra Curious	do			90
7 Fine Old Hyson			***	5
8 Superior do				G
9 Extra Fino do		· . •		7
10 Finest do				9
11 Superior Gunpov	vder			Ğ
12 Extra Fine de	9			70
13 Extra Curious de	- D			8
14 Fine Imperial	-		•	Ď
15 Superior do				G
16 Extra Moyune Ir	nperial	**	***	70
17 Very Superior	do	••••	***	ä
18 Natural Japan			**	ຸ
19 Fine Cultivated	Tanan	•	***	5
20 Superior	lo	•	- •	
21 Extra Fine	lo	***	1-5	- 27
22 Finest Imported	10	***	•••	7.0
23 Finest Scented C	Amora for f			8
24 Fine Orange Pek	olers, iol i	uvour	щ,,	80000000000000000000000000000000000000
25 Finest do	.00	•••	***	G
Z) Finest do		***	4.4	7

BLACK AND MIXED TEAS.

26 Fine Breakfast Congou 27 Superior 20 Yine Breakfast Co
27 Superior
28 Extra Kaisow
20 Extra Kris do
30 Finest
31 Good Souchong
32 Fine
32 Superior
40
34 Extra Fine
40
35 Extra Fine
40
36 Finest Assim
37 Fine Oolong
38 Superiord
59 Ex. Fine
40
40 Finest Assim
41
42
44
45 Heney Heney
45
46
46 Finest Imported do do best imported—the

Finest Imported ...
Fines Imported ...
Fine Mandarin Mixture Superior do Extra do ...
Extra do ...
Finest Imported ...
Fine Houques Curious Mixture Superior do do Extra do do do Extra do do do 50 Choice upon Choice, which has no equal ALSO,

Lawson's Finest Soluble Coffees,

Made in one minute without boiling, put up in 2, 6, 10 and 20 lb. tins, at 25 and 30c. per lb.

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

EDWARD LAWSON, The Pioneer Tea Merchant of Toronto

THE CITY TEA MART, 220 Yonge Street, Toronto.

McCulloch & Morton.

### GENERAL FAMILY GROCERS, Invite attention to their New Importations of BLACK CHOICE TEAS,

Which they offer a prices ranging from 40 to X cts. per lb They have also in Stock, and are constantly receiving supplies of

Cts. Pro. Constant.,
YOUNG HYSON,
JAPAN,
and
GUNPOWDERTEAS.

Always on hand a full assortment of Crosso & Blackwell's colebrated PICKLES

JAMS, and TABLE DELICACIES

KEILER'S DUNDEE MARMA LADE. COCO AND T SOREPP'S.

For ples, puddings, 20. Cor. Youge and Albert-ster, Tyronto. McCulloch & Morton. Mooks.

Thomas Cooper's Plain Fulpit Talk. \$1 50.

Dr. Glasgow on the Apocalypse. \$3 75.

Principal Tullock's Rational Theology. 2 vols. \$8 50.

Dr. Vaughan's Two Great Temptations. \$1 00. Martin's Rain on the Mown Grass. \$2 25. Spurgeon's Feathers for Arrows. 75c. Stanloy's How I Found Livingstone. 83 60.
The English in Ireland, by J. A. Froude 82 50 Fome Elements of Religion, by Canon Liddon. \$1 25 Darwin's Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals. \$300.

Life of Thomas Brassey, by Sir Arthur Helps. \$3 25 Sermons on Laving Subjects, by Horace Bushnell 81 50. The Forms of Water in Clouds, &c by Prof Tyndall. 81 50.

Dollinger's Lectures on the Reunion of the Churci 5 81 50.

Guthrio's Works, Man and the Gospel, Our Father's Business Out of Harness, Speaking to the Heart, Studies of Churacter, I vols. The Parables, Sundays Abroad. Price \$1 00 per volume.

Dean Stanley's History of the Church of Scotland Taino's Notes on England. \$1 50. Ailio Gilroy \$1 00.

Forster's Life of Charles Dickens, Vol. II. \$2 00. Christ in Modern Life, by Ray. Stopford Brooke \$2 00.

Taino's History of English Literature. \$6 25.
Miscellancous Writings of Prof. Conington 2 vols.
\$8 50. Feb. 50. English Writers, by Henry Morley. 3 vols., \$10 60. Selections from Ruskin's Writings. \$1 75. Autobiography of Lord Brougham. 3 vols., \$6 00 And many other Recent Works of Ac

# MASON CABINET

Minsic.

12 KING STREET

For Churches and

THE ONLY American Musical Instrument of such extraordinary and recognized excellence as to command a wide sale in Europe. notwithstanding competition there with products of cheap labor.

ALWAYS awarded highest promiums, including the MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, bosides having been preferred above all the other Organs at the Industrial Exhibitions in America. UNIVERSALLY recommended by eminent Mucles not attained in any others. See opinions of

ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS in Tostimonial Circular, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and TESTIMONIAL ORGANS, which may save purchasers from disless instruments or payments of high prices,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA,

MASON, RISCH,

PIANOFORTE.

Miss c. Inglis gives lessons in Instrumental Music, either at 68 Elm Street, or in the houses of the pupils.

Terms &c., may be learned on application at the above

Avholesale

# Gordon, Mackay & Co.

Beg to inform their friends and the trade that they have opened the greater portion of their

# SPRING STOCK

AND BY

# FRIDAY, 14TH MARCH INST.

THEY WILL, BE WELL ASSORTED

# In All Departments

They have Special Lines to show in

DRESS GOODS, and

CANADIAN SPRING TWEEDS,

# Gordon, Mackay & Co.

COR. BAY AND FRONT STS., TORONTO.

A LEX. GEMMELL, BOOTMAKER,

Sign of the "Golden Boot,

97 KING STREET, WEST,

Has ind Stock 2 very large assortment of Gentlem Sewed Boots, Home Made. First class English Boots at reasonable prices.

Boots of test quality of all kinds made to order



Nooks.

Lectures and Essays, by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fawcett. \$3 00.

Peops at Foreign Countries, by Dr. Norman Mss. Lood. \$1 60.

The Wars of the Huge enote, by Dr. Runns. \$1 50.

Freeman's Growth of the English Constitution, \$10 Light Science for Leisure Hours, by R. A. Procto, \$1 50. Faith and Free Thought. \$2 65. Cox's Expositors Note Book. \$2 50. Lange on the Psaims. \$1 50. Killer's Old Catholic Church. \$2 25, Table Traits, by Dr. Doran. \$1 75,

Wise, Witty and Tender Sayings of George Etc. \$1 25. the Manners of Mudern Society. 75 copts. Bampton Lectures, 1871, by G. H. Curteis, \$2.50 Three Books of Sorg By H. W. Longfellow, 210, Leona Levi's History of Pritish Commerce, \$150, Thoughts for the Times, by Rev. H. R. Haweis, \$150.

Character Sketches, by Dr. Norman Racket.

Contributions to Molecular Physics, by Prof. 772 dall. \$5 00.

Aspects of Authorship, by Francis Jacox. \$2 95, Trades Unions, by the Comte de Paris. \$100. knowledged Merit and General Interest.

# HAMLIN. ORGANS.

the Family Circle,

EXCLUSIVELY employing several important real improvement.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE and complete factories in the world

producing better work at less cost than otherwise PRICES as low as consistent with scrupulous en-

CIRCULAR, with Important Information about appointment in purchase of inferior or worksent free.

SI KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

workmanship. Ministers and Churches liberally

# & NEWCOMBE,

THE MATHUSHEK

Is endorsed by the most noted artists of the day as the BEST PIANO MADE. THE FISCHER

Is thoroughly made, and a most di-lightful Parlour Instrument. THE BEAUTY,

Sovon octave, overstrung, rosewool, all round corners, three mouldings, back flushed like front, carred leg, at \$325. Endorsod by Jules Beatdlet, Pianist to the Queen, Thalberg. &c., and awarded gold modal at the Rensolar Institute.

PRINCE ORGANS, The best in the market. All Instru-ments wholesale and retail, and warranted five years. We are ins-position to supply local dealers in every part of the Dominion and manufacturers' lowest wholesale pricos.

NORRIS & SOPER,

Colborne-street, Toronto.

China and Glassware.

# CHINA HALL

71 King St. East, Toronto. A full assortment of Glass, China, and Crockery now in stock

China Breakfast and Ten Sets,
Dinner and Dessert Sets,
Dinner and Dessert Sets,
Chamber Sets and Bottles,
Fancy Table Jugs, in Stone and Terra Cetts
Fancy Choese Covers and Biscuit Jars
Behenian Ornaments
Victoria Vaces and Lustros,
Parlan Statuary and Busts,
Cut English Table Glass,
Plated Goods and Trays,
Irish Bellook China.

GLOVER HARRISON.

'Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINT Tanani :

Married Magazines, 200 poster correct

....

The Story of the Plobiscite. \$1 25 Morley's Voltaire. \$2 00. Handbook of Social Economy, by Edmond Abou \$1 00.

Palmer's The Desert of the Exedus. \$3 (0.)
From London Bridge to Lomberdy. 75 ents.
Four Phases of Morals, by Professor Blackic. \$1 %
Wondors of Electricity, by J. Baile. \$1 50. Yosterday, To-Day and Forever by Bickerstett, 81 50.

EAST, TORONTO.

Music