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VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1872.

No. 33

# Contributors & Correspondents.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The 5 ool Question again - Church Schemes-Congregational Giving. It appears that our Free Non-Sectarian

Schools have not got out of the wood yet, and I am afraid will not for some time. There have been reports from time to time that a solitary individual here and there-probably they are crusty old bachelors that have no sympathy with the rising genera tion, or misers whose accursed love of gold has eaten up their love of country—has resisted the payment of taxes until forced to do so in a court of law. Advantage is taken of any informality that may have been made in the assessment. Now, however, it appears that in the County of Kont, which is largely a French county, an organised attempt is being made to defeat the working of the Act. The ringleaders in the work of obstruction, in shutting up the fountain of knowledge, unless the clergy are appointed curators of the fountain, to ladle out the beverage in canonical fashion, are men that occupy ropresentative positions. Owen Mc-Inernoy is a member of the Legislative Council, and when the Bill came up for con-sideration in that House, with the tones and gestures of an injured martyr, or rather, perhaps, with those of an old Reform patriot, declared that he would lead his seven sons to the altar, and make them swear perpetual enunity to the School Bill in its pres ent form. Auguste Renand was until lately M.P. of Kent, but at the election just held he has been left at home. Another who has made himself prominent was crewhile an M.P.P., but, like Mons. Ronaud, has been allowed by the people to retire into private life. These three and another, four altogether, all residing in different parishes, have resisted the payment of the School Tax, and on application to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, have obtained an or der proventing the levying of the tax until the case is argued before the Judges in the coming term. Had the order been given for the relief of these four men personally, no-body would have cared much, but strange to say, the order says that no money is to be collected in any of the four parishes until the case is decided. I hear mutterings oc-casionally that the character of the Bench is not what it used to be. I do not profess to give an opinion on that point, but corto give an opinion on that point, but certainly such a decision as I have referred to tends to strengthen such a suspicion. The Legislative Councillor above mentioned got his appointment at the time of Confederation, when the Hon. David Wark was elevated to a seat in the Dominion Senate. I don't wonder much at the grumblings that I heard from some of the residents of Kent County, before the Bill came up at all, that such a man was appointed to succeed Mr. Wark. It was asserted to me that haste and blundering of a gross nature were shewn in the appointment. It is plain that a deter-mined, and it is to be feared, an unscrupu-lous opposition will have to be met and con quered ore the free education for the people be permitted to be wrought out peacefully and satisfactorily. Whether or not there is any good ground for the assertion so persistently and so frequently made in some quarters, that the clergy of all denom-inations are afraid of, and therefore more or less opposed to the investigations of or less opposed to the investigations of service, (I don't see any good ground for the statement in a general sonso,) it is true of the Clergy of the Church of Rome. Everywhere the Clergy of that Church claim to have the training of the young under their special control. For good or for ill, it is plain however, that the time is passing away whom the people will submit to be in away when the people will submit to be in leading strings in that matter.

In looking over the minutes of the supreme Courts of the several Churches, I notice that there is variety in the way in which the Home Mission work is carried on, at least in the financial part of it. In the Canada Presbyterian Church each Presbytry makes an estimate of what it needs for the year and lays in its claim acas it pleases. Also, the Church extension or the assisting of weak congregations and Home Mission proper are both regarded as one scheme. In the Church of the Maritial time Provinces in connexion with the Church of Scotland, there are two Funds, one managed by each Preshytery, and one by the Synod. Into the latter goes the grant from the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland. How these two are kept distinct both in the minds of the people when contribting to them, and in the ing out, or on what basis precisely each rests, I cannot say just at present. I dore say there is a distribution that is perfectly intelligible, and I am the more persuaded of that as the working in that form seems to produce good results. In the Church of the Lower Provinces, there are two separate schemes, one for the assistance of weak congregations that have settled pastors, in other words a sort of elementary sustenta-tion scheme, and the other which has for its sphere the opening up and supply of stations, and the supply of vacancies. Each is under the charge of a separate Committee. The one is called the supplement scheme, and the other the Home Mission scheme. It is worth while to compare the several modes of working and see wherein they agree, and wherein they differ. Some times it happens that the difference is only in name not in reality. I think it is a good thing sometimes to compare what a Presbytery contributes to the Fund. with what it takes out of it, that process has hardly been touched upon here. There ought to be more attention selled and in a more public.

those that gives a nominal sum, just a mere trifle to prevent blanks in the returns. There are cases in which the giving of five or ten dollars, or even more than that to a scheine of the Church is far more to be found fault with, far more culpable, than where a poor and weak congregation or a section of one gives nothing at all. More of

St. John, 18th September, 1872.

THE SAMARITAN WOMAN.

BY THE REV. ALEXANDER MCKAY, M. A., ELMIRA ILLINOIS, U. S.

Below we place before our readers Lesson 16, of a work for the use of teachers and scholars which the Rev. Mr. McKay intends soon to publish.

John 4: 10-18.

How did Jesus answer her? w. v. What is meant by the gift of God! This is variously explained (1) Christ the unspeakable gift of God. (2) The favourable opportunity that the half to gauss calculation. (8) The she then had to secure salvation. (8) The Holy Spirit. (4) The grace of God. What is living water? Springs or running streams in opposition to dead and stagnant water. What did he mean by living water? The grace of God in the soul or spiritual life, ch. 7: 87-89. In what respect may this be like a pironnial fountain? As water in a and sa peronnal fountain? As water in a spring is permanent, abundant, useful, pure, and satisfying thirst, so is the grace of God in the soul, ch. 10: 18, 29. What was her duty that she might receive it? To ask for it, Luke 11: 9-18. What was her condition? Ignorant of it. Can anything else quench spiritual thirst? No.

#### VER. 11.

What did the woman say? w. v. Did she understand him? No. Did she take the words of Christ literally? Yes. What was his usual method as a teacher? To illustrate spiritual truths by sensible objects. Can the carnal-mind comprohend spiritual truths? No. Nicodemus could not understand what was meant by the new birth. The Jews thought "the bread from heaven" was literal bread, and this recover was a recovery was literal bread, and this woman was puzzled with what was meant by living water. The unconverted puts a literal and carnal sense on spiritual expressions. Was water used in the Old Testament to represent spiritual blessings? Very frequently. What two obstacles did she imagine to be in his way for getting water? He had no instrument to draw with, and the well was deep.

### VER. 12.

What question did she ask? f. c. What does it imply? "It was good enough for our ancestor Jacob, who himself drank of it, ve; which he would not have done, if he had known a better, if thou canst shew us a better, thou wilt in that respect be greater than Jacob." What did she claim for the Samaritans? A direct descent from Jacob. his lineal descendants and rightful heirs Was she correct in this? No. "The Sa-Was she correct in this? No. "The Samaritans took it for granted that they were the children of Joseph; we have no evidence however that they were so; Ephraim had indeed been given this portion, but the whole seed of Ephraim had been east among whole seed of Ephraim had been cast among the gentiles, Jer. 7: 15. And these Sa-maritans who now dwelt in the portion of Ephraim appear to have been of Gentile origin." 2 Kings 17: 24, 41. What distin-guished favour did she say Jacob gave them? A well. Who drank from it? l. c. What was her object in stating this? To set forth the abundance and excellence of the water in Jacob's well, and its superiority to any

value Jacob and his guts? No. To wast further usefulness in the firence between literal and spiritual water. been more than usually warm for a Cana-What may water here represent? All at the ancient capital of the British Posses.

s. c. What does shall accer thirst signify? It does not mean that believers have no spiritual wants while here, but that they have ample supplies at hand. Who press this water? Christ, our salvation is of God, through Christ and obtained by faith,

How does grace resemble water As water can cleanse, quench the thirst, and refresh the earth, so the grace of G deleanses the soul from moral defilement, supplies our spiritual wants, and fills the believer with the fruits of rightcousness.

What is our duty suent this water? To drink it. Who may drink it? Whosoever, Rev. 22:17. Why will be not threst again? l. c. What does in him imply? The influence of grace is internal and saving, it is not an outward form, but in him, enlightening the mind, renewing the will, elevating the affections, pacifying the conscience and pervading the whole inward empire of pervading the whole inward empire of righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. How may the word well be rendered? A fountain, it is a different word rom that in v.i. Explain a well of water pringing up? The influence of grace is

way not only to congregations that do not vigorous and abundant: the soul of the contribute at all to the schemes, but also to believer, becomes not a cistorn for holding poured into it from without, but a fountain bubbling up and flowing forth in all its ex-perimental and practical operations.

Explain into everlasting life? The influence of grace is upward and heavenly the believer has a perennial fountain of spirit-ual enjoyment opened in his soul which shall never be dried in this life, but shall flow on to all eternity.

#### VER. 15.

What did she ask ? s. c. Did she yet understand? No, she still supposed he alluded to the interal water of that or some other well. What does her ignorance show? I Cot., 2.14. How must a person feel in or der to receive the water of life, Mat. 5:6. What was her object in asking this water?
i. c. What was the first duty to which our
Saviour directed her attention? To ask
the hving water. Does he she now ask? In a manner she does, and Jesus granted her request. What may we learn from this? The duty of the ungodly to pray at once; Jesus called her to ask, before he spoke of her drinking this water.

#### VER. 16.

What did Jesus request her to do? l. c. Does this language indicate severity or harshness on the part of Jesus? No. Why harsiness on the part of Jesus 7 No. Why did he give this turn to the conversation? To probe her conscience, and prepare the way for her reception of the truth. To what was her conscience awakened? Her past was her conscience awakened? Her past sinful life. Did he speak to her any lenger in figurative language? No. his words become plain, pointed and personal. What was the first draught she got of the living water? Conviction of sin. What is the first lesson a sinner must learn in order to be saved? To feel his sinfulness and misery, ch. 16; 8,9.

#### VER. 17.

What was her answer? s.c. Did she tell the truth? There is literal truth in her answer and there is also hidden falshood. How would this denial affect her own mind? In saying that the man with whom she lived was not her husband, she admitted her guilt, at least to her own conscience. Did he not commend her for her truthful-What did he say to her? l. c. Yes. What does well said mean? Thou hast spoken the literal truth. What lesson may we learn from this? To make the best of an ignorant sinners words.

### VER. 18.

How did Jesus show that he perfectly knew her character and history? fc. How could he know this? By his omniscience as he know all things. Was she now hing with her lawful husband? No, but with another's husband. Which of the commands was she violating? The seventh. How could she have five husbands? They might all have died, or be divorced from her. Were always yery prevalent in Palestine? Were divorces very prevalent in Palestine? Yes, they were shamefully common for very trivial causes. How may in that said'st thou truly be rendered? This hast thou spoken true. What do these words and thou hast well said in v.17, imply? The continues and kindness of Christ in Jack and thou hast well said in V.Y., imply? The gentloness and kindness of Christ in dealing with this wicked and abandoned person. What lesson may we learn from this? Ministers of the gospel in dealing with the ungodly should imitate the Master, in speaking kindly and gently to them, when pointing smally and gently to them, when pointing out their sins; for scolding and sharp rebuke, however much they deserve it, may only harden their hearts and alienate their minds more from the truth, when kindness may wm, soften and gain the object in view.

Christ's titles which begin 1; 8. John. 1; 14. Eph. 5; 2. Rev. 1; 14, 19; 6, 22; 1

### REMARKS ON MEN AND THINGS.

BY A MINISTER FROM HOME.

The paster of a rural congregation in the conversation of India is no western Canada, and his partner, left their pate. The conversation of India is no quiet hand for a visit to the places and longer a dark problem. Let us have unscaled by the directly that he was greater than Jacob. No. Did ho say anything to underly value Jacob and his guts? No. To want further usefulness in the cause of God. The does he direct her attention? The yast difference further usefulness in the cause of God. The wall assuredly be done. what may water here represent? All worldly enjoyments which are of a perishable nature; and can not satisfy the deep crayings of the human spirit.

Ver. 14.

What is the peculiar quality of this water? So that does shall accer thirst signify? It does not mean that believers have no spiritual wants while here, but that they have ample supplies at hand. Who provided the street are supported from the soil, Easteme screet are supported from the soil, East-ern Canada must remain poor. The time has surely come when the people should rise as one man and those aside the incubus of the established Popish Church and become free. Until some such them. the street are supported from the soil, Eastfree. Until some such change has been affected the Province of Quebec must remain far behind the other provinces of the Domimon of Canada, when each body of wor-shippers supports their own spiritual teachers.

The 26th July found us on the good ship St. David, Capt. Edward Scott. The boa pointing for Glasgow, while from the deck we viewed the beautiful scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence. For many miles pleasant little villages and well painted churches give life to the scenery on both sides of the great river. Soon, however, cultivated, quite villages give place to rugged beaten re The atmosphere was bright, the weather beautiful, but cool, until we reached some distance east of Father Point.

Now fairly metho gulf, the wind changed to the east, and became cold, and the sky overcast, and we found we had entered the region of icobergs and fogs. For two days these beautiful, but dangerous neighbours, the rechergs, were constantly mesight. The oldest sailors had seldom seen so many as appeared west and east of the Straits of Bellisle. Eleven were visible at one time. The weather continued cold, wet, and unfortunable for the server of the year must be server of the year. favourable for the season of the year, until we reached the Irish Coast.

But in the ship everything was done to make the tedium of the voyage pleasing to the passengers. The captain, officers, and seemed united to make ushappy. did not hear an oath sworn during the voy age, nor do I think one was sworn from we loft Quebec, until we stood on the Broomi low. Worship was regular morning and evening in the cubin preaching twice on the Sabbath, at which all not on duty, clothed in clean Sabbath garments attended. Then when weather permitted prayer meetings were held in the forecastle, the captain several sailors, and a gentleman from near Greenock, taking part in the prayer, and addressing the meeting. The ship, both in the cabin and forecastle was well povided with Bibles, and other books in religion and morality, all truly evangelical, mostly sup-plied by the Glasgow Seamans Friend Society, so that when our voyage was at an ond and all stood on the sail of Scotland, and upon parting with the ship's company and our fellow passengers, we found we parted with fellow travellers toward the same heavely country, all of whose intercourse we will delight to remember, and many of whom we fully hope to meet in the many of whom we fully hope to meet in the country where there shall be no parting, but where captain and sailors and fellow-travellers, having closed the voyage of life in peace; and stood on the solid landof the New Jerusalem, shall unite forever in the praise of God and the Lamb, whom all unitedly worshipped, as we crossed the great Atlantic in the good steamship St. David.

### MISSION INTELLIGENCE.

Saving Faults.-Among the results of the Church Mission schools in Ireland, are seventeen clergymen of the Church of England, all but one converts from Romanism seventy-five teachers in English, and classical schools, nearly all of whom are converts; cloven lay missionaries, all converts, besides many Christian privates in the army and

GRATIFYING .-- At the late annual meeting of the Protestant Missionary Society of France, it was reported that their receipts for the year were \$76,000, being \$5,600 more than their expenditures, an unexpected result for the first year after the war, when so many had been reduced to poverty. The subject was discussed of sending missionaries to the thousands of criminals annually exiled by the French government to distant islands where they are unprovided with reli gious instruction.

PROGRESS IN INDIA .- The Lucknow Wit ness gives the following interesting view of the progress of Christianity in India:--

"From statistics recently collected and published by Baboo T. C. Mitter, of Hoogly, it appears that the number of native Christian communicants in North India has more than doubled since the publication of Dr. Mulieus statistics in 1861. We had expected a large merense, but must confess that this gratifying exhibit is a surprise to us. The total number of communicants reported is 18,980, with a Christian community of no less than 48,591 souls. The number of Protestant native Christians in India, Burmah, and Ceylon is estimated at 300,000. Thus the work goes forward. We firmly believe that the next decade will witness a more vigorous growth of the native

Siam.-The mission in Siam, under direction of the Presbyterian Church, has been antended with the most cheering results.  $T^{1} = I^{2} \otimes j$  ,  $M \times maxy$  contains the fellowing . -"The station at Bangkok is now accupaci

by the row, Messrs, S. R. House, M. D.; N. A. McDonard; S. C. George; and J. Carrington, with their tamilies. The mission owns two good mission-houses, a chapel, and school is use, with a boys school, averaging generally about twenty-five pupils. There is also a printing press kept in constant In 1861, a station was commune ed at Petchaburi, a small city of about 12,000 inhabitants, in the midst of a beautiful rice-growing country, and is one hundred nines southwest of Bangkok. The station is now occupied by the Rev. Messrs. S. G. McParland, and J. W. Van Dyke, with their families. The mission owns there two mission-houses, a chapel, and a small school-room with a famale industrial school. A church has also been organized there, and now numbers some eighteen or twenty members. When the writer arrived in Siam, ten years ago, there was but one native Church member in connection with the mission-church. There are now about twenty, which with the Church at Petchaburi, make about forty in all in the kingdom proper alone translated into Siamese. They have now the whole New Testament; some of which, it is true, needs revision; but it on numerics and Jesuit, colleges in this answers the purpose until something better colony and vicinity, and she is ready to exceed the purpose until something better colony and vicinity, and she is ready to exceed the purpose until something better colony and vicinity, and she is ready to exceed the purpose until something better.

teach, Joshua, Ezekiel, and most of the Muor Prophets of the Old Testament. In 1867, Rev. Mesers. M. Gilvary and Wilso-requested to remove with their families of Chiong-mai, North Laos, to start a mission there. It has been designated by the Board there. It has been designated by the Board as a distinct mission, but they draw their supplies and funds through the Siam Mission. Every obstacle to the success of that mission appears now to be removed, and the field is niest encouraging.

SOUTH BEAS .- The Chronicle of the London Missionary Society gives the following interesting intelligence respecting the Society's Missions in the South Seas :-

"In Samoa, where the Gospel has long had free course, our missionaries are pre-pared, both by personal service and by the pared, both by personal service and by the supply of competent native evangelists, to assist in occupying the field presented in the island of New Gimea. The European ageucy in the damoan group will thus gradually be reduced; and the native churches, feeling their new responsibilities, will, we are assured, increase in strength and vigor, and in watering others, will be watered also themselves. The mission in the Loyalty group, although not so advanced as that in Sanca. Is showing signs of life and enterior Samon, is showing signs of life and energy in the increase of Church members, in the eagerness of the people to receive instruc-tion, and increased contributions to the funds of the Society."

MADAGASCAR. - The N. Y. Independent of a late date contained the following :-Madagascar has witnessed the first public

examination of the class about to graduate from its Theological Institution, under the from its Theological Institution, under the care of the Independent missionaries of England. The event was considered of great importance and a matter worthy of much rejoicing, as appears from the fact that the examination of the students took place in the new palace, under the presidency of the Prima Minister, who thanked the missionaries engaged in the work on his own behalf and on behalf of the Queen, who was unable to be present; and again, in an admirable speech delivered after the examination, greatly encouraged the students to persevere in their studies and aims. By exhaustive questions the members of the graduating class were tested particularly on such subjects as the reasons for their faith, the value of creeds, the nature of the sacrathe value of creeds, the nature of the sacra-ments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, with the design to bring out their apprelien-sion of these ordinances and ability to combat teachings which introduce symbols as substitutes or helps to secure acceptance with God, instead it the one great sacrifice for sin. Special attention also given to such subjects as the history of the Old Testament times, from Abraham to Moses; the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistle to the Hebrows; the life of Christ and the history of the early Church; the English language, grammar, and logic. The extent of the acquirements of these candidates and their intellectual acumen are spoken of in the highest terms. They have enjoyed the warmest proofs of sympathy and affection, as well as earnest prayers in their behalf, from many friends; and great anticipations are cherished of the blessings they shall be the means of bringing to the churches of Christ and the nation at large. The Queen generously showed her regard from them by inviting them again to her palace.

Mr. Thompson, a benevolent Scotchman, proposes to build a sanitarium in the Cameroon Mountains in Liberia, to which the missi naries of all denominations on the west coast of African can resort when prostrated by the terrible heat.

Although there has been a good harvest in Persia, and corn is selling at greatly reduced rates, there is severe suffering in the interior. The famine there is increasing as there are no cattle for provisioning the capital, the beasts of burden having been eaten up.

The benevolent contributions of the members of the Methodist Mission in Sweden, amounted last year to over 82,000 rix dollars, or more than \$9,000 in gold. This is above three dollars to each member, whose average daily income did not amount to twenty-eight

A member of the church in Marsovan in Asia Manor, hearing her pastor tell of the fire in Chicago, started a subscription for the relief of the sufferers, and though living in a mud havel without table or chairs, and with oiled paper for glass, headed it with a subscription of five dollars.

It is rumored that the Italian government are going to give the Pantheon at Rome for a place of Protestant worship. This is the most ancient church of the Eternal City; and there would be something of righteous retribution in such a disposal of it. The pavement is said to rest on two hundred wagon-loads of martyrs' bones, put there by order of Pope Bomface IV., in order to conquer the repungance of the supersutions populace to entering it for Christian worship. There is something especially fitting in the name, the "Church of the Martyrs.

Father Chiniquy says: "One of them, the Jesuits, who are exiled from Europey, the precursor of many others, has made his appearance in our midst lately [we suppose at Kankakee, III.]; and after having purchased 100 acres of land near our railroad depot, he has contracted for 500,000 bricks to begin the building of a college, which will cost \$150,000. He does not conceal will end \$150,000. He does not conceal that the Church of Rome is determined to regain her lost ground here, at any cost. us all. Samuel thought it was Eli

that called him. It was not, although

it seemed so. It was God who really

called him. And Samuel in getting up

to obey Eli, as he thought, was really obeying God's call, though he did not

know it. And having obeyed God, even though he did not know it, he

COMPLETE IN CHRIST.

in Him can never be Porteited. Our Righteousness in film can never be Tarnished. in Him can never be lleversed. Our Justifeation in Him can never be Cadcelled. Our Acceptance in Him can nover be Questioned. in Him can never be Broken. Our Joy in Him can never be Diminished. Onr Rest in Him can never be Disturbed. in Him can never be Disappointed, Our Glory in Him can never be Clouded, in Him can never be Darkened Our Happiness in Him can herer be Interrupted. Our Strength in Him can never be Enfeebled. in Him can never be Defiled. Our Comeliness in Him can never be Marred. Our Wisdom in Him can never be Baffled. Our Inheritance in Him can never be Allenated.

### MODERN PREACHING.

In Him can never be Exhausted.

We cannot more foreibly illustrate the difference between ancient and imodern preaching than by imagining the translation of a preacher of fifty years ago to a modern pulpit. The dry and formal essays, the long homilies, the dogmatism and controversy that then formed the staple of public religious teaching, would be to-day altogether unsatisfactory in the hearing, and unfruitful in the result. Experience has proved that Christians are more rarely made by arguments addressed to the reason than by motives addressed to the heart. The reliable and satisfactory evidences of Christianity are found less in the saered records than in its transformation of character and its inspirations of life. Though a thousand Strausses and Renans were at work endeavering to undermine the historical basis of the Christian scheme, their efforts would prove nugatory when met by practical results of that scheme in reforming character, in substituting benevolence for selfishness as the dominant motive in human commerce, in sustaining the heart in trial, in comforting it in siekness, and supporting it in dissolution. With the results of Christianity before him and in him, the Christian may confidently say to all his enemies: "If a lie can do all this, then a lie is better than all your truth, for your truth does not pretend to it; and if our lie is better in every possible legitimate result than your truth, then your truth is proved to be a lie, and our lie is the truth.': The argument is not only fair but it is unanswerable, and saves a world of trouble. Of all "short methods" with infidelity, this is the shortest. It is like the argument of design in proving the existence of an intelligent first cause. The man who ignores or denies it, is either incapable of reason or viciously perverse.

So the modern preacher preaches more and argues less. He declares, promulgates, explains, advises, exhorts, appeals. He does more than this. Instead of regarding Christianity solely as a scheme of belief and faith, and thus becoming the narrow expounder of a creed, he broadens and the mode of utterance makes it in the Prophetical Colleges. tirely released from its old narrow- bly an infidel as if he were to deny ness. There are still too many who a plainly spoken truth of the Bible, heat over the old broth, and ladle it -J. G. Holland, in Scribner's for out in the old way which they learned in the seminary. This preaching of Jesus Christ is still to multitudes the preaching of a scheme of religion, the explanation of a plan, the promulgation of dogmata. But these servant—God's from the very first—men, except in the most ignorant and God's all along. Obedience, not selfunprogressive communities, preach to empty walls, or contemptuous audiences. The man who preaches baked him for his disobedience, and Christ the most effectively and ac-said, "Behold to obey is better than ceptably, in these days, is he who tries all motive and character and obedience is as the sin of Witchlife by the divine standard, who applies the divine life to the every day what his own life had been all along life of the world, and whose grand putting into deels. Samuel was endeavor i not so much to save men God's servant from the very first. as to make them worth saving. He | You see it in that history we read todenounces wrong in public and prinight; how again and again-thinkvate life; he exposes and reproves the sins of society; he applies and rose and answered the voice which urges the motives to purity, sobriety, honesty, charity, and good neighborhood; he shows men to themselves, and then shows them the mode by which they may correct themselves. In all this he meets with wonderful direct preportion to his faithfulness. cared for was to do his daty. And the to be a matter of special interest generations. She was one of the most pressing influences upon the patient's Phis, after all, is the kind of talk here is a great pattern and lesson for to see that Samuel, who was himself successful of teachers. But her suc- mind,—Phil. Pub, Ledger.

men are willing to hear, even if it condomns them. All truth relating to the faults of character and life, if presented in a Christian spirit, by a man who assumes nothing for himself, and who never loses sight of his own weakness and his brotherhood with the erring masses whom he ad-dresses, is received gladly.

The world has come to the comprehension of the fact that, after all that may be said of dogmatic Christianity, character is the final result at which its author aimed. The aim and end of Christianity is to make men better, and in making them better to secure their safety and happiness in this world and the world to come. The Christianity which narrows the sympathies of a man, and binds him to his sect, which makes the Christian name of smaller significance to him than the name of his party, which thinks more of soundness of belief than soundness of character, is the meanest kind of Christianity, and belongs to the old and outgrown time. It savors of schools, and books, and tradition. The human element in it predominates over the divine. The typical modern preacher mingles with men. He goes into the world of business-into its cares, its trials, its great temptations, its overreachings, its dangers and disasters-and learns the character and needs of the men he meets there. He sits in the humble dwelling of the laborer, and reads the wants of the humanity he finds there. In workshops, in social assemblies, in schools among men, women and children, wherever they live, or meet for labor or for pleasure, his presence is familiar. Human life is the book he reads preparatory to his pulpit labors, and without the faithful reading of this book he has no fitting preparation for his task, No matter how much a preacher knows of the divine life, if he has not an equal knowledge of the human, his message will be a barren

The great mistake of the modern preacher is in not keeping up with the secular thought of his time. It is quite as essential to the preacher to know what men are thinking about as what they are doing. Comparatively few preachers are at home in the current progress of science, and too many of them look coldly upon it, as upon something necessarily inimical to the system of religion to which they have committed their They apparently forget that their indifference or opposition wins only contempt for themselves and their scheme. There are few laymen so devoid of common sense as to be unable to see that any scheme which is afraid of scientific truth-nay, any scheme which does not gladly welcome every new realm won to the grand domain of human knowledge—is unworthy of confidence. An unreasoning loyalty to old interpretations of revealed truth is a weakness of the pulpit that becomes practically a re-proach to Christianity itself. If the God of nature undeniably disputes the God of revelation, as the preacher interprets him, let him give up his interpretation gladly, and receive the correction as from the mouth of God himself. It is only in this way that he can maintain his hold upon his age, and win honor to the religion he tries to serve. All truth is divine,

### SAMUEL.

Samuel was emphatically God's assertion, was the idea of his life When Samuel came to Saul, and resacrifice," and "rebellion-i. c., dising it was Eli that called him-he called him. Few other people would have acted so. Few others, when they had found that they had been mistaken twice, would have got up the third time they heard the voice. But Samuel did He cared nothing

was thereby proved and found worthy to be God's special servant for the rest of his life. That is to say, Samuel, through obeying man, was found to be obeying God, and so became worthy of God's special service. Samuel, through obeying man in the silence, and privacy, and secrecy of night, was found worthy to be God's public servant and prophet, and to serve him before all Israel, so that 'all Israel, from Dan even to Beer-Sheba, know that he was established to be a Prophet of the Lord." So we what is seemingly only human authority, and that now, as well as then, we may be often spoken to by the voice of God when we little think it. And may it not often be with similar results? Think what it would have been had Samuel acted differently. Suppose he had said to himself at the third call, "I have been mistaken twice, I will not get up again. have had another trial given him But also he might not. And how many of us may not have lost the opportunity of being called to do good ervice for God in His Church, through having failed in some trialsome testing trial like this of Samuel's-which we never knew of, and perhaps never shall know of this side of eternity? For take notice that in this Samuel was really being put upon his trial, whether he would obey when there was no credit to be of course, after being mistaken twice, the probability was that it was not Eli at all that he called. Yet he heard a voice call him, and it was a plain duty to get up and answer, though he was running the risk of displeasing his Master, by troubling him again for nothing. A selfish youth would have said—"I will take my ease, for I shall get no thanks for my pains, but perhaps the reverse of thanks." And so, no doubt, most human judgments would have reasoned. But to have followed human reasoning would have led Samuel away from God and from God's service; just as it does us continually. And so Samuel, thinking nothing of himself, but a great deal of doing his duty, caring nothing about getting credit, but a great deal about exact obedience, came well through the trial, just as Abraham did through his great trial in the offering of Isaac, and ere long was established to be the Prophet of the Lord. He had obeyed God's word without knowing it. He should henceforth be the mouthpiece of that Word to the nation, and, as he had himself obeyed It in secret, so he should henceforward proclaim It in public.

Yet though Samuel was called thus scene in the night time in God's a sacrifice, or to rebuke a king, or to hopelessness of disposition. annoint a king, he comes out and does his work, and then goes back again to teach and leaven the nation and guide it in God's ways when he was gone. Samuel the Prophet was also the founder of the Prophetic Schools, and that-of which we hear the leastwas his greatest work. This is why St. Peter in his sermon in Solomon's Porch (Acts iii.: 24) says "all the Prophets from Samuel"—because it was Samuel who was God's instrument in founding the line of the Prophets. And this of course was a quiet, secret fitted for his peculiar duty. Only only those who know how to obey are fit to train others. It is no use to

broughtt up from childhood in the temple of the Lord, becomes so great a pattern of special service to the Lord. He, the first of the line of Prophets, had his training from child-hood in the House of God. So it shows us that it is never too soon to begin to form and train the character. for good. The sooner you begin, the deeper the impression, the more abiding the result, the more effectual the training. Men who begin to serve God later on in life, always show selfwill and self-opinion in their way of serving Him. It marks their work. It spoils their characters. Doubtless it was owing to this early crushing down of all self-will in Samuel that he became fitted (under Providence) to the work he had to do. It is those who have been blessed with the early discipline of God's service who know learn that God is behind the veil of how to give themselves up totally to God's work, and be contented to be unseen and unknown except when God calls them to the fore-front of the battle of the faith.

#### EXTRAORDINARY EFFECTS OF KINDNESS.

A servant of the Rev. Rowland Hill very lately died, and his master Would he then have been "established Hill very lately died, and his master a Prophet of the Lord?" He might preached his funeral sermon to a numerous audience, in the course of which he mentioned the following anecdote: "Many persons present were acquainted with the deceased, and have had it in their power to observe his character and conduct. They can bear witness that I speak the truth, when I assert that for a considerable number of years past he has proved himself a perfectly sober, honest, industrious, and religious man, faithfully performing, as far as lay in his power, the duties of his station in gained or display to be made. For, life, and serving God with constancy and zeal; and yet this very man, this virtuous and pious man, was once a robber on the highway. More than thirty years ago, he stopped me on the high-road, and demanded my money. Not at all intimidated, I argued with him. I asked what could induce him to leave so iniquitous course of life. 'I have been a coachman sir,' said he, ' but am now out of place, and not being able to get a character, can obtain no employment, and am therefore obliged to resort to this means of gaining subsistence. I desired him to call upon me; he promised he would, and him, and offered to take him into my service. He consented; and ever since that period he has served me faithfully, and not me only, but he has faithhaving finished his life in a public ignominous manner, with a depraved and hardened mind, as he probably would soon have done, he has died in peace, rejoicing in hope, and prepared, we trust, for the society of just mon made perfect."

### PRAISE CHILDREN.

There is an old superstition that praise is too good a thing to be given. work. There is a certain retiringness never praise him, and this course is attendants. about Sanuel always. He dwells often disastrous. It is apt to produce apart. He is busied with his pupils too much self-assertion;—for self-as-in the Prophetical Colleges. When sertion is a legitimate outgrowth of in any serious case to prescribe for

> Praise is sunshine to a child, and best out of him without praise. You hunger for kind commendation. Many a child starving for the praise that a parent should give, runs off engerly

ing out its results in every Prophet sense of injustice. Motives of com- tion or experience will confer that and teacher that came after him to mon justice as well as a regard for fitness. the close of the whole line. And here the future of the child, such influence again we see how the practice of Ohe, the parent to give generous praise for dience pointed out to Samuel as being all that deserves it. Of course there is a difference in the constitution of those who know how to obey are fit children. Some cannot bear so much to rule. Especially is it true that praise as others, some need a great deal.

It should never be indiscriminate. tell other people what they ought to We remember a wonderful woman hopeless, All the efforts of physibe unless you also do the things which | who taught school in one village unacceptance, and, most frequently, in about his own case or rest. What he you say. And it has ever seemed to til she had educated a part of three marred by the imposition of such de-

cess lay in her gift of praising with discrimination. A bad boy who was a good scholar got praises for his bril. liancy, sandwiched between her abomination for his bad behavior, and so was won to a better life, and we recall a good girl who had no gift of learning rapidly, but who was saved from utter dispair by the praise she got for her untiring industry. Into the discouraged hearts of the children the praise of the teacher came like sunlight. And the virtues, like other fruits, can only ripen in the sunshine.—Edward Eggleston.

### THE SICK ROOM.

American "humor" newspaper extravagance and "fun" are the wonder of our transatlantic friends. The best American jokes, and the most absurd paragraphs, are reproduced in the English papers, and are even translated into French and German, when the wit will bear translation. People who are accustomed to this sort of play upon words, and extravagance, can generally read a truth strongly stated, or a sensible doctrine propounded under the guise of nonsense. An instance is given below.

A watcher called to sit by a sick friend is represented to have boisterously tossed his hat into one corner, and to have distributed his boots in the same rough manner, with various other antics, contrary to all the received etiquette of the sick room. The sick man had suffered under a succession of lugubrious doctors, friends and nurses, all laboring (unconsciously) to make him feel that his doom was sealed—that he had no hope—mysterious whispers tortured his ears—whispers really about nothing; cat-like steps crept round his room, and sudden and unexpected apparitions perplexed and annoyed him, by coming without warning, like ghosts from the grave. All faces around him gathered blackness, and the whole atmosphere of the sick chamber was made as funereal as possible—giving the unhappy patient the idea that his coffin was already ordered, if not, indeed, in the house.

At this juncture some sensible neighbor was called upon-a man with a proper understanding of the power of spirit over matter, and the influence of mind upon the body. He at once, by the introduction of kept his word. I talked further with some innocent, awkward pranks-not quite so extravagant as represented, perhaps—took the patient's mind out of its "slough of despond." The sick man was astonished into forgetfulness fully served his God. And instead of of his ailments. Perhaps he smiled. He may even have laughed aloud; and if he did, it was better than a box of pills or a pint of tincture. If people could only be made to understand it, cheerfulness in a sick room is fully as essential as medicine. The face of a nurse, or a wife, or a daughter, or a doctor, or ony other visitor or attendant, is studied by the patient as heralding his death or prophesying his recovery. The depressing influence of mournful looks cannot be to serve God publicly, yet, for all, to the children; that it is too rich for over-estimated, and many a patient, that, it still remains true that this their mental and moral digestion. If not actually hurried to his grave, Some parents are so afraid that a has had his recovery delayed by detemple remains a type of all Samuel's child will grow proud, that they pression caused by the sadness of his

It is a rule among physicians, never into a critic and cultivator of human neither more so nor less. A man who motive and character. We do not denies a truth spoken to him by the modern preaching is enGod of nature is a truth and cultivator of the withholding of commendation to Justice he "comes out and goes his which one is entitled—or to engentively released from its all summer. The section is a legitimate outgrowth of their own families, if any other physician is withholding of commendation to Justice he "comes out and goes his which one is entitled—or to engentively released from its all summer. The section is a legitimate outgrowth of their own families, if any other physician is within call. The skilful document in the physician is within call. The skilful document in the control of the physician is a legitimate outgrowth of their own families, if any other physician is within call. The skilful document in the company of the physician is a legitimate outgrowth of the withholding of commendation to he withholding of commendation to find the physician is a legitimate outgrowth of the withholding of commendation to he withholding of commendation to find the physician is a legitimate outgrowth of the withholding of commendation to he withholding of commendation to complete the company of the withholding of commendation to the physician in the physician is a legitimate outgrowth of the withholding of commendation to he withholding of commendation to the withholding o cases where his affection may impair the clearness of his observation. The same rule, where circumstances will there is no child that does not need permit, should be followed in the ardwell among his pupils; busy ever it. It is the high reward of one's permit, should be followed in the ar-with training up the men who are to strongle to the right. Thomas Hundre Strongle to the sick. struggle to do right. Thomas Hughes More really depends, in a majority of says that you can never get a man's cases, upon the nurse, who is in constant attendance, than upon the doccertainly can never get a child's best tor, whose visits are necessarily short. out of him without prais: Many a The careful nurse, who understands sensitive child, we believe, dies of the duties of a sick room, is neither deficient in attention, nor over-officious. Of nurses it may be said, parent should give, runs off eagerly, even more truly than of poets, "that after the designing flattery of others, they are born, not made." There are To withhold praise where it is due; many persons who have not the slightis dishonest, and in the case of a child, est fitness for attendance in a sick work. But Samuel's work was work. such a course often leaves a stinging chamber, and upon whom no educa-

The admission of too many visitors. and of persons of the wrong temperament into sick rooms, is a great disadvantage to the patient. If he re ceives a train of friends bearing in their faces the conviction that they have come "to look their last," he is forced to conclude that his case is cians and the offices of nurses are

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### Schected Articles.

LOVE.

O let Thy love our hearts constrain. Jeaus the Crucified;
What hast Thou done our hearts to gain? Languished, and grouned, and died !

Zach one by Thy example draw, And mutual love impart: Let kindness sweetly write her law Deep in each grateful heart.

O let us find the ancient way Our wandering foes to move And force a jarring world to say -

### SCOTCH SONGS.

BY MRS. A. E. BARR.

If proverbs are the motherwit of a country, the ballads are its sentiment; they embalm its national pride and its peculiar humanity just as its honey preserves the flavor and bouquet of its flowers. And of no country is this so true as of Scotland, for its songs are the revelations to us of a people and a country highly picturesque, and full of the broadest lights and shadows.

Where is there a land that presents such starting contrasts of mountain and moor, of wood and water; and where a people whose character reveals such antitheses, they lived as rudely as peasants, they fought as if possessed by the very spirit of chivalry and valor; when they abolished the magnificence and aristocracy of the Papacy, it was to inaugurate the barest and the most democratic of churches. They were the first to betray Charles Stuart, and the last to lay down arms for the rights of his descendants; they are worldly-wise ton proverb, yet strangely susceptible to romance. Their whole history is full of the most abrups contrasts.

The songs of such a people have necessarily an infinite variety; the color and the perfume of life are in them. A noble, national music symbolizes the early virtues of any nation, just as the flowers which were fabled to spring from the blood of gods and heroes indicated the beauty of their lives.

When the Scotch songs were written, and who wrote the greater part af them is a question as difficult to answer as the famous Scotch proverb
—"Given the Picts—Who were they? And who now represents them?' The oldest manuscript we possess is the Skene M.S. which was doubtless written out between the years 1615 and 1620; and left by the last descendants of that house to the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh about the year 1869. They published a copy of it in 1839, and in it, marked as old, are most of our favorite melodies. All of them bear the stamp of high antiquity, the aroma of something that has passed out of our life, and herein is their charm, for if it could be proved that they were modern, the heart of Scotland would be bereaved indeed. The very suggestion that Lady Wardlaw (in Queen Anne's time) wrote what Boleridge

"The grand old ballad of Sir Patrick Spence robbed it of much of its interest until Mr. Aytoun restored it to its place in the affections, by proving, not only its undoubted antiquity, but also discovering that Sir Patrick was really an historical personage. The ballad describes the expedition that took Alexander's daughter to Norway, to marry Eric, king of that country, in 1281; and Sir Patrick was probably a leader in it—at any rate Aytoun says, his tumulus or grave is still to be seen on the little island of Stronsay, one of the Orcadian group over against the coast of Norway.

I believe that the oldest printed Scotch air is generally conceded to be "Up in the morning early." This was a great favorite of Queen Mary (the consort of William the Third.) and on one occassion she gave great offence to Purcell by preferring its quaint melody and sly humor to his tinished classical compositions. Another very ancient inclody, and one far too little known, is called "Braw, Braw Lads." Burns has set to it words full of a wild, tender, happiness; and the celebrated Dr. Hayda has left a manuscript arrangement of the air, on which he has inscribed (doubtless in the best English ne was master of,) "This one, Dr. Haydn favorite song."

Robin Gray" is amusing, and shows how near together are the fauntains of mirth and pathos. It was composed by Lady Ann Lindsay just a contury ago to be sung to a very ancient air called "The Bridgeroom contury ago to the Bridgeroom contured to play a child, or patience under trials and their mistakes and their mistakes and for it. I neglected nothing that best to the support of the contact of the conturbation of the contur

Greets," of which she was passionately foud. The music was exquisite, but the old words were very objectionable; so she determined to give some little history of virtuous distress to its plaintive tones. One day while attempting this in her closet, she called out her young sister-"I am writing a ballad my dear; I am oppressing my heroine with misfortune; I have sent her Jamie to sea, and broken her father's arm, and made her mother fall sick, and given her auld Robin Gray for a lover; but I wish to load her with a fifth sorrow within the four lines, poor thing! "Help me to one!" "Steal the cow sister Annie," said the little Elizabeth and the cow was immediately lifted and the ballad completed. Lady Ann's charming little romance is still sung, but it was set by a clergyman called Lewes in 1825 to the eminently beautiful melody which is now popularly and universably known as "Auld Robin Gray."

The remodeling of very ancient ballads and giving them a dress more acceptable to the present day was one of Burns' greatest accomplishments. Even a cursory glance will convince any one that those songs of his are far the best which take the "ower-word" or burden of some old lilt for their basis. For instance, "The Birks o'Aberfedly," both music and words, has a certain antiquity as far back as 1657; yet the place is still pointed out where Burns sat and wrote this beautifully descriptive song. The melody is one of those which closes on the sixth of the key, a very invorite termination in all mountainous countries; and one which occurs frequently in a volume of very ancient Welsh melodies which I possess. To feebly notice this peculiarity of the lays of Scotland's "Last Minstrel" would prove however, far too tempting for our limited space.

"Annie Laurie" shares with "Auld Robin Gray " an universal popularity. This charming ditty was written under an "unluky star" by Mr. Douglas of England, in praise of Annie's daughter of Sir Robert Laurie. I say "unlucky" because she rejected the lover, who has given her beauty a world-wide fame, in favor of Ferguson of Craigdarroch. The verses of Douglas have suffered much at the hand of modernizers, and I would like to do my part to-wards restoring in their original beauty such exquisiio lines as these:

"Like dow on the gowan lying le the fa'o her fairy feet, And like winds in summer sighing Her voice is low and sweet."

These have been very unadvisably altered to,

"Like gentle dew drope falling Alight her fairy feet, And like winds in summer calling Her voice is low and sweet."

One of the great peculiarities of Scottish song is the capability it possesses of expressing by the same notes the most reckless mirth and the most profound sorrow. Take, for instance, the song "There cam a young man." Play it in the specified time and it is the very essence of mocking, railing drollery; play it very slowly and tenderly and it closes like a wail of hopeless sorrow. A more familiar instance may be found in "John Anderson My Jo." It has that "human nature never wearies o now assimilated itself to the measurbeauty of Burns' immortal words; but so late as 1734 it appeared as a country dance, with a note attached which strongly illustrates the manners of the time: "The tune is to be played even through once over every time, so that the first couple has time to take their drink." But better than all of this class is the "Laird o'Cockpen." It is come, pathetic, full of sly, humor or mock heroism according to the words or time with which it is played. It was composed by that Laird of Cockpen who so faithfully accompanied the second Charles in his wanderings, and who by his wit and music beguiled so many hours of the exiled King. Particularly was he famous for his rendering of the "mirth pos-sessed" old air called "Brose and Butter." Charles was so enptivated with it that "Brose and Butter" lulled him to sleep at night and awoke him in the morning, After the restoration, however, Cockpen with many others was forgotten, and poor and friendless he found it impossible to gain the car of the king. His musical talenss uevertheless procured The private history of "Auld him the friendship of the royal or ganist, and he was permitted to play

The organist alarmed fell in his knees exclaiming, "It was not me, your Majesty, it was not me."

You! You!" exclaimed the monarch contemptuously, "you never could play anything like that in your lite." Then, turning to his old companion with kindly face, "Odds fish! Cockpen; I thought you would have made me dance in the church." lany an estate has been "sold for a song" but the lands of Cockpon were redeemed with one.

Many of the Border ballads have a charm that is wholly indescribable. Works and music lilt along as if to the gallop of horses and the jingling of spurs and spears. Who ever (that had heart and ears to hear listened to "O Kenmuir's on an' awa' Willie" without longing to mount and gallop by his side? The same active influence accompanies the Jacobite Songs. "It's up wi' the bonnets o' bonnie Dundee" must have filled many a legion for Prince Charlie. To chidren become noble men and wobear it is to have it chime in the memory for days afterward.

The stately rhythm and march of many of the oldest airs make them peculiarly suitable for patriotic songs; and Burns took advantage of this when he adopted "Scots wha hae" to the air "Hey, tuttie taittle." For tradition says that to the spirit-stirring strains of this noble melody Bruce and his heroes marched to the field of Bannockburn.

There have been many theories to account for the peculiarities of Scotch music. "Keep to the black keys" is very common one. Others affirm that "the Scotch scale is the modern diatonic one divested of the fourth and seventh. "The Broom of the Cowdenknowes" has both; "Ca' the ewes to the knowes" has a most ef fective seventh, and the "Souters of Selkirk" would be lost without its fourth, while the seventh at its close is a definite peculiarity. Mr. Finlay Dun, one of the very best authorities on Scotch music, points out the remarkable similarity between the cadences of the most genuine molodies and the ancient music of Roman Catholic Church. The fine old air called "Tarry woo," altered by Dr. Geddes, a Catholic priest, in 1737, to "Lewie Gordon," was once sung in the Catholic church as a Sanctus, and it now appears in Whittaker's "Seraph" as a hymn harmonized for four voices. But all these theories affect not its originality. Grant all the seven notes of the scale, make them fourteen, and they would not account for the keen emotions, the mysterious stirrings, the strange yearnings, these melodies so wild, so simple, so rich, so various evoke. No! it is because the musician's lyre has been the musician's heart; because from the sorrow and suffering and all the travail of life has come the child

There is a common impression that the playing and singing of Scotch music is very simple. On the contrary, very few, not "to the manor born," are able to interpret it. Geminiani is said to have blotted quires of paper in attempting to write a secoud part to "The Broom of the Cow-denknowes;" and I am very much of the Ettrick Shepherd's opinion, who defended its want of range by saying its ain prime elementary feelings." Christopher North's charge of monotony he says "is nac mair correct than to ca' a kintra level in bonnie gentle ups and downs; twa-three notes may mak' a maist beautifu' tune; twathree bonny knowes a bonny land-scape." He then very pleasantly contrasts it with our modern music which he says is the "everlastingly same see-saw—the same stap at the foot o'the hill, an'the same scamper up-the same helter-skelter across the flat, and the same cautions riding down the stony declivities.'

But Scotch songs are beyond criticism from a literary stand-point, for they are mostly the production of a pre-literary period; for the rest we never think of criticising them; we just receive them and love them .-From the Christian Union.

### A PLEA FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

the inspired writer, and beautifully does he convey to us the deep, faithful love that ought to be found in overy woman's heart, the unfailing sympathy with all her children going to their father for comfort, I am sure there is something wrong with their

Let the memories of their childhood be as bright as you can make them. Grant them every innocent pleasure ir your power. We have pleasure ir your power. often felt our temper rise to see how carelessly their plans were thwarted by older persons, when a little trouble on their part would have given the child pleasure, the memory of which would last a lifetime.

Lastly, don't think a child hopeless because it betrays some very bad habits. We have known children that seemed to have been born thieves and liars, so early did they display these undeniable traits; yet we have lived to see those same men, and ornaments to society. must confess they had wise, affectionnate parents. And whatever else you may be compelled to deny your child by your circumstances in life, give it what it most values—plenty of love.

### WALKING.

How few men and women of our country seem to find pleasure in walk-Look at our cars and omnibuses daily filled with those who prefer ri d ing instead. Among those able to choose their mode of conveyance pedestrians are the exception rather than the rule. Gentlemen who have the good sense to walk often express regret that ladies, on every occasion, resort to the carriage, instead of employing their muscles in this healthful, graceful exercise. It is refreshing to meet, now and then, with those who have, by experience, proved its benefits and its pleasures. Said a Doctor of Divinity the other dayone often seen upon our streets in manly vigor-"I have ever been a walker. During my student life more than once I walked from Newton to Providence." A slender, refined lady, after serving the cause of our country and humanity as nurse of our soldiers, was sent to Europe to find health, and there learned—to walk. In Scotland and Germany twenty and even thirty miles of that animating, life-giving exercise was no uncommon exploit. Said she:—" Now I think nothing of ten miles." May the example of this noble little woman-moving about on her mission of healing, she will yet make herself known among us—be considered worthy of imitation— Chicago Standard.

### ONE THING AND ANOTHER.

From England and Ireland comes he same story of a wide-spreading blight of the potato crop, at present capriciously and irregularly distributed, but common enough to excite the liveliest apprehensions. Under the pressure of such prospects potatoes have doubled in price, selling according to the latest advices at £7 to £8 per ton wholesale, and retailing at a penny a pound. The only kind of potatoes which has so far escaped being touched by disease is a newly imported variety called "the American Red Rose," which is, however, planted in very small quantities.

In Scotland, up to the first week of August, the potato crop looked promising, but a few days later the ra-vages of a small white maggot began to excite apprehensions, and on Sunday, August 18, a thick easterly "hoar" enveloped the whole of Scot-land, after which the appearance of blight became pretty general. Since then the disease has been spreading rapidly, and from some districts comes the report that more than three-fourths of the crop has already been rendered unfit for consump-

## HOME-THRUST.

The following is one of Flavel's home-thrusts: "Two things a master commits to his servant's care," said one," the childand the child's clothes.-It will be a poor excuse for the ser-Don't expect too much of them; it vant to say at his master's returnd has taken forty tyears, it may be, to "Sir, here are all the child's clothes, make you what you are, with all the neat, clean, but the child is lost!" make you what you are, with all the lessons of experience; and I will dare say you are a faulty being at best. Above all don't expect judgment in a child, or patience under trials Sympathize in their mistakes and troubles don't ridicule them.

The emit is lost one of the end of the example, and you will find that almost all the transactions of the time of Verpasian differed bittle from those of bodies at the great day: "Lord, here is my body; and I am very grateful is my body; and I am very grateful rem, siskers, death, way, joyens holidays, traffic agreeulture, flatterers, insident prace, the present day to the present day. You there find men many is my body; and I am very grateful rem, siskers, death, way, joyens holidays, traffic agreeulture, flatterers, insident prace, the present day and proving an arrange, cause of the time of Verpasian differed bittle from those of the present day. You there find men many is a grant private of the present day. You there find men many is a grant private of the present day. You there find men many is a grant private of the present day is a grant private of the present day. You there find men many is a grant private of the present day. You there find men many is a grant private of the present day. You there find men many is a grant private of the present day. You there find men many is a grant private of the present day is a grant private of the present day. You there find the present day is a grant private of the present day. You there find men many is a grant private of the present day is a grant private of the present day.

### IN THE GLOAMING.

Summer sum its are always beautiful. They are enjoyed alike by those who can watch them as they tinge the mountains water mem as they tings to Econtains with rambow colors, or paint marvellous pictures upon the sea, and by these who are kept busy at desk or counting house, and who can only see the sunset from the windows of the room where their daily tasks are done. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." We have all watched gorgeous sunsets with delight, since the time when we were lifted up in mother-arms, that the gay coloring of the skies might please our infant eyes. But we are not tired of them yet. We can scarcely be so busy that we will not spare for white the search belief. a fow minutes to see the sun sink behind the hills. We are solden so utterly weary, but the sight of the western skies is enough to detain us from rest for awhile. And even when our hearts are sad, and the world looks dark and droary, the sunsets have power to soften our hearts with peace. When we are young they facinate our gaze. In middle age we delight to look upon them, and enjoy them. And when we are old we love to watch the glowing skies, though it be through mists of tears.

But the gloaming is dear to us not alone because of the sunset tints which are beau tiful to look upon. If our eyes only were satisfied we should lose much of the peace and joy which the hour of twilight brings. There is much to feel and to think about during the time when the day fades into wight. And the evening brings lessure for night. And the evening brings leisure for thought. We may surely then lay aside thought. We may surely then lay aside the work which has engressed us during the busy day and recreate our souls with the bewritching poetry of the hour. Wonderful waking dreams are apt to come to us as the shadows creep over the earth, and cover up the fields and woodlands. Wo think of the years that are gone, and the friends who have vanished from our sight. We try to interest the letter, in their new hours where picture the latter in their new home, where there is no sunset, because the Lamb is the light. We wonder what it must be like to be at rest with no care or sorrow to mar the delight, and almost envoy those who have reached the perfect good, of which, as yet, we only dream.

" And now we fight the battle, Of full and everlasting

And pastonless renown."

The thought of the battle which "now we fight" will obtrude itself even upon our sunset hours; and we pass from the contemplation of the rest in heaven to the consideration of the rest in heaven to the consideration of the rest in heaven to the consideration. deration of the work which we have to do upon the earth. The twilight is a good time for laying plans and arranging future labors. They work the best who never fail to take a little time to think about their work; and we are more lakely to see the last ways of doing it when we look at it best ways of doing it when we look at it from a distance than when it is pressing closely upon us. So we should use the sunsets of our holidays so as to make curselvee the more ready for the business which the working hours of future months should

The sunset is the time for all gentle influences. It is the time when loving hearts naturally draw nearer together. It should also be the time when hearts that are estranged should long to be reconciled. "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." We can do many things in the twilight that it would be doubly hard to do at noon. If we have offeuded our brother let us go to him among the shadows and ask his forgiveness, not feeling ashamed to own ourselves nnn among the sindows wald ask historgye-ness, not feeling ashamed to own ourselves in the wrong, and not feeling inclined to be easily pained even by his coldness. If our brother has offended us forgive him without waiting to be asked. Love gives often the most, and is most rowarded in giving when it is voluntary and ansaught. it is voluntary and unsought.

The character of the peacemaker is a very suitable one for the sunset hour; and it would be a pity if our hearts were out of keeping with the peacefulness of the scene.

When the sun sets behind the western hills do we not all feelas if we want to realize the presence of our Father in heaven, and to feel assured of his forgiveness and love? It is then that we do not like to think of our sins against him: and it is then that the words are the sweetest—"Thy sins, which are many, are all forgiven thee; go in peace," It is then that we think of the verse which as children we used to

Forgive me, Lord for Sthy dear Son, The ills that I this day have done, That with the world, myself, and thee, I, ere I sleep, at peace may be."

And if we sing the verse from our hearts the answer will be swift in coming.

"Where is heaven?" a child once asked

" It is over there where the sun is setting," was the confident reply.

And indeed we have perhaps all felt as if when life is slipping from us our faces will be turned westward. We cannot tell when that shall be. It may be sooner than we think. Are we ready to pass into the land of everlasting summer ?—Marianne Farningham, in the Christian World.

Prayer of faith, exercised with perseverance, surely brings deliverence, if not in-mediately, yet at a proper season; and till deliverance comes, the mind is stayed on God and kept in perfect pence. Faith picks the thorns out of the flesh, and takes the rankling pain away before the wound is healed.—Berridge.

To comprehend a man's life it is necessary to know not merely what he does, but also what he purposely leaves undone. There is a limit to the work that can be got out of a human body or a human brain, and he is a wise man who wastes no energy on pursuits for which he is not fittel; and he is still wiser who, from among the things that he can do well, chooses and resolutely follows the best. - Gladstone.

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Any irregularity in the receipt of the Pressyterian will be immediately rectified on notice being sent by Postal Card or otherwise.

Owing to the delays and drawbacks incident to moving into new premises. we are a few hours late in issuing this number of the PRESERTERIAN. Under the circumstances, we have no doubt our friends will make allowance for the delay. Next week we shall endeavowr to catch Thursday's afte noon

### A DENOMINATIONAL ORGAN.

An overture on this subject from the London Synod was supported by Dr. Proudfoot, who thought that such a medium as a weekly newspaper would greatly advance many interests of the Church. He could not withdraw the overture, but he would recommend the Assembly to note it down, and hopod that all the members of it would extend their hearty support to the British American Presbyterian, published by private enterprise. Had that paper been in existorico a voar ago, his overturo would nover have been introduced.

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

# British American Bresbyterian.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEP 27, 1872.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Lord Dufferin's visit to Ontario is the event of the week to Canadians, and of course we are all bound to make the most of it. Lord Dufferin is winning golden opinious from all sorts of people, and his Countess is equally popular.

The harvest is now nearly over throughout Canada, and from all accounts is fully an average. Some suppose that from the shortness of the crop in Britain prices will rule high during the winter. The crop in the Western States, however, has been so abundant that there is not much likelihood of this being the

The expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany is being carried rigidly out. The Fathers may protest as they may, but go they must. The propriety of all this is very questionable. It is making martyrs of those thus driven away, and is creating a great amount of sympathy among the German Roman Catholics, who in some cases have attempted armed resistance to the carrying out of the

The Old Catholics have been in session at Cologue. After passing resolutions, among other things, in favor of priestly marriage, the Congress adjourned. There has been appointed by the Congress a committee, consisting of Drs. Dollinger, Frederick, and others, to secure a union of all Christians on the Old Catholic movement. How this is to be done is not very apparent.

The twaddle about ministers' sous turning out badly has had many refutations, and another is before us just now. Of all the candidates coming before the Examining Committees of the British Wesleyan Conference in July, and recommended by the Committees to the Conference, a full sixth were the sons of Methodist ministers. Some of them were young men of high culture, andall of them men of very considerable promise.

# DR. McCOSH AND SOUTHERN STU-

Princeton during the past year, not one had given him any unxiety, and not one was immoral. He further stated that during the same time the sixty students from the South took more honors than the three hundred from the North. It may be so. We have no doubt it is. We cannot help adding that it is a very striking illustration of the blessings of adversity. No one would say that the old slave social condition was calculated to make either clover students or moral ones. If there is a prependerating number of both coming now-a-days from the South, may we not attribute it to the fact that that sum of all iniquity -slavery-has passed away to the great benefit of the Whites, as well as of the

#### THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

The minutes of the late meeting of the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has been published in quite a large pamphlet. The statistics are given with the minutes. From these we learn that there are 627 ministers and 558 congregations. The large number of ministers on the roll above the number of the congregations, is thus explained: There are 30 retired ministers and misionaries, 12 Professors, 1 President, 12 Home Missionaries and Chaplains to the forces, 8 Foreign Missionaries, 7 Jewish Missionaries, and 2 Missionaries to Spain, while there are several congrega tions that have two ministers.

Most of the ministers commuted for their Regium Donum, and put the sum into a common fund, to yield an endowment for all time to come. Each minister thus commuting is guaranteed for life his full amount, as he had it from the Donum. To make up this, then, has been formed the Sustentation Fund: and not only to make up all that the Donum afforded, but a great deal more. The Donum yielded £70; the aim now is to make the allowance from the common fund at least £100. To get the full benefit of this, each congregation must come up to a certain standard of contribution. This is not oppressive -only a penny a week for each member, in addition to all other contributions. The result has been very encouraging. The ministers are actually getting more than in the days of the Regium Donum. In the first year of freedom the ministers got £10 additional to what they got before. Last year they got £16. Of course it is understood that, while all contribute in a certain ratio, in order to secure the increase to the ministers of particular Churches, the strong should be specially liberal. In general they are doing this, except among the rich rural congregations. The farmers there are slow to move in such work. Some of the congregations are very liberal in supplementing the stipend received from the endowment fund; others are but very so-so. An endowment, whether partial or complete, has always a tendency to dry up the people's liberality. It did do this in Ireland, in the days of Regium Donum. It remains to be seen whether it will not do the same now, though the "form" of the endowment is somewhat changed.

# DR. ANDREW & THOMSON'S EDI-TORIAL EXPERIENCES

In the recently published life of the late Rev. Dr. Burns, of Toronto, there is given a letter from the celebrated Dr. Andrew Thomson, of St. George's, Edinburgh, in which that gentleman's experiences as the editor of a religious periodical are set forth in a manner which will lead some in similar positions at the present day to sympathize with him. Dr. Burns had been canvassing for subscribers to the "Christian Instructor," and at the same time writing a paper or two for its pages. The editor

thanks him in the following terms :-"This is the very way in which I wish to ho treated by my friends. It is the way, however, in which I am treated by very few. One says, "I like your publication very well, and shall recommond it;" but he never procures one subscriber. Another says: "Your magazine does not come up to what he would say if the work was absolutely perfect. A third says: "The Instructor is tolerably good, but then it has faults which must counteract its success;" and be very build less success;" DR. McCOSH AND SOUTHERN STUDENTS.

In a late speech, Dr. McCosh, of
Princeton, stated, that of the sixty students from the South that had attended

and he very kindly leaves us to perish without pointing out these faults or telling us how they might be remediee. And a fourth exclaims valuantly, "Go on and prosper, only get better communications and more of them," but never lifts his pen to give me the least assistance in one way or other."

This is all very well, though now-adays a periodical that depends for existence or prosperity on casual and gratuitous contributors will have neither chievous people among the clergy " it a vigorous nor a lengthened career, advances the interest of its party, is is though those who sympathize with its object and approve of its tone may help stages, by not following Dr. Thomson's friends very closely.

#### THE RELIGIOUS DISPUTE IN QUE. BEC

The French papers of the Province of Quebec are waging a very bitter war with each other over the results of the elections especially in connection with the course taken in them by "Le Nonyean Monde" and other journals which are understood to specially represent the priest party. Criminations and recriminations of the bitterest description are the order of the day. Sneers, jeers, abuse of every kind fly thick and fast. giving one the idea of anything rather than a people united for the glory of God and the upbuilding of the mother Church. One says, speaking of and addressing " Le Nouvean Monde" and its editors, "This Nouvean Monde, always philosophic and Theological, finds it quite childs play to account for the defeat of Sir George Cartier on primary and infalible principles! Deprived it says of his most faithful allies, the clergy, the chief of the Lower Canadian Conservitives could no longer maintain his position and had to submit to a rebuke as serious as that which he has lately experienced. Le Nouvean Monde had foreseen all this! It had been revealed to him! It could not fail to hap-

"Then in the discussion of the famous New Brunswick school question you at first shared the opinions of your Catholic and Conservative brethren At a given moment you suddenly found yourself completely isolated from your confreres. Was that due to your limitless knowledge? Or to your religious zeal? Since that time you have put no bounds, nor moderation to your attacks upon the Government and especially upon the Minister of Militia, No Con-Conservative finds favour in your eyes. Representatives, Ministers, &c., you have moved down all in your course in order to form of all a single heap distined to the common fire of damna tion! \* \* \* Liberals, rouges of all classes have now only to bathe themselves in your beneficent waters: "Le National L'Evenement " and all of that kidney only swear by you, and can serve up to their intellectual gourmands nothing so delicious asyour anti-Government lacubrations, What! a Conservative journalist, and what is more, the organ of the bishop, to tear in pieces the members of a Conservative government: Open your eyes, ye Conservatives Down with those traitors to their country and their religion ! \* "The seeds of religious prejudices were scattered by young gentlemen of "Le Nouvean Monde, " They were spread more especially among the population of Montreal and the Conservatives had to reap their fruits in the defeat of Sir George Cartier. This defeat was without precedent in history for in Canada nothing is more terrible than to play with religious prejudices in order to rouse the masses of the population.

Behold O "Nouvean Monde" how you have caused the defeat of Sir George Cartier by playing into the hands of the Nationalists in their attacks upon the government."

All this and a great deal more still more embittered.

And what says "Le Nouveau Monde" in reply? It is quite as bitter and if: possible more contempteously haughty. Take thefollowing specimens:-" since the election in East Montreal "La Minerve ' ( Sir George Cartier's organ ) plays a miserable role. The fear of seeing its ordinary monks mess fueling it has made it lose all dignity, self-respect and common decency, Its articles abound in low insults, in blasphemous declamations and profanities which one had expected only to read in "L'Avenir," "Le Pay's and the pleadings of Mr. Joseph Doutre. It has been giving an exhibition of brazen faced impudence against which all its friends who have still any

worthy manner priests, who enjoy the confidence of their bishop, by speaking of "poisoned holy water" and "misgreatly Mistaken as it will find out in due time. By such conduct it will onvery materially, especially in the earlier | ly destroy the confidence that sincere Catholics had in its principles, and preparo for itself the same fate which overcook L'Avenir" and " Le Pays" And so it goes on for two or three cohumns claiming that it is always the true organ of the real Catholics and that " La Minerve" and all who adhere to it are no better they should be. This is very fine considering that Sir George Cartier and two or three Bishops endorse "La Minerve". Go on gentle-

> Who would suppose that an humble brick could be capable of imparting valuable and important information, even to corroborate the sacred writings? But an Austrian savant has discovered by means of a microscope, in a stone taken from the pyramid of Dashour, many interesting particulars connected with the life of the aucient Egyptians. The brick itself is made of mud of the Nile, chopped straw, and sand, thus confirming what the Bible and Herodotus have handed down to us as to the Egyptian method of brick-making. Besides these materials, the miscroscope has brought other things to light, the debris of river shells, of fish, and of insects, seeds of wild and cultivated flowers, corn and barley, the field pea, and the common flax, cultivated probably both for food and textile purposes, and the radish, with many others known to science. There were also manufactured products, such as fragments of tiles and pottery, and even small pieces of string made of flax and sheep's wool. It has been truly said that the antiquities of Egypt "have such subtle harmonies of geography, habits, manners, customs, and language, as prove that that history must invoproceeded from contemporary writers.'.

MISSION WORK-A FEW MORE HINTS.

Editor, BRITISH AMPRICAN PRESENTERIAN.

As my heart has been long in the Home Mission work, give me space for this letter also on the same subject. Let us learn something more from the Wesleyan Mothodist Church. It mayer, asks, can I claim any of the people as mine? If it can plant itself among them it will strive to possess the whole. It never asks the expense. It foots the bill whatever that be. It's preachers also raiso all they can, regardless alike from whence the money comes, or how, provided it is got. Like the cuckoo that lays its eggs in another bird's nest they make the field all their owo by and bye. They never retire when once in, and the means and the might of this church is always at their back.

Without showing this unserupulousness, our church would do well to amie tate its liberality, its tenacity, and pushof the land. It is sinful to wait till a people knock at the door of a Presbytory with the number of families and a subscription list. In poor and destitute localities they allow themselves to be absorbed by the church that seems to take an interest in their spiritual welfare. We virtually say no mendicants need apply. The divine command wasentrusted with no such restrictions:-" go ye into all the world."

It is high time our policy were changed, and a different mode inaugerated thut our scattered ones in the regions beyond may be preserved to us. Let congregationalism in financo give place to Presbyterianism in this as well as in government; and let the motherly care to its weaklings in proportion to the help they need.

After being placed here, the sense of isolation, the want of cohesion in the church, and the spirit of selfishness embuing both ministers and people nearly drove me out of it. But sacrifying myself to a sense of duty. I taxed body and mind to the utmost to build up and extend the church as much as possible. When my charge would admit of dividing into two, I had it done, and if St. Columba had got a minister four years ago, it might have been a vigorous conwhich all its friends who have still any conscience, shame, or discretion left, gregation to day. The fear of not being preached in the Jedburgh Free Church, ought to protest. If the "Minerve" A year sgo my part of the congregation large audiences. His texts were from thinks that by insulting in the most unwas again sub-divided. With a Susten. Eccl, iii, I and Rev. vii. 7.

tation Fund this would now have been three charges. It is a great bitterness to me to see two lives from necessity shrunk into one.

I have also given some shape to sevon distinct Mission fields; and if there had been a Sustentation Fund some of these could already become settled charges, with the rest on the way, instend of being as they now are ready to perish.

Several years ago I asked the Prosby tery of Kingston to inaugurate a Sus-tenation Fund for itself, believing that if it were a success the whole church would adopt it. I failed. Over two years ago I asked the Assembly to do it, and the overture was shunted out. I have striven to get my people to act on the principle of Systemaric benificence, and had I got the scriptural plan to work, I could have dispensed with both Presbytery and Assembly. In this I have also failed. The operation of the law of selfishness has defeated all those

If the church would adopt the two following things, it would soon double its congregations, resourses and influence in our great dominion.

1. Take all its preachers under its wing, and by a system of rotation keep them all employed. Poor preaching is vastly botter than none. Intermittent services shrivles lup a flock, puts brakes on all the wheels of progress, and may soon render resurrection impossible.

2. Introduce a Sustenation Fund. Systematic beneficence is the scriptural rule, This would soon place ministers in every regular vacant charge, infuse new life into every department of the church's work, would prevent failure at any one point; and give to it a sledge hammer power that would enable the church to carry all before it.

MADOC.

BRITISH ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES-The Established Church of Scotland

has begun to appoint committees to consider the new Scotch Education Act, in so far as it may affect education throughnot only confirmed Scripture history in out the country. The Glasgow Presby-the most complete manner, but received very has been the first to move at its meeting last week; and the Rev. Dr. Cumming, who proposed the appointment of a committee of that body, said that whatever might have been the opinion of many of his brothren with regard to the Education Bill before it passed into law, the Church of Scotland. would now be ready, as in times past, to give what help it could for the promotion of education. The Paisley Presbytery of the Free Church of Scotland also, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Thomson, appointed a committee of its members to consider the provisions of the new Act, and their bearing upon the position of the Free Church Schools within the bounds, and also what means should be adopted, and in co-operation with other bodies, to facilitate the effioicht working of the measure, and to maintain and clevate the standard of Scottish education. Movements of the same character may be expected in other parts of the country, as the Act is to be early brought into operation, and the great object will be to give it a good start. Lord Ardmillion, one of the most respected elders of the Free Church, and a judge in the highest law court of Scotland, in referring to this question said: · The parents under the new Act will have much to influence them in electing the teachers, and the great thing to se-cure is the Christian character of the teachers. To wintever denomination he belongs, if he is a pious man, he cannot fail to do good, even in secular teachwith all its might into " e waste places ing. If, on the other hand, he is not a pious, man, then, in my opinion, religion is not safe in his power, and the less religious instruction he gives the better. What I am most anxious about is that there shall be no sectarianism, and no contention at the School Boards, and that it shall clearly appear that progress is sought more than v ctory, and peace preferred to strife, and that there are no warmer friends of Christian education than those who objected to a State enact-ment on the subject." It is a slander to say that. Nonconformists are, he added, opposed to religious education.

> The report had just been published of the state of the Sustentation Fund of the Free Church of Scotland for the first three months of the financial year, and from it we learn that the amount contributed was £28,020 18s. 4d., being an increase of £644 11s. 7d., as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. Towards the same Church's Foreign Missions there has been contribute I during the last five months the sum of of £5,829 10s., being an increase of £607 19s. 4d.

> We had the other day to chronicle the preaching of Dean Stauley, in one of the Established churches in St. Andrew's: and we have now to state that on first Sept. the Rev. James King, B. A., a London ciergyman of the Church of England, preached in the Jedburgh Free Church,

### MEETING OF PRESBYTERY.

At the mooting of the Presbytery in connection with the Canada, Presbyterian Church, on Tuesday, in Arthur, Mr. D. Mo Donald was unanimously called by the congregation there to be their minister. A letter was road from Mr. Duncan Davidson, declining the call-given him by the congregation of South Lather and Amaranth. The call was accordingly set aside, and on application liberty was granted to have a fresh moderation, Mr. Millican to preside on such day as may be deemed most suitable. Leave was given to the congregation of the Union Church, Galt, to change the arrangements made by the Presbytery for holding missionary services, as that arrangement inmissionary sorvices, as that arrangement in-terfored with the time usually set apart for dispensing the ordinance of the Lord's Sup-per in the congregation. The Clerk was in-structed to apply to the Home Mission Committee for a grant from the Contral Fund to enable the congregation in Amaranth to dis charge liabilities contracted for supply of sermon by missionary Students and Probationers.

#### MINISTERS AND CHUROHES.

A meeting of the St. Andrew's Church congregation Kincardine, was held in that church last Tuesday for the purpose of moderating in a call to the Rev. Wm. Anderson, late of the Ottawa Presbytery. The induction is expected to take place about the 8th prox., by appointment of Presbytery. We understand, says the Reporter that this congregation has decided upon onlarging their church edifice and that Mr. Robert Morrison, builder, has received the contract for making this improvement.

The many friends of the Rev. Jas. Sieveright, pastor of St. Androw's Church, Godorich, will be pleased to learn that he returned on Friday last, from a two months tour to his native land, Scotland. He is much the better of his trip and feels invigorated for re-entering on his duties.

It is with regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Freeland, minister of the Presbyterian Church, Aylmer. He died on Sunday afternoon, in the Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, at the age of 70 years. sincorely regretted.

Rev. J. F. Dickie, the paster of St. Andrew's Church, Berlin, was last week, made the recepient of a very handsome silk pulpit grown, the gift of one of the members of his congregation. "This is another evidence," remarks the Telegraph " of many that already have been given, of the high esteem in which Mr. Dickie, both as preacher and as a pastor, is held by his people. May he be long spared among us to wear

The S. S. Pic-nic of Chalmer's Church, Woodstock, recently held, was very largely attended. "The Rev. Mr. Mctavish, the respected Pastor of the church was present all day and appeared to contribut much to the juvenile enjoyment."

We see it stated that the Rev. Mr. Johnston, formerly of "Holbrook, has received a call from the "Kirk" congregation, Woodstock. It was presented on Tuesday evening, and will be considered before the London Presbytery at its next meeting.

The Committee of the Hamilton Presbytery for the examination of Students entering Knox College, will meet in the Vestry of Knox's Church, Hannlton, on Monday, the 30th September, at half-past-seven o'clock p.m. Students within the bounds of the Presbytery will please attend:

The Rev. Dr. Thornton, of Oshawa, has been elected President of the Literary So ciety lately organized in that town.

Mr. C. D. Macdonald, a Divinity Student in Knox College, has been presented with a valuanble collection of books in acknowledgement of the interest manifested by him inthe prosperity of the Crawford S. School.

A social was held in the East Presbyterian Church, in this city, on Wednesday evening, 11th inst. The basement was filled to its utmost capacity by the members and adherents of the congregation, with their friends, after several pieces of music by the choir, under the leadership of Mr J. Stoddart, the Precentor of the Church, the Secretary presented, on behalf of the members and adherents of the congregation, the Revd. J. M. Cameron, the paster of the Church, with an address and a purse contalning \$200 in gold as a slight token of the appreciation in which that gentleman's services are held by the congregation which is now in a very flourishing condition owing under God in a great measure to the untiring exertions of their highly esteemed

At a recent meeting of the Peel Co. S. S. Association, Mr. W. N. Horrio, of Brampton, was unanimously requested to represent Association at the Convention of the Canada Association, to be held at Montreal on the 15th of October. Arrangements were made for a County Convention, to be held at Bolton in January next.

The N. Y. Independent cruelly remarks: "The daily news, ayers are going into philanthropy with wonderful on husiasn. One virtue at a time. By and byc, we trust, truth-telling will come to be equally popu-

CASE OF THE REV. W. C. WINDEL.

Bolow we give a summary of the proceed ings of the Assembly Commission appointed confide this case :-

At Prince Albert 4th September 1872 the Commission of the General Assembly on the application of Mr. W. C. Windel and his Congregation to be restored to their status, and transferted to the Presbytery of Cobourg met and was constituted with prayer.

Rev. Prof. Gregg was called to priside, and hov. S. C. Fraser was appointed cierk. On motion of Dr. Topp the Commission called for the papers which the presbytery of Ontario has been instructed to prepare is the ease. Dr Thornton explained that no papers of any kind were forthcoming from the Presbytery.

1 Because the Presbytery has not receive ed extracts in time owing to some mistake on the part of the post office. 2. Because the Presbytery not having made any charges, sould not propure documents, in the sense in which they understood the decision of the Arsembly

In answer to questions put, Mr. Windel expressed regret for having renounced the jurisdiction of the Presbytery—explained that his action in the matter had been misunderstood; and he now disclaimed any in tention of repudiating the authority of the church courts.

After an expression by the members soverally, on the general aspect of the case, the following motion proposed by Dr. Topp, and seconded by Mr. Lowry was agreed to nem-

"The Commission having heard parties in the case, and received from the Presby-tery of Ontario a full statement of their sentiments and views with reference to the request of Mr. Windel for restoration to the to the mm. try in this church, find that no srecific charges of immorality have brought against Mr. Windel, but that his bearing and conduct towards the Presbytery had been such, as could not in their opinion be justified, but on the contrary were deserving of the high censure of the church which the Presbytery had pronounced.

At the same time, considering that Mi. Windel has expressed his regret for such disrespectful and contumacious conduct and that he and his congregation are desirous of boing readmitted into the Canada Presby-terian Chutch, the Commission in view of all the interests and circumstances involved, agree to grant the prayer of the potitioners: to restore them to their former status respectively and transfer them to the jurisdiction of Cobourg.

"The Commission also instruct the convener in intimating the decision to Mr. Windel to admonish him to follow no divisive courses from the established order of this church, and to submit himself willingly and humbly, " in the spirit of meeknes" to the Presbytety of which he is a member and to she superior judicativies of the church."

This deliverance was accordingly intimated, and in terms of the resolution the con-venor admonished Mr. Windel in appro-

### THE CANADIAN PRESS.

Wg are in receipt of the initial number of the News, a daily paper just established at: St. Catherines by our old friend Mr. Robort Matcheson, formerly the successful publisher of the Clinton Now Era. The people people of St. Catherines may rely on being furnished by Mr. Matheson with a superior paper, and they should extend to him a sly cordial measure of support. The Nows and its enterprising proprietor have our hest

It is rumoured that the price of the Toronto Dailies will shortly be increased from two to three cents per copy.

The publishers of the Durham Chronicle and Menford Monitor have advanced their subscription rates from \$1 to \$1.50 per annum. The increased cost of paper and higher wages render this charge necessary.

#### PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, MON-TREAL.

The opening Lecture of the next Session will be delivered by the Rev. J. M. Gibson, M.A. in Erskine Church, on Wednesday, October 2nd., at half-past se en o'clock p.m. Subject "The Gospel of the Kingdom." In addition to the regular staff of instructors during the session, than Rev. John Campbelli M.A., will deliver a course of Lectures on Church History, the Rev. Wm. McLaren on Apologetics, and the Rev. Wm. Mo-Kenzio on Evangelistio efforts: Special instruction in elecution two hours per week will be given by Professor Andrews. All students required to attende. No fees charged for any of these classes, or for leetures on Hebrew, Synac, &c. Other special lectures will be announced in due time.

FATHER GAVAZZI took occasion, on his recent visit to Chicago, to visit his compatriot, Father Chiniquy, at St. Anne, Kan-kakee County, Ill. These two distinguished reform priests were born in the year 1809; both were leading men in the Romish Church, and exercised great influence among their countrymen. We extract the among their countrymen. We extract the tollowing from the Inter-Occur: "They left the Established Church at the same time, and have since labored for Protestantism. They are probably the only living priests who, after having left their Church, have so well maintained their power and influence for good among their former co-religionists. Immediately after their change of faith, both were subjected to the repeated attacks of mobs, which stoned and threatened to bill them, by their fearless attitude provented any serious results. They have since succeeded in converting those who were at one time their worst encmics, and number, their proselytes of the Church of Rome, by the thousand. Father

men for the ministry.

### Yook Notices.

LIFE OF DR. BURNS.

IT IME SON, R. F. DURNS, D.D., MONTREAL,

JAMES BAIN AND JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, TURONTO.

We have already acknowledged the receipt of the "Life of the Rev. Robert Burns, D.D.," and are sorry that we have still neither time nor space to notice it as we could have wished. This however is perhaps the loss to be regretted, as in all likelibood, it will find its way into the hands of most, if not of all our readers. Already, we understand, a second edition is in the press, and the public demand we are persuaded will not be satisfied even by that, for Dr. Burns was widely known in Canada, and very generally and very deservedly loved. There may have been an impulsiveness about him, sometimes bordering on rushness, and a readiness occasionally to employ stronger language than could in cooler moments be fully justified, but there was at the same time all but universally recognized a transparent honesty and resolute straight forwardness of character and bearing which unformly commanded respect as well as secured affection. There are few parts of Ontario, especially, which the Doctor in the course of his missionary tours did not visit, and scarcely any, we should think none, in which he did the work of an Evangelist, where there are not some who felt drawn to the vigorous, and kindly old man, and who will consequently be anxious to read the story of his life.

We do not propose to give an outline of that story. The Doctor for sometime before his death was engaged in writing a some what lengthy antobiography, and this so far as it had been proceeded with is given, we should suppose all but in full. It is no disparagement to the compiler of the volume, to say that this antobiographical sketch is the most interesting part of the "life." It is writton in a natural unaffected manuer, in fact is very much what might have been given conversationally of an evening, among sympathing friends and admirers. The notices to be found in this autobiography of a good many distinguished men with whom Dr. B. was on more or loss intimate footing are all written in a kindly spirit, and convey in some cases a very life-like idea of the individual, described. It is not necessary to particular ise. From the Professors under whom he studied onward to the associates of his green age, all pass more or less distinctly in review, and there is generally displayed a readiness to bring forward the bright side of character rather than what might have more or less of the dark or discreditable about it.

The plan adopted by the biographer, naturally involves a good deal of repetition, and what some might even call confusion. The parrative does not flow freely and chronologically. Still the arrangement under different heads as "authorship" " controversies" "Ten years conflict," &c., has some advantages and upon the whole, we are not much inclined to grumble with it so far as it gives a fair and readable account of the life and doings of one so stirring, and so comibative withal as Dr. Burns was during the larger portion of his career, and yet so much and so deservedly beloved.

We may be wrong but we think the "memoir" would have been both had it, been not quite so long. Life is short, and the demands upon the reader of the present day are very many. Better every way that a book should be regarded as too brief, than found fault with as to lengthy. We have a great love for a modest prefatory biography prefixed to a volume of sermons, or other literary remains: And while perhaps Dr. Burns standing, and work required a more extend record yet had that record been shorter than it is, it would have been far more widely circulated and far more generally read.

It is always a very difficult task for an affectionate and admiring son to compile the memoirs of a sainted and much loved father. There is the continued temptation to let uffectionate admiration have more than its proper sway. We cannot say that in this case the temptation has always been successfully resisted. Upon the whole, howover, the volume is an interesting and readable one, written in a kindly spirit and with on evident desire to hurt no one's feelings, and to let many of the disagrecable incidents in the Doctor's life be quictly forgotten. Porhaps some may have expected that greater prominence would have been given to some of the well-known unpleasant expersonces in the Doctor's life in Canada. It is better as it is. There were some things in these that all have good reason to deplore, and which all feel are much better forgotten.

The Canada Presbyterian Church owes a deep dobt of gratitude to Dr. Burns for his unwearied and disinterested labors for her extension and consolidation. In season and Chiniquy has now a large colony of con-verta at St. Anne, and is shoring to establish a college of tint place to prepare young ready, and his most inveterate enomics must i asknowledge that it was from love to the

cause, and not from any liopo of personal advantage, that he was thus rejoiced to "endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." As has been well remarked by one logical Seminary at Dannville, Ky., have who knew hun well and honored him greatly, 'Ho was never the person to be satisfied with the prosperity, however great, of one cially his own, while other parts of it might be lying waste, given over to neglect and barrenness, or schuething worse. His soul was too large, and his interest in the things of Christ too deep and too intelligent, to be contented with so narrow a satisfaction. The whole field, so far as observation or report could make it known to him, was in his eye, and the wonkest and neediest parts were just the ones to excite his deepest sohertade and evoke his heartiest efforts.'

His name will ever be associated with the history of that Church as one of its fathers and founders; while on the roll of those who have labored assiduously for the best interests of the lend of his adoption, it will ever occupy no mean position as that of one who ardently desired that Canada should flourish, and fully behaved that this could in the highest and best sonse be secured only by the preaching of the Word."

#### A NEW MARITIME MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

We understand that it is proposed to issue very shortly in St. Johns, N.B., the first number of a new Monthly Magazine to be styled the Maritime Monthly. Each number is to contain at least 100 pages. It is to be printed on good paper, and to be published at \$8 a year.

This periodical is to be under the charge of the Rev. James Bennett, of St. Johns. Stewart's Quarterly was the best native British American Magazine that has yet made its appearance. Published in the same city, and supported by a large number of the same contributors, the Maritime Magazine starts with vory fair prospects as the successor of Stewart. Mostly cordially do we wish it all success. There is room for such a publication in New Brunswick and NovaScotia especially, and the manner in which Stewart was supported for five years gives favourable augury that the peaple will support the new candidate, if it really deserves it. The people in the Maritime provinces are rather we suspect before those of other parts of Canada in their readness to encourage a native literature.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for October is a remarkable number for the variety of its are ticles and the profusences of its illustrations? The new volume of Scribner, commencing next month, will contain features of special interest. A new serial, "Arthur Bonnicastle," by the editor, Dr. Holland, will be continued during the year; and many of the best writers on both sides of the Atlantic are engaged to furnish papers from time to time. Scribner is our favourite. Terms, 34 per year.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for October has been received. It is fully up to the mark, and well maintains its reputation as one of the most popular periodicals published on the Continent. The publishers announce that new subscribers will be furnished with the magazine from the commencement of-Charles Reade's story in the August number to the close of the volume ending with November, 1878, making sixteen numbers for

Wood's Household Magazine always contains a quantity of valuable reading, furnished at \$1 per annum. Address the publishers, Newburgh, N. Y.

Alexander Strahan calls Norman Mac-Loud the most manly, the most genial, the most many sided, and yet the loast angular man he ever knew.

Germany has set an example which other nations seem inclined to follow. The English Government has already declared it to be a matter for serious coesideration, whether an old law against the Jesuits should not be revived and enforced, and it is now reported: that the Italian Government has agreed to a bill for suppressing the Jesuits in that country. The only question is, whether all religious orders shall not be suppressed. We are on the watch for every effect o

the increase of wages of workingmen. We have already noted one effect in a general increase of prices which so far tends to neutralize the rise in wages. On the other hand we note that the increase of wages in London has been accompanied by a decrease. in crime, and this in spite of the fact that drunkenness appears to be increasing. According to late London reports, burglaries, robberies, and housebreakings have decreased from 347 in 1870 to 575 in 1871, and larcenies from 8,149 to 6,586. The effect of increase of wages on criminal statistics is one which social science must study with eare before it can pronounce judgment on strikes and trades unions, or at least before it can pronounce finally on the claims of the strikers and the trades unionists.

### United States.

The directors of the Prosbyterian They. closed this institution for a year, on account of a want of harmony between the profes-Bors.

The Chicago correspondent of the Chriscongregation, or one corner of the field spe- | tian Union gives an one illustration of the fact that they have lost the orderly quiet of the Subbath in that city, that the carpenters were recently harminering away at the spero of a new Lutheran church on Sunday while the service was going on inside.

> Francis A. Palmer and his wife, of New York, have built a church costing fifty thou-sand dellars, at Bedford, N.Y., and given it, free from debt, to the Presbyterian church of that place, providing it with hymn-books, and securing for it free seats.

> For the sake of preventing Roman Catholics from joining the secret benevolent so-cieties which their church condemns, a sunilar society has been formed, called the "Irish Catholic Benevolent Union," designed to combine the advantages of these societies by promoting fraternal feeling, and furnishing aid to its members in sickness and

The Presbytery of Ningara has issued a letter to the churches condemning the pur-chase of "prize packages." We wish churches, railroad corporations, and the press, teligious and secular, would be brought press temperature that merpent gambling, for what are the prize-packages of traveling news agents but sugar-coated lettery tickets decoying the young and inexperienced? The growing fashion of conducting business on the principles of letteries, is an evil to be deprecated. The lettery trade is prohibited by law, but this is sowing the seeds of gambling all along the theoretical of one bling all along the thoroughfares of our country, from which there will come a sure harvest. It is high time the public was harvest. It is high time the public was aroused to this business of petty garabling which proves a snare to many unwary feet.

The French willow or fireweed, which grows abundantly in Canada, is now used for manufacturing a fine silky paper. A cargo of palmetto leaves has been shipped from Savannah to England for the purpose of ascertaining whether the material can be manufactured into paper. manufactured into paper.

During the existence of the "Blue Laws" in Now England, a shoemaker, for some crime, was conveted; and sentenced to be hung. On the very day fixed for his execution it was ascertained that he was the only shoemaker living in the place. In order that the layer should be repeated and the that the laws should be respected, and the force of a just example not lost upon the people, they hung in his stead a weaver, for the roason that they had two, and one they could very well spare.

It is stated that Universalism has declined about one-third in the number of its ministers in the United States during the last years, and that in Massachusetts and New England they have fewer ministers than they had in 1850 or 1850. They advanced a little from 1840 to 1850, but have significant they were in 1840.

A new church is to be established in Chi-cage avenue by the friends of Rev. Dr. Swazey, late editor of the Interior.

One hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to found a home for infirm Epis-copal clergyman, to be located near New York.

### Miscellancous.

The Rev. Mr. Wilkins, a ritualistic rector of the Isle of Wight, kissed his stole in the ulpit on a Sunday, and the Bishop of Win-Phester has " inhibited " liim from doing it. energy. If the Rev. gentleman was inhibited for kissing a stole in the pulpit, what teenld be done to him if he stole a kiss out of the pulpit?

The letter carries in London, Edinbugh, Glasgow, Belfast, and 114 other towns in Great Britain, have the Sabhath as their day of rest. Mr. Charles Reid a member of Parliament, intends to move that the same exemption be given to the others em-ployed in the postoffices throughout the kingdom, numbering over 20,000 persons.

At a recent meeting in Arisheim, Switzerland, of the society for hallowing the Sab-bath, a Catholic priest made the opening prayer, a reformed layman read a chapter m the Bible, and a Reformed clerev closed with prayer.

It sounds almost speriligious to hear that, Jerusalem has been lighted with gas, and that there is a proposition to run street-cars up the slopes of Mount Zion.

The Japanese "Herald" says, "The perdigree of the Mikado can be traced back 122 generations, extending over a period of 2,000 years, which makes the Japanese dynasty the oldest in the world, and just double the age of the British Kingdom. The Mikada ras born in 1852, assumed the title of prince in 1860, ascended the throne in 1868.

A couple of weeks ago at the meeting of the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of England, it was agreed to circulate amongst the members of the lece Church a pastoral address on systematic beneficence, and in reference to the tercontenary of the death of Kuox, it was reselve ed to prepare a brief sketch of the life and labours of the great Scottish Reformer, and have it circulated amongst the people on the Sunday previous to the 24th Novem-

At the Congress of Old Catholics, convent ed in session at Cologue, much enthusiasm was manifested by the delegates who munber 800. The Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, and the Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, United States, were present. Among the speakers was Dr. Rohr, of New York.

One reason of the Pope's long life and good health; doubtless, the simplicity of his table, and his abstinence from everything he finds injurious. He scarcely allows any condiments in his food, excepting, however. tomatoes, of which he is so fond that he amost gives the order which a Florenting sentlemen always promulgates on the arrival of a new cook, "Be sure you put omstoss in everything but the colec."

#### Sabbath School Teacher.

SABBATH SCHOOL LESSONS.

### Oct. 6.

Peter's Donial .- Matt. xxvi. 69-75.

Prove that Christ is the Advocate. Report Psalm 117. 1-8; Text,—Lord's Prayer; Shorter Catechism 95.

Parallel passages, Mark xiv. 58-72; Luke xxii. 54-62; John xviii. 18-27.

#### YER. 69 70.

Whose palace was this? v. 58. Where was Peter sitting? As in most eastern houses, there was an open court in the centro of the palace; this is the place where "Peter sat without." It was in the midst of this court or hall that the servants and officers made a fire of coals to warm them-selves, Luke xxu. 55; John xxu. 18. How had Peter obtained entrance? Through John, who knew one of the servants, John xviii. 16, 16. Who spoke to Peter first? The danisel that kept the door, John xviii. 17. Before addressing him she "carnestly looked on him," Luke xxi. 56. It was dark, except for the light of the fire. What name did she give to Jesus? Jesus of Nazareth (v. 71), or of Galilee, was the name by which he was distinguished from other proceed the size of the same by which he was distinguished from other the same by which he was distinguished from other proceedings. by which he was distinguished from other persons having the name Jesus. What did like mean by saying this? That he was a disciple. "Art not thou also one of this man's disciples?" John xviii. 17. What did Peter answer? v. 70. "I know him not," Luke xxii. 57. I am not one of his disciples, John xviii. 17. To whom did he speak? Not to the damsel only, but "before them all." He perhaps hoped that by speaking so publicly he would be saved further trouble.

#### VER. 71, 72.

Where did he go next? The porch was the gateway from the court to the street. He seems to have intended to leave the palace, and afterwards for some reason changed John xviii. 25. Who spoke to him the second time? Several persons appear to have addressed him; first a damsel, v. 71; then a man, Luke xxii. 58; and then different persons at once, John xxiii. 25. His answers to these persons are reckoned as his second denial. What did he add to his

#### VER. 78, 74.

How long did he remain after this? ▼. 78. How long did he remain after this? v. 78. "About the space of one hour," Luke xxii. 59. Who charged Peter with being a disciple? v. 78. "One of the servants of the high priest," John xviii. 26. How did they try to prove it? "Thy speech betrayeth thee," v. 78. The dialect of the Galileans was different from that of Judea, just as the dialect of Aberlaen is different from Ches. dialect of Aberdeen is different from Glasgow, or of Newcastle from Cornwall. A difference in dialect began very early. On the east of the Jordan they used the letters sh instead of s. They said Shibboleth for Sibboleth, Jud. xii. 6. How did the servant of the high priest try to prove it? "Did I not see thee in the garden with him?" John xviii. 26. How does Peter show his alarm? v. 72. Perhaps he thought the best proof to curse and swear. What is the difference between them? To curse was to invoke curses on himself or others; to swear was to declare with an oath that the charge was

### Van. 75.

What first brought his sin to mind? The crowing of a cock. He seems to have heard a cock crow before his second denial without heeding it, Mark xiv. 68; but now "the Lord turned and looked upon Peter," and then he remembered his warning, Luke xxii. 60, 61. How did he show his peni-

LESSONS. 1. Temptations come where we least expect them. Peter never imagined he would be frightened at the words of a servant maid. "In vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." But the question was so sudden and unexpected, he had spoken a lie almost before he knew.

- 2. Persons sin where they think them-selves safest. Peter was the boldest of the disciples, yet it was he who denied Jesus. Moses was the meekest of men, yet he spoke unadvisably with his lips. Murat, ties bravest of Napoleon's generals, onco fied in
- 8. One sin leads to another. One denia led to another, and then a third, and that to cursing. Sin is like the letting out of water —first a few drops, finally a deluge. Beware of the first sin, the first lie, the first oath, the first fraud.
- 4. Bad habits are hard to cure. Peter when young must have learned to curse. He had no doubt for a long while given up the practice, but in temptation the old sin broke out anew. Bunyan was so much given to profane swearing that he thought he could not be cured without becoming a child again. Now is the time to break off bad habits of all kinds; they grow stronger the more they are indulged.
- 5. No good man swears. One of the marks of a disciple of Jesus is that he caunot take the name of God in vain, James . 9.12.
- 6. Jesus watches over his people. His own trials did not make hun forget Peter; and his look went to his heart. He is no less tender now, and every sin wounds his
- 7. How penitence shows itself. Peter did not persist in his denial, but wept over his sin. He confessed Christ also before all, as he had denied him. Sorrow and a changed what a cloud life are the true marks of repentance, Hos. wi. 1; 1 Cor. xv. 9. 10; 1 Pet. ii. 25.

The blossom cannot tell what becomes of its odor, and no man can tell what becomes of his influence and example, that run away from him and go beyond his ken on their

One good action, one temptation resisted and overcome, one sacrifice of desire, of in-terest, purely for concience sake, will prove a cordial for low spirits beyond what either indulgence or diversion, or company can do or them .- Selected.

### One Monny Lolks.

#### A CHILDS HYMN.

Now the day of work is done, Now the quiet night's begun, And I lay my tired head Safe within my little hed Saylour, hear me Be Thou near me Till the hours of dark have fled

If I've grieved Thee through this day, Let myasin be washed away; Make me meek, and pure and kind, Give me Thy most holy mind. Savient hear the .

Be Then near me. Let me now Thy mercy dud.

Thou art loving me above, And I love Theo for Thy love. Thou didst leave Thy throne on high, And for me come down to die Thou wilt hear me, And to near me—
I am safe when Thou art nigh.

#### DICK'S MOTTO ON THE WALL.

Dick is a queer fellow. He had a good many thoughts after the scrape which he got into, and got out as well as he could. This was one; or rather this is one, for there it hangs. What? Disk's thought. You wait and see. Dick bought the biggest sheet of white paper he could find. He then fished out of his trunk a roll of advertisements in storing letters—circus and appearage adstaring letters-circus and menageric advertisements—which he had kept for the sake of the pictures; and Dick's trunk is like an old curiosity shop it has so many odds and ends of things in it.

His little brother saw Dick was up to making something, and so he watched and followed him round him like a hungry dog.

Dick made a dipper of flour paste, borrowed his mother's second best scissors, and went up stairs. Dick's room was a funny place. It was full of his traps; and such queer things, I cannot stop to tell you about them now. He first carefully cut the big letters out of the advortisements. "What are you going to do?" asked Arthur, squat-ting on the floor, looking. "You'll see," said Dick. He then picked out four let-ters, and pasted them on the sheet of white paper.

"W-h-a-t—that spells what," said Arthur, much interested in the work, and longing to have more of a hand in it. Dick let him find letters. Then another w; then o-n-l-d. "Thatiswould," said Arthur—"What would.

I can't think what you are at." "You will know in time, bubby," said Dick. At last the sentence was finished. Here it is just as it stands: "WHAT WOULD JESUS Do." No capital at the beginning, you see. O Dick, has not all your schooling taught you better than that? And then two capitals are where they had no business to be. It is a question. What stop ought there to be after a question; does Dick know? Of course he knows. If he had been asked in the class, he would have told. "But it is a bother to put your knowledge in the right spot," Dick says. It will come easy by practice, Dick; do not be discouraged. We will thankfully excuse all such mistakes, for the spirit of improveau such mistakes, for the spirit of improve-ment which prompts his effort. While we are picking flaws in poor Dick's work, he is binning it on the walt opposite his bed, so that when he opens his eyes in the morning it will be the first thing to see: "What would Jesus do?"

It is not an excellent motto to hang on the wall? Jesus is our Leader; we are to follow him. He is our example; we are to imitate him. He is our Friend; we are to imitate him. He is our Friend; we are to ask connact of him. He is our Lord; we are to obey him. How apt we are to forget this. And that is the reason why, even when we honestly want to please him, we do so many foolish and bad things, and get into such difficulties. We forget. Poor Dick forgot. But Dick is determined to remember; and I thing his device for remembering is capital. Let us try it. Thanks to Dick. He is in earnest, and no mistake.—Child's Paper.

### EASTERN BEDS.

The beds of the poorer classes in India and other Eastern lands are nothing more than quilts wadded with cotton, so large as to enable the sleeper to wrap part of his bed round him whilst he lies on the rest. A pillow is sometimes used, made of fine cane-matting, stretched over a light framework of bamboo, and open at the ends.

In Syria is it often only a strip of carpet, which can be easily rolled up: the end portion is left unrolled to form the pillow.

Such beds can be easily washed and dried again; and can be rolled up like a bundle of flannel, and carried away by their owners

under their arms. The fashion and form of these beds will onable us to understand these two texts of Scripture; "For the bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself upon it, and the covering narrower than that he can wrap himself in it" (Isa. 18: 20). "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk" (John 5: 8).

There were, however, "beds of ivory (Amos 6: 4), and beds or bedsteads "of gold and silver" Esth. 1: 6).—Day Śpring.

The little things which you may do for those about you will fall back upon your heart as the summer dews fall upon the vineyards. What if it is nothing but a kind ≥ ord to a school-boy crying in the street? It dries his tears, and the aching heart grows light and glad again. Who knows what a cloud of darkness one kind word

It has been well observed that the ton gue discovers the state of the mind, no less than that of the body but, in either case, before the philosopher or the physician can judge, the patient must open his mouth. Some men envelope themselves in such an impenetrable clock of silence that the tongue will afford us no sympathy of the tem-perament of the mind. Such teciturnity, indeed, is wise if they are fools, but foolish if thes are wise, and the only method to form a judgment of these mutes is narrowly to observe when, where, and how they

### Scientific and Aseful.

TO CURE HORSES AND CATTLE FROM CHEW-ING.

Horses and cattle chew halters, clothes, &c., because they are not well salted.

I have never failed to cure the most inveterate chewer by gorging him with salt. Give him all the salt he will take, and then spread it in his trough, and feed him upon it until he leathes it, and the trouble is onded.

#### SAVING PLOWER SEEDS.

From the present time to the end of the growing souson, flower-seeds should be saved as soon as they mature. Pinks, pansies, hollyhocks, foxgloves, sweet-williams, and many other biomist and perennial flowers, will soon oast their sood. Let the enpanes, pods, or panicles be collected as soon as they begin to turn brown, be spread out on a shelf in some apartment where no fire will be made, and keep the seeds in the pods until late in the autumn, when these of per-ennial and biennial flowers should be plant-Some sorts may be planted early in the odl, and, if the ground is rich, the young plants will get such a start before winter that they will flower next season. Let only the largest and most perfect seeds be saved. The small, half-matured panicles and pods should be cast away.

#### RAISING FRUIT IN THE SHADE.

In 1868 I planted two rows of raspherries, about sixty feet long and three feet apart, in the rows directly west from a two-story building, and under the north side of a tight board fence, so that they got no sun till afternoon, and not more than two or these beauty and feet they are sure three hours of any day; and from that plantation we have picked two bushels in a season of Red Antworps and Brinckle's Orange, that were the admiration of our neighbors.

The finest black-caps I over raised were directly under the north side of a high

I have raised a full crop of strawberries Russell's) in the same location, and thus lengthened out the strawberry season, as they ripened a week later than those that had the full benefit of the sun.

#### A TAME WASP.

At a recent meeting of the British Association, in Brighton, in the section of zoology and botany, Sir John Lubbock exhibited a a tame wasp which had been in his possession for about three months, which he brought with him from the Pyrenees. The wasp was of a social kind, and he took it in his nest formed of twonto-seven cells, in which there were fifteen eggs, and had the wasp been allowed to remain there, by this time there would have been quite a little colony of wasps. None of the eggs, however, came to maturity, and the wasp has laid no eggs since it has been in his possession. The wasp was now quite tame, though at first it was rather too ready with its sting. It now ate sugar from his hand and allowed him to stroke it. The wasp had every appearance of health and happiness; and although it enjoped an "outing" occasionally, it readily returned to its bottle, which it seemed to regard as a home. This was the first tame wasp kept by itself he had ever heard of over heard of.

### BULLOCK'S BLOOD AS A MHDICINE.

In the practice of medicine, as in other worldly matters, certain things are in fashion for a certain time. Bleeding and mercury have had their day; cod liver oil and chloral hydrate are already on the wane; alcohol and bullock's blood are now in vogue among the Parisians—the former for fevers and all inflammatory affections, and the latter for anomia and pulmonary phthisis. It is said to be a curious sight in Paris to see a num-ber of patients of both sexes and of all ranks and ages who flock to the slaughter house every morning to drink of the still fuming blood of the oxen slaughtered for the table. According to M. Boussingault, of all nutritive substances the blood of animals contains the greatest quantity of iron, and it is this which gives value to the new medicine.

### CARR OF RAGS.

It is stated that careful experiments show that a piece of cotton cloth smeared with boiled linseed oil and placed in a chest filled with paper and rags, although kept in a cold room, will be charred in e.ght days. Cotton rags smeared with paint and thrown among shavings will also catch fire. These facts show the necessity of great care in throwing or putting away rags, particularly when covered with oil or other ambstances of a like nature.

### BE WHAT YOU SEEM.

I was very much struck the other day by meeting with the following saying of a French actress: "If I am only a vulgar and ordinary woman during twenty of the four-and-twenty hours of the day, then, whatever effort I may make, I shall only be an ordinary and vulgar woman the remaining four." There is something very suggestive in this fact, that an actress actually felt that if she was truly to represent a great character, she must habitually cultivate in herself the virtue she had to exhibit or ex press; that she could not seem to be noble or pure, if her own daily life was low and mean. But how much more forcibly this applies to the Christian teacher? How impossible it must be for him to enter into the spirit of his office, to be devout, carnest, in-spired by aspirations after the divine and God-like, filled with enthusiastic admiration of the virtue he must incureate, income something like a felt consciousness of posimpossible must it be for him to be all this or even to simulate it, on one day in seven. if, during the other six, he is living an unspingual, careless, ignoble life-the hie, as the Prench woman expresses it, of "a vul-gar and ordinary man!" If she felt what she describes, "How imperative it is," the writer referring to her goes on in effect to say, "that those who personate the higher and purer forms of female virtue should bear within themselves the reflex of the qualities which diffiuse an ideal charm over the pre-eminently attractive among Shakes

peares women! Intrinsic worth and noble-ness, a reverent culture to higher than sel

fish onds of 'the gifts that God gives,' can alone flower, in any department of public life, into the perfection which ought to be aimed at." These are true and weighty words, and ought to be felt, pondered, and applied to themselves by the Christian man and the Christian minister. They should not allow the text to be quoted against them:
"The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. -Christian Weekly.

#### THE NORTH POLE.

How near the North Pole have navigators reached? The Pole itself is equivalent to the 90th degree of latitude, that being one-quarter of the circumference of the earth-Wo learn that in July, 1827, Captain Parry, in a boat expedition from Spitzbergen, reached 82 o 45% but even then he was 485 geographical miles from the Pole. This is probably the highest latitude over reached by a navigator; for, although the statements of Arctic navigators mention latitudes farther north, the accounts do not rest upon sufficient authority to justify our accepting there. One Dr. Daillie, who was on board a Dutch ship in 1690, avows that the 80th degree had been reached; but as the captain would not permit a journal to be kept, nothing exists to verify the statement. In 1720, a Captain Johnson claimed to have reached the same parallel, but his statement rests on the authority of Buffen, who was talken to a very server of the property by a Dr. Hick. told so ten years afterward by a Dr. Hickman. In 1751, a Captain McCallain made a voyage in the same direction; and twenty years afterward aperson named Watts (only 17 years of age when on board asserted that the vessel reached 83 \in 80', and that the sea was quite open to the north. Two Dutchmen are said to have reached within one degree of the Pole in 1656; but the feat was not boasted of until twenty years afterward, and then probably the imagination of the narrator was nearly as vivid as that of another Dutchman, who, in a drinking-shop at Amsterdam, told Moxen, the hydro-grapher to Charles the Second, that, in 1670, he sailed two degrees beyond the Pole! To Parry, then, may we assign the honor of having reached a higher latitude than

any other Arctic explorer. At the point we have mentioned, he was compelled to give up the attempt, because, it being the height of the Arctic summer, when all the ico-fields were in motion, the ice was being swept to the south faster than his men could drag their boats to the north. Had he win-tered in Spitzbergen and started for the north in February, and possessed the ad-vantage of the sledge equipments now at the service of the explorer—with less weight to be dragged, and provisions which last for months instead of weeks—we might have to record a still better result for his expedi-tion. But we are convinced that it is not by the Spitzbergen route, but by way of Smith's Sound, that we can hope to find the highway to the North Pole, We have alhighway to the North Pole. We have already described this Sound as the northern ready described this Sound as the horners continuation of Baffin's Bay, farther north than the great inlets Lancaster Sound and Jones' Sound, which open out to the west. In 1858, Dr. Kane, an American, in a small brig, the "Advance," inadequately provided with food and equipments for the voyage, ponetrated, suffering almost incredible hard-ships, to about the 79th parallel of latitude, beyond which he was unable to reach, and left his ship in Advance Bay. In the fol-lowing year another expedition reached about 160 miles farther, and traced the west coast of Greenland and the opposite shore of the Sevenland and the property of Grin. of the Sound, to which the name of Grin-nell Land was given. On the Greenland side, marking the bold curve of Peabody Bay, is the great Humboldt Glacier, and the extreme of Greenland reached was a point seen by Dr. Kane, and supposed by him to be the termination of Greenland. This point is a bold promontory just beyond a stupendous tongue of the great glacier, and named Cape Constitution. One man only, a sailor named Morton, has reached this point. He could not got round the promontory because of water existing at the base, and he could not scale the cliff because it was too steep; but he contrived to scramble up to a height of three or four hundred feet, and looked out into the unknown region. He saw no ice to the westward, but there was a bold coast line trending away to the north, and, beyond, a range of lofty mountains standing out against the wintry sky. This land has been named Grinnell Land, while the extreme north-western point seen by Morton, and probably sixty miles from his point of observation, is now known to geographers as Cape Parry. There is some variation between the American and British estimates of the positions of these capes, the latter fixing latitudes nearly one degree lower than the American claim; but even accepting that as the truth, and that Cape Constitution is in latitude 80 o 56', and Cape Parry is 81 0 56', the latter point is only 484 miles from the Pole, and beyond that cape the coast of Grinnell Land stretches to an unknown extent .- Cassell's Magazine.

### THE TRUE BEGINNING.

In a sermon by the late Pr. Norman Maclcod, on the right beginning of the divine life in the soul, he says:

"I am persuaded that the one reason why men do not advance in that divine life which alone can meet the demands of conscience and satisfy our own spirit is, that it has never been rightly begun. The one thing needful has not been done—that of yielding ourselves to God. The kingdom has not entered our hearts; for the 'gates' have not been opened, that 'the King of Glorynight Without this our life here must b) a comparative failure. On what apparent trifies great results depend! Thus have I seen a majestic ship about to be launched: everything was ready for her departure from the dry land, and every impediment which could hinder her from entering the element for which she was formed and destined had been removed, save one—a single block, the one link that now bound her to the earth.

"It was a melo trifle, indeed; and the blow of a hammer wielded by a vigorous arm could set her free in a second of time. But lot that block remain untouched; that little act undene, no enward movement will over be made by the gallantship. No doubt, oven in these circumstances, she might be made available for many useful purposes. or two exter capacious hold, and fine deck, and beau-

tiful cabins might be turned to account, and made sources of pleasure and profit still the never could fulfil the end for which she and never count munt the end for which and had been made! But the sea longs to re-ceive her noble form; braye sailors are ready to mayigate her, and a skilled master to command her; rich merchandise waits to tond her, and her owners have confidence in her future, and long to see her begin her her future, and long to see her begin nervoyage; and so the order is given to loose her and let her go. The hammer swings in the air, the block is struck, and aind ringing cheers she begins to move, and then rushes into the great deep, where she soon floats with ease and grace, as one born for it, as her own possession. it, as her own possession.

"Let us with the same decision part with our self will and unbelief, that so we may realize the true end of our being. Oblessed tesus! may we be as little children, in order to be like to Thee, and trust ourselves and our all into Thy hands, seeking only that eternal life which God has given to as all in

#### "MARK YOUR POISONS!"

So says a medical journal. Bugs and rats must be exterminated, and ratsbane or strychnine must sometimes be bought; sickness comes, and poworful drugs are are op-ployed to resist its ravages; bottles of laudanum, or innocent looking powders, are lying in drawers or upon the mantle, and through their proper use life may be saved; yet a blunder may open graves, and fill hearts with the deepest woe! A little care may guard against this peril. "Mark your poisons!" Let the death's-head and the cross-bones stare every one in the face, and the word, Poison! in bell characters startle the careless who may handle the deadly

"Mark your poisons!" They may be hidden in the words you utter; they be breathed in the tones of your voice; love is often blighted by their breath, and smiles and joyous hopes die under their terrible touch. The deadly virus of anger, envy or pride may course along the tones of the voice, and wither, by its fear il power, joy in the hearts of those we love. Let a mark be placed upon each selfish thought ere it poisons, with words, the happiness of home, and sends out its members in search of that lappiness amid scenes of forbidden pleasure.

"Mark your poisons!" They sparkle in the winecup, and your child may drain its dregs. It creeps along the veins, which throb under its potent sway; it mounts to the brain; it deadens the heart, and brings woo and desolation on its firey breath! Brand every bootle with the skeleton-head and dead men's bones, that the unwary may not drink and die.

may not drink and die.

There is death in many a book; death to virtue; a grave for the soul; the trail of the serpent is visible on every page, and his slime is deadly; the venom lurks in each beautiful engraving which facinates the eye while it inflicts deadly wounds upon the soul. Let the warning be written on overy title page; let the eyes of your children be guarded from their allurements as carefully as you would hide away the poisonous drug from the little one who is attracted by the from the little one who is attracted by the glittering crystal in which it is held.

"Mark your poisons!" Were it done. how many things we handle carelessly would exhibit the fatal sign.

### ORTHODOXY AND CHARACTER.

Orthodoxy, so far from being identical with with Christian character, may not touch the character at all. It may hang upon the hands as a sort of valued, but usethe many glory in it, and all the while be runmay glory in it, and all the while he run-ning to seed. It may rest upon him so oppressively, that anything like a good hon-est doubt, that should set him thinking, would be the best thing in the world. It was the Scribes and Pharisees who never could get over the idea that they were Ab-raham's seed, who had to have the unplea-sant truth told them, that the publicans and harlots should go into the kingdom of God harlots should go into the kingdom of God before them.

How could we ever mistake the idea that character is the measure of all things? Did Christ come into the world and onter idto the condition of our sorrows, and bear our burdens in his own body on the tree, that he might supply us with a formula? Was it not rather that he might become a power in our lives, transforming and quick-ening them under the influence of his own? No doubt that the creed and the life should go together, and that the first becomes a kind of touchstone as to the nature of the other; but we must remember that Christ was before all creeds, and that while they were yet unformed, and perhaps unthought of, he was moulding the character of his disciples through the substance of their faith, and becoming the power of God unto salvation to them that believe.—Church and

Feelings are like chemicals-the more you analyze them the worse they smell. So it is not best to stir them up very much, only enough to convince self that they are offensively wrong, and then look away as far as possible out of ones self for a puri-fying power, and that we know can come only from Him who holds our hearts in His hands and can turn us whither he will.— Charles Kingsley.

A successful father in the ministry, speaking of the children in his parish, said he was accustomed to gather them yearly at his home, and amuse and instruct them He related some incidents to show what 3 fine appreciation those children had of what was proper for them at the pastor's house, and directly it came to me, "there is a secret of his long and successful pastorate he feeds the lambs."

No man over stood lower in my estimation for having a patch in his clothes; yet I am sure there is greater anxiety to have fashionable, or at least clean and unpatch-ed clothes, than to have a sound conscience-I sometimes try my acquaintances by some such test as this—who could wear a prich, or two extra scams only, over the knoc-

#### Scotland

#### AYRSHIRE

Dr. John Reid has been elected medica ficer and public vaccinator for the Troor strict of the parish of Dundonakl.

Brown's Working Men's Institute, creeted the instance of Miss Brown of Laufine r behoof of the inhabitants of Darvel, near ilmarnock, has been opened.

On the 20th ult., a boy of ten years of age numed John Morran, who was employed as a greaser at Caller Iron works, Airdrie, was killed by being run over by a wagon.

On the 51st ult., the wife of John Remany railway worker, residing in Dean street (ilmarnock, died from the effects of poison thich she had swallowed by mistake.

Mr. John Barratt, organist of St. John's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, has been ap-pointed organist of St. Marnock's Church, Kilmarnock, at a salary of £55 per annum.

The workmen of Hurlford and Portland collicries have presented their manager, Mrs. James Hart, with a purse of sovereigns, and b trooch for Mrs. Hart, on the occasion of its leaving for a similar situation at at

The North British Mail learns that the directors of the Glasgow and South-Western Rankway have under consideration the project of constructing a line to West Kübride and Fairlie, and that there is a confident prospect of its being realised.

#### ARGYLLSHIRE.

The register of voters in Oban contains 240 names. Nearly 200 persons have been disqualified through non-payment of poor-rates, &c.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have returned from a trip to Mull and lone, and have gone to their Kintyre residence, Marcharioch House.

A grand concert of secred music, in aid of the fund of the new U. P. Church, was re-cently given in the U. P. Church by the Duncon Choral Union, assisted by some members of the Helensburgh Union.

memora of the resembling of the rejected the presentee to the charge of Cumloiden parish, on the ground that, while undergoing lise examinations, he revealed profound incorance of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Church History, and other subjects on which questions had been put to him.

#### ABERDEENSHIRE.

Lord Kintore preached in the United Presbyterian Church, Old Meldrum, on Sunday last.

On the 27th uit., Joseph Clark, mill-wright, Peterhead, fell overboard the boat "Blue Jacket," of Pittenweem, and was drowned.

The Harbor Commissioners, of Fraser burgh, have arranged to have the steam boat what at the extreme east end of Balaklava breakwater at a cost of £5,900.

On the Sist ult. Lawrence Leith, porter as Portlethen station, on the Caledonian Railway, near Aberdeen, while employed shunting wagons, was socidently killed.

The Edinburgh Courant states that Mr. Alex. Lobban, A.M., Crathie, has been appointed senior master of the Practicing School in the Church of Scotland Normal School.

School.

The Prince of Walsa has intimated that that he will not be able to comply with the request of the Aberdson Town Council to lay the foundation stone of the new break-

The Rev. Mr. Turner, paster of U. P. Church at Craigdam, having received and accepted an appointment as Superintendent of the Edinburgh City Mission, has tendered his resignation to the congregation.

A new organ, presented by Mr. Scott, Gleudromodi, has been formally opened in the parish church of Forgus. The instrument is 19 feet in height, contains 700 pipes, 17 stops, and 88 pedals, and cost between £200 and £800.

#### BANFFSHIRE.

Potato discase has appeared among veral fields of potatoes in Banff.

Miss Sophia Edward, Milliner, Banff, has purchased the tenement at Low Shore which belonged to Mr. Wilson, London, for 4161.

The remains of Color-Sergeaut Joh Smith, of the Banff Rifle Volunteers, hav just been interred with military honor.

At a meeting of the vacant Free Church Congregation of Gamrin, it was resolved to call the Rev. David S. Dykes, presently as-sistant to the Rev. Dr. Froser of Paisley, to become seeir pastor.

#### BERWICKSHIRE.

A sen frog having a large flat circular holy, with tail appendage, and two large tim at the sides, has been caught in the book. Berwick.

Peck. Berwick.

The Annual excursion of the Bible Classia banday ethod in connection with the Pressysteman Church, Spittal, took place on the 28th dat, when the excursion as proceeded to and passed a pleasent day at Ay-

Lespector Donaldson of the Berwick-kire Police kar been appointed to the office of Superintendent, to succeed Superintendent Fankaira, who has been appointed Super-nitendent of the River Police in Peeble, hire; And Sergenut Johnston of the Huddingtombire Police has been ap-pointed to succeed Importor Donaldson

#### CLACMANNANSHIRE.

Name fifteen of the choicest sermons of the late Rev. R. J. Johnstone of Logie, are shortly to be published by the Mesers. Black of Edinburgh.

#### CAITHNESS-SHIRE.

Annex Ouns, a clork, aged sixty years, and a native of Cattiness, was lately found dead in his bed in Edinburgh, death having resulted, it is approach, from an overloss of elitorate, which he had accidentally taken.

#### DUMBARTONSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Gillison, Baldernook, has accepted a call to the Roxburgh Free Church, Edinburgh

The Rev. Mr. Beattie, minister of the Alexandria Free Church, has withdrawn his resignation, which he tendered a short time age. On the 80th ult., Dr. Mack

practitioner, Kilercagan, was presented by the inhabitants of Kilercagan, Cove and Rosneath, with a very handsome mail plus-ton, horse and harnesse, as well as a marble time-piece, as a mask of estern.

On the 3rd mat, a laborer named William Docherty, who belonged to 6dl Kilpatrick was killed by the falling of a ballast bucket on his head whilst he was engaged at work in the shipbuilding yard of A. McMillan and Son.

Son.

At the election of fown Councillors for Melenshurgh on the 5d lines, the following was the result of the poll: Ex-Provest Birringon, 242; Provost Sloven, 277; Ballis Bryson, 185; Daulei M. Millan, 185; Johnshi M. Callum, 144; and Architakil Gow, 86—being the largest number ever polled in Helensburgh on a similar occasion.

#### DUMPRIES-SHIRE.

On the 28th ult., the body of James frown, fermerly clerk in the office of tanum and Taxes, Dumfries, was found in the Nith, near the railway bridge of Mar-

Lient. Barric, of the Maxwelton Volun-teers, who recently underwent his examina-tion, has received a certificate of efficiency under the new army regulations.

The property of Locharthur, in the parich of Newabbey, belonging to J. Craik Hamil-ton, Esq., has been bought by Mr. James Laurie, Merchant, Derby, for 47,500.

Daurie, stermant, Derpy, for 47,000. The parishioners of Kirkbean have presented the Rev. J. S. Wilson, M. A., with a service of silver plate, for having undertaken a great portion of the parochial duties of the law. Mr. Dickinson during that minister's recent illnes.

A correspondent of a Glasgow paper notes the fact that there is "in the town of Dum-fries one church for each 869 of the popula-tion, while in Dundee, next to it in alpha-betical order, there are 1,998 for each church."

#### EDINBURGH.

The foundation stone of a new town half for Earlsferry was laid on the 8rd inst., with masonic honors.

Dr. Wm. Chambers, author of the mem of Dr. Robert Chambers, has a Scott story in the press, entitled "Ailie Gilro which will appear in October.

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh have reclaimed to the Second Division against the decision of the Dord Ordinary (Gliford), allowing lables the privilege of ordinary students in the University

versity.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh U. P.
At a meeting of the Edinburgh U. P.
Presbyterv, Mr. John Thompson, of North
Richmond Street Church, intinated his acceptance of a call from Campbeltown as
colleague to Dr. Boyd. A lotter was read
from Mr. A. B. Anderson, minister of St.
Andrews' Place Church, Leith, demitting
tig charge on account of ill health. Intimation was ordered to be made to the congregation presided over by Mr. Hinshelwood, at Hablington, that a call to that
genitisman had been received from the Engliah Tresbyterian congregation at Worsester.

#### FIFESHIRE.

The building of the now church of the Independent body in Kirkealdy has been commenced.

A bon of William Williamson, mason Kinglassic, was drowned in the Lochty Burn on the 25th ult.

George Pation, apprehended last week on spicion of having caused the mysterious eath of his sister at Kilconquinar, has been minited for trial on a charge of oulpable

The annual ball under the auspices of the St. Andrews Ladies' Colf Club came off in the Union Club Rooms, St Andrews, on the 17th .uk, and was a very brilliant affair.

37th aut, and was a ver propose second The Very Rev. Dosn Stanley has com-piled with the unanimages request of the members of the Kirkee-tion of the parish St. Andrews to publish the sermon he preached in the parish church on Sunday.

#### FORFARSHIRE.

My. Daniel Mack tosh, Inspector of P r Brechin, has resigned that office.

The number of names on the Arbroath gister of voters, just made up, is 8077, ing an harrase of five as compared w lust v.ar.

Renewed exertions are about to be in r the purpose of increasing the subse-ous towards the renovations of the ower in Dundee.

The Rev. P. Whyte, of the Independent Church, Montrose, has received a unanim-ous call to the Independent Church, Queen Street, Sheffickl.

Sirect, Shefficki.

A savement has been set agoing to a testimonial to the Hov. Mr. Remove minister of the Parish Chutch, Kirret as an acknowledgment of his many values as the congregation tho parish at large.

Deatrs, —At I Bank Street, Allon, suddenly, on the 21st ult., Andrew Black, worth maker. At Kennet Villege, on the 17thult, Joanic Bleboch, with of Archibald Buchanian.

The Communion Service in the Congrugational Church, Montroes, on a resur-lymadry, was interrupted and ultimatel postponed for the day through the conduc-or formor member, who after his name of formor member, who after his name the roll, insisted or coming to the table.

coming to the table.

The following are the name of those clecled to the Montrese Parcoltial Heart IMosars. William Mitchell, Charles B.
Taylor, Win. Hendry, Charles Gordon, A.
Feld, Win. Russell, Wim. Gibson, R. Lindsay, John Gouk, Andrew Korr, Andrew
Say, John Gouk, Andrew Korr, Andrew
James Johns, Oray, Joseph Edwards,
James Julier, David Mathieson, and
Thomas Dallers, Baylor, M.P., of Kincaldrum,
and Mr. W. F. Baylor, M.P., of Kincaldrum,
and Mr. James Paterson, of Kincaldrum,

and Mr. Jarus Paterson, of Kinceldrum, and Mr. Jarus Paterson, of Kinnettlee have Jointly acquired from the Earl of Sirathmore the cetate of Invertightly, which adjoins their respective proportics. The purchase price is 21,000, and one-half of the cetate will be added to Kinceldrum, and the other half, including the manusion house, to Kinnettles.

#### EGLASGO%

Mr. Allan Wilson, probationer here, has received a cordial and unanimous call from the United Presbyterian congregation, North Middleton.

On the 3rd inst., a lal. orer, named William Muirhead, residing at 288 Springburn Road fell into the Forth and Clyde Canal, near Port Dundes Distillery, and was drowned.

Professor Rankine writes to the Herakito state that the true originators of the Lock Katrine waterwork scheme were Professor Lewis Gordon, and his partner, Mr. Laurence Hill.

A public meeting under the anapies.

A public meeting under the anapies.

the United Trades Council was held in the City Hall here suent the dispute product the Scoteman office. The term of the speeches delivored were condemnatory the presentings of the proprietors of the speech.

The report of the Statemation Fund h fore the Free Presbytery above an increa of contributions over the whole Church 2644 11s. 7ds for the three months, and increase within the Presbytery of 4125 14

The Rev. Adam B. S. Watson, M.A., B.D. at present Assistant Professor in the University of Edinburgh, who has recently as sisted Dr. Arnot, of the High Cluurch, Edinburgh, has been appointed assistant in the Park Church.

Another letter has been received by the Secretary of the Glasgow Trades Council from Mr. Stanley, the discoverer of Living, atome, stating that it would be utterly im-possible for him to visit the city until the end of November.

end or November.

Dr. George Buchanan has "received, through the French Consul here, " bronze cross and diploma from Count de Bavigny, President of the Prench Boeisty for the kellef of the Siek and Wounded, as a reconstitution of his valuable services during the war.

mittion of his valuable services during the war.

The Rev. Thomas M. Lindsay, who was elected by the last Classral Assembly as aucessor to the late Dr. Gibson in the Chair of Divinity and Church History in the Free Preservery on the 4th late trial discourses with a contrast of the patrons of Hutches and the patrons of the patrons of Hutches and the patrons of the patrons of Hutches and the patrons of the patron

and an English Episcopalisa.

The Rev Donald McLood, who was recently appointed one of Her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland, has been entrusted by Messars Straham & Co. with the chitorship of Good Words, & succession to his brother, site late Dr. Norman Macleod. For some time back the Rev. Donald Maclood has been a frequent contributor to the journal of which he has now become the editor.

#### INVERNESS SHIRE

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the culcular and Mrs. Lowe, have arrived at vergarry House, on a visit to Mr. Ellico,

Mr. S. D. Penrose, a gentleman well-known in Inverness and the north, died a dort time age. He was known as a speris-man in the straths and glore of the High-

Owing to a family bereavement, festivi-tios which were to be held in celebration of the majority of Licut. A. W. Merry, 14th Hussars, son of Mr. Merry, of Belladrum, M.P., have been indefinitely postponed.

#### LANARKSHIRE.

James Aitchison, woodcutter, residing a othwell Bridge, was drowned in the Clyd the 1st inst.

A belt maker named William Queor 45 years of age, died very suddonly ledgmes at Wichaw on the 80th ult.

A bazaar has been held for a few days ast at Carstairs, in aid of the funds of a rw bo-pital at Lanark. The sum realized

Mr. Henry M. Staulen, the discoverer of Livingstone, has received and accepted the invitation of the Provest to visit Hamilton in November next.

II November level.

The lands of Dura, Bught, and Mairmans, in the pasish of Cambusucthau, have been old to Mr. David Rodger, writer, Glasgow, or a client, at £0,000.

of a count, at country.

A laborar named John Barell, belonging

a further, employed, on the Caledonian
failurary was run over-on the '2nd such by
train of coal wagnon; and was killed on
he mot.

The indices employed at the Auchor at No. 1 Quarter Ironekane path, belonging the Mosan, Baird, Guttsherrie, are at presen-jon strike for an advance of is, per day

John Deway, second brakesman, employed in the Caledonian Bailway, recently med fith an accident at Anchlocan Pit, Leanna-th and Burnach by which he was instanted with an accident at Anchloc hagow Branch, by which he sously deprived of life.

#### MURAYSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Stark, Dairy Congregation Edinburgh, being on a visit to Morayahire preached to his old flock at Elgin ,twice or Sabiath last.

The Dan-Dram.—This erection across the Locale, opposits the beautiful residence of the Knoll, has been reconstructed upon assers and stronger principle than its predecase.

eeesor.

Mr. John Mackay, now a flour miller an merchant, in Canada West, visited Forrelast week and onlied upon those to whom he had been indebted whom he led the this district flyo or six years ago, paying in full at the claims against lum.

### · NAIRNSHIRE.

Mr. Brodle, of Lethen, has just given at entertainment to the children attending the various schools in Lethen and Ardebeel districts.

Mairn possesses two scavangers salary of 12s. each per week, and the threatened to atrike for an increase

Mr Gorge Mackintosh, of Goddes, Con-ventor of the County of Naire, died auditory) on the 2nd inst., in the Marine Host. The peccased gentleman was a brother in-law or the late flev. Dr. Norman MacLeed, and was well known throughout the north of Scotland.

#### ORKNEY AND SHETLALD.

A correspondent informs the Scotsman that Miss M. Cruikshank has been elected one of the members of the Stromness Paro chial Board.

#### PERTHSHIRE.

On the 29th ult., the annual holiday commonorative of the unveiling by the Queer of the statute of Prince Albert, was observed in Perth, and business was united in the control of the state of the stat

ly suspended

Thursday, the 29th ult., was observed as a public holiday in Anchterarder, on the occasion of the opening of a fountain and a new hail for the sown by Mr. C. S. Parker, M. F. for Pertindure.

The inauguration of the Callanter water supply took place on the 20th ult., the Daronesa Willoughby d'Eresby taking the principal part of the erremony. The cost of constructing the works is about \$2,000, towards which amount the Baronesa contributed \$500.

Hall—

Hally & Co., manufacturers, Castleton Mills, Auchiterarder, have feued from the cetate of Coul an extensive site for the errection of new power-loom mills for the manufacturing of weolon shirtings, and the errotton of the buildings is to be proceeded with immediately.

#### ROXBURGHSHIRE.

A clergyman of the Church of England preached twice in the Free Church, Jedburg on Sunday, the 1st inst.

James Pringle, Knowssouth, rectained very serious injuries by being with much violence from his horse.

A marriage is arranged between Sir Henry Pelly, Bart., 1st Life Gaurds, and the Hon Lillian Charteris, second daughter of Lord Eleho.

On the 1st inst., Helton Mill, near Kelso, belonging to Sir George H. S. Douglas, and tenanted by Hogarth and Hons, was totally destroyed by fire.

destroyed by fire.

Amongst the names of those who have lately passed the first examination for the degree of B. A., at the London University, is that of Mr. David Rutherford, son of Mr. George Rutherford, Denholm.

Dr. Moffat, the celebrated mission African traveller, and father-in-law of Di Livingston, was the guest of Mr. Adan Black of Priorbank, last week, when a goo many had an opportunity of seeing the illus-trious traveller.

#### RENFREWSHIRE. Die

Joseph Darlie, laborer, died very suddenly in the house in which he resided, at 18 Moss street, Passley, on the 30th ult.

A demestic servant named Isabella Hun-tar, employed with Mr. Holm, farmer, Priestride, suddouby expired, on the 20th

Mesars, M'Arthur, M'Lean & Co., ship owners and sugar brokess, suspended pay-ment on the Srd inst., with liabilities, it is said, of about \$100,000.

The firm of Craig & Macfarlane, Barrhard, laving given up business since the late five, the remaining plant and lease of the works have been purchased by Mr. Jss. Hall, late of Macindoc & Hall, of Gateside.

Hall, late of Maciudos & Hall, of Gatenile.

We are gloat to observe that the momment to Highland Mary in the Ohl Weat Kirk yard, has been made a little worthy of its subject. It has been there worthy of its subject. It has been did neceral renewed. This has been effected at the present time through Mr. Goorge Arbuckle interesting several goutlemen in the matter. We hope that there will always be some of our classers who thus will endeavor to keep the accordance of the second of the seco

#### ROSS-SHIRE.

Mr. Chas. Johnson, of Stornoway, and another gentleman, recently mutained very severe injuries intengh linving been pitched out of a vehicle.

The first show of the seases under the suspices of the Stornoway Hotticatural society and talk mithin the Masonic Hall on the 80th uls., and was a success.

#### STIRLINGSHIRE.

Since the beginning of August, Bridge of Allaudas been dilled with visitors, a large proportion of whom some from London.

At a meeting of the established Presby-tery of Bürling, it was reported that Mr. Guthirle, probationer, had accepted a callte be minister at Haggs.

John Davidson, aged 84, who resided Laurieston, near Falkirk, was drowned the Forth and Clyde Canal, near Glasgo Bridge, in the parish of Cadder, on the 2 ult.

ult. OASE ULT. OASE David McLean, a mason, residing at Cowano streot, Stirling, attempted to comit sufcide on the Slat ult. by cutting Mroat with his father arxor, while he wunder the influence of liquor.

There is at present to be seen in the gar-den of Mr. James M'Phor shoemaker, llucklyvie, a magnificent specimen of the Scotch thiatle. It measure from 7 to 9 feet in height, and hilly 25 feet in circumference, and bears 24 blussems.

#### WIGTONSHIRE

The Galloway U. P. Presbytery have sustained a unanimous call from the congre-gation of Kirkcowan to the Rev. David F. Mitchell.

Harvest operations have been retarded in Newton-Stowart by heavy rains. The po-tate disease still continues to spread, and buyers are raising them rapicly and sending them off to the English market.

#### England.

Prof. John Tyndal, the celebrated naturalist, will visit the United States in Octo-

A Nonconformist conforance is to be held in Birmingham during the first week in Oc-tober.

The London builders strike is virtually at n end, work having been resumed in many f the workshops.

of the workshops.

The enigration from Liverpool during the last month, was 18,750, being a decrease compared with August last year, of 402.

Sir Charles Bright has returned to the West Judies to resume the command of the Pausame and Jamacia cable expedition.

Two persons were killed and seven seriously injured by an accident on the Darlington section of the North-eastern railway, on the 2nd inst.

A shark, five foet and a half long, has been caught, it is said, in a net off South-ampton Pier, at a distance of about seven miles from the Solent.

ailes from the Solent. Subject to certain conditions, Lord North rook has made the splended donation of s housand pounds to the Mahomedan Anglo thousand pounds Oriental College.

Chancellor Harrington has given anothe £1,000 to rhe Exetar Cathedrel restoration fund. This makes nearly £7,000 which his chancellor has \$\frac{1}{2}\$ tributed to this object.

The Liverpool Morenry says that of enty-three prisoners for trial at the presence on a fact that borough only five can send write well. Heventeen can neitred nor write.

The ex-mayor of Plymouth, who is a Nonconformist, has resigned the chairman-ship of the School Board because he disap-proves of levying a rate for the support of denominational education.

### Mreland.

The Limerick bakers have determined to work no more by night.

At a meeting of the Home Rule Associa-tion in Dublin, the riots in Ulster were at-tributed entirely to "the alien government of the country." f the country

The Belfast Town Council have resolved to request the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the causes of the recent dots in that town.

Arrangements have been made in Dublin for a Peat Fuel Commission, the objective which is to investigate the best modern terms for making improved peat feel may be found successfully in operation where.

where.

The Belfast Presbytery of the Iriah Presbyterian Church have appointed the third
Sabbath of September for hamiliation and
prayer, on account his secure and erimes
by which the community was disgraced during the recent riots. A man named Keeffe, lately a fireman in the employment of the Cork Steamship Company, has been sentenced to two months of the company of the Criminal Law Amountment Actor the Criminal Law Amountment Actor the Company in London on the occasion of a strike.

on the occasion of a strike.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Biggar,
Home Rule Candidate, who forwarded his
a resolution, passed at Hannalistown in fave
of the reason of the remaining Fenis
prisonous and of Home Rule, reminda Mr.
Biggar that all the Overnment coult regard
as political prisoners have long since been
released.

The Irish Roman Catholics a Ane Irisi Moman Catholics are to ining a new anniversary coloration, is satisfactory to know that it is to be to the initial and therefore the initial and therefore peachful and the initial color in the initial and init

the second anniversary of that event.

Mr. Richard Pigot, proprietor of the National organ, the Irishman, has received a threatening letter. It is dated, 'Glasgow, Monday, 'und says: 'Watola and pray, Your life ta in danger. 'Watola and pray, Your life ta in danger. 'Watola and pray. The supposed cause for the letter is the moderate tone assumed by the Irishman for the past few months, which is anything but as a marginal to the authors Nationalities.

Mr. Rea, the Quirotis Belface soil has been released from nonlinement for tempt of court, and his Orange friends to get up a "demonstration" in his hout the police being now armed with gr powers, dispersed the crowd with sum of seculty, sudde four white stocks and a certain untended for his speemd use march on without him, and took possission of the instrument belonging 19 a musical band. EIRTH.

At 137 Sherhourne street, on 23rd inst., Mrs. John Young Hold, of a son,

MARRIED.

46 Cornwall, on the 12th fingant, by the Rev Neil MacAran, B.D. the Rev Whijam MacLendan, M.A. of I.Orf, and, to Annea ann Strachat, we me daught roof the late Caleb Kinghi, Esq.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. Birnle, 110 Hond Street, To rollto, on the 17th best, by the fiver Professor Gregg, of Knock College, assisted by the Rev. J. M. King, M.A., the Rev. Geo Heyce, M.M., Professor in Manifolds Uois lege, to Miss Marion Same 4, soungest daughter of James Bandel, Esq., Ballintate Arase, County Arnagh, Ireland.

DIED.

In Ore, on the 17th Inst., at his residence, John Campbell, Esq. in the 35th year of his ago. He feares a wife and young family to mourn his loss.

### OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

MEETINGS OF PRESBYTERIES.

The following Prosbyteries will meet at the places and times severally mentioned, viz:-

Huron.—At ficeforth, on the 2nd Tuesday of October, at 11 u. m.

OWEN SOUND.—At Owen Sound, on 3rd Tuesday of September, at 2 p. m.

London,—At London, in St. Androws Church, on last Tuesday of September at 11 a. m.

STRATFORD.—At St. Marys, on 21th September, at 2 o'clock p. m. GUELPH.—At Guelph, in Chaimer's Church, on 2nd Tuesday of November, at 1 p. m.

Panis—At Paris, in Dumfries St. Church, on the and Tuesday of September, at 11 a.m.

Kingsron—At Kingston, in Chaimer's Church, on the 2nd Tuesday of October, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

DURHAM.—At Durham, on the 17th September, at 11 a. m.

Conound.—At Port Hope, on the 3rd Tuesday of September, at 100 clock a.m. MONTHEAL.—At Montreal, in Erskine Church, on first Wednesday in October, at 10 o'clock a. m.

OTTAWA.—At Ottawa, in Bank St. Church, on first Tuesday of Nov., at 2 o'clock p. m. CHATHAM .- At Chatham, on the fourth Tucsday, of September.

Ontanio.—At Port Perry, on 2nd Tuesday of Nov. 11 o'clock, a. m.

BRUCE,—At Kincardine, in Knox's Church, on the last Tuesday of September, at 11 o'clock.

Touonto.—In Kuox Church, Toronto, on first Tuesday of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

### TORONTO MARKETT.

The only grain which has yet begun to come forward plentifully is barley. All other sorts continue scare, and stocks much below those held at this time last year. The enquiry is generally active; and prices in most time. We quote:

WHEAT .- No. 1 Fall \$1 40; No. 2 Treadwell \$1 30

BARLEY-65c. 75c.

OAT8-38c. PEAS-65c.

FLOUR-Superfine \$4 20 . 26 25.

SPRING WHEAT-Extra, \$6 35, \$6 40. FANCY-- \$6 55; \$6 75. EXTRA-06 85: \$7 00.

DATMEAL-\$4 50; \$5 00.

COMMEAL—\$3 15.

BUTTER—Selected lots 13c, to 14c.; Choice Dairy "Se

BUTTER—Selected lots 13c. to 14c.; Choice Dairy 75c.
CHEER—Cable desyatelies quote the English market
at 59s. 64. for American Factory, which is a slight decline from late rates. Prices are, nevertheless, firm at
11c. to 11c, at the factories, according to make.

Ecos—Strictly fresh are wanted, and guaranteed
would command from 15c. to 16c, with very few
offering.

LARD-Stocks are quite light, and sales are only in a retail way at 103 to 11c.

retail way at 102 to 11c.

Bacon—Cumberland cut has again advanced, with sales at 80 to 9c. The—are no seller now, however, under 8jc. at which holders are very firm. HAMS—There have been some recent receipts of can-vassed at a small extent, and these are now selling at 15c to 15 c.

PORK-No mess on the spot. To arrive sales of broken lots have been made at \$16 50 to \$16 75.

Woot.—The market has been dull and drooping, owing partly to the stringency of the money market, weak solder-shading it necessary to sail. Rates are nominally 45c to 45c, for fleece, and 35c to 40c for pulled.

### MONTREAL MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Sept. 25.

FLOUR—Receipts 6,028 bris. Market quiet and slightly casier, buyers including to hold off in view of improving receipts: extra nominal at \$7.80; fancy offered at \$7.674, a few hundred bris. ordinary super at \$6.80; 2,000 bris. of a city brand taken for last half that at \$9.65; No. 2 sold in broken lots at \$20 to \$6.274. Lower grades nominal.

· Wurar—Car lots, Treadwell sold on spot and to arrive at \$1 47}; \$1 45 bid for red winter. Phovisions—Quiet at late rates.

Burren—Choice in fair demand; ordinary and poor not wanted.

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