## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The institute had copy available for may be bibliogra of the images in significantly chachecked below.	or filming. Fea aphically uniqu the reproducti	itures of this co ie, which may a on, or which n	opy which alter any nay	n	lı e b re d	ii a été poss xemplaire q ibliographic eproduite, c	microfilmé le lible de se pro jui sont peut que, qui peuve ou qui peuve ode normale	ocurer. Les étre uniques ent modifie nt exiger un	détails de co s du point d r une image e modificati	et le vue ion	
Coloured Couvertur	covers/ e de couleur						ed pages/ le couleur				
Covers da Couvertui	maged/ e endommagée	•				/1	damaged/ endommagée	s			
	stored and/or la re restaurée et/o						estored and/ estaurées et/				
	e missing/ e couverture m	anque					discoloured, s décolorées, ta				
Coloured Cartes gée	maps/ ographiques en	couleur				, -	detached/ detachées				
	ink (i.e. other couleur (i.e. au					<i>7</i> 1	hrough/ parence				
1 I	plates and/or i et/ou illustratio					Z I	y of print var e inegale de l				
	ith other matei c d'autres docu						iuous paginat tion continu				
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/ La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge interieure						Includes index(es) Comprend un (des) index  Title on header taken from /					
Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/ Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela etait possible ces pages n'ont pas ete filmées					Le titre de l'en tête provient  Title page of issue!  Page de titre de la livraison						
						Caption of issue: Titre de depart de la livraison  Masthead/					
1	al comments / taires suppleme	entaires			L	Gener	que (periodi	ques) de la l	ivraison		
Ce document e			indique c		<b>~</b>		<b>30</b> -		20%		
*CX	14X		18X		72×		26 ×		30 x		
12	×	16 X		20 X		24 X		28X		32 ×	

#### Contributors and Correspondents.

DIARY DI TEG BASK

(Continued.)

BLTBLFREM, BCC.

After about one hour and a half's ride we reached the foot of the Frank mountain. It is a peculiar looking truncated cone, and its remarkable form, rising above the other eminences, or plateaus of the wilderness of anden, la distinguishable from long distances on all hands. The cone rises some 400 feet from the crest of a ridge, and looks almost artificial in the regularity of its form. A track goes slanting up its side at so easy a gradient that I was able to ride nearly to the top, indeed it was only to save my horse a little that I dismounted at all. Just before ascending the cone, we paseod ruins and the remains of a large tank. At the top too, there are ruins of a wall, and towers built of large hown stones. There is a deep hollow that looks as if it had been excavated in the centre of the summit, which is some 750 feet in circumference. All these ruins are of very old date. There is no appearance of this eminence having been used by either Saracens or Crusaders in spite of its name and tradition. The ruins more probably go back to the Roman era. The situation and character of the hill entirely agree with the account given by Josephus of the Herodium, created by Herod the Great, where too his body was brought for burial from Joricho, where he died. What a contrast its present soliary desolate state presents to the magnificonce described by the historian, a lonely, desolate height, in the midst of a lonely, desolate land, wasted, and lying desolate under the curse of God. As we climbed the hill a large fox ran up the path in front of us; it seemed the only dweller affild the mins of Herod's grand palaces. From the Frank mountain a wide prospect is obtained of the wilderness land in which David spent some weary years in hiding from Saul. Its present state carries one back over the settled times of Roman rule, and the prosperous days of the kings of Judah, to the unsettled times when its rugged glons and rocky hillsides afforded many a solitary liiding place for David and his herd, and the shepherds who fed their flocks on these hills were glad to be on good terms with one who protected, instead ofrobbing them, like other leaders of fugitive bands. But, most probably, the land smuch more desolate now than even in the days of Saul. Now, as in the days of Jael, "the travellers walk through byways," but the "highways" of which Deborah speaks, not merely are "unoccupied," but cannot be said to exist. The utter lack of wood, too, gives a very bare aspect to the scene from the top of the Frank mountain. Under the present rule a Palestine, things ally get worse and orso in this respect. No care is taken to plant, which would need to be done under athority, for the thriftless people cut down he natural wood, which might grow up ato fine trees, whenever it is big enough o afford fuel. It used to make me feel uite sad to see the loads of Arbutus and rergreen oak being brought in on camels Jerusalem, the latter cut whenever it tot as tall as a good shrub. Along the lial. A heap of dry dust in the centre is showed where the Palestine Exploration as a great deal of this serub oak, which ras a great deal of this scrub oak, which semed to be of the same sort as the famus Abraham's oak near Hebrew, and probbly might, like it grow up to grand trees

From the Frank mountain I had the of Tokoa pointed out to me, but wedid ct ride up to it, as there are scarcely any mains, and it lies a good deal on one de of the rough track which we now took Mhureitam, where the large cave is hich we were to visit. On our way we assed one of the bare rocky flats, which to used for threshing floors. It was on a gh exposed spot where any wind that would fan away the chaff, and was et the natural rock laying exposed, per-ps artificially smoothed a little. It ado me think of the threshing floor of amah. Most probably that was just the the great Mosque now stands in maglem, and before Moriah was built on ould be just such another rocky hill sum-

at as the one I passed.
A passing look at a swift flying partridge
med quite suitable in this fact, so assoted with David's life when he was nted as a "partridge in the mountains." me of these partridges are very pretty ds with becatifully striped marks willer's little boy had one in captivity, it en when full grown. Olose to the ruins d cave of Khircettum, we came upon a ster of Arab tents. They belonged to the people whom we had seen ngling. They were, as usual black, by no means attractive looking. The ind of grinding was heard in one as we ed. I was astonished to find that for safety in Bothlohem, and we met man taking a long two hour walk to

mounted beside the tents, and giving our horses in charge to one of the mon, set off on test along the side of the deep gorge which we had now reached. We passed some reignies of substantial buildings, and one of the Arabs brought us a few coms which he had lately found in the ruins. They were only copped very rough and rude looking, but one have the wheat cars which I have been told are the sign of a Jowish coin. The path to the cave was a sort of goat track along the face of an almost perpendicular declivity. There would have been no real difficulty in it had not there here a fall from share of care him. there been a fall from above of some huge Dioces of rock which blocked up the way.
Over these we had to climb. One bit of
scrembling was by ac means pleasant to
the openintly impeded as I was by my
wilding diet. riding skirt, and a waterproof clock, for rain had begun to fall. The rock I had to climb over was lying at a very steep angle, immediately under an overlanging rock, under which one could only pass by stooping very low. The rock was so smooth as to give very little hold for hands or feet. and the rain making it slippery besides, I was really very glad I had passed it without rolling down into the gulf of the gorge which was close below me. Before beginning to explore the cave we sat down under an overlanging cliff to enjoy the provisions which we had brought with us. Our ride had given us a very good appetite, and the scene around made everything seem charming to me. The gorge, almost a fiscure, half-way up the side of which we were seated, reminded me of some of the roughest bits of Switzerland, and, to add the resemblance, a flock of goats were feeding on the side of the opposite chiff, in places where one could not at that distance see Low anything but a fly could hold on. But here all resemblance to Switzerland ended. The companions who sat by while we ate our dinner, were as unlike Swiss the Arabs had followed us from their tents, to help or hinder on the path, and in the cave, in hopes of a Backsheesh. I saw Mr Muller had very little confidence in them. and he would not let me show the purce from which L was to pay them till we work safe out of the cave. While we ate our meal, two of the Arabs improved the time by one submitting his head for the other to shave, after he had washed it in a pool by our side. The shaving process was cleverly performed, and the razor with which it was executed was evidently sharp enough to be a formidable weapon, had he not been on good terms with us. The rock under which we sat was beautifully clothed with maiden hair ferns, and from some holes high above u pretty wild doves flew out and in. After we had finished our meal, we scrambled a little farther along to the entrance of the cave. This is by no means easy to flad for those who are not familiar with the place. A whole party, some of whom I knew, (among them two Canadian clergymen) were kept for a considerable time wandering about in search of it, though they had both a guide and drago-man with there. Mr. Muller and our guide had both been at the place before, so we had no such difficulty, but nothing could seem better for purposes of concealment than the situation of the mouth of the cave. It is a considerable height up in the face of the perpendicular cliff, so that morder to enter it we had to climb on the top of a large rock which has fallen from above. This hes a little way off from the cliff, so that we had quite as wide a leap into the mouth of the cave, as my short logs, encumbered with long skirts, could logs, encumbered with long skirts, could well manage. Outside, the rock was wet and slippery, meide, all was dry dust. Through this we had to go, half-stooping, half creeping, for a short distance, then we entered the first large chamber of the cave. This is 120 feet long and from 80 to 45 feet wide. The roof is high and vaulted. The Arabs were now really of some use, for by distributing lighted candles among them, and making them scatter about, we finding anything of much interest. From this hall many arches and narrow passages branch off. Some of these go far in under the hill. Mr. Muller on one occasion spont four hours in exploring with a party, with-out coming to the end of the series of cav-eris. In all this time they did not moet with any other hall so fine as the one in which we stood, so I was well satisfied to go no further than into one or two side daves, which communicated with it by various arones and passages, that reminded me much of the crypt of some cathedral. It would have been impossible for us to explore the inner labyrinth of caves without some better escort, and more lights than we possessed. I can scarcely say I regretted not going further; the air even in the hall was close, and to get further in we should have had more croeping through low passage, then I think I could have What I saw of the cave quite satisfied me that, if not really the scene of David's adventure with Saul, it had all the canabilities for such an adventure. The side paesages and caves ricee to the great hall might afford concealment for an im-menso number of mou, and there are end-

The rain had almost ceased before we less the cave, so mounting our horses, with p friendly farewell to our Arab acquaint anes, we set off again for Bethlehom:

less corners, nooks, and loop-holes from

which those further in might observe any

intruders into the first part of the cavern

without being thamselves seen.

Not far from the little town we passed a small house which Mr. Muller was having built for a young Switzer, who is to cultivate a newly taken in piece of land. Its

to try to raise any crops on fields not quito adjacent to his house, for that they were cortain to be all curried analy by robber bends. However, he personated, and as he has succeeded protty well, his example has proved an incident to others, and it quite pleasant to see parties of mon engaged in clearing away the larger pieces of stone, and the biggest thorns, etc., in preparation for cultivation, and even building enclosing walls around some of the land near Mi. Mullor's little farm. The workmen did not look very active or ener-getic, but any beginning of improvement in industry is refreshing to see in such a said land of desolation. If the government exactions do not prove altogether unbear-able, perhaps Mr. Mulier may have the pleasure of seeing the example of energy and industry in members of his own househeld, followed by some of his neighbours. If his own little farm prospers, it will be valuable as a training place for the native valuable as a training place pupils who reside under his roof.

M. B. W.

Editor British American Presbyterian

Education in Common Schools. DEAR SIE,-In your issue of July 16th, there is a brief but suggestive paper from Mr Dunbar, of Gleomorr's in regard to the right of the state to ducate all its citizens. This right ne strongly affirms, and the general principle thus so opportunely brought forward, I cordially concur-This right of the State to educate all its citizens, Mr. Dunbar asserts on the follow ing grounds:-viz., (1.) On the ground of its very existence; (2.) On the ground of its usefulness. In regard to the first, he shows, as far as limited space and time enable him, that the ignorance and the vice of the citizen imperil the very existence of the state; and that the usefulness of the state depends upon the intelligence and morality of its people, as not merely law-observing, but but law-conserving and law-vindicating; and that because of the appreciation of its thoroughly enlightened and peace loving citizens of the boughts of public law and order, as contrasted with lawlessness and anarchy. Then, from applications. Among these, the right of the state, not merely to expend money on school-houses, teachers, etc., but to provide that something be taught, as well as that compulsory law to secure that that teaching be actually imparted; else the public money would, if not squandered, at least not be applied to the purpose for which it was granted. These positions, at seems to me, can scarcely be successfully impugned. And if, Mr Editor, there is so much truth in this first part of his brieflet. ter, I equally rejoice to say, that the latter part of it is especially seasonable and valu-able; that, namely, in regard to the right of a Protestant State to educate its Protestant citizens, in order to secure the right and ad quate discharge of the duties of citizenship. And even to see to it, that Roman Catholic citizens themselves are educated; for Mr. Dunbar's general position involves it. It is ratifying also to notice, how distinct and intelligible are the grounds upon which he maintains, in opposition to a spurious liberalism on the one hand, and of a haughty and imperious Papalism on the other, thus Protestautism is not a mere negation; but was worth all the expendi-ture of undaunted and heroic agitation of principle which its ascendancy in Britain and on the continent involved; as well as the expenditure of blood and treasure that were so freely given in order to secure that 10t deceiva our selves. We are now, in the providence of God, brough face to face with a bold insidious, liaughty, unserupolous, and tyran-nic religionism, that bases its pretensions on divine authority, and even on the state ments of the Word of God. I say, Mr Editor, there must be no mistake on such a matter as this. Otherwise, the rapid development of obnoxious principles now hurrying on apace to their appropriate consummation, and final and irremediable doom, will suddenly startle into activity a sleeping church. The battle of the reformation, there can be little doubt, has to be fought over again; and it becomes every friend of reformation principles to arm himself for the coming conflict. We have, therefore, to thank those prominent watchmen on the towers of Zion, who, from its hattlements, descry the approach of the enomy. The Gavazzi's, the Chiniquy's, and enemy. The Gavazzi's, the Chiniquy's, and a whole host of others who have preceded them in sounding the alarm, as well as those who, on this continent, and in the old world, are following in their footsteps, are worthy of our most serious attention. And our younger ciergy, sepecially, who are esteemed "the rising hopes of the church," would do well to make what is asually called the Popush controversy mat ter of sustained and carnest study. They will likely be driven to it by and by. Meanwhile, let me further say, Mr. Editor, that I think the position land down in Mr. Dunbar's premises, legituately carry us to further applications, as, for instance, that if it be the right and duty of the state to educate its citizous in seif preservation, and that the usefulness of the state con

aste in the universality and excellence of the education thus imparted in the forms

mental principles which constitute it v Pro-testent state, that then it follows, as a unit-ter of course, that the libble wast not merely be introduced into our public schools by way of televation, or even of single permission, but must be tought as matter of injunction. There is no etopping short of this conclusion legitimately. Nay, I think the principle goes even further; and points to the right and duty of the state to see to it that its citizens are educated religiously, and that the public finds may rightly and oroporly be applied in the direction. It may be said, that removes ondowment. I trankly admit it; and see no other legumate terminus ad quem, at least in so far as the argument, pure and ample, is concerned. Grant me Mr Dun bar's premises, and that is the conclusion in which the logic of the argument lands There may be encumstances, however, in the present condition of the state, that render such an application of public tunds inexpedient. The divided state of the church, and of general society, render the present application of the principle altogether inexpedient. Indeed, they plainly point in another direction. We must not on that account, however, surrender the principle itself, else there are a great many other things that would have, on the same ground, "to go by the board." Let me at present, however, conclude by just saying, that I rejoice that the friends of our Pro testant religious education, even along with secular studies, are bestirring them selves; and that our best thanks are due to our worthy friends in New Brunswick for the nuble stand they have taken, to Mr. McTavish, and others, in the late Synod of Hamilton, in the Canada Presbyterian Church, and to yourself, Mr. Editor, for publishing the able report read by Rev. Mr. Pitblade, on "Education in the Marnime Provinces; and last, but not least, for the brief letter of Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of Glen-morris. The publication of these, simultaneously. I regard as opportune and-sen-sonable; especially that portion of Mr. Dunbar's letter that refers to our school-books as about to pass through the "Ro man Catholic filter," in the elimination from them of everything that may not be agreeable to Roman Catholic cars. Should such a thing be attempted, I trust it will rouse such a growl from the British lion throughout the whole of the Dominion as may terrify the Council of Public Instruction from permitting the school-books from lawlessness and anarchy. Then, from being a the least subjected to the Popish these very simple, easily established, and fundamental principles, he affirms cortain audications. Among these, the right of Popery takes the ground of religion in its haughty and tyrannical assumptions, the prominent defence as well as attack, is on the same ground. There the battle must be fought, and around this point the conflict somebody is taught, and hence the duty of will undoubtedly thicken. It is only and mainly, on religious grounds that Popery must be attacked and overthrown. Had this letter not already grown too long. I would have desired to introduce to your readers a very thoughttui and able article published in the Christian Guardian, in reply to certain recent atterances of the Toronto Globe, in regard to Bismark and Protestantism. Meanwhile, I forbear.

Yours, truly, Rothsay.

#### Probaționers vs. Laymen. Editor British American Presbyterian.

The new Presbyterian Church at Big Bay, Keppel, Grey Co., was opened for divine service on Sabbath, June 27th. Appropriate sermons were preached at 11 o'olock a.m., and at 6.30 p.m., by Rev. James Scott, of Owen Sound (Methodist.) The communion was disponsed by the

pastor. Nine new members were added to the Church-five on a profession of their faith, and four by letter. Three of the

number were haptized. A successful tea meeting was held on July first. From the proceeds of the service and the Sabbath collections, about \$60 were added to the Building Fund This was the last of four new churches which have been dedicated to the service of God on this field of labour since December 27th of last year. The communion was held in the last of our four stations last Sabbath. In all the stations there have been about thirty-two new members added. Twenty by profession of their faith, the rest by letter. Nine adults have been baptized, and fifty-four children. As my time has been so fully occupied with the church opening and with communions, and necessary pastoral visitations, I was unable to notice a letter which appeared in your columns over the signature of 'Layman' which appears to demand attention. Though it is gratifying to find laymen taking a part in such discussions, it is a matter of regret that this one did not confine himself more closely to the subject on which he professed to write. It was in raply to a very concise moderate, sensible letter by a Probationer.

and a number more should be on the list , abusing Probationers generally, and this centirely their connection with Rome.

did not object to go to rai nor stations as such. He only complemed the fittings were not extled by their proper nation. The great objection to the Exob tioner's scheme in that these Probationers are kept townsting Lither and thinks as an absence that

travelling lither and thither over the country, wa ting their time and money, and axe

ry, wa ting their titae and money, and are not allowed to do mission work.

The 2nd question was: Should Probationers visit? The Probationers rays nobecause in the one or two Sabbaths which they remain in a place they cannot do it efficiently, and they would be succeeded of convassing. "Laymen anys as—because visits from such a conce would not be age enovassing. "Laymen' says no because visits from such a source would not be no coeptable. Though see out from such opposite points they both agree that Probationers and olittle or no good by visiting. With respect to the 3rd question: What is a vacancy?—es "Laymon" in defining the position of his opponent, has left off the negative syllable from the principle word in the principle sentence, completely changing the principle sent her completely changing its meaning. The point he is always at is not easily seen.

As the epithets which he co freely uses, viz., "whimpering probationer, ghastly counsel," etc., are digressions from the subject—they require no notice. I heard of a German and his wife who appeared before a justice of the peace in the West, to sue for a divorce. The man had a limber near the work. broken nose, the woman a pair of black eyes. The man addres ed the justice as follows. " Look at this proken nose she has given me, and at those black eyes I have given her, and say if we should not be di-

We have these numerous letters by Probationers showing that there is a universal feeling of dissatisfaction among them. We have this letter of "Layman," which although it this letter of "Layman," which atthough it faits to meet the points in the argument, is still valuable as showing the state of feeling on the other side. When such a state of feeling exists, is it not high time for a change.

1'. McNauenton, Tresque Isle, Ont., July 20th, 1875.

#### Our Statistics,

Editor British American Presextarian.

Sir.—L read the letter on Statistics from M. McK." with much interest. He has evidently put himself to some trouble to obtain the statistics of the several parts of the United Church of Canada, and taken pains to correct the returns that fell into his hands. He will permit me, however, to point out some particulars in which he has failed to be as accurate as he might have been. My remarks will bear on one section-the late Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.

That Church he credits with 124 ministers and 188 congregations. The statistics for the past year appear in the June Record, a copy of which I infer from his letter " M. McK." got when in Montreal. According to what is published there, 124 ministers and 188 congregations is an understatement of '10 facts. Take the ministers first. The tables in the number of the Record referred to-give the names of 128 ministers, and those are the pastors in actual employment only. There are besides two Professors in the Theological Hall, Messrs. McKnight and Carrie; two Professors in Dalhousie College, Principal Ross and Dr. Lyall; the Agent of the Church, the Rov. D. G. McGregor, who was the last Moderator of Synod, and at least one retired minister, the Rev. John Stewart of New Glasgow. Here are six to be added in order to make the figures cor-respond to the 889 of the late Canada Presbyterian Church, making in all no loss tuan 184 instead of 124. Of course, "M. McK." cannot be found fault with for omitting the six, if he had only that copy of the Record in his hand-

Then as to the congregations. It could not be from the Record that he got the number 188, the figures that are there when summed up make a total or 149. Nor is that all. Before a comparison can properly be make with the 650 of the late Canada Presbyterian Church, an explanation is necessary. The 140 represent pastoral charges, many .; which include two or more congregations. In but a few of the cases are separate returns presented. When the separate congregations are enumerated on the same principle that prevaried in the Canada Presbyterian Church, I find that the congregations of the Presbyter an Church of the Lower Provinces mount up to at least 201 instead of 138 or

even 149. In the course of two or three years when the Statistical Committee of the United Church shall have induced the several branches to fall in with a uniform mode of returns, more accurate figures will be obtained, and the strength of Fresbyterianism in the Dominion will be more correctly estimated. Yours, etc., S. H.

Tecuriseb.

THE Roman Catholic clergy of the town of Grotte, in Sicily, together with 8.000 of the population, have declared themselves Old Calpolics. The occasion of the move-This Probationer's letter contained three ment was the excommunication by the points or questions. First. How long Biging of Girgenti, of five priests who should a Probationer remain in one var refused a accept the dorma of the percancy? He argues that as at a st one sonal mullibrary of the Tope. The other little of the vacancies are mission stations, priests of the town, twenty-five in number of the town. ber, took their stand on the side of their of Mission Stations it his statement is with pretinen, and informed the Bishop that in bounds,) any time at all is too long to they should henceforth retors to recognize abend in such places. "Layman replies by this authority, and were convived to sover the of those people keep their corn laid phityation was begind in order to give em them of vinitudes conduct and habits an its of those people keep their corn laid phityation was begind in order to give em them of vinitudes conduct and habits an its one in particular, for includer, for an anoming phospherical order to give em them of vinitudes conduct and habits an its following generally, and the phospherical order to give em them of vinitudes one of the numerous philades, and of vinitudes one of

### Zustor and Leople.

The Education of Clergymen's Sons-

Thore is one question which has been forcing itself upon our attention for some time. It has enlisted not only our atten-

Everybody knows how largely elergy-men, as a class, have helped to premote our educational progress, for both in our collegiate and common school systems, they have been among their most intelli-gent and strenuous advocates. It would not he swing too much to office that most not be saying too much to aftirm, that, more than any other class, they have been for both, the substantial founders. The history of New England, at least, goes far to bear us out in this. And we are proud to add, that New England will always gadly acknowledge her indebtedness to them. Sac does it now in more ways than one.

Now, all over our land clergymon are bringing up sons. They are giving them the strongest bias toward a liberal educa-tion. They are starting them in the track of the most earnest thought, and the purest philanthropy, and patriotism. They are leading them onward most vigorously in the path of self-sustaining efforts and cul-ture. Whatever may be the exceptions, it is simply fair to say, that no class of youth are more commonly and more effectively surrounded by an atmosphere of mtelligent learning and aspiration. Can any one show a class of the same relative means and magnitude, from whom so much is to be hoped for our religion, our learning, and

our freedom?

But, under the existing enormous increase of expense for a higher education, what are our ciergymen to do? Their salaries have not advanced proport on ally. In the rural sections, they are more often than people are aware, poised upon the "ragged edge" of a bare substauce. Of the desperate nature of the undertaking of these to secure for their son a collegiate education, only for their son a collegiate education, only those know who are involved in it. And in saying thus much, we have not touched upon the various incidental ways in we can a clergyman's income as out short; her of the narrowing of a student's mean for self-help, by the competition existing among teachers. If it were possible—as narrated in the old novel "Asmodeus"—to life the reals of a preparent and rectories. lift the roots off parsonages and rectories, so that one could look in upon the secret struggle of parental love and cultured aspiration, who can tell what a scene of toil, of self-deprivation, of painful calculation, and still more painful auxiety and discour-agement, would be revealed! Now, it seems to us, that this is a matter

which should at once engage the earnest attention and the resolute efforts of educators and Christians; and not merely from professional sympathy, but from profound regard for both the interest of education and religion. The spectacle of a cultivated man, forced to see his son growing up to drop into the half-educated mass, away from his own level and society, is certainly one

to excite sympathy.

The spectacle of a Christian minister,

compelled to see his son-from native as-sociations more naturally shaped to the pursuit of his own holy calling-turned away from it into the common walks of labor or of trade, is hardly less calculated to create a profound concern. The too common outery of our ministerial body, with regard to the relative diminution of candidates for the holy ministry—caused, as it doubtless is, by this compulsory diversion of the best mind and heart to lower channels of effort—is fitted only to provoke anxious solicitude. Hardly less occasion does it give, for concern at the subtraction of so large an amount of ability and native interest, from the field of the most direct effort in behalf of higher education, and of popular education as well.

Does it not then approve itself to every one, as a special and pressing demand of the times, that side by side with the munificence which erects magnificent edifices and founds universities, there should be found the beneficence which provides such foundations, as in the academy and the college, as well as in the theological semi-nary, will put a liberal education as fully within reach of the sons of our clergymen, as it once was? The difficulty is now in the early part of the course, rather than in the later. Secure full opportunity for success in the first struggles, and the latter part of the student's career may be left to take care of itself. Assure impregnability to your first lines of investment, and the pressing forward of the final sap and storm is only a question of time and persistence. Give our impoverished clergy an effective "locus standi," and they and their sons will secure the Archimedean result. -- New England Journal of Education.

### The Demon of Debt.

In the old Euglish Litany there are divers evils and calamities from which there is the oft-repeated petition "Good Lord, deliver us!" In the ugly catalogue Lord, deliver us!" In the ugly catalogue are enumerated lightning and tempest, piague, possilence, and famine, murder and sudden death. But though it is a public prayer for the whole congregation, we do not find in it any mention of church-debts. There is a prayer for deliverance from the "deceits of the dovil;" and church debts may fairly be included under that head. For when the arch-deceiver persuales God's people that it is all right to build on God's people that it is all right to build or to buy what they have not the money to pey for, he is practising one of his smooth-eat devices. There is also a prayer for deliverance from "contempt of God's word and commandments:" and if we read our Bible rightly, we are commanded to owe no man anything but love." Whother it is often named in his public prayers or not, there is one grievous burden that lies protty heavily upon many a minister's heart, and that is the burden of debt. Whether it is his own obligation to the hutcher, the baker, and the tauor, or his church s gation to a builder or a bank, it is felt to be an intolerable nuisance.

Occasionally a church or a benevolent so-Occasionally a church or a benevolent so-sisty may be placed in dilemma, where a moderate loan may be a justifiable step. Son, when so many of God's people may But even then the borrowing of money by . be suffering for the necessaries of life.

a church, could only be justified by an assured cortainty that the money could be speedily returned without serious injury to the church. We know now of a church which was caught by the outbroak of our civil war, and had to decide between stop-ping the erection of a needed edifice, or time. It has enlisted not only our attention, but our sympathy; and we are not alone in it. There is a large class who will give us both heart and hand in the unisance that the congregation are engaged in a systematic effort to remove it by m a systematic offort to remove it by weekly and monthly offerings. No man, no church, no religious society, has the right to call themselves independent while they owe one dollar beyond their reason-able income.

A large portion of debts arise from the extravagant determination to buy or to build more expensively than the individual or the church can afford. The architect prosents an attractive plan. An ambitious building committee approve it, and "go ahead." The bills are left to be footed by posterity, and the edifice thus constructed is ostentatiously consecrated to the Lord, while there is a very possible risk that it may go into the hands of the sheriff. Such dedications are a pious fraud. Such financiering is disgraceful to a Christian organization, and demoralizing in its influence upon the world. When Goas people pander to extravagance, and exhibit a lax some of pecuniary obligation, we need not wonder that "the Gentiles" should "do the same," and even worse.

An exposure of the simple facts would reveal a "skeleton in the closet" (or the trustee's room) of more churches than the public dream of. There are superb edifices on whose roofs are piled debts that are to be reckoned not by tens but by hundreds of thousands. We could name active churches with popular pastors, and crowded congregations, which present an appearance of external prosperity. But the paster never looks up at the beautiful coding on the Sabbath without seeing the Indeous word debt staring out from groined arch or froscoe. He passes many a sleepless hour in worry over the unendurable burden. He knows perfectly well that what the public calls his church, and his people call "God's house," really is at the mercy of the mortgage-holder. He dare not expect his flock to give liberally for outside objects of benevolence because they are hampered and ham-strung by an accursed debt upon their own shoulders. "We must be just before we are generous," is the ready answer that is flung back in response to his appeals for benevolence. Very true; but the sense of justice should have operated further back. It should have forbidden their erection of an expensive edifice without providing in advance the means to pay

This, we are persuaded, is the only sound principle on which a Christian organization should conduct their finances. No church-edifice should be contracted for until the funds to pay for it are already secured. If unforessen public calamities overtake the congregation while the work is under way, then the lift of a loan may be justified provided that wise precautions are taken for the certain payment of the loan when "the calamities are overpast." But the general rule holds good that no Christian man should build or buy what he cannot pay tor. A church is only an embodied Christian. Folly or sin do not cease to be folly or sin because they are enacted at a meeting of pious people which is "opened with prayer.

It is time that a reform was begun; and the place to begin, is in the house of God. It is time that God's church began to testify more earnestly for old-fashioned Bible honesty. It is time that churches and religious societies began to consider debt only another name for the devil. Those that are now grievously vexed with this devil, should straightway cast him out, at whatever cost of self-denial. As for those congregations who recklessly build what they cannot pay for, they richly descrive to have their mortgaged temples sold out to the Pope, and turned into a mass-house. A fitting htany for the day might read somewhat like this—" From the pride that goeth before destruction, and the debt that bringeth disgrace, goo! Lord deliver us!"—Rov. Theodore L. Cuyler.

### Clerical Reputation.

We should hardly expect to find such wholesome advice to our candidates for the ministry, in a daily paper as The Tribune gave the other day. Referring to the sovere criticisms made in certain quar ters upon the ministry, suggested by unhappy events now occurring in the vicinity of New York, it goes on to say, "if we might venture to point out the moral of clerical misfortunes, which have become too common, we should say that they are full of warning to those who undertake the duties of the pulpit reckless ly, in a spirit merely mercenary and economical. A bacheler of arts who becomes a clergyman principally because he does not wish to become a lawyer, or a physician, or a school teacher, may get through his life by the sheer force of prudence, without breaking down; but he runs a heavy risk of the most frightful failure which can overtake a mortal. We are not astonished that there are so many clerical mishaps of a kind which we need not particularly describe, it would astonish as if they were fewer. At the same time, considering the weakness of human nature, and the peculiar perils of the priestly office, we desire to record our deliberate opinion that the general moral character of the clergy, as a class, is not only higher than that of any other class, but it affords an example of plary living which society could not spare

Gon's people are ardently loved by Him they are His jewels; Ho protects, blesses them, and considers the favors bestowed on them by others as conferred on Himself to the humblest of them, He notes and rewards. "God is not unrighteous to forget your work and labor of love which ye have showed towards his name, in that ye have ministered to the saints, and do ministor.'

#### Beneational Literature.

In reviewing a sermon by Dr. Hatfield upon the prevalent faults of the newspa-pers of the day, Zion's Herald has some sensible remarks on the cause of the exist. once and success of corrupting sensational journals. Dr. Hatfield had charged newspapers with impertiently intermeddling with private affairs, with bitter and scurrilous personalities among themselves, with unfair and untruthful statements in reference political opponents and their opinions, with pandering to the lowest tastes by ex-tended and highly-colored accounts of criminal acts, and by offering their columns to im

moral advortisements, and to sad in gratifying intemperate appetites and sensual lusts. The Herald says: "These admitted faults cannot be cured, however, by pulpit criticism, or by the rebuke of an honest press. The evil is a radical one. The cause lies far back of the press. It is because a very large portion of the public de-mand this very style of literature that it is provided for it. The papers that chiefly pander to the lowest appetites are sold in the largest numbers. The most reckless, personal, buter, and unprincipled sheetvare sure to have the widest circulation. Even among the higher class of newspapers, intellectually, those that are the freshest in outspoken jud ments upon the motives as well as acts of men, the most ready to crush a reputation upon the slighest occasion, to give the worst possible construction to the word or deed of a conspicuous man, are apt to secure the widest reading, and thus pay the largest returns upon the invested stock.

"This is one of the significant signs of the worldliness and hardness of the times. The literature of the day is the symbol of its taste and moral character. It is not the paper-covered novel that creates the taste it simply feeds it. The scientific material. ism of our modern books is the supply for an existing demand. It is an easy relief to the afflicted moral sense to abuse the publisher of the religious juvenile books of the hour because they all run. in these days, into fiction. But these are the only books these bookmakers can sell to any profit. If these moral romances were not provided, a lower and depraving form of the literature of the imagination would be sought after, and certainly obtained from less scrupulous publishers. The only radical cure for all this is, not simply a revival, but a reformation—a great sweep of a heavenly tide, purifying the taste, the intellectual appetite, and the moral life of

the hour.
"The suggestion of the elequent Philadelphia preacher, of which we have only the barest intimations in the report of the sermon in the New York Tribune, are all pertinent, and worthy of consideration; but they do not reach the root of the evil. It is cortainly an amazing and grievous fact that our best citizens patronize those very shoots with their advertisements, and by receiving them into ther counting-rooms, and into their families. It is an unpleasant truth that, on account of the numeuse circulation of some of these sheets, obtained not always in the most honorable way, they are enabled to present also an unequalled display of world-wide news. They are, therefore, considered a necessity. A daily paper makes a good point upon Mr. Talmage, who has been delivering one of his raking broadsides upon the city press, calling his attention to the feet that he delivering his feet that he delivering his feet that he was taken as the feet that he wa he fact that he declares, in his onslaught, that three of these objectionable prints comes daily into his own home! No thoughtful man, upon reflection, can fail to see the inevitable moral evil that must result from the perusal, by the younger members of the home circle, of the con-tents of many of the daily newspapers. The constant familiarity with crime, the free-dom with which the highest names in society are at times associated with questionable, or even immoral acts, the daily vision of the most depraved and vicious side of human life, must affect the delicacy of the moral sensibilities, and take away from any instinctive horror of erime."

# The Ladder on the Cliff.

We can never be placed in such straits and difficulties that the Lord cannot help us. Years before the emergency happens. us. Years before the emergency map cumstances that will lead to our rollef at just the moment we need it. We should learn to acknowledge thankfully the source from whence the blessing comes, just as we would if he had sent an angel down from heaven to give us help.

One dark and stormy night a vessel was wrecked on a rocky island off the coast of Scotland. The crow had watched with terror the white waves as they dashed on the stately cliffs, and felt that to be driven upon these rocks was to seal their doom. The cabin was filled with water, and the captain's wife was drowned. The sailors climbed into the rigging, and prayed as they never had before, that God would have more unconstant. have mercy upon them. That He could save them from temporal death seemed almost incredible. But the cruel waves drove the vessel on and on, till the very foot of the awful cliff was reached. O, if they could only reach its top! There would be safety, and, no doubt, friendly hands to help them. Just as they atruck the rock, they espied on the face of the oliff a ladder. Here was their despair changed to joy. They sprang from the rigging, and climbed the ropes as rapidly as their benumbed fingers would permit; but they were all rescued, and in a lew moments more the vessel went to pieces.

That ladder seemed to them almost : miracle. Yet its presence there was easily explained. It was used by the quarrymen as they climbed up and down to their work overy day. Though usually drawn up when they left, the suddenness of the storm that night had caused the workmen to hurry to the shelter of their humble homes, without taking time to remove the ladder. It was God who had ordered this seemingly trifling matter for the preservation of all their lives.

Some writer has well said, "However long the chain of second causes may be, the first link is always in God's hand." Learn to observe this loving Father's

hand in all the events of your life, and it will wave you from many dark hours.—

Presbyferian.

#### The Prayor-Meeting.

A prayer weeting, like a poet, should be born, not made. It should be nascent in the hearts of Christians. We are a little afraid of the phrase "good prayer-meeting." It savors a wrong idea as to what a prayer-meeting should be. It should be good before it is a meeting at all, in order that it may be good as a whole. The prayer-meeting can be good to you only as you bring it with you. Itc value to you is largely determined before the first hymn is sung. He who has a good prayer-meeting in his heart will be sure to have one in the lecture-room. It must grow up out of your desires and longings. To jostle a hundred worldly-minded Christians together in a prayer-room, each one straight and feverish from his farm, his mcrohandise and his sinning, and expect a really helpful meet ing, is sheer absurdity. Ood's Spirit makes a good meeting. He comes in answer to the prayer that has been smouldering a day, or a week, or a year, in the depths of spiritual desire, and that breaks out in tougues of flame, when the "one mind" comes to expression in the prayermeeting Making a good meeting is sometimes a

dangerous experiment. An interesting meeting can usually be constructed out of the elements on the surface. But it machinery. It has the creaking of wheels and springs, and the smell of worldly oil. Got a few good speakers, break up every tendency to the real level of discouraging dulness by a startling anecdote or illustration, fill every pause with a stirring song and you will make ar interesting meeting. But will it be a good one? People will say it is. They will not to each other as they go out, and rub their hands with a fine satisfaction. The meeting has been a success—arranged as sometimes pulpit services are, with a view to "offect." But each one goes on in his dead and selfish way, just the same. Next week there will be unother good meeting, more self-congre be another good meeting, more self-congratulation and less and less greening of the spirit. Let us beware of a pious Wednes-

day evening entertainment.
What about the dull prayer-meetings? Better the duliness, that they may awaken to a sense of the real deadness, than worldly spices, to perfume the cerements and conceal the decay. Yes, oven "devil's pauses," so much dreaded by those who want'to see things "moving on," have their value. They are better sometimes than noisy froth. At least they are knonest, and sincerity is a great thing in a prayer. sincerity is a great thing in a prayer

Talkin meetings should be held separately. Sometimes a church gets into a chattering state. Don't let the chatter kill the prayer. Take a special evening for it. But go to the prayer-meeting to pray. Carry your burdens of soul there, not your criticisms. Do not be anxious about the success of the meeting, only about your own soul, and the souls of others. The meeting will take care of itself. It may not be a success; it may be very stupid,— because very honest; but if you and yours go out with bowed heads, saying humbly, "How long, O Lord! how long?" the prayer-meeting will be a sancta porta—a gateway to the throne.—Interior.

### The True Life.

The life that is not life is the portion of the many. The life that is life is the heritage of the few. True life, with its strange, rich secrets, both of joy and sadness, is but little known—nay, hardly so much as conceived of in this region of the deal.

the dead.

Men do not think of living, but only of enjoying existence. To have life unfoided from within them by a heavenly agency, as the leaf and blossom are drawn in beauty out of the tree by the sun and air, is beyond their very widest ideas of life. Yet what is a man's true life but the developing of his powers and affections—the bringing forth of his whole being into fullest exercise by the energy of the Holy Ghost? It is not the external circumstances in which he moves, nor the points in which he comes into contact with mey and things around him, that make up life, so that in summing up his days of business, or his nights of pleasure, he might say: "I have lived," or "I live:" it is the springing, budding blossom of the Man-the very man himself as God made him-that alone can be counted LIFE.

How few men live, or even think of living! Life to most is an unexplored continent. They do not know, or do they care to know, what its features or its treasures are. They only cruise along its rocky seaboard, and think that narrow strip of sand and shells which their oye takes in to be all of life that can be known. To penetrate the vast interior, with its streams, and lakes, and woods, and groves. and vales, and fields, and happy dwellings, where the sun does not smite by day, nor the moon by night, is what they have never yet proposed to themselves, and have only shrunk from

when proposed to them by others.

But though life is an undiscovered region to most, it is not so to all. Some, though few, have found and known it. They have found that without the conscious friend. ship of the God that made them there is no In his favour is life." The possession of this favour is the one thing that distinguishes existence from life. The former they always had; the latter they "only began to have when they became acquainted with God."

This life came down to them freely, like the manna which Israel partook of in the desert. They did not buy nor earn it. It cost them only what the manna cost Israel the gathering it up as it lay around. It cost them only what the food cost the ravens, or what their clothing cost the lilies. They were labouring hard for what lilies. They were labouring hard for what they thought to be life, digging into the earth and trying to wring out from it some-thing that might at least be called life— whon, looking upward, they saw the true life, like fresh rain, coming down plentifully on every side. They saw the vanity of their toil, and were content from that moment to be receivers of the life-giving shower. They opened their parched lips to the abundant rain and they were filled. Happy men ! In toiling hard for life, they spread the failed to get it. In ceasing to toil, and consening to let God fill them with it, thay got

The unbought love of God it at once ! came pouring in upon thom, and they found that "in His favour was Fire," and that "with Him was the fountain of life," a " well of water springing up into overlasting life" was now opened within thou; and they drank of the fountain of the water of

This life is, while here, but partial and feeble. Like all other kinds of life in the dying would, it has to maintain a ceaseless struggle with death; for neither climate nor soil are congenial, and no length of time non care of culture can acclimate. a plant so entirely heavenly in its nature. Yet, though imperfect in some respects, it is above all price—" far above runes."—
H. Lonar, D.D.

#### Random Rendings.

The Lord gives his blessings as he gives the fruits of the earth,—not to those this wish, but to those that labor.

Ir we cannot go to God with a broken heart, let us go to Him for one. The spirit breaks and binds up.

This happiness Joes Christ vouchsafe to all His; that, as a Saviour, He once suffered for them; and that, as a Friend, He always suffers with them.—South.

FINE feelings, without vigor of reason, are in the attnation of the extrome feathers of the peacock's tail—dragging in the mud.

Chaist crucified, the preacher's Alphs and Omega. Away with finery and feath, ers! Let the Spirit of God speak to thee, He knows how to hit the heart .- Hedinger,

THE spiritual life should always be kept uppermost; not the body only, but the whole carnal nature should be kept under in order that the soul may have its proper rule. He is a poor travesty of what man is meant to be, who lets his higher nature grovel, in subserviency to his baserjar petites.

"HARRY," said my uncle, "one can be moral without being religious; but I don't believe in any man's religiou divorced from morality. You may shed the penitental tear, you may pray like Paul, you may work like Nehemiah, you may have the courage of Moses or the faith of Abrahm, but if you don't pay your dolts. Henry but if you don't pay your dolts, Henry, you dishonour religion in the sight of the world. Pay what debts you incur, and don't incur debts you cannot pay."

Most people need all the strength which a high-toned public opinion can give then to keep them true to their conscience and their God; and that opinion is partly formed by what we do and what we are. Strive earnestly, then, to order your life with a wise simplicity. Be frugal in the shows, and generous in the substances of life. Set the example, so greatly needed, of wholesome moderation. Show that you care for character above all else.

Ir is a mistake to suppose that Sabbath. keeping is a thing merely of religious observance, or especially a tenet of some particular sect; on the contrary, the setting apart by the whole community of one day in seven, wherein the thoughts of men and the physical activities shall be turned into another than their accustomed channels, is a thirg pertaining as much to the law of nature as is the intervening of the night between days.

While aught remains in us contrary! a seal to the book wherein is written "that good and acceptable and perfect will de God" concerning us. But when our minds entirely yield to Christ, that silence is known which followeth the opening of the last soals. In this silonco we learn to abide in the Divine will, and there feel that we have no cause to promote except that alone in which the light of life directs us.

John Woolman.

We cannot often do great things, but we can do some little good thing every day. A word spoken fitly, a cup of cold water gives in the name of a disciple, a crumb afforded to some starving sufferer—all these are small to those who do them, but they may be very great to those to whom they are considered. done, and it is the aggregate of such deeds that makes up a benevolent life. A rain drop is small, but it is equal to any and all of its kind, the multitude of which water

the fields and swell the floods. Christ left His throne of light! The revelation of the Infinite,

The image of the Great Invisible. A Father's love disclosing unte all;

The poor, the lost, the burdened, the oppress Not one excluded from the gracious call-"Come unto No, yo weary, and have rest!"
Peace for the guilty, stung with conscious sin:

Peace for percaved ones wailing for their desi; Peace amid waves without and storms within, The troubled soothed, the mourner comforted

PRAYER is the rustling of the wings & the augels that are on their way brings us the boons of heaven. Have you has prayer in your heart? You shall see it prayer in your heart? You shall see 12 angel in your house. When the charist that bring us blessings rumble, their whet sound with prayer. We had the prayer in our own spirits; and that prayer becomes the token of the coming blessing. Even as the cloud forshadoweth rain, so they or forched oweth. The blessing that prayer forshadoweth the blessing; era as the green blade is the beginning of the harvest, so is the prayer the prophecy of the blessing that is about to come.

Spurgeon. "I THINK the time has gone by for defending the Bible against anybody, who ever he may be. The Bible really has been so often defended, and the defences are a admirable, that I must look upon it now it the other law I all the characteristics. the other day I did upon a little village Church which I came across in the middle of a wood; a church subjected to a great many changes of the weather, and but traced to many tressed; and there are about twice as mind bricks in the buttresses as there are in the church. There seems to me to have been twice as much done in some ages in defending ing the Bible as in expounding it; but the whole of our strength shall henceforth go to the expounding of it and spreadure it, we may leave it pretty well to defen it, we may leave it pretty well to defent itself. The way to meet infidelity it spread the Bible. The answer to svert objection to the Bible is the Bible.

### Our Noung Holks.

"Because I Love You."

Because I love you, children, my Sabbath days is

thail the still bright morning, and hasten you to greet: Heak into your faces, and see the love-light there. And I am atways happy in your hours of praise and

prayer. Because I love you, children, I long that you shall

Now, in life's morning, \*reading the narrow wav with me

Hore you, little travelors, and pray that you may with the journey safety over, in the Father's

sunny land.

Because Hove you, children, now in your child-

hood sweet, long to bring you closely unto the Saviour's feet No joy is like the pleasure of always serving Him I long for you to have it ere years your life shall

Because Heve you, children, I would that you should know

How dangerous is the pathway which the pilgrims tread below;

But there is waiting ready the Guide of life and light, And those who cling to Jesus will walk the way

aright.

Because I love you, children I point you day by

To the Lamb of God who taketh the world's great and I ask the gentle Master to give to you a place

Among the willing learners to whom he shows his face.

Because I love you, children, I can not be content Unless I have you with me when this life of ours is on seek the Saviour early, and in his home above

We shall dwell together, I and the class I loze -MARIANNE FARINGHAM, in London S. S. Tamas.

Tuenkare blossoms that has budded, been blichted i' the cauld. And lammies that has perished because they left

the fauld; But cower youn aneath His wing wha died upon

the tree. An gaithers in His bosom helpless weans like you

an' me. in the warl there's tribulation, in the warl there is

But the warl it is bonnie, for our Father made it Then brichten up yer armor, an' be happy as ye

Though yer sky be often clouded, it win' na be for lang.

# The Peach—Who made the best use

A countryman brought home five peaches from the city, the most beautiful that could be seen. His children saw the fruit for the first time. On this account they wondered, and were very much pleased over the eautiful peaches with the rosy cheeks and

The father divided them among his four children, and one was received by the nother.

In the evening, as they were going to their bed-chambers, they were asked by eir father.

"Well how did those fine peaches taste

Excellent, dear father," said the eldest. "It is a beautiful fruit, somewhat acid, yet of so mild a flavor. I have saved the tone, and intend to rear a tree out of it."
"Well done," said the father; "that I all prudently providing for the future, as

becomes a husbandman." "I have also eaten mine up," said the

suggest, "and thrown away the stone, id mother gave me the half of hers. Oh, it tasted so sweet, and melted in one's

"Well," said the father, "to be sure, you have not acted prudently, but very naturally, as children are wont to do. For prudence is there still room in thy life.'

Then began the second son:—
"I picked up the stone which my little brother threv away, and cracked it. There was a kernel therein that tasted as sweet as a nut. But my peach I sold, and have seceived so much money for it that I can, hen I go to the city, probably buy two 've.'
The father shook his head and said—

Wise it was, but not in the least childor natural. May Heaven preserve you

m becoming a merchant!"
"And thou, Edmund?" said the father. Candidly and cpenly answered Edmund: "I took my peach to our neighbour's on, the sick George, who has a fever. Es as not willing to take it, but I laid it

pon the bed, and came away."
"Well," said the father," who has then ade the best use of his peach? Then cried they all three-

Brother Edmund has." But Edmund remained silent, and the

other kissed him with tears in her eyes.

# How Chickens get out of Shells.

Take an egg cut of a nest, on which the an egg cut of a nest, on which the a has had her full time, carefully holdg it to the ear; turning it around, you ill find the exact spot which the little felw is picking on the inside of the shell; is he will do until the inside skin is perrated, and then the chell is forced out-ard as a small scale, leaving a holo. ow, if you will take one of the eggs in condition from under the hen, remove to the house, or other suitable place, put in a box or nest, keeping it warm and oist, as near the temperature of the hen possible (which may be done by laying between two bottles of warm water, upon by cotton or wool), and lay a glass over box or nest, then you can sit or stand, is most convenient, and witness the trre odus operandi. Now watch the little low work its way into the world, and will be amused and instructed as I often been. After it has go. its opng it commences a nibhling motion with point of the upper bill on the outside the shell, always working to the right you have the large end of the egg from i and the holo upward) until it has iked his way almost around, say within half of an inch, in a perfect circle; it is forces the cap or butt end of the shell, and the half of the shell. and then has a chance to straighten its k, thereby loosening its logs somewhat; so, by their help, forcing the body, a the shell.—American Reim Journal.

#### The Magic of Silence.

You have often heard "It takes two to make a quarrel." Do you believe it? I'll tell you how one of my ! ttle friende managed. Dolly never came to sas Mariorie Dolly pever came to see Marjorie that there was not a quarrel. Marjorie tried to speak gently, but no matter now hard she tried Polly finally made her so angry that she would soon speak sharp words too.

"O, what shall I do?" cried poor little Marioria.

"Suppose you try this plan," said her mamma. "The next time Dolly comes in, seat yourself in front of the fire and take the tonge in your hand. Whenever a sharp word comes from Dolly, gently snap the tongs without speaking a word

Soon afterwards in marched Dolly to see her little friend.

It was not a quarter of an hour before Dolly's temper was ruffled, and her voice was raised, and as usual she began to fin. I fault and soold. Majorie fled to the hearth and seized the tongs, snapping them

gently. More angry words from Dolly.

Snap went the tongs. More still. Snap.

"Why don't you speak?" screamed Dolly, in a furry. Snap went the tongs.

"Speak i" said she. Snap was the only answei

'I'll never, never come again, never!"

Away she went. Did she keep her promise? No, indeed. She came the next day, but seeing Marjorie run for the tongs, she solemnly said if she would only let them alone they would quarrel no more for ever and ever .- Selected.

#### Short Story for the Girls.

A bright little girl was playing croquet. and knocking her ball with the intention of placing it in position so that she could peac through the wicket when her time to play should come again, was somewhat dis-pleased to see it roll too far, so that she was still out of position. Without uttering a word of complaint, however, she walked quietly to the ball, and with her foot rolled if to the place where she had endeavoured to have it stop. Another engaged in the game saw it, and kindly reproved her; told her it was wrong, and if she learned to do things which were wrong in small things, like a game of pleasure, she would be more likely to do so in large things when she should be thrown into the great struggles of life. To this she readily re-sponded, "Why, I saw grandma place her ball before the wicket the same way awhile And no argument seemed to convince her but that it was right to thus take advantage of her playmates, because she

"saw her grandma do the same thing."
Thus an innocent little girl chanced to be the observer of an act by one to whom she looked for an example, and thus a lit-tle mind was poisened which was perhaps as pure as the fresh fallen snow. In this wey seed is often sown in the child which must sprout and bear fruit, and "Oh! what shall the harvest be 2'

How careful we should be to avoid the appearance of evil, and remember that in the smallest deed the eye of some person looking to us for an example may be upon us.—Christian World.

### Religious Sentiment and Practice.

There is a morbid corruption and waste of vital power in religious sentiment, by which the pure strength of that which should be the guiding soul of every nation, the splendor of its youthful manhood, and spotless light of its maidenhood, is averted or cast away.

You may see, continually, girls who have never been taught to do a single useful thing thoroughly; who cannot sew. who cannot cook, who cannot cast an account. nor prepare a medicine, whose whole life has been passed either in play or in pride; you will find girls like these, when they earnest-hearted, cast all their innate passion of religions spirit, which was meant by God to support them through the irksomeness of daily toil, into grievous and vain meditation over the meaning of the great Book or which no syllable was ever yet to be understood but through a deed; all the instictive wisdom and mercy of their womanhood made vain, and the glory of their pure conscience warped into fruitless agony concerning questions which the laws of common serviceable life would sither have solved for them in an instant, or kept out of their way. Give such a girl any true work that will make her active in the dawn, and weary at night, with the con-sciousness that her fellow-creatures have indeed, been the better for her day, and the powerless sorrow of her enthusiasm will transfer itself into a majesty of radient and beneficient peace.

A MOST strange confirmation of the Book of Genesis comes from Borneo, on the authority of Alex. Mackenzie Cameron, in the shape of two traditions held by the Dyaks, a people of that island, and by the considered aborigmal. One is that long ago there was a great deluge, when the ancestors of the human family—the Chincso, tho Malays, and Dyaks, dwelt together. The three had to swim for their lives, and and all three came safe to land. The Dyak lost all but his weapons, the Chinese all but his books; so that the Dyaks never were a literary people, nor the Chinese a martial one. The second tradition is that very early in Dyak history a great ancestor of theirs determined to construct a ladder and climb up to heaven. He succeeded in getting pretty high, but at last one night a worm gnawed into the foot of the ladder and induced a premature dissent. These are not the most extreme distortions of the accounts of the floods and of the Tower of Babel. Another Dyak contribution to bibilical research, on the same authority, is the fact that they have no other name for the Supreme Being than Yaouah; a striking resemblance to Yahveh, the very generally received orthoppy of Jehovah. The Dyake also believe in one Supreme Boing, almighty and good, and ir powerful evil spirit. They won the one Supreme, without priests or tempes or images. If, in addition, we consider their isolated and semi-barbarous condition, these matters become my estriking still.—

W. Y. Inducation.

## Sabbath School Tencher.

#### LESSON XXXII.

August 8, } JESUS AT BETHESDA

COMMIT TO MEMORY, VS. 10, 11 PARALLEL PASSAGES. - Luka xm. 16 Acts iv. 84.

SCRIPTURE READINGS .- With vs. 5, 6, read Ps. exlii. 3; with vs. 7, 8, read Matt. ix. 6; with vs. 9, Matt. xii. 8; with v. 10, comp. Jer. xvii. 21, 22; with v. 11, read Ps. xxxvii. 32, 38; with vs. 12, 13, comp. 30: Luke iv. with v. 14, 15, read Matt. x1i. 45.

GOLDEN TEXT .- I am the Lord that healeth thee.—Ex. xv. 26.
CESTRAL TRUTH.—It is "the Lord that

healeth."

The necessity for short Scripture Lessons. obliges us to begin abruptly with the statement of the impotent man's condition, but e cannot pass by the introductory verses. Much difference of opinion exists as to what "feast" (v. 1) is here intended. If, as is likely, all things considered, a Passover, then our Lord was at four such feasis, and his ministry lasted more than three years (agreeing with Dan. ix.

To the understanding of the sufferer s position, it is needful to know that there was at Jerusalem, in the sheep gate (or market), a pool or swimming place, which Robinson, denying the traditional Bethesda altogether, thinks the upper pool of Siloam, in which the water somotimes bubles up with some commetion as the waters rise, and around which were five porches or covered spaces, frequented by weak, blind. lame and paralysed persons, four classes mentioned, who looked for healing through the virtue of the waters. The account of their curative powers given (verse 4), though very old, as far back as Tertullian (early in the third century), is yet under suspicion as having crept into the text from an early side-note. They who have no doubt as to the genuineness of the verse, think a special and symbolical miracle, like the star, showing the coming of Christ, the opening of the "fountain for sin. A suffering crowd gathered here; one (v. 5) had been thirty-eight years a paralytic, not all the time there necessarily, though he had been long waiting, until well nigh despairing. The passage does not fix his age, nor the time he was in the porch. His thirty-eight years answering to the journeyings in the wilderness, of excites the fanciful school of writers to find in him a type of Israel. Such a fancy needs to be held in check. In such a man torpor of mind might well come, the sad result of long confinement, neglect, and growing hopelessness. His heart needed to be roused to hope, and to have expectation called out. Hence the question of the Master, who knew all the

case, in (V. 6.) "Wilt thou be made whole?" Commonly when the Lord wrought miracles, he raised some desire, some beginning of confidence in the person to receive the benefit. So he does here. No doubt his tone and manuer inspired confidence, and led the poor sufferer to state his case, thinking perhaps he might put him, in the favourabe moment, into the pool. But Jesus does "exceeding abundantly above what we He takes another way. think."

(V. 7.) Contains the man's explanation of his own case. He assumes that it would be known that he desired to be oured, and the reason that he is not cured, he proceeds to give, with much natural

At this point we may notice, that the question put by Christ here is put to un-saved nen in every appeal of conscience, every reading of the Bible, every Gospel sermon. They have not such defence as this. The best course is to state the case truly to Jesus. When men will, their healing is assured. But the heart rolls the blame on any one else; "If I had such a minister as—;" "If I lived in such or cumstances as—;" "If I had succeeded No, no; now, as thou art now, wilt thou, lost thou really desire to be say

V. 8.) The "Word," the eternal, creating, almighty "Word" is now heard. "Rise! (he could not before), "take up thy bed" (a proof of strength), "and walk" Everything seemed cure against it, but somehow confidence was breathed into the man's soul no less than power into his withered limbs, and the man tried and did it "immediately" (v. 9), just as he was bidden. A good example for us. To explain what follows, it is added, "and it was the Sabbath."

Now the Jews, while locing the spirit, were very scrupulous about the forms of religion, and rules against carrying burdens for the purposes of common labour they strained so as to cover the case of this poor man. We ought to distinguish between the Pharisees reading of the Old Testament Sabbath laws, which Jesus disregarded, and the real laws which he

(V. 10.) The Jews took him to task, "It is not lawful." They let him lie all the weary years unaided. They assail him the moment he ignores a ricce of their formal-ism. These were not the common people, but the Jews, the rulers, sticklers for rights; for so this evangelist speaks (John vii. 1; xviii, 12, 14). He was breaking no divine law. This carrying of a mere mat or rug was not service work. Good had been done him, -always lawful on the Sabbath —and he was enjoying it. They over-strained Scripture and made it of none effeet by the traditions which they placed be-The Pharisaic inventions are doing harin to the true Sabbath even now. The man had a true instinct that he who could, and would, pity and cure him, would not really misdirect him, and a he quotes him

as authority.
(V. 11.) "He that made me whole," etc.
There is a moral influence won, according to the laws of our nature, by good doing; and it is natural that we should respect the will of one who has helped us. "We love him" etc; "If ye love us, keep my commandments." He who has the plain command of Christ for what he does, need not trouble himself about niceties of tradition, or customs of the times. But, louis 15,000 at \$20 and upwards per than a to the first tradition. they are bent on a quarrel with Jeine: 100

they show by the tone and from of their

(V. 12.) "What man" (as opposed to a divine being) "is he that told thee?" not healed thee, about which they might have been expected to ask. They are more bent on evidence that he had broken their law, than of the good he did But the man had no opportunity to learn regarding him at that time, and could not point him out; for knowing the temper of these men, Jesus had glided out of the group (v. '8). So the "Jews," his malignant foes, were baffled for the time; but their spite remain-, as we see by v. 16. Mon of the priestly law-making kind always make more of their laws than God's; and of two institutions side by side, one human, the other divine, the buman will often call out the greater zeal. Men like their own. A holiday in Italy is much better observed than

the Sabbath day. (V. 14.) The man was, later, in the temple, giving thanks, let us hope, when Jesus found and startled him with a solemn warping, implying that the man's own sin known to Christ, had brought on the suffering. He could so judge in the case, though we may not, although we know that the genera rule often holds good, that sin brings suffering even here, and often of a kind that recalls the sin.

And we may infer that ain committed after such warning is specially sinful; thet there are behind, heavier punishments than these that come on men here. That must be had indeed, that is worse than thirty-eight years helplessness. The nan now recognized Jesus, and let us believe grateful, not a spiteful temper, went and told it to his questioners.
(V. 15) "Jesus had made him whole."

That would seem to him, defonce enough of his proceedings; good reason why the Jews themselves should submit to him.

Many funciful lessons have been from this miracle, such as, that Bethesda represents the Jewish Church, with its small results; that it stands for Baptism; that the porches represent the law which show no misery they cannot help, and the like. We had better dwell on obvious and undoubted truths taught or illustrated here.

(a) Sin makes misery. The more sin the more suffering.

(b) Jesus is the healer of our diseasesour worst discouns.

(c) He works miracles on the body. and gives temporal good to call our attention to spiritual and abiding blessings.

(d) He is still looking on us in our help-lesaness and saying, "Wilt thou?" etc. Let us obey his directions.

(c) When healed by him we should do as e desires, and publish his grace to others. 'He hath made me whole

#### SUGGESTIVE TOPICS.

The feast—the place—the persons—why waiting—their condition—the particular sufferer—how long so—why so long—his probable state of mind—coincidence—the Lord's question—its purpose—the Lord's words—their import—the lesson he teaches us by his obedience—the results—the day on which this was done—the Jewish idea -the offence given-the question-her answered-the principle of answer-the rejoinder-the spirit of it-the man found where-how warned-the implied truthhis after-course—the lessons to to, as to use of miracles -our condition-the means of recovery.

### The Logic of Faith.

Scepticism does not need too much doctor-g. We are in danger of overdosing the ing. The mind has means of cure in itself. Doubt has had a slow development through many ages. Sometimes ignoring God, and sometimes denying Him, it has been fighting the higher destiny of the soul. But the world of mind comes back to the balance. It is the same law that presses the sun down to the winter horizon, and then lifts it up to the zenith to look upon fruits and flowers. So there is an infinite strength of divine law in the recuperative power of moral nature. now depressed into a winter time of doubt but the sun will cross the line. That moral nature will react with a heavenly force, and in that reaction, where scepticism had flung ice-chains over the world of the soul, immortells of thought and hope will blossom. We believe, therefore, a time of the supremacy of faith will follow hard on these gloomy steps of doubt, for faith is the souls normal state. It is the only rest for ar immortal mind.

# A Delightful Legend.

There is a charming tradition connected with the sight on which the temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brother, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On the spot was a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in shocks the elder brother said to his wife, " My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day. I will arise take of my next of the day. I will arise take of my shocks and place them with his, without his knowledge." The brother being ac tuated by the same benevolent motives, said within hinself: "My brother has a family and I have none. I will contribute to their support; I will arise, take of my shocks and place them with his, without his knowledge." his knowledge."
Judge of their mutual astonishment

when on the following morning they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, whon each resolved in his own mind to stand guard, and solved the mystery. They did so, when, on the fol-lowing night, they met each cher half way between their respective shocks with their arms full.

Upon ground hallowed by such, associations as this was the Temple of ki g Sclo-mon erected—so spacious, so magnificent, the wonder and admiration of the world. Alas I in those days how many would sooner steal their brothers whole shook than add to it a single sheaf!

month.

## Miscellaneous.

DEATH OF A WATERLOG VETERAN. - Mr. George Evans, of 57 Strachan street. and who served under Wellington at Waterloo, died on the 18th inst. The old veteran was eighty five years of ago, the last forty-three years of his life having been spent in this city. Mr. Evans was the father of Mr. James Evans of Queen-street, Toronto.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli stated, that the estimated cost of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India will be £142,000 sterling. Radicals, as might be expected, prote-ted against the sum as extravagant.

"Interviewing," as practised by American journalists, is taking a new shape. They are now adopting the plan of inter-viewing one another. A Mr. Charles F. Wingate has gone still further, and has interviewed editors in all parts of Europe and America, for the last five years. He will publish his experiences in a thick volume, entitled "Views and Interviews."

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, will send his feather cloak to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. This article will probably represent more labour than any other on exhibition Its manufacture was commenced over a hundred years ago, and fifty years

have been require . for its completion. It is made of the feathers of a peculiar species of bird-each bird furnishing only two feathers, one from under each wing. In size the cloak is a little over a square yard, and its colour is a golden yellow.

THE CENSUS OF IRELAND .- Part I of the summary tables of the Irish census of 1871 has been issued. The population is that year was 5, 112,877, distributed as follows :- Leinster, 1.457,685: Munster, 1,398,485; Ulster, 1,888,228; Connaught, 846,219; the general valuntion of houses and lands in Ireland in 1871 was a 13,257,678. There were in the workhouses 48,920 persons, in hospitals, 2,894, and in public mantic asylums, 7.116; 6,742 idiots, 9,768 lunatics, 81,000 paupers, 8,467 convicted prisoners. Of persons 100 years old and upwards, there were in Leinster 27 men and 62 women: in Munster 181 men and 187 women · in Connaught 39 men and 83 women. There were four husbands 15 years old, but these had apparently wives older than thomselves; and there were 31 wives of the age of 15, one of whom was married to a husband at 60; 14 to young men of 25; and the rest to husbands of different ages from 19 to The total number of husbands was 772,095, and the wives of 48,160 of these, including two of the four 15-yearolds, were absent. There were 1 039,779 males, and 1,201,684 females who could neither read nor write; and 987,224 males, and 484,511 females who could read only. There were 862,602 wives who had specified occupations. The number of farmers in Ireland was 429, 829, there being 76,558 in Leinster, 94, 299 in Munster, 170, 197 in Ulster, 85,780 in Connaught. - The number of holdings under 5 acres was 107,106, of which there were 84,876 in Leinster, 21,575 in Munster, 80,112 in Ulster, and . Connaught 22,548. Of farmers of 2,630 acres and upwards, there were 10 in Leinster, 4 in Munster, 21 in Ulster and 11 in Connaught. The total farm holdings amounted in extent to 592,688 statute acres. A BATH IN THE DEAD SEA.-Mr. C. A.

Kingsbury writes as follows, in Forest and Stream, of a bath in the Dead Sea: -" Reaching at last this most remarkable of all the seas and lakes on our globe, we prepared to take a bath—and such a bath I can hardly ever expect to take again. I had previously bathed in numerous seas, lakes and rivers, but never did I enjoy such a bath as this. The specific gravity of the water is such, from its holding in solution such a large proportion of salt (261 per cent) that one floats upon its surface like a cork. At the time there was only a gentle rip-ple upon the sea, and being a good swimmer. I at once stry sk out into deep water. I soon found that I could not only swim and float with wonderful ease, but that I could actually wilk in the water, sinking only to the arm-pits. Discovering his fact, I made for the shore, and taking Dr. C., one of our party, who could not swim, by the hand. led him into the sea where the water was many fathoms deep. At first he was quite reluctant to follow me, but he soon gained confidence on finding there was no danger of sinking, and enjoved the novel bath as much as if he had been an expert swimmer. Should the bather allow the water to g his eves or mouth he would suffer considerable abatement in his enjoyment. on account of its extremely salt, bitter, and irritating nature. No fish can live in this sea, but various kinds of ducks abound here at certain seasons of the year. The water was as clear as ordinary see water, its temperature was agreeable, and it has an oily feeling, and altogether its action on the surface of the body was such as to develop those ... pleasurable sensations pertaining to the souse of touch, accompanied by the most delightful exhibitantion. Of all the baths in the world, give me a bath in the Dead Sca."

and a state of the state of the

## British American Bresbyterian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS: \$2 a year,! cleaned Fortage by mail, beant por year, payable at the office of deliver.
Cheques and Post Ocleo Orders should be drawn in favor of the Vennauer.
Glub Rates and List of Promiums formshed on application. All who are destrois to sid it extending the circulation of the President of the List of Promiums at once, as now is the time to secure now hences.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, P.U. Drawer 2484 Publisher and Proprieter

THE .

#### "Sabhath School Presbyterian," PUBLISHED MONTHLY,

AT 102 HAY STREET, TORONTO.

Truss: 20 cepts per annum, in quantities.

\* \* The numbers for March and April are now before us, and wear a neat and attractive appearance, especially the April assue — A comparison of those two chows decaded pageres, the articles in the latter being shorter, pittier, and more readable for children than in the former. The paper is toned, and both printing, and file tradities are well executed.—The Libral, 6th April.

The paper we good and simplies a creat desider.

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

Specimen copies will be sent to any address C. BLACKETT ROBINSON. P.O. Drawer 2181, Toronto, Out.

#### British American Lresbyterian. FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

Last week, when in Montreal, we paid a visit to the studio of Mr. Inglis, Photographer, and was shown the nearly completed picture commemorative of Presbyterian Union in the Dominion. It is quite safe to say that the photograph of the General Assembly in every detail will be worthy the occasion. Mr. Inglis has spared no labor or expense in order to the desired result, and he has succeeded in an eminent degree. It will be ready to send out in a few days. Any of our readers who have not yet ordered, should do so without delay.

#### RECENT DISCOVERIES IN PALESTINE.

It was while Biblical scholars such as George Grove were preparing the articles on Palestine for Smith's Bible Dictionary that they realized, with feelings akin to shame, how much Bible lands remain still unknown and unexplored. To remove this stigma from Christian scholarship, "to help people to read their Bibles intelligently,to throw light on obscure texts, and to narrow the bounds of controversy," the Palestine Exploration Fund was established in 1865, and scientific persons, competent in each branch of research, were sent out to bring in reports which might be accepted by all parties as trustworthy and satisfactory documents.

As the result of the work of exploration there have been issued two volumes, the "Recovery of Jerusalem," and "Our Work in Palestine," besides the Quarterly Statements issued each quarter since 1869.

It cannot be said that these volumes and journals relate discoveries as startling and brilliant as those that have rewarded the explorers in the valley of the Euphrates. There are reasons for this deficiency: Palestine Lever possessed such mighty structures (if we except Solomon's temple) as were erected by the Egyptians and Assyrians; and further, the land of Israel has been more accessible to travellers, and its His position and prospects he has resigned calls itself "modern culture" has no respoils, in the shape of archeological and topographical discoveries, have been coming piecemeal to us since the times of the crusaders. But though the discoveries are not startling, they are important, and although in importance they are not entitled to the name great, still in number and usofulness they are worth all the trouble taken and all the expense incurred, which for 1874 has been, we see by last statements, about five thousand pounds storling.

Among the recent discoveries of great interest and importance is the identification of the mysterious Kurn Surraben in the valley of the Jordan, with the great witness altar of Ed, erected by the two tribes and a half on the occasion of their recros- ing to Mr. Hague, who spoke well of the sing the Jordan to their own possessions after the conquest of the western side of the Jordan under Joshua. It was at Shiloh, directly west of Kuru Surtabeli, the head quarters of Israel were, when the two and a half tribes departed for their eastern home. From Shiloh they de the culture of modern times. Whether scended through the wild and desolate destile article in question really took the files, that mark this region, to the Jordan : but just before crossing the river by the be open to dispute, for it often happens in fords they erected their Altar of Biness. Here are the words of the sacred historian opponents, we vs and conclusions that his (Joshua xxii. 9, 10) "And the children of Reuben, and the children of Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh retuined, and departed from the children of Israel out of was the scope of the article in question. Shiloh which is in the land of Canaan, to And we cannot help here expressing our go unto the country of Gilead, to the land | regret that the conductors of the Canadian of the'r possession, whereof they were possessed, according to the word of the Lord place in its pages that could be open even by the hand of Moses; and when they came to suspicion of attacking the fundamentals unto the horders of Jordan, that are in the of our roligion. On the allowance there best prospects of annually.

land of Canaan, the children of Roubon, and the children of Gad, and the balf-tribe of Manasseh built there an altar by Jordan, a great altar to see to."

The expression "to see to" means that could be seen from every quarter, and this is an important point in the identification, for right in the very line of march of these returning tribes, there ransout into the Jordan valley the long, high, rocky ridge of Surtabek which, according to Dr. Robinson, divides the Jordan valley into the lower and the upper Ghor, the former, mostly desert, and the latter fartile. Towards the eastern extremity of this ridge and on its highest part is a remarkable horn (hurn) which some travellers have compared to the horn of a rhmocores. On this horn which is visible far and wide, was, according to the Talmud, the station next after the Mount of Olives, where Subscriptions may commence at any time, signal torches were lighted and waved to announce the appearance of the new moon. So conspicuous a point, indeed, is this horn in the landscape, that Dr Robinson, looking northwards from Jericho, describes it as "a sharp conteal peak, far in the north, standing out like a bastion from the western mountains, and called by the Arabs Kurn Sartabek." And again, the same traveller, looking eastward from the top of Gorizim, says, " beyond the south-e: st part appeared the high peak of a mountain looking towards the Jordan; this was Kurn Surfabel, which we had so often seen from the neighborhood of Jericho." When passing within two or three miles of it in 1852, Dr. Robinson, not dreaming of the historical associations connected with this place, was content to view the Kurn through a telescope, by which he could discover no runs, although the people told him of ruins there. It was reserved for Lieutenant Conder, of the Palestine Survey Party, to propose the opinion in a recent number of the Quarterly Statement, that on this lofty summit, to be seen from every quarter, the Altar of Witness, was erected. His opinion is undoubtedly correct. The very striking appearance of this horn, (as shown in wood-cut of Quarterly Statement for April 1875) suggested to the two and a half tribes, probably, the idea of erecting on its top some monument to commemorate the connection of the retiring tribes with the conquest of Canaan. The hands of a few thousand men could bring that summit to present the striking and artificial appear ance that draws, even to-day to it, attention after the waste of ages, as a striking object. In the landscape its position is exactly where the Book of Joshua places the Altar of Witness-" over against the land of Canaan, in the borders of Jordan, at the passage (or ford) of the children of Israel,' Joshua xxii. 11. And the front.spiece to the Quarterly Statement, drawn from a water-color sketch, to which we have already referred, by the late Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, representing the peak, confirms very much the argument in favor of this conclusion arrived at by Mr. Conder.

#### MR. HAGUE AND THE "CANADIAN MONTHLY.

It is an unusual thing for a successful business man well up in years, to give up business to devote his energies to the work of teaching, and benevolence without entering the ranks of the regular ministry of some denomination. This is, however, what has been done by Mr. George Hague, who as head of the Bank of Toronto worked up that institution to its present flourishing position, and established for himself in businessa reputation of no mean character. to devote mimself, as we understand, to evangeli tic work.

On Tuesday night last, Mc Hagne delivered a lecture in the reading toom of the Young Men's Christian Association that deserves more than a passing notice. The lecture was a reply to an article that appeared in a recent number of the Canadian Monthly, (which is not, our readers ought to remark, the same as the Canada Christian Monthly) on Moody and his work in Britam. It has not happened to us to have seen the article in question, and must therefore be content to take our information in regard to it from the lecturer who undertook the criticism thereof. Accord-Monthly in a general way, his controversy with that article lay not in its attacking Mr. Moody and his way of working, but (1) in attacking indirectly Evangelical Christionity, and (2) in assirting very directly that Christianity is out of harmony with ground the lecturer says it did take, may controversy that a writer fastens on his opponents deay. But from the calm, fair, indicial tone of Mr. Hague's lecture it is, we infer, safe enough to assume that such Monthly should allow an article find a

fore that the article, over the shoulders of Mr. Moody attacked the religion Mr. Moody preaches, we must give Mr. Hague's lecture the credit of being a courtoons, able, and unapasserable critique.

It did not, of course, belong to the lecturer to take up the defence of Christianity in general, for it was only by side timusts it was threatened in the article in Rogers addressed the minister, and Mr. question. And further, evan although there could be found in our city a review hold enough to put Christianity on its defense, at this hour and in these days, it is doubtful whether it would be wise to answer such a fool according to his folly. Mr. Hague, therefore, understood his task, and in this be judged rightly, to be, not in defonding Christianity as against the asser- others. Several anthems were rendered in pense the manner of the Sapper. tion that it is false, but rather in showing that it is not out of harmony with the spru of modern culture.

What is modern culture? The writer in the Review puts forward Carlyle, Walter Scott, Dickens, Tennyson, Arnold, as the spostles of this Gospel of modern culture, and asserts that the writing of those men are of posed to the Gospel as expounded by the Evangelical Churches of our day. Well, what if it were really so? Let us suppose that these poets, novelists, and the philosophor of Chelsea at their head, did really denounce the Puritan theology which the Reformers preached, and which Moody preaches, what of that? The shortest way perhaps would be to say so much the worse or modern culture. It is not the first time that a shallow philosophy calling itself by fine names opposed Christianity but the old anvil has broken many such hammers, and will break many more yet This was not the style of argument, how ever, adopted by Mr. Hague. He undertook, by quotations from the writers mentioned above to show that their writings did not support the assertion of the Reviewer that they were opposed to Christianity. In this he succeeded beyond all reasonable objection if we take Christianity in its general acceptation as a belief in the life and death of our Lord Jesus Christ; for if we except Matthew Arnold, the writers mentioned above, all believed, in some such sonse, in the Christian religion. But if we take Christianity to mean the Evangelical theology which Moody preaches whose central truchs are the Atonement and Regeneration, then we do question whether it can be made out that these names eminent in our literature did really hold with distinetness this theology. In his earlier writings Carlyle did speak as if he still held the faith of his fathers; but the life of Sterling published long after the life of Cromwell showed that in the interval a great change came over the religious views of Carlyle, though we are inclined to believe that the old man has got back again

to the light. If by modern culture we mean painting, statuary, novel-writing and romancing, then we may admit that Puritan theology is not particularly and costatically onthusnatic in such things at this present juncture of the world's affairs; but if by culture we mean the culture of the brains so as to make men clear thinkers, the culture of the heart so as to make men good livers, the culture of the feelings so as to make men pitiful and merciful, the culture of the imagination so as to make men spiritual, the culture of the conscience so as to make men honest, then we say the Puritan theology has cultivated men and women so far in that direction as to have made Britain and America what they now are, whereas, the miserable scepticism which cord to show of deeds but only of .words, words, words! By their fruit men must judge systems of thought.

### Ministers and Churches.

THE Rev. W. M. Martin was ordained and inducted to the pastoral charge of Norwich and Windham on July 21st., by the Presbytery of Paris. The Presbyterian Church in Norwich was crowded to excess by a deeply interested audience, who came from Windham, Paris and Brantford, and other localities. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Paris preached the sermon from Phillippians i. 12. The Moderator, the Rev. J. M. Aull, of Ratho, ordained and inducted, the Rev. W. J. McMul en, of Woodstock, addressed the minister, and Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, the congregation. At the close of the services in the church, the newly ordained munster received a cordial welcome from his charge, and the Board of management paid him a qua ar's salary in advance.

In the afternoon, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Agri cultural Grounds, where th ladies Lad prepared refreshments on a large scale for all who chose to come. The Rev. Dr. Cochrano occupied the chair, and addres 'es, interspersed with choice pieces of music, were given by the members of the Preshytory and the ministers of the different denominations in Norwich. Mr. Martin's settlement has been a most harmoniouone. He enters upon his work with the

LAST Wednesday saw the two-and-a-half years' vacancy in the Churches of Norwood and Hastings terminated by the ordination of Mr. Thos. F. Fotheringham, M.A. Thoordination services were held at Norwood, Mr. Rogers, of Peterboro', Mcderator of Presbytory, presiding. Mr. Sutherland, of Percy, proached from Isa, xlin, 10; Mr. McWilliams, of Bowmanville, the people. At the close of the services an 'ordination dinner' was partaken of in a temporary building erected for the occasion near the church, and congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Rev. J. M. King, of Toronto, the Rev. Mr. Maclennan, of Peterboro, the newly-ordained pastor, and was appointed to meet with them and dis capital style by the choir, accompanied by their excellent organ. In the evening an induction service and welcome social were hold in the Church at Hastings, Mr. Smith, of Grafton, presiding. Addresses were delivered by several of the speakers of the morning, and by the Rev. Messrs. Clark, of Lakefield, and Turnbull, of McIroso; and by Mr. Mowat, missionary in Marmora. The company discussed, with evident appreciation of their excellence, the good things provided. The musical part of the entertainment was a decided success, the choir and organ being much superior to those that many of our city congregations boast of. The congregation of Norwood was organized in July 1853, having received gratuitous services for some years previously from the Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Peterboro'. On Sept. 7th, 1853, the first paster, the Rev. David M. McAlcese, was inducted. Mr. Smith, of Bowmanville, preached on the occasion, and Mr. McKenzie, of Baltimore, now of Mount Forest, and writer of "High Church" pamphlets, "defended Presbyterian ordination, (ex. Session Records). In 1855, Mr. Bowie, now of Dunscore, near Dumfries, Scotland, was was inducted, and in 1867 was succeeded by the Rev. W. C. Young, who, in 1878, resigned on account of all health. Service was commenced at Hastings during the pastorate of Mr. Bowie, and both village and congregation now emulates in numbers and zeal the older congregation in

Rev. W. P. Walker, Anoastor East and West, has received unanimous calls from Binbrook and Saltfleet, and from Rockwood and Eden Mills.

## Correspondence.

" Statistics."

Editor British American Presbyterian.

MR. EDITOR,-The attention of your caders is being directed by several corres pondents to the matter of statistics.

It seems to me that in one of its aspects -the one in which ave: igo giving plays so prominent a part-that we are amusing ourselves to a large extent, unconsciously I am sure. What do they prove? Simply nothing! Because one congregation is above all the rest you cannot proceed to compliment it; on its giving you need to know its exact ability. This you cannot

Because another congregation is low, the lowest let us suppose in a Presbytery, or even in the Church, you cannot proceed to admonish it. You need to know its exact ability; this you cannot know. Even in the same Presbytery there is a great variety in the ability of its congregations. Much more variety is there if you take the whole Church.

congregation there or two wealthy and generous men. They may give so largely to all the funds that the average of their congregations may be high Leave out their givings. Perhaps their average would fall to the lowest; as it is, such congregations get credit for the liberality of a small fraction of their number. I know a congregation in which one person gave the third of all that was given in a year for the missions of the Church, and there are churches where the people's average is very much higher than it would be, through the liberality of their ministers.

Again I ask, what do averages prove? I again reply nothing! I am amazed at those who have charge of the matter in Presbyteries and throughout the whole Church, spending so much time, and causing so much employment to printers, and expense to the Church, in ascertaining averages which prove nothing, and which cannot possibly be the basis of any just action. It seems to me to be about time for a deliverance from the pleasant illusion.

If the widow who gave all her living

wore to represent a Church, and the rich men who gave of their abundance were to represent other churches, then doubtless, modern church statistics would show her as lowest in her average. Again I ask, what do averages prove? And again I Yours, etc., H. reply, nothing f

In one of Mr Moody a sermous at the Agricultural Hall, London, line leading illustration was the scone on Mount Carmel between the propher and the priests of Baal. As to the latter he sa' ! "They were members of the Established Church—the Established Church of the land!" a remark which the Record regards as open to excoption.

#### Presbytery of Owen Sound.

This Presbytery met at Owen Sound, in Knox Church, on the 18 on tast., Rev. D. Morrison, Moderator. Mr. Morrison hav. ing road the minute constituting the Pres. bytery, constituted the court and addressed the Presbytery in very appropriate terms, Mr. Morrison was re-cleated Moderator, and Mr. McInnes, clork. The following are the principle item; of business trans acted. A call from Division Street Church to Rev. A. Somorville, M. A., was sustained. At a subsequent stage Mr. Son revile accepted the call. Subjects of trial were presented, with a view to his ordination. A petition from Driby was presented, asking the Presentery to and them in obturning regular supplies of meaching. The neution was received and Rev. Mr. Rodgers petition from the rathe place, signed by nineteen persons, asking to be disjoined for the purpose of erganting a Congregational Church, was bail on the table till the communion roll of the congregation should be laid before the Presbytery, Rev. E. B. Rodger was appointed Tressurer of the Presbytery, and Messes. Whenster, McInnes, and P. Christie, elder, were appointed a Home Mission Committee. Mr. Devine read a report of a committee appointed by the late Presbytery of Owen Sound, on the subject of eldersian. The report was recoived and thanks given to the committee, Mr. D. B. McRae was, after the usual trials, licensed to preach the Gospel, and ordened as a Missionary to the Parry Sound District. Messis. Dowar, Morrison and Leslie, were appointed a Financial Committee to take cognizance of arrears of stipend, and contributions to the schemes of the Church.

#### Presbytery of Saugeen.

This Presbytery met for the first time in Mount Forest on 13th July. After reading an extract minute of the Synod of Toronto and Kingston, relating to the forma-tion of the Presbytery, Mr. Park. Moderator, constituted the meeting. Notice having been taken of the Presbytery's not being in possession of an extract minute of the General Assembly relating to their formation as a Prosbytery, Mr. Macmillan submitted a motion, which was carried, expressing regiet at the want of such minute, and instructing the Clerk to pro-Minute, and instructing the Clerk to pro-cure the same. Mr. McNoil was appointed Moderator for the ensuing year. Mr. Park was appointed Clerk. A call from Markdale and Holland to Mr.J.A. Modlmon, probationer, with a promise of stipend of \$700 and free house, and of increase of stipend as circumstances shall permit, was presented and sustained. A potition was presented from parties in Harriston for the formation of a new congregation there, consideration of which was deferred till an adjourned meeting appointed to be held at Harriston on August 3id, at 4 o'clock. Mr. A. C. Stewart, heontiate of the Presbyterian Church, U. 3., was received as a proba-tioner of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Mr. Robert F. Gunn delivered his trial discourses with a view to his ordination to the charge of Hanover and W. Bentwick congregation to the satisfaction of the Presbytery, and his or ination was appointed to take place at Hanover on 27th July at 11 o'clock. Mr. Anderson gave notice that at next meeting he would move an overture to the Synod of Toronto and Kingston for the appointment of a mission to the Jews. Next ordinary meeting to be hold at Durham, on the 3rd Tuesday of September, at 11 o'clock.

### Presbytery of Bruce.

The first meeting of the Presbytery of Bruce of the Fresbyterian Church in Canada, was held in St. Andrew's Courch, Kincardine, on the 18th inst. On the roll being made up, it was found that it consisted of twenty-three settled pastors, three ordained missionaries, and four vacant congregations. There were nineteen ministers and cloven clders in attendance. Dr. Boll, of Walkerton, was chosen Moderator for the current year. Mr. Forbes was appealed Clerk. Mr. J. F. Forbes, of South River, Antigonish, N.B., being present, was asked to sit and deliberate. On application, it s resolved to separate Pi ton Congregation from that of Riversdale and Enniskillen, the separation to take effect on the 1st of December next. On application Ma-Fraser was appointed to moderate in a call to a minister at Ripley on the 3rd proximo, and Messrs. Staward and Anderson were appointed to moderate in a call to a minister from Centre Bruce and Underwood on the 10th proximo. A special meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be held at Underwood, on Tuesday, 10th day of Aug. next, at 5 o'clock, p.m., to take action on said calls. Mr. Husten, a member of the Teeswater Congregation, was, on examination, certified to the Board of Kuox College as a student desirous of prosecuting his sin hes with a view to the gospei ministry. Mr. Cameron, of Lucknow, was appointed to give at least four weeks of evangolistic labours to Manitoulin Island, his own pulpit to be supplied by the Presbytery. Mr. Ferguson of Glonmorris, was appointed to labour among the fishermen on "The Fishering Islands' for two months, his pulpit to be supplied by the Presbytery. following were appointed as the Presby-tery's Home Mission Committee, viz.: Mr. Tolmie, Convener, Mr. Donald Frasor, M.A. and Mr. Cameron, ministers, and Me. Dower, elder. A committee consisting of Messrs. John Fraser, John Anderson, Wh. Anderson, M.A., and John Stowart, ministrate and M.A., and John Stowart, ministrate and M.A. ters, and Mr. McPherson elder, was appointed to make arrangements for holding missionary meetings. The next meeting of Prosbytery was appointed to be held at Paisley on Tuesday 18th day of September part at 2 claims at the second to next, at 2 o'clock p.m. It was agreed to hold a Presbyterial Sabbath School convention in the same place on the following day. A committee consisting of Dr. Belli Mr. Donald Freser, M.A., Mr. Tolmie and Mr. Stratch and Mr. S Mr. Straith was appointed to make suitable arrangements for holiting the Convention.

ABOUT 270 Ohrastians liave in ely been ,) mardered in Titikish towns.

-A. G. BORBES. Pres. I'lerk.

#### Presbytery of Lindsay.

The first meeting of the Presbytery of Lindsay took place at Lindsay on the 18th ult., Rev. A. Currie, Moderator. Nine ministers and ought olders were present. The Moderator, on taking the chair, read the extract minute of Synod constituting and defining the bounds of the Presbytery, and also the rell of the Presbytery. Mr. J. A. Murray was elected clerk, an interim. Rev. A. Curno was elected Moderator for the ensuing year. A committee to supermend missions within the bounds of Presbytery was appointed, consisting of Mesers. Murray and McNabb, ministers, and J. L. Muriny and McNabb, ministers, and D. McNae, J. C. Gilchrist, elders, Application was made for admission to the Church by Rev. D. McGregor, of the Congregational Church at Manilla. A committoo was appointed to confir with him and report at a sult of cut sedernat. The report, when presented, recommended that the Presbytery receive the application, that the usual engular letters be written, and that Mr. McGregor be employed in the services of the Church. In the meantime a call from Cambray and Islay in tayour of Mi. Macdongall of C. B., was last on the table. The call was ordered to be on the table in the meantime, till the members of Glenam congregation have an opportunity of suning in the call. Documents bearing on the annalgam thou of the two congregations in Landsay were taken into consideration, with the resignations of two ministers, so that the united congregation might be tree to elect a minister. Several members spoke of the high esteem in which both ministers were held, and of the sacrifice they were making in tendering their resignations. It was agreed that the congrega tions be summoned to appear for their interests at a meeting to be held at Lindsay on first Tuesday in August. Arrangements were made for the dispensation of the Lord's Supper at several mission stations.

#### Presbytery of Stratford.

The first meeting of the newly-consti-tuted Presbytery of "the Presbyterian Church in Canada," was held in Knox Church, Stratford, on the 6th mst. Mr. Win. Thos. Wilkins, M.A., having been appointed by Synod its first Moderator, he was re-appointed for the year. Mr. Fotheringham was appointed Clerk, and Mr. Mccpherson Treasurer. The roll was made up of seventeen ministers, and the elders whose commissions were certified. The list of congregations consists of nineteen charges, including Biddulph and East Zorra, now vacant; and the mission fields, -Trowbridge, and Ellice and Loganthe latter being, at present, somewhat in abeyance. The old Home Mission Committee was re-appointed with the addition of Mr. Wilkins-Mr. Hamilton, Convener. of Mr. Wilkins-Mr. Hamilton, Convener. The supply of Vacancies and Mission Stations during last quarter, was, as usual, reported. Mr. Peter Murray appeared from East Zoria, and stated the progress of the new church building and other circumstances, affording the gratifying intelligence that they would soon be able to enter it. and the congregation be likely to enter on a new and more prosperous career. A committee was appointed to visit them, and consult and take action as they may deem prudent for the good of the cause. Mr. Hall reported that he had moderated in a call to a minister at Biddulph, according to appointment. The call, signed by 98 members and 75 adherents, was unanimously and hearthy addressed to Mr. Helenus H. Macpherson, M.A., and was unanimously sustained. A tender of the resignation of the pastorate of North Easthope by Mr. Allan was read, and he was heard in relation thereto. After many expressions of kind feelings and sympathy in his increasing bodily infirmities, it was agreed to cite the congregation to appear at next ordinary meeting for its interests in this matter. It was also agreed to send a deputation to deal with the congregation as to a retiring allowance for Mr. Allan. The Clerk presented a summary report from the statistical and financial returns of the congregations, excepting St. Andrew's, North Easthope, and St. Andrew's, Stratford. It was agreed to receive the report, tender thanks to its compiler, and deter the consideration of it till next meeting. Session records, not produced this year, were ordered for examination at rext meeting. Mr. Boyd asked leave of absence from his charge for three months, with a view to cruiting, and visiting his native land. Leave was granted with the good wishes of the brethren. The Home Mission Committee was instructed to make special inquest into the religious necessities of Trowbridge and neighbouring parts, and report at next meeting.

## Presbytery of Guelph.

The Prosbytery of Guelph held its first meeting in St. Androw's Church, Guelph, on the 18th mst., when there was a large attendance of ministers and elders; Dr. Hogg, Moderator. Dr. Hogg addressed the court in appropriate terms. The min the court in appropriate terms. In that the of Synod defining the bounds of the Presbytery was read, and the roll was called. Dr. Hogg was elected. Moderator for the ensuing year, and Mr. Torrance was elected Clerk. We briefly notice the principal items of business transacted.—A call from Edward of the court of the principal items of the court of the cou from Eden Mills and Rockwood, in favour of Mr. W. P. Walker, of Ancaster east and West was laid on the table by Mr. Torrance. The call was sustained, and Mr. Torrance was appointed to presecute it before the Presbytery of Hamilton. A letter was read from Mr. Sheriff Davidson, of Berlin, accompanied by a protest to the Kirk-Session of St. Audrow's Church there, with with reference to certain irregularities which existed, and which it was thought desirable to have investigated. The Pres-bytery agreed to notify the Minister and Kirk Session of that congregation of the complaint made, and require them to ap pear at next meeting, when the matter would be considered. The Finance Committee of the Presbytery of Guelph, in connection with the late Canada Presbyterian Church, reported, showing the state of the fund. The report was received, and the diligence of the committee, especially of the Convener, commended. Another com the Convener, commended. Another committee on F mance was then appointed. Mr. David McCres was chosen Treasurer

of the Presbytery. Mr. W. F. Clarke, a minister of the Congregational Church, appeared, applying to be received into the Prosbytorian Church in Canada. It was agreed to appoint a committee to meet with him and examine him, and report at next meeting, and the Cierk was instructed to give him such employment among vacant congregations in the meantime as he ray be able. Rev. J. G. Macgregor stated his adherence, as a minister without charge residing within the bounds, to the newly formed church, and his readmess to be useful in her service Mr. Ball report ed from the German Mission Committee of the late Presbytery of Guelph, showing the state of that Mission, and of the funds for its support. The report was received, and a new committee chosen, to whom was referred a petition from Preston, one of the centres of operation among the Germans, for and to build a church. The auditors appointed to examine the Treasurer's books gave in their report, which was received. Mr. Ball gave notice that at next meeting of Presbytery he would move for the consideration of the changes proposed to be affected by the Council of Public Instruction for Ontario on certain school books authorized to be used in our public schools; for a remonstrance to be addressed to that body on the subject, and that an appeal be made to other made to other religious denominations throughout the Province to join in all lawful measures against such unnovations.

#### Brantford Presbyterian Young Ladies College.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Young Ladies' College was held on Tuesday afternoon, the 20th inst., at two o'clock in the institution. An inspection of the house and beautiful grounds revealed the fact that everything was in prime condition, the lawns and garden and the spacious class rooms looking delightfully cool m the July heat. Among others there were present. A. Robertson, Esq., Chairman of the Board, Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Thos. McLean, William Watt, H. W. Brethour, Geo. H. Wilkes, B. F. Fitch, John Weinaug, B. Heyd, C. B. Heyd, Rob ert Henry, Alfied Watts, Jackson Forde, Terence Jones, Win. Grant, Clas. Jarvis, Gee. Hardy, I. Hazel, J. Sutherland, Win. Paterson, M. P., A. S. Hardy, M. P. P., Russell, Wm. Sanderson, John Tainsh, John Mann, C. A. Buck, S. Whitaker, Hugh Workman, W. Donaldson, Dr. Nichol, and Wm. Watt, jr.
The President, Mr. Robertson, then con-

stituted the meeting, and with a few introductory and explanatory remarks presented the report of the Directors, as fol-

fows:—
The Board of Directors of the Brantford Young Ladies' College, in submitting their first annual report, congratulate the share-holders on the success that has already attended the institution. The attendance for the year has exceeded anticipations, and the progress and attainments of the pupils been highly satisfactory.

Immediately on their appointment last May, the Board took steps to carry out the wishes of the shareholders as regards the incorporation of the College, the erection of additional buildings, the furnishing of the College and the appointment of teachers. The exceedingly brief time intervening between the appointment of your Board of Directors and the autumn season, when such institutions are opened, necessitated very special effort to have everything in readiness at such an early date. Their efforts, however, were so far successful that the College was duly opened on the 1st day of October, 1874.

The attendance for the year has been as follows: first term, 79; second term, 105; third term, 86; fourth term, 92; making an average of over 90 throughout the year. The conduct of the pupils, with few exceptions, has been most exemplary, and the diligence of the professors and teachers highly commendable. In the selection of an entirely new staff, your Directors, in common with those of other Colleges, have had difficulties to encounter, which only time and experience can overcome. Their great aim in the appointment of teachers has been to secure the highest possible at tai. monts, coupled with the most undoubt-

ed Christian character. Having finished the more arduous labors connected with the establishment of such a college, your Board of Directors anticipate for it a prosperous future. Eminent educationists from Great Britain and the United States, as well as throughout our own country, who have visited the college during the year, all unite in saying that the iocality, buildings and grounds are admirably adapted for such an Institution. With a faculty of instruction equal to any other in the country, and enjoying the cordial and generous support of the Presbyterian Church and other denominations of Christians in Canada, there is no reason why the college should not attain a position of honor and usefulness that shall fulfil the most sauguine expectations of the shareholders, and more than compensate the Directors for all the anxiety and toil bestowed on its inception.

Following the report was subjoined the financial statement, showing the receipts and expenditure on capital account, and receipts and di-bursments on running expenses, giving a surplus on working expenses for the year of \$683.12.

The President explained that the accounts shewed that the original estimate of the cost of preparing and establishing the College had been very nearly correct. From various reasons the full amount of the stock, \$60,000 had not yet been taken up. About \$40,000 had been allocated, nearly all of it in the town of Brantford. It was considered advisable in the interests of the college that the balance of the stock should be taken in other places, but from the demands upon the Directors in putting the institution in operation, the most favorable time for canvassing the neighboring towns and cities could not be taken adregions of He had no hositation in saying that when the work was undertaken, which would be very shortly under the stock list would by readily filled. Ho moved, seconded by Mr. John Sutherland,

M P., Mr. Forde, Mr. fleyd and others cordially endorsed the report, and were surprised that the Directors had been able to accomplish so much, and come so close upon their original estimates. No institution in the country had been started so satisfactorily as the present had been. They scarcely expected any surplus at all this year, the institution having been in operation so short a time, and the vaturally heavy expenses incidental to the succeestal launching of a college laying to be met. The accounts as presented were very clear and satisfactory. The Directors deserved great credit for their energetic The Directors and careful in magement

Rev Dr. Cochrane made a tew remarks touching upon the time and labor bestowed by the Directors, as business men of the town, on the affairs of the college, and comparing the results attained in the first year, with that of other like colleges, the comparison being highly tavorable to the Brantford Institution. The report was

then adopted unanymously.

The Secretary then read the by-laws of the college in accordance with the statute in that behalf, which were endorsed by the meeting.

On motion, Messis. Wm. Foster and A.

N. Ogilvie were appointed auditors.

The election of Directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. Mr. Paterson and Mr. Sanderson acting as scruti-

The old Board were re elected, with the exception of Mr. Jas. Ker, who, at his own desire, retires—and whose place was filled by the election of Dr. Nichol.

The following are the names of the new Board: A. Robertson (B. B. N. A.), William Watt, Rev. Wm. Cochrane, D.D., A. Robertson (Brant Aven 2), Thomas Mc-Lean, Dr. Nichol, H. W. Biethour, Geo. II. Wilkes and B. F. Fitch.

It was moved by Mr. Hardy and seconded by Mr. Terence Jones, that in view of the gratuitous services rendered the College by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, beth in taking charge of classes and in the time, labor and expense incurred by him in the securing of a suitable staff, and other important work during the past year, that the Directors be instructed to appropriate \$200 of the surplus to present him either with a testimonial or purse, as some slight acknowledgment of his services .- Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hardy, seconded by Mr. Chas. Heyd, that the snareholders, appreciating the ardnous labors of the President of the Faculty and of the Chairman of the Board of Directors during the past year in organizing and conducting the college, hereby tender them their hearty thanks.-Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Expositor of 21st July, says: The Ladies' College has now become one of the public institutions of Brantford, and as such its success or otherwise is a matter of interest to our citizens. The first annual meeting of the shareholders was held yes-The college and grounds were terday. open to inspection, and the most cursory view would convince any one that no more commodious and well fitted building for the purpose can be found in the Dominion. beautiful and extensive grounds, also, laid out and improved at no small cost by the Hon. E. B. Wood, and well kept and cared for by the college authorities, far surpass those of any other college in Canada. The surroundings of the college af-ford unequalled advantages in healthy situation, airy rooms, and pleasant I lay and pleasure grounds to the young ladies who attend it, it being in fact a "home of beauty." The report of the past year's work, and the result of the examinations and concerts held, show that the staff of teachers have attended well to their duties, and that good order and excellent discipline has prevailed among the pupils in at-tendance. The financial statement of the Directors also hears out the statement. which is perhaps the most acceptable part of the business to the shareholders, that the institution has so far been a success fluancially. Considering that it is scarcely more than a year since the project was mooted, and that extensive alterations and additions were required before it could be opened for the reception of pupils, it was a matter of surprise to the sharehelders that there was any surplus at all. It was a bold undertaking to attempt to add extensive additions, remodel the whole of the old building, and add another story to th the new part, to furni the whole building throughout, put in steam heating apparatus, and engage a suitable staff of teachers and servants, and bring in fitty pupils-all in the space of The Directors, however, three months. went to work with a will, and spared neither time nor labor for its accomplishment, and it is a matter of congratulation that they have been so successful. They are all pushing, business men, who have large interests of their own to look after, which they could not afford to neglect, so that their public spirit and active effort in projecting and establishing such a college in our midst is certainly deserving of the gratitude of our citizens. The Board have held fifty-two meetings during the year, and from the gentlemen composing it, we can easily judge that they did not hold meetings for holiday work. As stated by Mr. Robertson, of the British Bank, the surplus of this first year, calculating from the dates at which the calls were paid, represents a dividend of nearly six per cent. per annum on the paid stock. Such a state of adairs must be encouraging both to stockholders and those who have the interest of the Institution at heart, and augurs well for its future success.

## Messrs. Moody and Sankey.

As the numbers of the days decrease in which the American Evangelists will labour in this country, the crowds attending the meeting grow larger, and many hundred requests for prayer are presented every day. The wet weather of this week has not interfered with the large attondances. Mr. Moody on every cceasion refers to the brief time left for his stay in England, and speaks of his London wission which would be very shorty that the management of the new directorate, the stock list would be readily filled. He perhaps more to the directorate the moved seconded by Mr. John Sutherland the adoption of the report.

The whole of the new directorate, the second by Mr. John Sutherland the adoption of the report.

The would be readily filled. He perhaps more to that any high is you under the directorate the adoption of the report.

The whole of the world be added to the same time adjacing self-confidence.

In the adoption of the report.

The whole of the whole

preceptible mghtly at the young men's meeting in the adjoining Prosbyterian Church. Croydon, Richmond, Mitchmin, and the other populous outlying towns of the South of London lurinsh great num bers to the Camberwell green Hall evening services. Parties are organized, and notices are sent up of their intended visit, in order if persible to secure heats be-

Last Saturday might Mildmay Park Conference Hall, a building spicious enough to seat between 300 and 100 persons, was filled with the superintendents and visitors engaged in the house to house visitation connected with the services. The object of the gathering was to receive the superintendents' reports and to hoor an address from Mr. Moody upon their work. Mr. heginal i Radelife, the cont superinten-dent, reported that the visitation was now bring carried on in 460 districts, sixty six remaining to be filled up. The cost, which had been estimated at £1000, bad so tar not exceeded (100). Visit is were myited to take up the vacant districts, and to visit the store, in which thousands of copie. et the New Testament, presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and thousands of illustrated publications could be had. The Earl of Cavin, who is also a superintendent, reported that the upper classes of the West and were as much in need of a house-to house visitation as the lower orders of the East and the Borough, but were more difficult to reach. Mr. Moody addressed the meeting, during which he said that the ladies male the best visitors, and, as there were thousands of them dying in this metropolis for want of something to do, how could they better occupy themselves than by participating in this noble missionary work? The three services on Sabbath at camber

well Green Hall-namely, for Christian workers, for women, and for men—were very crowded. Mr. Henry Varley, who has replaced Mr. Aitken at Bow Road Hall, with the help of the Jubilee Singers, at-tracted large audiences to the afternoon and evening services there. Major Cole, of Chicago, who on Saturday afternoon conducted another service for children in Bow Road Hall, delivered Jospel addresses to numerous audiences at the Victoria Theatre, New Cut.

The midday prayer meetings in the Victoria Theatre have been full every day this week, even to the gallery. Soon after they open men and boys flow into the pit from the neighbouring factories, but many have to depart before the close. Passing to the East-end the same report may almost be made of Mr. Vailey and the Jubilee Singers. True, one can find a seat in the Bow Road Hall, but the place nevertheless is always crowded; and Major Cole of Chicago has had a full attendance at his evening Gospel addresses in the Victoria Theatre.

The committee of arrangement met on Monday afternoon for the purpose of arranging for the future services. It is doubtful whether Mr. Moody will hold a farewell meeting for converts at Camberwell, as he stated his intention of doing some time ago. So far as known at present the services in the South will close on Sunday, the 11th mst., the ministerial gathering taking place on the Monday at the Conference Hall, Mr. Moody may yet decide to conduct a farewell meeting Camberwell the same evening. The Bow Road Hall will finally close on the 12th inst., and whether or not, the noon prayer meeting and the Camberwell Hall is not yet decided. The Evangelists will after the 12th inst., avail themselves of a season of repose with their families, and quit our shores on the 4th of August.

The Record publishes a letter from Lord Lyttelton, with reference to his action in the matter of the proposed visit of tion in the matter of the proposed visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to Eton, and gives the following note: "We can only regret that he (Lord Lyttelton) so far mixed himself up with Mr. Knatchbull-Huges sen's proceedings 's in the House of Lords to read letters charged with vituperative expressions against the two American Evangelists, whose services were described as 'performances,' whilst they themselves were stigmatised as ' tinerant vendors of religious wares.' Mr. L ratchbull-Hugessen has since apologised for using the word vendors,' and substituted that or purvey-ors." Whatever doubts may be entertained ors." as to Messrs. Moody and Sankey's services, that they are disinterested; for they have declined again and again large pecuniary

donations for their own private use." In marked contrast to the press generally, we regret to notice that the Christian Word continues its attacks on Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and that veiled in such language as must prove very injurious. In the number for this week a lengthy article is devoted to a criticism of the Evangelists, and to the utterances of Mr. Moody in particular.—"The version of the Gospel of Christ presented by these genticmen is crude, partial, and imperfect. Speaking metaphonically, we should call it the mechanical version of Christianity. Our Lord declared that His words were spirit and life; but Mr. Moody seems to us to have a positive dread of looking beneath or beyond the dead letter of Scripture, and that not of Scrip'ure as read with careful intelligence and with consideration of the context, but of particular texts taken at random here and there from the amborised verson. We have no manner of douet that many of the pasters who rejoice in the influence exerted by Mr. Moody would be ashamed to stand up either in their pulpits asiamed to stand up elther in their pulpits or in their Sunday schools, and give such account of the Scipiural evidence for great Christian doctrines, or of the mean-ing and purport of these doctrines, as we have in the addresses of the American revivalists." Referring to Mr. Moody's sormons on "The Blood" it concludes:-But we are content to leave the matter where the Bible leaves it, and we quote the words from Mr. Moody in order to exhibit that strange and irreverent presumption in dealing with Scripture which is, we hope, in re characteristic of America than of England, and which Mr. Moody need not have crossed the Atlantic to teach us.

Carathackers in second acasa

#### BRITISH AND FOREIGN NEWS.

In Liverpool the religious interest begun in connection with Mr Mooly's incotings still commuer. The grand results appear among all cla-ses.

According to the investigations of Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, there are 8,497,815 communicants in the Presbyterian Churches throughout the world

The Italian Government has ordered the removal of all beshops whose appointments it has no enque ed, and as a consequence of this the Archbishop or Palermo has been not bed to abandon his see, The religious intere in Brooklyn Taber-

nich continues anabited after two years progress. Lest Schhall, in the intenso heat, there were over two hundred new ca es of religious enquity. The prominencle is a anning the young

men's meetings who at training Mostra. Moody and Stakey in London are Mr. James Scott, of Glactow, and Mr. Drummond of Studing. GAMPLING amongst anistocratic ladies in

Britain is becoming prevalent. Many heavy los as, and not a few d. . putable scenes have been reported. Tin Italian Bible Society has issued a

handrome editan of a truck it ale, all the work being done in Reine. It will have a considerable circularin

An association has just been formed in Glasgow, named The Southsh Israel Identification Association," composed of those holding that the Anglo Saxons are the "Lost Ten Tribes."

Phoirsson Brakes, is said to have discovered in a monestery at Mount Smai nine Intherto unknow i portions of the Codex Sinactions, the oldest extant manuscript of the New Testament.

BISHOP ELLICOTT, speaking at a temperance meeting at Gloucester lately, said that, after long consideration, he had now come to the conclusion that the only remedy for excessive drinking and drunkenness was total abstinence.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Boston paper says: There is some fun in running a religious newspaper, but it costs something. There was a prospect at one time that every minister in New York would have his own organ. But these local papers seem to be breaking up faster than they were formed. Fulton has stepped out of his paper; Hep-worth has left his; young Tyng has left the editorial chair, and the old line denomina-tional papers will soon have it all to them-

THE Universalists are the only sect that have tried with any success women for pastors. The novelty seems soon to wear off, and the munistry to be a very uncertain one. Miss Olympia Brown was for a The novelty seems soon to wear season very popular. She was settled in Bridgeport, Conn., over probably one of the best societies of the sect out of New York. She seemed to do very well while she remained Miss Brown. But she married a grocer, changed her name to M1s. Willis, and so hurt the dignity of the society. On this point the trouble turns. The Courts have been invoked to vacate the pulpit.

THE Pope was greatly pleased on learning of the conversion of Earl Ripon to Romanism; and again, at the still more recent conversion of the Queen mother of Bavaria, he wept tears of joy. But conversion can take place both ways, and tears may be tears of grief, as well as of joy. We learn by late intelligence that Don Alceste Lanna, Professor in the Academy of Peace, Doctor in Sacred Theology and Philosophy, and late Professor of Theology in the Vatican, has abjured Romanism, and become a member of the Methodist Episcoval Church. The Gazetta d' Italia describes him as a man of very insinuating address, ready and polished speech, pleasing aspect and gracious manuers, and possessing a large circle of patrons among the leading families of Rome. Dr. Vernou, Superintendent of the Methodist Italian Mission, says that the Pope felt certain that Dr. Lanna must been influenced by some indignity, but that on being assured after care-ful inquiry, that he had everywhere been most highly appreciated and esteemed, he burst into tears, and said. "Ah. I understand; the fault is more ours than his."

## Births, Marringes and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

At Hamilton, on the 15th inst, at the residence of Rev D. H Fletcher, A M Brown, of Toronto, to Miley, the second daughter of Mr William Swann, of Orangeville, cut,
By the Rev. R Wallace, Mr. George McKay, to Miss Sarah Jane Morrison, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

At Bramptou on the 18th inst, of meningitis, Hattle M, wife of Donald J. McKinnon, Pullic School Ins cetor, of Brampton, and daughter of John Greig, Esq., of Woodstock.

At Poplar Cottage, Innishl, on the 13th instant Mr Douglas Laidlaw, aged 65 years, a native of Roxboroughshire, Scotland.

## Official Announcements.

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

SYNOD OF MONTREAL.

QUEBEC.—The Prosbytery of Quebec will meet in t Andrew's Church, Quebec, on the 2nd Wednes-ay of September next. at 12 o'clock noon, Dr. ook, Moderator.

GLINGAREY.—The Presbytory of Glangurry will meet in St. John's Church, Cornwall, on 1st Wed-nesday of August, at 10 o'clock hoon. Dr. Lamont, Moderator.

SYNOD OF TORONTO AND RINGSTON.

TORONTO.—The Presbytory of Toronto will meet in the Lecture Room of Knox Church, Toronto, on the 1st Tuesday of August, at 11 a. m.

Barrik —The Presbytery of Barrie will meet at Wyebridge, on Tuesday, August 2nd, at 7 p. nl., for ordination of Mr. R. Scott. At I snie, on Tuesday, Soptomber 28th, at 11 a. m., for regular meeting.

ing.

Brockviller.—The Pre-bytery of Brockvills will meet at Brockville, and within ht. John's Church there on the 3rd Thesday of September, at 3 p.m.

Probationers appointed to this Prestytory will please correspond with the Boy. A. Brown, Dyn. Cht.

Oft OTTANA The next meeting of Presbytery was appended to be held in Bank: Street Church Ottawn, on Tuesday, Aug. 3rd, at 3 o'clock it as SYNOD OF HAMILTON AND LONDON; A

HAMILTON - An adjourned mocking of the bytory of Hamilton will be held in all minds of Hamilton on Thursday, Ahrost will be checked in the held in the

#### The Island of Haiti.

The island of Haiti occupies an area o about eighteen millions of acres, and contains one million of inhabitants, or scarcely one-twentieth part of the population it could actually support. The surface of this island is irregular and mountainous, and boautifully diversified by hill and valley,forest and savannah,lake and waterfall. Along the coverts and in the valleys the surface soil is a deep black clluvium, with a subsoil of hard red clay or chalk. Upon the hills and mountain slopes a reddish one miss and mountain stopes a reddish clay prevails. The climate is damp and intensely warm in the lowlands, but in the highlands it is mild, equable, and more healthy than in any other country within the same degrees of latitude. The year consists of the two usual seasons of the transaction of the warm and the hands of the transaction the warm and the hands of the same search the warm and the hands of the same search the warm and the hands of the same search the same and the same search tropies, viz., the rainy and the dry, both of which occur twice in the year, so that veg-etation never ceases. The crops sown during the first rainy season are harvested in the succeeding dry season, when the ground is at once ready to receive a second The splendid climate and fertile soil of Haiti produce a luxuriant and gor-geous regetation, which is famed even in the West Indies for the beauty and variety of its forms. The vast primeval forests which clothe the mountains and valleys contain some of the noblest products of the countless gay vegetable world, and the flowers and blooming shrubs which stud the savannahs attract no less by their extreme beauty than by the fragrant odors with which they fill the air. So little of the surface of the island is actually cultivated that it may be divided into two parts. forest and savanna. The lofty mountain ranges, which traverse the island from east to west, and the broad valleys, which intersect it in all directions, are clothed with dense forests full of magnificent timber and ornamental trees, whose value is scarcely known, much less utilized. The savannas resemble in many respects the prairies of North America, but, being studded with clumps of trees, and broken by low green hills, are less tame and monotonous, and have the appearance of an English park. There are fow native grasses, and the savannas are chiefly covered with Guinea grass and Bahama grass. The former, which was introduced by the French colonists in 1744, makes excellent fodder, and is generally cut three or four times in the year. The Bahama grass forms a close, smooth turf, quite as beautiful as that or our famed northern pastures. The loveliest part of the savanna is unquestionably that which borders upon the forest. Here the foreground consists of an open grassy space carpeted with gorgeous flowers, and dotted with clumps of flowering shrubs, such as Oleanders, Myrtles, Magnolias, and Laurels. Palms, isolated or in groups, met the eye on every side; here is the beautiful form of the royal palm, with its ever-rustling leaves, there is a beautiful group of dwarf palms, and here is the co-cos, with its slender trunk and handsome Here and there lofty Ceibas lift their lofty crowns high over the surrounding trees. Singular tree ferns alternate with elegant bamboos. On every side are fruit trees, too various to enumerate, and either covered with gay blossoms or laden with luscious fruits. In the background towers, dark and gloomy, the primeval forest with its massive trunks, dense foliage, and deep solitudes. Gorgeous insects and birds of bright plumage enliven this charming scenery. Swarms of parrots shrick and flutter in the outskirts of the forest; beautiful doves coo in the lofty tree tops; woodpeckers, in search of grubs, hammer loudly upon the trunks; and from the depths of the forest comes the shrill cry of the mockingbird. Gaily colored colibris swarm around the blossoms, and magnificent butterflies sport in the balmy

Few of these savannas are of great extent. One of the most beautiful, and at the same time best cultivated, is the Vega real, which is situate in the north of the island. It is a rich alluvial plain about 25 miles long by 10 broad. The view from all parts of this plain is extremely beautiful. It is bounded upon the north and south by lofty mountain ranges, which rise in wooded terraces to a height of 5000 or 6000 feet. The higher regions of these mountains are clothed with magnificent forests of everreen oaks and pines. The value of these forests for ship building is manifestly immense, but, owing to the want of roads, and the indolence and ignorance of the people, many years will doubtless elapse before they are utilized. Great Britain possesses only three species of oak, but in Haiti there are fourteen species, all of which differ considerably from our British oaks in the form of their foliage and fruits. The value of the oaks, fire, and pines at present growing in Haiti is estimated at £800,000,000 sterling. Upon the south-west of the Vega real is visible the lefty peak of Loma Tina, which, with its forest clad sides and snow capped summit, forms an imposing and picturesque object in the landscape. This peak, which is the high-est in the island, is 10,250 feet above the level of the rea. Oaks are found upon its sides only to an elevation of 7,800 feet, but pines extend as high as 9,500. Some of the most important trees upon the lower terraces and plateaus are: cypress, ironwood, logwood, fustic, maliogany, guaia-cum officinale, homalium racemosum, and dipholis nigra. The natives, however, are so far from endeavoring to utilize these valuable treasures that the boards employed in house building, even in the interior of the island, are imported from the United States. In 1863 only 588,347 tons of wood, shiefly mahogany and logwood, were exported, and in 1878 the exportation did not reach one half of this amount.

The Haitiaus bestow little care upon the culture of fruit trees, and are content merely to p ant a few of different kinds in the immediate vicinity of their dwellings. Prominent amongst the cultivated trees is the banana, the fruits of which form the principal sustenance of the poorer inhabitants. This useful plant, of which there are two species, and numerous varieties, was introduced into Haiti in 1516, from the Canary Islancs. Almost every part of the banana is utilized. The fruits are july, well flavored, and nutritious; the young shoots and marrow are also eaten, and the wood, likes, leaves, and roots are en-

ployed for various purposes. The baugua lives and bears fruit for fifteen or twenty years. One acre planted with bananas yields as much food as 44 acres planted with potatoes. The breadfruit tree ranks next to the banana. This handsome and valuable tree was brought from Tahiti, in 1798, to the island of St. Vincent, whence it has spread over all the West India ls. lands. It is a tree of very rapid growth, and in seven years frequently attains a height of 40 feet. It is at maturity when sixty years old, and has then a massive, erect trunk, from 70 to 80 feet high, and from 3 to 4 feet in diameter. The branches are long and slender, and form an imposing and picturesque crown. The leaves are large, smooth, and dark green. The male and temale flowers grow in eathins upon the same tree; the former depend upon long hairy peduncles from the angles made by the leaves with the twigs, whilst the latter grow at the extremities of the twigs. The fruits ripen from November to July; they are of a greenish yellow colour, and weigh four or five pounds. The mamey is indigenous to Hatti The trunk of this tree is 60 or 70 feet high, and the crown closely resembles that of the common Butish oak. The wood is close grained and durable. The fruits, which are about the size of a swan's egg, are sometimes angular and sometimes oval in shape. flesh is yellowish, and very luscious. melon tree is also indigenous. It has an erect, branchless trunk, about 20 feet high. The crown is composed of a large number of hand-shaped leaves of a greenish yellow color, and furnished with very long peti-oles. The blossoms are yellow, and grow upon the trunk immediately beneath the leaves. When ripo the fruits are yellow, and contain a large number of black seeds. The leaves of this tree are used as a substitute for soap, and it is said that tough meat, if hung am ngst them, soon becomes tender. The guava tree is a native of the is and. It is a comparatively small tree; the trunk is low and crooked, the branches fe v and slender, and the bark smooth; the serves are evate in form; the fruits are yellow, and resemble an apple in shape. Another species bears a pear-shaped fruit, about the size of a hen's egg. The coco plum is a small, handsome shrub, 5 or 6 feet high. Its fruits are acid, but very juicy, and are eaten with sugar. Amongst the other fruit trees may be mentioned the sugar apple, a small tree, with handsome fragrant leaves, and greenish cone-shaped fruits; the soursop, whose acid fruits froquently weigh three pounds each, and are covered with weak prickles; and the sweet sapote, lemon, orange, and coffee trees are generally planted for fences. The population of Haiti is composed of

600,000 negroes, 390,000 mulattos, and 10,000 whites. Both physically and intellectually the negros of Haiti are superior to the negro race of the other islands, and they are a great improvement in every respect upon their African ancestors. Almost the whole population is engaged in agriculture, but each family produces little more than what satisfies its own demands. There is a lamentable want of co-operation and division of labor; and it is to these causes, as well as the partition of the island into two independent States with republican forms of government, rather than to the indolence or ignorance of the people. that the present wretched condition of the country is to be attributed. Runs are one of the most characteristic features of Haiti. Everywhere throughout the green savannas and quiet valleys of the island the traveller perceives ruined villages and crumbling mansions, surrounded by deserted fields and overgrown with wild and taugled vegetation. The magnificent mansions which were once scattered over the island are now piles of crumbling ruius; the georgeous saloons, in which beautiful creoles and gay planters lounged, are become the lairs of wild beasts; the plains once waving with golden sugar-canes, or fragrant with the rich persume of coffee-plantations, are now covered with a dense growth of trees and shrubs, with here and there the miserable wooden or mud hut of the native; and the deep silence, which broods over the tread of hundreds of slaves, is broken only by the scream of the Haitian bat, or the harsh shrick of some bird of pray.—F. W.

## An Evangelical Scientist.

D., in Gardener's Chronicle.

Philip Henry Gosse, F. R. S., the eminent English microscopist, the style of whose works is as fascinating as their spirit is devout, puts at the end of his "Year at the Shore" the following bold utterance:

"I can not conclude this volume without

recording my solemn and deliberate protest against the infidelity with which, to a very painful extent, modern physical science is associated. I allude not only to the ground which the conclusions of modein geologists take in opposition to the vergetty of the "God which can not he." though the distinct statements which he has made to us concerning creation are now, as if by coremon consent, put aside with silent contempt as effete fables unworthy of a moment's thought, and this too before vast assemblages of persons, not one of whom lifts his voice for the truth of God. These assaults are at least opened and unmasked. But there is in our scientific literature, and especially in that which takes a popular form, a tone equally dangerous and more insidious. It altogether ignores the awful truths of God's revelation, that all mankind are guilty and con-demned, and spiritually dead in Adam; that we are by nature children of wrath; that the whole world lieth in the wicked one, and that the wrath of God abideth on it-it ignores the glorious facts of atone ment by the precious glood of Christ, and of acceptance in him. It substitutes for these a mere sentimental admiration of na-ture, and teaches that the love of the beautiful makes man acceptable to God, and thin makes had acceptable to God, and secures his favor. How often do we see quoied, and bepraised as if it wore an indisputable axiom, the sentiment of a poet who ought to have known better—

"He prayeth best who leveth best All things, both great and small"—a sentiment as silly as it is unseriptural, for what connection can there be between the love of the mercior creature and the acceptableness of a sinner praying to the

holy God? It is the intervention of Christ Jesus, the ancinted priest, which alone gives prayer acceptance. There is no sentimental or scientifier oad to heaven. There is absolutely nething in the study of created things, however single, however intense, which will admit sinful man into the presence of God, or fit him to enjoy it. If there were, what need was there that the glorious Son, the everlasting Word, should be made flesh, and give his life a ransom for many?

"If I have come to God as a guilty sinner, and have found acceptance and reconciliation and souship in the blood of his only begotten Son, then I may come down from that elevation and study creation with advantage and profit; but to attempt to scale heaven with the ladder of natural last by is nothing else than Cein's religion; it is the presentation of the fruit of the earth instead of the blood of the Lamb.

"This will be, in all probability, the last occasion of my coming in literary guise before the public; how can I better take my leave, than with the soleinn tectimony of the Spirit of God, which I affertionately commend to my readers—"There is no way into the Holiest but by the blood of Jesus."

#### Scotland Losing Her Crown-Jewels.

"Weep we may full well for Scotland," were the first words that arose in my mind when I read the sad announment "William Arnor is dead"! Not sad for him, the veteran soldier of the covenant, who had finished his course with joy, and gone up to his crown. But it is a mouruful bereavement for dear old Scotland, which is transferring her noblest ministers so rap ily from their pulpits to their tombs.

The glory of Scotland is her ministers; and what havoc death is making in her ranks! Three years ago Dr. Norman McLood went, as an eagle soars heavenward; then departed that king of the pulpit, the stalwart Guthrie. His departure is so recent that even his fascinating biography is just being issued. Only last week I received the closing volume from his family, and it is Guthrie himself photographed on the living page. Dr. Candhish's tribute to him had hardly been printed, betore Candhish himself had been beckoned away. Then Dr. Buchanan, who had led the General Assembly in a soure of conflicts, dropped his scoptre, and his handsome white head was laid in the dust.

Good genial William Arnot, with burly

Good gental William Arnot, with burly form and twinkling eye, still held on his way. His busy hand was at work editing the "Family Treasury," and preparing some of the richest and raciest books of the day. His "Church in the House" is one of these legacies of his brain to Christ's flock. He seemed to be built for a very long life, and when he went up to London a few weeks ago to address one of Mr. Moody's Conventions, he was as fresh and sparkling as ever. In his address he told the droll story about teaching a calf to drink milk, which convulsed our General Assembly in 1870 st Philadelphia. This was one of his last appearances; for he went home to Edinburgh to die. The pulpit of the "High Church" is empty and draped in black! There is one more here of the Free Church to make his bed beside Chalmers and Hugh Miller.

I first met Dr. Arnot in 1862 at the table of the famous Dr. James Hamilton in London. They had been classmates (I think) at the University at Glasgow from about 1828 to 1885. A warm affection bound them together, and Arnot was afterwards Hamilton's biographer. When I met Arnot be was settled in Glasgow. Thence he went to the "High Chnrch" of Edinburgh, alongside of the Free Assembly Hall. Before his old-fashioned pulpit, Americans were gathered every Sabbath. His visit to our country in 1870, and at the Evangelical Alliance in 1878, had awakened a great admiration for him, and he is the only one of the famous Scotch preachers of this day (except Cunningham) who has stood in our American pulpits.

The two silent points in Arnot's mental character were his racy Scotch humour, and his exquisite poetic skill in illustration. These flashes of poetic genius sometimes reminded you of Burris—although Arnot shaped his poetry in beautiful prose and not in rhyme. His books abound in these gems; every one of them reflects the brightness of Jesus. Arnot's wit and poetic power were consecrated to the Saviour's service. He was a simple-hearted child in his religion—one of the most guilcless I ever knew.

It starts the tears to-day when I think of that happy home on Merchiston Avanue without its genial owner. His little conservatory—which he so loved—shall yield to him no more likes and fuschias. He has gone to gather amaranthine flowers in the paradise of God. Scutland's crown is bereft of another jewel.—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.

## The Tireless Brain.

Our brains are seventy years' clocks. The angel of life winds them up once for all, then closes the case and gives the key note the hands of the angel of the resur rection. The tac, tic-tac, go the wheels of thought. Our will cannot stop them, sleep cannot still them, madness only makes them go faster. Death only can stop them by breaking into the case and seizing the the ever swinging pendulum which we call the heart, and silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement that we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads. If we could only get at them as we lie on our pillows, and count the dead beats of thought after thought, and image after image jarring through the tired organ. Will nobody block the wheels, uncouple that pinion, cut the string that holds these weights, blow up the machine with gun-powder? What a passion comes over us sometimes for silence and rest—if this dreadful mechanism unwinding the endless tal cetry of time, embroidered with spectral figures of life and death could have but one brief holiday. Who car wonder that men swing thereselves off from beams in liampen lassoes; that they jump off from para-pets into the swift and gurgling waters his spirit beneatle; that they take source of the Village.

grim fiend who has but to utter his peremptory monosyllables, and the restless machine is shivered as a vase dashed upon a marble floor. If anybody would really contrive some kind of a lever that we could thrust in among the works of this horrible automatism and check them or alter their rate of going, what would the world give for the discovery? Mon are very apt to get at the machine by some indirect reason or other. They clap on the brakes by means of opium; they change the maddening by the use of intoxicating liquors. It is because the brain is looked up, and we cannot touch the movements directly, that we thrust those coarse tools in through any crevice by which they may reach the interior, alter its rates of going, and at last spoil the machine.

#### Apoplexy.

If there is any one disease that the diligent brain-worker, a little past middle life, has reason to fear, it is apoplexy. Although statistical evidence is wanting, the experience of the physician confirms the popular belief that more of our distinguished men are carried off by this disease, or by one of its sequels, paralysis, than by any other cause. The influences which tend to produce such a result, and the best means of avoiding them, are the objects we propose briefly to discuss.

A middle-aged physician said one day to the writer: "As I was walking down the street after dinner I felt a shock in the back of my head, as if some one had struck me; I have not felt well since. I fear I shall die, just as all my ancestors have, of paralysis. What shall I do?" The anparalysis. What shall I do?" The answer was, "Diminish the tension on the blood-vessels, and there need be no fear of tearing them in a weak place." Now, this expresses in plain terms the exact cause of apoplexy in the great majority of instances; and it is one, too, which every one kas it in his power to prevent. A blood-vessel of the brain, from causes which will presently be mentioned, has lost some of its elastic strength, food is abundant, diges tion is good; blood is made in abundance, but little is worked off by exercise; the tension on every artery and vein is at a maximum rate; the even, circuitous flow is temporarily impeded at some point, throwing a dangerous pressure on another; the vossel which has lost its elastic strength gives way, blood is poured out, a clot is formed, which, by its pressure on the brain. produces complete unconsciousness. is the apoptectic stroke. It will be per-ceived that there are two leading conditions upon which the production of the stroke depends: a lessened strength in the vessel, and an increased tension on it.

There are no vessels carrying blood to and from the various organs of the body which so frequently rupture as those in the brain. The causes that produce this result are the fatty degeneracy of the middle arterial coat of the cerebral vessels, whereby their elastic strength is much impaired, the great irregularity of blood distribution to the contents of the cranium, and the little support which the pulpy substance of the brain gives to the weakened vessels embedded in it.

The forms of degeneracy that are found in the arteries of the brain are the fatty and the calcareous. The microscope has made some startling revelations on this fatty decay. The strong, elastic fibres, that should make up the substance of the middle arterial coat, are, in places here and there, no longer to be seen, their place being occupied by fatty globules, which have very little resisting power to a disturbing force.—Popular Science Monthly.

## Cures for Fits.

For a Fit of Passion,—Walk out in the epen air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself a simpleton.

For a Fit of Idleness.—Count the tick-

ing of a clock; do this for an hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next, and work like a negro.

For a Fit of Extravagance and Folly.—Got to the workhouse and speak with the inmates of a jail, and you will be convinc-

Who makes his bed of briar and thorn. Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a Fit of Ambition.—Go into a churchyard and read the gravestones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bedchamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and gister.

For a Fit of Despondency,—look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and to those which He has precised His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all Fits of Doubt, Perplexity, and

Fear—Whether they respect the body or the mind; whether they are a load to the shoulders, the bead, or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be rehed on, for I had it from the Great Physician: "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and Ho will sustain thee."

For a Fit of Repining.—Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bedridden, and the afflicted and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

To the enlightened man the world and his own kind may appear like "a reed shaken with the wind," by the sensual man everything may be regarded as the means and fuel of luxury; but to the Christian, whose eye has been purged, the sphere of whose vision has been enlarged by fatth, the world is a prophet that tells him of God, and he hears all nature, animate and inanimate, joining in choral hymns of adoration and thanksgiving to its Creator. "Hallenjah," is the sound of the waves, and the mountains reply "Hallenjah." "Hallenjahs" float along in the murmurings of the streams, in the whisperings of the grove and forest, yes, even in the silent courses of the stars his spirit hears the mystic "Hallenjahs."

## Scientific and Useful.

A LAUNDRY SECRET.

The following recipe for doing up skirts will be found of use by many honsowives: Take two cances of fine white gum-arabic powder, put it into a pitcher and pour on it a pint or more of water, and then, having covered it, let it stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a clean bottle and colk it and keep it for use. A tenepoonful of gum-water stirred in a pint of starch, made in the usual manner, will give to lawner, either white or printed, a look of newness, when nothing cise can restore them after they have been washed.

#### SEASONABLE ADVICE.

The Maine Farmer says: "We need again to urge farmers to have great regard for their personal health and comfort than is generally the case. We know just how hard farmers have to work, and how pressing are the demands of the present season. But nothing is gained by hard and long continued application. Work in the morning and night, and if possible enjoy a long "nooning"—it will do you no harm. Bathe frequently, and never repose a night in the unner clothing in which you have work during the day. Have a light, clean night-shirt, to take the place of that full of perspiration and dast, and enjoy to its fullest extent the refreshing influence of the night's rest. Eat wholesome and well-prepared food, but avoid an excessive use of fresh meets. Drink sparingly of cold water during warm weather—great injury often results from this cause.

#### INJURIOUS MANAGEMENT OF DISBES.

A good set of dishes will last for ages, if properly handled. We have heard of an excellent housekeeper whose bridal dishes, thirty years old, are in excellent condition to-day, although they have been in use every week, more or less, during all the time alluded to. In a common dinner service it a is great evil to make the plates too hot, as it invariably cracks the glaze on the know the result. It comes apart. Nobody broke it. "It was cracked before," or "cracked a long time ago." The fact is, that when the glaze is injured, every time the "things" are washed the water gets to the interior, swells the porous clay, and makes the whole fabric rotten. In this condition they will also absorb grease, and when exposed to further heat the grease makes the dishes brown and discoloured. If an old ill-used dish be made very hot indeed, a teaspoonful of fat will be seen to exclude from the minute fissures upon its surface.

#### FEEDING HORSES.

The Main Farmer says: "A 'Young Farmer' gives us his manner of feeding a horse that is doing no other work than the general driving: In the morning his first feed is one quart of oats, after which he has six pounds of cut hay and is then watered; at noon he is first watered and then fed eight pounds of cut hay; at night he is watered, given one quart of oats and six pounds of cut hay, This makes a daily allowance of twenty pounds of hay and two quarts of oats, which, with hay at twenty dollars and oats at seventy cents, will cost twenty-four and three fourths cents. He has salt in his crib, and is given a dose of salt and ashes once a week; once a week, also, he has a quart of finely-cut carrots. If the horse works, the quantity of oats is doubled. Our correspondent says: 'Show us your better or cheaper method of feeding.'"

## TAKE CARE OF TOOLS.

The Journal of the Farm well says: "There is no principle in farming better established than that all tools and machines should be housed when not in use, and every farmer who neglects this is greatly wanting in the element of economy. The mowing machine that is left standing in the fence corner cannot be expected to do good work, and for wooden implements the case is worse still. The prudent farmer not only houses his implements, but he devotes rainy and snowy days to repairing them. A mowing machine, the journals of which are cleaned of their accumulation of grimed grease and carefully oiled, will run twenty-five por cent. lighter and fifty per cent. longer than one that does not receive this attention. Joseph Harris says his hardest task with hired men is to make them take care of the tools of the farm. No wonder such men never reach the good fortune of having farms of their own."

HOW TO PUT NERVOUS BABIES TO SLEEP.

A baby is a very tonder thing, people

say, but most of them are very far from knowing how tender. Imagine how norvous you are in certain states—when recovering from illness, say, when the fall of a book, or the slam of a door makes you quiver and feel faint, as if some one gave you a blow. That is the way a young baby feels at best. A puff of wand will set it feels at best. A puff of wind will set it gasping, its little breath blown quite away. A noise makes it shiver, a change of summer air makes it turn death cold. is the most nervous of beings, and the tor-ture it suffers in going to sleep and being awakened by careless sounds when just "dropping off, are only comparable to the whon just same experience of an older person during an acute nervous headache. Young babies ought to pass the first month of their lives in the country, for its stillness no less than its fresh air. But where the silence is not to be commanded, baby may be soothed by folding a soft napkin, wet in warmish water, lightly over the top of its head, its oyes and its ears. It is the best way to put a soft napkin, we have to be way to put nervous babies to sleep. A fine towel should be wet and laid over its head, the oud twisted a little till it made a sort of skull cap, and though baby sometimes fights against peing blindfolded in this way, five minutes usually will send him off into blissful slumber. The compress soothes the little feverish brain, deadens sound in his ears, and slute out everything that takes his attention, so that sleep takes him magaza. Tasthing babies sleep takes him unaware. Teething babies along takes him unaware. Teething babies find this very comfortable, for their heads are always hot, and there is a fovered beating in the arterior such side.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES, -- It is grant. ed, as a general rule, that there is a great deal in these provinces which is well worth seeing, and naturally enough we are anxious that everybody should come and see it. The worst of our position is that a general impression has arisen unfavourable to our numerous means of transportation, and it is actually believed by people in the States, that sectia, or any of the points further north, without making a long and hard voyage out of what should be, and in reality is, a very easy and pleasant trip. This delusion, and a good many more of the same sort, which have tended to prevent tourists from coming here in large numbers, is quite dispelled by a peris it of Osgood's "Guide to the Maritime Provinces." It is, well plained and well written, and gives an immense amount of accurate information concerning the various results of travel. It is, in short, just such a ginde as is required by Camadians and Americans who want to know just where to go, and what ic see, and the best way of doing it. It reminds one of Badeker's familiar guides to all places in Europe, and if it becomes as popular as those over the water—and it fully deserves to—Nova Sectia and its neighbourhood will owe quite a debt of gratitude to Messrs. Osgood & Co.

We have already upheld the advantages of the Maritime Provinces in general, one cannot reach, far less explore, Nova

ges of the Maritime Provinces in general, and this Province in particular, as a field for summer travel, regretting at the same time that so little trouble was taken to make the American and the Upper Canadian tourist world acquainted with these advantages. Certainly there are few trips which could surpass --as far as beauty and variety of scenery and wealth of historical associations gomany of the routes described in the book under review, and for the sake of this country, which deserves to be far better known and more frequently visited, we hope the "Guide to the Maritime Provinces" will be widely read. The attractions of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Labrador, and Quebec, are well detailed, and the means of getting to every place clearly described. Hordes of tourists annually leave the States for Europe, partly in search of change of air - of scene, but mainly because it is fashionable to do so-but why do they not rather turn their faces northward, and wander through Acadia, with its many reminiscences, or ship from Halifax to explore Newfoundland, which is, in part, a terra incognita even to its inhabitants? Perhaps they fear sea-sickness. If so, we need only quote the recommendation of our author as regards a preventative for that disagreeable attendant on ship voyages:—" The tourist should purchase, before leaving Halifax. two or three lively novels, a flask of fine brandy, a bottle of pickled limes, and a dozen lemons." If, in addition to these, he takes Osgood's "Guide," and a copy of the Chronicle, he is sure to enjoy his trip through the Maritime Provinces .-Halifar Chronicle.

Before us is a copy of the Pioche Record, with a carefully prepared description of the mines in Southern Utah. Some six districts are described, and the showing made by some of them, at least, is wonderful. Besides the gold, silver and lead of that region, reference is made to the coal and iron which abound there in practically unlimited quantities. Evidently, before long that part of the desert will show its full re-turn in the wealth hidden beneath its sterile hills.

## Special Jotices.

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS EXCRESION EC--Worth Ten WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine over made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. fifty cent's worth has cured an old stand ing cough. It positively cures catarri, asthma, and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing The following are extracts from a few the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical: J. Collard of Sparta, Ontario, writes, "Send me 6 dez. Dr. Thomas' Eslectic Oil have sold all I had rano, writes, "Send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire. of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the Wm. Maguire. of agent left, it acts like a charm-it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward 6 doz. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, 1 am nearly out, nothing equals it. It is highly re-commended by those who have used it."

J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Sind at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I hase only I bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodward. satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodward, writes—"Send me some more Eelectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton. P. Q., writes—"The Eelectric Oil is getting a great reputation 'vers, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay.' Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., writes—"Send us one gross Eelectric Oil. We find it to take well." a Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 eenis. 8. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y.

And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion. Norn-Relectric-Selected and ElecPRESBYTERIAN

# Jear Yook & Almanac

And to be continued Yearly.

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

Neatly Bound in Stiff Paper Wrapper, 25 cents. In Limp Cloth, 40 cents.

JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, Toronto-And all Booksellers and Newsdealers

JUST RECEIVED

# WILLIAM CORDON'S,

134 YONGE STREET,

A quantity of that new Patent FLOOR CLOTH COVERING,

CALLED

# CORTICINE!

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

BRUSSEL AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.

WHITESIDE'S

# PATENT SPRING BED

Most Widely known, Popular, Economical, Satisfactory,

OF ALL SPRING BEDS'!!

Patented Oct 14th, 1868, and still in the Forernest H. WHITESIDE & CO.,

Manufacturers, 64 & 66 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.

Mattresses and Bedding Wholesale.

# HARDWARE.

RODGERS' Ivory handled Tabla and Dessort Knivos

RODGERS' Sotts Carvors and Stools

ELECTRO-PLATE

Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons.

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

# RICE LEWIS & SON, HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

# J. BRUCE & CO.

Artists and Photographers, 118 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. (Opposito Rossin House.)

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

PORTRAITS IN EVERY STYLE—THE FINEST IN THE DOMINION.

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

1875.

POSTAGE FREE!

Now is the e to Subscribe to Harper's Periodicals.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

The Magazine has done good, and not ovil, all the days of its life.—Brocklyn Engle

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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

HARPER'S BAZAAR.

The Organ of the great world of fashion,—Boston

TERMS FOR 1875.

HAPPR'S BEZAR.
One copy of either will be sent for one year, Poetage Prepaid by the Publishers. to any Subscriber in the United States, on Receipt of Four Dollars. HAPPR'S MAGAZINF, HAPPR'S WALKEY, and HAPPR'S BEZAR, forone your Stock, or my two for 57; poetage prepaid by the Publishers. An extra copy of either the Magazing, Waskey, or Bazara will be sent grains for every Club of Five Subscribers, at 35 cook, in one resultance; or Dix copies or 53 wishout extra a by; portage prepard by the Tablesbern.

REPRINTS

# British Periodicals

The polictical fermont among the Exposion in tions, the strike between Church and State, the discussion of Science in its relation to Theology, and the const int publication of new works on these and kindred bodes, will give amount interest to the leading foreign Reviews during 1875. Nowhere olse can the inquiring neader find in a condensed form, the facts and angunetic necessary to guide him to a correct conclusion. THE

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

continue the reprint of the four leading Review

FDINBERGH REVIEW, (What)
LOYDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative)

WESTWINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal, BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURCH MACAZINE. TERMS : -Payable strictly in advance.

For any one Reviews \$4 00 per ennum
For any two Reviews 7 (8) "
For any two Reviews 10 00 \( \frac{3}{2} \) "
For all four Reviews 10 00 \( \frac{3}{2} \) "
For Illackwood \( \frac{3}{2} \) Magazine 40 0 "
For Blackwood and two Reviews 10 00 "
For Blackwood and the Aleviews 10 00 "
For Blackwood and the Aleviews 15 00 "
For Blac

The Postage will be prepaid by the sublishers without charge to the subscriber, only on the express condition the subscriptions are paid interestably in advance at the commencement of each year.

#### CLUBSI

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood of one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80. four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$18, and so on.

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

#### PREMIUME

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

on the control of the subscribers to any two, three, or four of the above periodicals, may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1874, subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Megazine for 1874.

Noither promiums to subscribers nor discount to allow can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishors. No premiums given to clubs.

cinus.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 BARCLAY ST., New York.

A REPRESENTATIVE & CHAMPION OF AMERICANART TASTE Prospectus for 1875-Eighth Year.

#### THE ALDINE The ART JOURNAL of America

ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A Magnificent Conception Wonderfully carried out."

"A Magnificent Conception Wonderfully carried out."

The necessity of a popular medium or the representation of the productions of our great artisalians always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art ournal, did not prove the indifference of the prophet American text the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it wore shown, the public at once railled with onthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant niscellancy of pure, light and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures the rarest spectmens of artistic skill, in black and white Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. Walle other publications may claim superior chapmess, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE in publications may claim superior chapmess, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engrevings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chrome, besides!

The national feature of THE ALDINE must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitian While THE ALDINE is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirels morit Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE, as a leading characterist c, the production of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit Thus, while placing before the patrons of THE ALDINE, is an important for times the artist too closely to a single style of sub-ject. The literature of THE ALDINE is a light and graceful accompanium of, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisitions as do not interfore with the popular interest of the

#### PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Eve, y subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

# MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND

will be welcome in every home. Everyhody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the verticable presence of the animal itself. The Roy T De Witt Talmage tells that his own Nowfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! Altiough so matural, no one who sees this premium chrome will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chrome, every advance subscriber to THE ALDINE for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The ALDINE ART

The Union owns the oricinals of all THE
ALDINE pictures, which, with other paintings
and engravings, are to be distributed among the
monitors. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100
different pieces, valued at over \$2,00 are distribute
do as soon as the series is full, and the awards of
each series as made, are to be published in the
next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE This
feature only applies to subscribers who payfor one
year in advance, Full particulars in circular sent
on application enclosing a stamp TERMS.

One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and the Art Union,

\$5.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE (No charge for postage.)
Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 Cents

THE ALDINE will, horeafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rates, each for subscriptions must be scutt the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in case where the certificate is given, bearing ing the fac-simile significant of James Sutton, President.

# CANVASSERS WANTED. An error wishing to act permanently as a local conveners will reserve tall and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY. MAIDER MANR, NEW YORK, | Northhop & LIMAN, Toronto, Sole Agents

JAMES SHIELDS & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

# GROCERIES.

And Manutacture, s of

Biscuits and Confectionery.

Corner of Youge and Temperates Sts ,

TORONTO.



# HALL'S

# Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation, which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard, and to those who have never used it we can confidently say, that it is the only reliable and perfected preparation to restore GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its wouldful color, makconfidently say, that it is the only reliable and perfected preparation to restore GRAY OH FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silkon; the scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean; it removes all eruptions and dandruff, and by its tonic properties prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair glands. By its use the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair that splendld glossy appearance so much admired by all. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Mass., says, "the constituents are pure and carefully selected for excellent quality, and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes." We publish a treatise on the hair, which we send free by mall upon application, which contains commendatory notices from clergymen, physicians, the press, and others. We have made the study of the hair and its diseases a specialty for years, and know that we make the most effective preparation for the restoration and the preservation of the hair, extant, and so acknowledged by the best Medical and Chemical Authority.

Sold'by all Drugists and Dealers in Medicine.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. Price one Pollar Per Bottle.

R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors. LABORATORY, NASHUA, N. H.

NORTHEOF & LYMAN, Toronto, Soie Agents

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Threat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.



Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to

discoveries of modorn science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trail of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that Chenty Protolal, will and does relieve and oure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. In most dangerous altections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cared by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may roly for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convuces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often futal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to ownthout it. As a safeguard to childron, amd the distressing diseases which beed the Throat and Chest of childhood, Chikhury Pretoral, is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes no rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred ou them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring chep. No one will suffer troublest me Influence and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can leavent. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has over exhibited, and capable of producing sures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & GO., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD DY ALL DRUGGISTS HVERYWHERE,

# NOW READY.

# Variations of Popery.

By the late RLY, SAMUEL EDGAR, D. D.

Dedicated by permission to His Green the late

#### ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH.

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

This is contex odly a most masterly and exhau-tive work on the great engrossing subjects row attracting universal attention. and no Protestant who reads it carefully can ful to "give an account of the bope that is in hua. '

The work is published in one thick octavo volume, cloth boards, 686 pages, price, \$3.50 post free, on receipt of price, or delivered by our agents wherever they visit.

#### AGENTS WANTED

For this and other popular works,

ENCOURAGEMENT VERY LIBERAL.

# MACLEAR & CO.,

Publishers.

12 MELINDA STREET, TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1843.

#### THE TOLEDO BLADE

OF NATIONAL REPUTATION 84 & FAMILY PAPER. The Largest and Best Weekly in the country contains every desirable feature of News, Politics, Science; Dobmestic, Agnicultural, and Horticultural affairs. Blade one year, \$2.00; till Jan. 1st. 1876, \$100. Five Blades, 3 months, \$2.25. Smith's Bible Dictionary, last edition, prices \$3500, 600 pages, 125 illustrations i and Blades one year, \$5.25. All paners postage free. Address J P. JONES Publisher, Toledo O.

"EVERY SATURDAY"

# MERGED INTO Littell's Living Agę.

The Living Age has been published for more than thirty years, with the warmost support of the best men of the country. It has admittedly continued to stand "at the head of its class," and its success is now greater than ever before. It has success is now greater than ever before. It has success is now greater than ever before. It has success is now greater than ever before. It has success is now greater than ever before. It has successful that you great the successful that a vicety magazine, of sixty-four pages, The Living Age gives more than

# THREE AND A QUARTER THOUSAND

double column octave pages of reading-matte vearly, forming four large volumes. It prosents in an inexpensive form, considering its great amount of matter, with freshness, ewine to its v-eckly issue, and with a satisfactory completeness at convoted by no other publication, the best Essays, Reviews, Criticisms, Tales Poetry, Scientific, Biographical, Historical and Political Information, from the entire body of Foreign Periodical Literature.

During the coming year, the sorial and short stories of the

LEADING FOREIGN AUTHORS LEADING FOREIGN AUTHORS
will be given, together with an amount unappreached by any other periodical in the world, of the best literary and scientific matter of the day, from the peus of the above named, and many other, foremost living Essayists, Scientists, Critics, Discoverers and Editors, representing in every department of knowledge and progress.

The importance of THE LIVING ACK to every American reader, as the only satisf, cterily freeband COMPLETE compilation of an indispensable current of literature, -indispensable because it ombraces the productions of

THE ABLEST LIVING WRITERS in all branches of Literature, Science, Art and Politics,—is sufficiently indicated by the following

OPINIONS. "Reproduces the best thoughts of th. best minds of the civilized world, upon all topics of living interest."—Philadelphia Inquirer
"In no other single publication can there be found so much of sterling literary excellence."N.Y.

found so much of storling literary excellence."N.Y. Eventing Post.

"The best of all our celectic publications."—The Nation New York.

"And the cheapest. A monthly that comes every week."—The Advance, Chicago.
"The ablost cosavs, the most entertaining stories the finest poetry of the Enclish language, are here gathered togother."—Rt. State Journal.

"With it alone a reader may fairly keep up with all that is important in the literature, history, politics, and science of the day."—The Methodist, N. Y.
"The best periodical in America."—Rev. Dr. Cupler

Cupler "The best periodical in the world."-Alfred B.

eet. It has no equal in any country."—Philadelphia Press.

Published Weekly at \$8.00 a year, free of postage. Volume begins January I. Now subscribers

comitting now will receive the intervening numbers

.DDRESS-LITTELL & GAY, Boston.

CLUB PRICES FOR THE Best Home and Foreign Literature.

["Possessed of The Living Age and one or other of our vivaclous American mouthles a subscriber will find himself in command of the whole situa; tion "—Thille. Bulletin.]

tion "—Philla. Bulletin.]
For \$10.50 (covering prepayment of postage on both periodicals, instead of for \$10.00 with postage not propaid, as heretofored link Leving Aok and either one of the American four dollar monthly magazines (or Harpe: s Weekly or Baser, or Applicate Journal, wookly) will be sent for a year; or for \$0.60. The Living Aok and Scribner's St. Nicholas Address as above.

\$2,500 A YEAR MADE WITH OUR CRAND COMBINATION PROSPECTUS. Represents 50 different books. Agents say this is th

BEST THING EVER TRUED.

The books sell themselves in every family, and good men can make a business for life is our county. Agents Wanted on these and our magnificent Zuitions of Family Bibles. Full particulars free on Application. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CU., Publishers, Philadelphia.

\$5 TO \$20 PER DAY.—Agenta Warried! All party young of cities and working people, of either had young of cities are money at work for just had repart mone onto uvall to a time, then warry the cites, Partieniars from Pest card to States come and come. Address, G. STIRRON & CU. Ferfand Manage.

ENOX COLLEGE. Aleas ul koox jortege

MAP MADE AND FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSON'S, Hato Lwing & Cr . And H King & C. West . 32 conti-ordy

Horocepte ... Sent by mart on recoipt of price.

BRANTFORD

# AOANG TUDIES, COLTEGE

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.

(In correction with the Presbytarian Church it Canada.)

PRESIDENT-REV. V. M. COCHRANE, D.D. PRINCIPAL.-REV. A. F. REMP, L.L.D., With a full staff of resident travernesses and May-ters in Music and Painting.

The rest Session begins Thursday, Oth September, 1875. The Calsnow for the year, containing full particulais as to Studies, Fees, etc., 18 now road, and may be had of the Principal or Secretary.

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

WM. SANDERSON, Secretary Brantford, 20th July, 1875.

#### STEWARD WANTED.

The Board of Monagement of Kucz College, Toronto, desire to seeme the services of a theroughly competent person, as Steward of the Boarding House connected with the College. He must onter on kis duties on 1st Sept. next. Full information as to the duties and terms of organisment may be obtained by calling upon the undersigned, with whom applications for the situation must be lodged, on or before 22 dylnig, inctuat.

REV. WM. REID,
7th July, 1873. 67 Colberne St. Toronto.

PAPCELS OF TRACT NO ? "GIVING AS AN ACT OF WORSHIP." have been sont to all the ministers outlies roll of the Synods, as far as possible, for dis-ribotica among the congregations. If any of the congregations or mirsion estations have not received them, and wish a supply, they are requested to sond their application, stating number required, to W. KING.

W. KING, 615 Craig Street, Montreal.

# MISSIONARY WANTED.

The Presbytory of Simcoo desire to obtain a resistent ordained,

FOR BRACEBRIDGE AND VICINITY, Salary \$700. Applications to be made to the undersigned. ROBERT RODGERS.

Collingwood, June 23rd, 1075.

# QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY,

KINGSTON, ONT.

Siession 24th will begin on 6th October next. For copies of Calondur for 1875 6 containing full in-formation as to courses and subjects of study, gradustion, sen larships, foes, &c., &c., apply to PROFESSOR MOWAT,

Registrar of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

# INGLIS' PHOTOGRAPH OF THE

# PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

This is a Grand Commemorative Picture of all the Miusters and Elders composing the First General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, of over 600 members, which was consummated in Montreal, on the 15th June.

Prices, exclusive of Express charges: .22x28 .....\$4.00. 18x22.....\$3.00.

Parties clubbing together may have them at a considerable reduction by communicating with J. INGLIS, 51 Bleury St., Montreal.

Picture Finished. Agents Warted.

Agents Wanted for

THE SPINIT AND POWER of the religion of Josu This Spinit and Power of the folgion of Josus Christ, as illustrated in the buffering sand friumping of His followers 'A nobler, evector and more thrilling story is not to be found in the whole range of history Magnificently illustrated on steel with the best engravings of reating and lilmun and splendidly bound in the highest and latest style of the art. The most beautiful and attractive book ever offered to Agents. For circulars, with full description, address,

ress, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, Onio.

# RIDOUT, AIKENHEAD & CROMBIE

 $\langle \rangle$ 

IMPORTERS.

Domestic Hardware, RODGER'S POOKET AND TABLE OUTLERY.

TORÖNTO.

#### PURE GRAPE WINE UMFERMENTED,

FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES,

and the BEST WINE FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES

Manufactured by R FMITH & CO., Fairfield Plate P NEIL C. LOVE, Druggist, 155 Youge Street, Agont Tor Toronto.

ARIN & Nou-Elikan, tomoral Agents for the Province of Quobec, Lox 190, Point St Charles, Montreal

\$200 Addresser at a Med Co.

# HOSIERY!!

#### GRAWFORD & SMITH

Invite special attention to their new fitten of

MERINO AND COFTON HUSIERY Chiriron's and Ladies' Ecotch Merino 13980.

Children's and Ladies' English Merino Hose, Ladies Colored and White Cott: Rise, Children's and Ladies' Bathriggan Rose,

Children, and Ludies Inde Thread Hose Ladies Scotch and English Merino Underclothing Conts' Scotch and English Morino Underclotning.

91 KING STREET EAST.

ALEXANDER & STARK

(Formerly Blaikie & Alexander.) STOCK BROKERS.

estate agents (Members of the Stock Exchange.)

Orders from the country for the purchase or sale of

STOCKS.

DEBENTURES and MORTGAGES

Promptly attended to. 10 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Groceries.

TF YOU WANT THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST

# GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.

# Sold in Canada, call on or sond your orders

VICTORIA TEA WAREHOUSE The oldest and most reliable Tea Store in the Do

93 King Street East,

(sign of the Queen),

And 253 Young Street Corner of Trinity Square Where you can solod from a Stock of over 19,000 packages, comprising over 60 varieties, grades and mixtures, put up in 6, 10, 15, and 20 lb. Caunistors and Cattles, at the prices given in Lts, and also in original packages of 20, 40 and 60 lts., at the

LOWEST WHOLES LE PRICES.

GREEN TEAS. No.

1 Hyson Twankay
2 Fino Moyane Young Hyson
3 Euperior do
4 Extra Fino do
5 Curious do
6 Extra Curious do
7 Fine Old Hyson
6 Curious do uperic do xtra Fino do Finest do Supérior Gunpowder Extra Fino do Extra Curious do

13 Extra Curious do
14 Fine Importal
15 Superior do
16 Extra Moyure Importal
17 Very Superior do
18 Natural Japan
19 Fine Cultivated Japan
20 Superior do
21 Extra Fine
40
22 Finest Imported
23 Finest Scented Capers, for flavouring
24 Fine Orange Pokoe
25 Finest
40
BLACK AND MIXED TRAS. BLACK AND MIXED TEAS. 20 Extra Fine do
30 Finest do
11 Prince of Teas
11 Good Souchong
12 Fine do
13 Superior do
14 Extra16 Good Souchong
16 Extra17 Fine Oolong
18 Superior do
18 Extra18 Extra

i4 Extra Fine 45:Finest Imported
46:Fine Houques Curious Mixture
47:Superior do do
48:Extra do do
49 Choice do do

40. Hine Houques Curious Mixture 40c.
47. Superlor do do 50c.
48. Extra do do 70c.
49. Choice do do 70c.
60. Choice upon Choice, which is sno equal 50c.
E. L. also calls special attention to his far-famed SOLUBLE COFFEES

Made in one minute without boiling, put up, in 2, 10 and 30 lb tire at 2° and 30c, por lb. Guaranteed superior to all others.

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

EDWARD LAWSON,

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.



Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the ind. Rotary Hongings, for Cupera and Schools, Fanas, Factoris, Court Hossis, Free Rarrys, Tones Cocks, Units, III. Fifty Warranted. Hundrated Catalogue Sen Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT. NO DUTY ON CHUNCH BELLS.



## MFNEELY'S BELLS.

The gonathe Tray Church Bells known to the public since 1926; which have acquired a reputation unequalited by any and a sale exceeding that of all others Containers from P O Address, either Troy or West Troy. A. Y. MENELLY & CO

MENEELY & KIMBEPLY. BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, NA. Manufacture a superior quality of Rolls.
Special attention given to Utilike it Britis.
The Illustrated Galelogues sent inc. No duty on Church Bells.

Music.

THE MATHUSEK

is the face Powerth, Musical and Phrabe. Proper under the Graph Quality of Tone to incognished and is proporated by renowned Artists, Perfection

The Best in the World!

For a mode represed Plato, of Warranted Quality, December, proofs, panotic and Leasung Long Lac product of the conditional additional experience of the oldest Manniacturer in New York,

Get the Fischer Piano !

#### PRINCE ORGANS

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

The Cheapest.

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

# NORRIS & SOPER,

8 ADELAIDE-ST., TORONTO.

# Caterpillars I

FRUIT, OR NO FRUIT

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

The Chinese Garden Powder

destroys Insects, Grubs and Catorpillars, on al

PRICE 25 CENTS PER PACKET.

HUGH MILLER & CO., 167 King Street East.

VIOK'S

# FLORAL GUIDE

For 1875.

Published QUARTERLY.—January Number, just issued, and contains over 100 Fages, 500 Engravings, descriptions of more than 500 of our best Flowers and Vegetables, with Directions for Culture, Colored Plate, &c. The most useful and elegant work of the kind in the world.—Only 25 Cents for the year.—Published in English and German.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

AIT

Persons troubled with Coughs, Colds, Loss of Voice, Irritation of the Theat and Lungs, &c., should, without delay, use

DAVIDS' COUGH BALSAM Price 25c. per Bottle.

171 KING STREET EAST. TORONTO.

J. DAVIDS & CO.,

#### D. S. KEITH & CO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS BRASS

FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS,

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

Importers and Wholetale Donlors in Iron and cond Pipes and Plumbers Materials. 109 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

## CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1858. FIRST PRIZE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION 1871-72 o Stained Glass Win dows executed in the best style.

BANNERS AND FLAGS PAINTED TO ORDER JOSEPH McCAUSLAND, PROPRIETOR

# CHINA HALI

71 King Street East, Toronto.

# MOTICE.

The undersigned will sell out the remainder of his ratock of Banded Broanfast, Dinner, and Tea sets, also Banded Tiolet Sets at very much reduced prices, to make room for new Designs coming in prices, to make room for new Designs coming in next Spring. Try our prices and see our large stock before pur Try our prices and see of chasing elsewhere, gar Irish Bolleck Chins.

GLOVER HARRISON IMPORTER.

OVER 28,000 IN USE



CAUTION.—In consequence of several inferior and sparlous imitations being offered, which are boytones in disregard of our patent rights, since the Philadelphia Lawn. Mower has become established all persons are hereby cautioned against afringing thereon whether as makers, soliors or users, an a we certify that the "gordine machine" is supplied in Canada by MR WILLIAM BENNIE, Toronto, our representative for the Dominion. GRAHAM, EMLEN, & PAREMORE

Don't fail to get the genuine Philadelphia Law WILLIAM RENNIE Corner Addialite and Jarvin Streets, Toronto.

S. John

200 W ENGE AND MATCHES PRODUCES ෙ

No.

Sales Miles

CO

A Ø

11, King sames e

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1855.

\$1,500,000 ... 430,000 ... 8,200,000 OFFICE. - MASONIC HALL, TURONTO STREET.

SAVING BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit, and interest allowed at 5 and 6 per cont per minum payable half yearly. Boing guaranteed by the captai as I assets of the Company, annils secured by mortgages on approved real estate, depositors are at all times assured of perfect safety.

J. HERBERT MASON,
Toronto, 1st November, 1874. Manager.

Begnt Enids.

JOHN G. ROBINSON, M. A.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c

DOUSSETTE & ROGER.

A. P. POUSSETTE, D.A.

Successors to Boultbee, Fairbhirn & Pousette BARRISTERS,

OFFICE: 17 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS, &c. PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Qusiness Cheds.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

A MUDONALD, Renovator and Dyer,

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

MERRYFIELD

Boos and Shoe Maker, 190 YONGE STREET.

A targe and well assorted Stock always on hand.

A'LEX. GEMMELL,

BOOTMAKER,

97 KING STREET, WEST, Has in Stock a very large assortment of Gentlem Sewed Boots, Home Made First-class English Boots at resonable prices

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

UNDERTARER.

351 YONGE STREET TORONTO. Funerals furnished with every requisite Agent for Fish a Patent Metalico Burial Cases

Medical and Dental.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST,

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

W. ELLIOT, DENTIST, Hoos bis own new

PATENT PILLERS

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

EXTRACTORS,

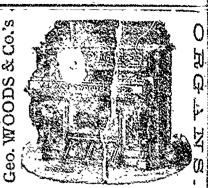
R. A. REEVE, B.A., M.D., OCULIST & AURIST.

22 Sautor Street, corner of Victoria,

TOPONTO. CYCLOPEDIA

OF THINGS WORTH KNOWING, valuable book for the HOUSEKEEPER, RMER, MERCHANT, and MECHANIC: Re-FARMER, MERCHANT, and severy subject 550 under information upon every subject 550 unges, Royal Scinco. AGENTS WANTED, Millers' Bible & Publishing House Tion it trot antion Bi., Philipd's, I'n.

M' BYLAND FARMS and Homes, 10,000 Location healthy. Titles good. Address Wife. S. Attorney, Denton Marriand.



Are new recognized as the LibAbing instructions of their class in the World, excelling a others in their

# PURITY OF TONE.

Thorough work and fluish, and great beauty and veriety of their Solo Stops, Eoline, Vox Humans and Placo, the latter being an investion of grant importance, giving the Organ the crilliancy and promptness of the Plano.

LESLIE. SKIRROW, & SMITH.

GENERAL AGENTS,

93 YONGE STREET, Toronto. Also for SIM NS & CLOUGH and the CANA-DIAN ORGAN, and for KNABE, STODART, MAR-SHALL, & WENDELL, & PLANOS,

WRITE US.

#### STOCK'S EXTRA MAUHINE OIL.

Office of the Joseph Hall Manufacturing Co., Oghawa, Ont., July 17, 1871

Other of the vession and relativity co.,
OEORGE STOCK, Esq., Toronto.
DEAR 518, We have been using your oil on our machinery for some years, and have no hesitation in saying it is the obly good oil of the kind we have ever had, and it is tho very best machine oil we have ever had, and it is tho very best machine oil we have ever used. We recommend at to all our farmer customers us the best oil they can possibly buy. We suggest that voic put it up in 5 railou cans for their use, and we feel sure at will sell freely. Any one who gives it a trial will continue to use it.

Yours truly, F. W. GLIDN, Freedlent, As foreman of the above works, I begt or say I would rather have Stock's Extra Oil than Lard, Oilve or any other oil I have over used.

Address

A. HENDERSON

STOCK & WEBSTER, 65 Colborno St., Toronto.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES ESTABLISHED IN CANADA. 1891.

TORONTO BRANCH

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

All kinds of Bowing Machines, and Boot and Ship Machinery  ${f REPAIRED}$ 

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



# OF

By REV. ALFRED NEVIN, D.D. By hev. ALFRID-NEVIN, D.D.

A new and valuable hook of absorbing is lerest. It is a Complete Compendium of Sivered. History. Biography, and Chronology. It contains all the Historic and Exgendary Lore of the Bible, Biographical Accounts of its Parinarchs, Prophets, Friests, Kinga, and Keroes. Als., the occurrences of Four Hawderd Years, from the last of the Prophets is the Birth of Christ (not found in any other single volume). A royal octave of 800 pages, embellished with numerous handsome exgravings. Elberal terms to Agents.

Milloral Dible S. Dukish in Light. Millers' Bible & Publishing House

1102 & 1104 Samsom St., Philada. Agents Wanted for Dr. March's Great Work "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE,

With its riches and beautics, its Blooming flowers, Singing birds, Waving palms, Rolling clouds, Beartiful bow, Bacred mountains, Dollghtful rivert, Mighty oceans, Blazing heavens and countiess brings in millions of worlds. We want a live your man or lady in dealt town and county. Good particular and full particulars. P. W. Ziegysk & Co., 518 Arch St., Phil., Yr

CONSTANT EMPTOXMENT—At home Male or Female, 830 a week warranted. No capital required. Particulars and valuable sample sont free. Address with 10 cent return st. np. 0 ROSS, Williamsburg, N.Y.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SOS A GREAT OFFER! 481 SRIADWAY HEW YORK WATERS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CARS AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CARS AND DURING THE STATE STONTY, or purt, enably but and the constitution of the cons