Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may after any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.								L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués cí-dessous.								
1 (Coloured covers/ Couverture de couleur						Coloured pages/ Pages de couleur									
1	Covers damaged/ Couverture endommagée							Pages damaged/ Pages endommagees								
1 1	Covers restored and/or laminated/ Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée							Pages restored and/or laminated/ Pages restaurées et/ou palliculées								
	Cover title missing/ Le titre de couverture manque						Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées									
1 1	Coloured maps/ Cartes géographiques en couleur						Pages détachées Pages détachées									
1 1	Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/ Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)							Showthrough/ Transparence								
Coloured plates and/or illustrations/ Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur							Quality of print varies/ Qualité inégale de l'impression									
1 . 21	Bound with other material/ Relié avec d'autres documents							Continuous pagination/ Pagination continue								
along in La reliu	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 intérieure							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/								Le titre de l'en-tête provient: Title page of issue/ Page de titre de la livraison								
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.							Caption of issue/ Titre de départ de la livraison									
							Masthead/ Générique (périodiques) de la livraison									
1 1	Additional comments:/ Commentaires supplémentaires:															
	This stem is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/ Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.															
10X		4X	-	18X			22 X				26 X			30 X		
1	2X		16X		20X				24X			2	28X		32×	

Contributors and Correspondents.

garante en en al antique de la company de la NOTES FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

Editor British American Presentation.

DEAR Sin, -My last letter left me at Sault Ste Marie. From thence we prococded to Silver "slot, which we reached on Wednesday anormoon. Mr. H. H. Me-Pherson, who supplies this station during the summer months, met us at the land ing, as also Mr. Livingstone, one of the leading adherents of the Presbyterian cause in that place. For the present, Mr. Mc-Pherson is the only Protestant minister there, the Wesleyan Methodist preacher having left at the last conference, and no other having yet arrived. Mr. McPherson reports the attendance in the morning at 40, and in the evening over 100. There is a strong desire on the part of the Presbyterians to have an ordained minister settled among them as speedily as possible. As the church erected by the Silver Islet Company is common to all denominations, only one service would be required of us, but it is stated that the Company would willingly supplement his stipeud, if he could during the week engage in teaching. There is no school whatever in the place. and the young mon and women are grow ing up without education and discipline of any kind whatever. To a young man, their operations, speak in exceedingly ready for ordination, and who asks a quiet place for study, and where at the same time he would be the means of doing much good, Silver Islet presents many inducements. I trust this point will be supplied ere Mr. McPherson leaves.

While various conflicting reports are current concerning the resources of "Silver Islet," in a mining point of view, the weight of evidence is in favor of its productiveness and value. From 6 to 15 barrels of the ore are taken daily out of the mine, and the Company are increasing the number of miners and extending their operations. The first fatal accident that has occurred since the commencement of this enterprise, happened on the Tuesday evening before we arrived. A Norwegian mineronly two weeks in the country, fell down one of the shafts and was killed. The funeral took place in the afternoon. We were there, attended by all the miners-the exercises being conducted by Mr. McPher-

From Silver Islet to Prince Arthur's Landing, is a run of only two hours. Here we met Mr. McKerracher, who has charge of the Station for the summer months. Prince Arthur's Landing has grown up within the last four years, and owes its im portance chiefly to the fact that it is the beginning of the Dawson route to Port Garry. Like all new places, things are as yet in a very unsettled state. Our Church is as prosperous, perhaps, as any of the other donominations, but having no place of worship, is placed at a disadvantage. A site for a Church, in what seems an eligible location, has been secured, and in the event of a permanent minister being sent, the building will be commenced forthwith. The growth of the "Lunding" depends very much us to whother it shall be selected as the starting point of the projected railway. In any case, however, the prospects of our cause are such as to call for permanent suprly of ordinances.

These three places-Sault Sto Marie, Silver Islet, and Prince Arthur's Landingmust, for a time at least, be dealt with as special cases by the Home Mission Committee. The cost of living is great, and salaries sufficient in ordinary places are entirely below what is demanded in such

At the "Landing" we met with the Rev. Mr. Nishet and family, and the Rev. Mr. Black, waiting for the "Manitoba" to take | neg to Moorhead, having on board Miss them on to Duluth, thence to Fort Garry. Dorothy, the music teacher in the Ladies' Messrs. Nisbet and Black sailed on the 1st July from Collingwood, on the "Cumber- Western Ontario. land." and expected before this date to have aground at Owen Sound' for 86 hours, and when they reached Prince Arthur's Landing on Sabbath morning, the "Algoma," which should have taken them on to Duluth, was found disabled, and musble' to proceed. Our brethren were therefore compolled (at their own expense) to remain at the hotel until our a lival on Wednesday evening. I cannot but think, that the Collingwood Line, in all fairness, should have at least paid the hotel bill of all the passengers, thus detained at great inconvenience and loss. This they decidedly refused to do, although one of the company was on board when the request was presented. The "Manitoba," in consideration of the circumstances, dealt very liberally with our brethren, and it gives me pleasure, for this and other reasons, to recom-

going to the North West. Duluth was reached Thursday afternoon, where all the passengers for Winnipeg via the Northern Pacific Railway, disembarked. Short as our voyage had been, many pleasing friendships had been made, and much Christian intercourse enjoyed, which made our parting more than mere sentiment-But it is thus through life. We meet but to part.

The city of Duluth (there are no towns or villages in the United States), is beautifully situated at the head of Lake Superior. As to its present population and prospective growth, opinions differ. Some say it has a population of 6,000—others again make it as low as 8,000. Some assert that at no distant day it must rival Chicago or St. Louis, others that its best days are over, and that it will decline in population and commerce. A Canadian from Mon treal, whom we met on the streets, asserted that "it was a grand fraud and swiudle" - that "the bottom of Duluth was already clean gone under," and that no honest man would remain if he could get away. This man is preparing to emigrate to Winnipeg, Manitoba, having already shipped most of his goods. He only remains in "Uncle Sam's territory till he collects his debtsan undertaking, he declares, exceedingly hard to a complish. Other Canadians, who have evidently been more successful in glowing terms of its certain expansion and rapid growth.

Duluth can boast of 10 Evangelical Churches, some excellent hotels, and stores of every description. It can also, I regret to say, (so far as my observation goes), more than equal the most debased city in the U.S., for drinking salvons and taverns. Every second door on the principal streets is a groggery-Dutch or American. The amount of drunkenness in this small place must be something fearful.

On Friday morning, the 11th, our party started for Moorhead, via the Northern Pacific Railway. Before leaving we received a telegram from Winnipeg that the steamer "Dakota" would wait the arrival of our train, and leave Moorhead direct for Winnipeg in the evening. After a run of 11 hours over one of the bleakest and seemingly most barren portions of Minnesota. we reached Moorhead, and embarked on the "Dakota." Our quarters are certainly not the most inviting. The beat is by much the smallest of the three at present plying on the Red River, and hardly worthy of regular passenger traffic. The accommodation in the state rooms, all told, extend to 20 persons, and there are more than double that number, I should judge, on board. The result is that every mich of sleeping accommodation on floor and deck is taken, and with the thermometer approaching blood heat, and mosquitoes by the legion, our slumbers are certainly not peaceful. The prospect of three such days and nights is not pleasing, but it may prepare us for harder times in Mauitona. It the New Province is to increase according to the sanguing expectations of Canadians, there must be railway communication forthwith between Ontario and Winnipeg.

On board the cars to Moorhead we met the Rev. Mr. Lyon, of St. Paul's, one of the District Mission secretaries of the Amorican Presbyterian Church. He has under his care all the Mission Churches and Stations in Minnesota and Dakota Territory; and was on a visit to the more remote portions of his diocese. At Brainerd, the junction of the railroad, we met the Rev. T. G. Smith, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin on his way home from Winnipeg, where he has supplied Knox Church for the last 2 Sabbaths. He reports favorably of our progress. On Saturday we met the "International" on her voyage up from Winni-School. She goes to spend her vacation in

All are delighted with the beauty of the arrived at Winnipog. But the vessel got Red River scenery. If it were not so winding, its beauty would be stul greater in our eyes. But to travel 600 miles instead of 200-by the direct route-is enough to weary, if not disgust the most enthusiastic, admirer of Nature's flora.

Reports reach us that the grasshopper plague has again appeared in Manitoba and that the crops in certain localities are likely to be a perfect failure. To the many struggling pioneers of our New Province this must be a sad drawback. It is to be hoped that the coming harvest may prove more abundant than what is now expected.

As I write these closing lines, we are shall send another communication. Mean-

> I remain, yours sincerely, W. C.

mend the Surnia route to the brethren Steamer Dakota, Red River, July 14, 1878. | benefit apprehere.

LAKE SUPERIOR LETTER.

Editor British American Pheshytekian, DEAR Sir,-You requested me to write to you from this interesting place. I promised to do so, but culpable negligence has hitherto prevented me. Perhaps your readers would like to know exactly what and where Silver Islet is; for though their geographical knowledge may in general be prefty extensive, yet they may be presumed unaquainted with the exact position and size of the Islet, inasmuch as, were it

marked on any ordinary school map, I believe it would require a microscope to see it. The island from which the village or shore derives main support and everything, was originally only a little rock projecting out of the water three quarters of a mile from shore. It was about seventy feet long by about thirty feet wide. It is exactly at the head of the peninsula between two large bodies of water-Thunder Bay and Black Bay. The former is a most magnificent bay. In length from North to South it is about thirty miles; in breadth eighteen. On the west of it are the two rising towns, Prince Arthur's Landing and Fort William, with the beautiful valley of the Kaministivuia, along which, by the way, in the estimation of every individual in this region, is the only sensible route for a railroad, from the head of navigation to the great North West, into which settlers are now pouring every week, both from Canada and the United States. South-west of Fort William are the McKay mountains over a thousand feet in height. Thunder Bay is guarded on the South by Pie Island, which in height varies from two hundred to nearly eight hundred feet, and on the East of this bay there is Thunder Cape which rises through a series of six steps from South to North till it reaches to the height of thirteen hundred and fifty feet. This cape therefore forms the Western side of the Peninsula, at the head of which Silver Islet is.

Small the Island originally was, but it is now greatly growing in size. Massive cribwork has been sunk in the lake around it, and filled with the rock from the shore. There are on it six or seven buildings, one of which is a large boarding house which very inadequately accommodates nearly a hundred and twenty men. Extensive no ditions are being made this summer. Men have been working night and day endeave ring to carry out as soon as possible the plan at present contemplated, which will make the longest extent of the island eight hundred feet, and then there will be ample accommodation for the future. The miners, of whom there are about ninety, with the exception of a very few, all board on the island. The work in the mine is carried on night and day, each miner being required to work just eight hours per day-long enough, however, to be in such a dismal place, two hundred and fifty feet below the surface of the water. The vein, which still works well, is hearly perpendicular, and runs North and South. The quantity of silver daily taken out since last winter has varied from one to eighteen barrels, each of which would average nearly \$500 in value. A large quantity of silver also has been taken up by the diver from the bed of the lake.

There are on shore over four hundred in abitants dwelling in houses all belong to the Company, as everything, in fact, here dops. A neat little building, with a bell on it and an organ in it, serves the purpose both of a day school and a church. Until about three months ago it was used on Sabbath forenoon by the Roman Catholies, who number about one hundred and eighty, and by the Protestants in the afternoon. Of the latter the Presbyterians are largely in the majority, and they therefore feel that they should have a minister of their own. There was a Methodist minister here when I arrived by the first bont-the Manitoba, which, by the way, I would like to commend for its good behaviour in not whistling on the Sabbath, and its temperance principles. On account of ill-health however, he left a little over two weeks after I came. Since then I have been the I only representative of the Protestant "ministors here. But another Methodist min-ister is now daily expected. Considering the place, where there are so many young men from so many different parts of the world, and away from all the restraint of a bomo, the people are, as a general rule, well inclined. There is a very good attendance in the church on Sabbath but in the evening the attendance has lutherto been far too small. There is no proper reason why it should not be as large as in the evening. One great blessing to this place is the fact that no intericating liquor is allowed to be sold. The only coming in sight of Fort Garry, having accomplished the journey in 9, days. The secreted in the general provision store, and weather is all that can be desired. After no one can get any of it without the doctor's our Preshylery meeting on Wednesday, I prescription. Though well knowing the prescription. Though well knowing the evils of intemperance at one time I did not ook with much favor on a prohibitory liquor law, but after seeing its exercise even on a small scale hare, I believe it would be a

For the information of the members of the Students Missionary Society by which I was ent here, and with the working and objects of which your readers night to be well acquainted, I may state that from what I know of the people here I do not think that this year the Missionary to Silver Islet will be any burden at all to the Society; and further, that after this there will be no necessity of cending a missionary either to this place of Sault St. Marie, for the Roy. Wm. Cochrane, who last week passed through this place on route for Manitoba, told me that it was the intention of the Home Mission Committee to send an ordained manister to each of these places this Fall, and one also to Prince Arthur's Landing. This Mr. Editor, is just as it should be. These important points have These important points have been hitherto neglected by our Church. Hence the people of Thunder Bay think that the Presbyterians are "slow." And slow they are too in all the outlying portions of our country. Even when they do send missionaries for a few months during the Summer, seldom is it that they send or dained men. Hence the children of Pres byterians are everywhere baptized by min isters of other denominations and are growing up with little respect for the church of then lathers, and often, which is far worse with none for any other. Now would it not be well were our Church, instead of sending only Students to a few of these out of the way places, to remove ordained men for a time from their regular congregations which have never known what it is to be deprived of the means of grace, and allow Students to take their places? I believe the change would be agreeable and certainly it would be profitable to all concerned. The ordained minister himself would be benefited and so would his congregation, at least whom he returned. He would be inspired with a missionary spirit that can be organized in no other way, and on his return he would make that spirit be felt to a certain extent among those who soldom think of the necessities of those beyond their own circle. And I have often thought and now feel firmly persuaded that it would be a benefit to the Church as a whole, were the outlying districts better attended to and a sure footing secured on them, even though this could be done only at the expense of neglecting for a time regular congregations.

1 have already written far more than I intended. If you think the above remarks are worthy of being inserted in your valuable paper you are welcome to them; if not strike out what you choose.

It is delightfully cool and pleasant here.

Yours truly, PRESENTERIAN MISSIONARY.

Silver Islet, July 16, 1878.

VACANT CONGREGATIONS.

Editor British American Presenterian.

DEAR SIR,-It is stated in your paper of the 18th just., where the last meeting of the Presbytery of Chatham is reported, that to next meeting "the clork was instructed to invite as many of the elders and managers of the vacant congregations of the Presbytery as can find it convenient to be present, to confer concorning the best method of securing settled pastors for these congr. gations as soon as possible. The vacant congregations of that Presbytery are not named, of course, and whether there are special circumstan ces connected with these congregations which have led the Presbytery to take the action above stated. I do not know. It is quito probable that there are no special circumstances in any of their cases. But at any rate I admire the spirit of the Presbytery, and think it worthy of imitation, m trying to seeme settled pastors as early as possible. The long vacancies of many of our congregations have arrested my attention for years past; and not only my attention, but also my wonder. It will not be alleged by any person, that for congregations to remain long in a vacant condition can be of advantage to them; in all cases, or at any rate, in most of them, it is quite the reverse. Their numbers both in communion and adherence, are almost certam of being diminished; their Sabbath. school, missionary, and other organizations are likely to suffer, without settled pasters they cannot have the benefit of regular visitation; in cases of sickness, and adversity, and bereavement, they must call in the services of strangers to direct and comfort them; and it is not impossible that some party or other may try to upset their distinctive convictions, and to get them counteract. There are other disulvanthat so many of our congregations remain vacant for twelve, fifteen, or eighteen prove unsuccessful, or if they had a mere Presbyteries. moiety of men from whom to make a colection. But is it su? Of contse there are always with of our congregations, who

from their hunted numbers and means, may not be able to fill up their vacancies speedily; and a few others, though prompt in calling, are not successful. But are there not others again-some of them large and wealthy-who, after hearing a consider. able range of probationers, and of settled ministers as well, allow a large number of months to expire before they even present a call, and if that is unaccepted, allow as much time to expire again before they decide for a second call. I fear, Sir, that the evil referred to-for evil it must be calledarises in a great measure from an appetite in the line of sensational preaching, which kind of preaching (it is supposed) would east other kinds into the shade, and serve to increase congregational numbers, as also congregational finances. But men of the calibre of Spurgeon, or Beecher, or Ormiston, are "few and far between," and if more plentiful than they are, would not be likely to accept six, ten, or even twenty hundred dollars a year. Let our vacant congregations be more prayerful, more intent on spiritual advantage; less desirous of mere oratory in the pulpit, and it is almost certain that they would be the sooner able to agree on an object of choice, and very probably, too, would succeed more speedily in obtaining a settled pastor among

The question, however, is quite a fair one, whother, in the event of a congregation being long vacant, the Presbytery should not step in, and some way or other endeavor to have the vacancy supplied. There is surely a defect among us on this point. It is well said in our Church Manual, that "the duty of the Presbytery is . . . generally to superintend the congregations and sessions within their bounds." Yes; and Presbyteries are not supposed to be obtrusive when they counses any congregation within their bounds in regard to church attendance, or family prayer, or mission support. Well, if any of their congregations were tardy in endeavoring to obtain a minister, or if, after endeavoring, they proved unsuccessful, the Presbytery would not be obtrusive, but wise, if they dealt with them in regard to the matter, and urged them on, or condoled with them, as the case might require. It is not intended for a single moment to narrow the liberty of congregations; let them have complete and unfettered power to elect the probationer or minister whom they wish to be settled over them in the Lord. But if that power be kept in abeyance, if it be not employed in reasonable time, let the Presbytery urgo them to the exercise of it; or if they have exercised it, and failed, perhaps more than once, surely the Presbytery would be doing a right thing, a kind thing, if they sought a conference with them to secure a settlement among them "as early as possible." The system of the Wesleyans and other Methodists in regard to ministerial appointments is not at all according to my liking. But still it has one thing to be urged in its favor-perhaps others-it provides against congregational vacancies, before a circuit is deprived of a minister, another minister is provided for it; and the moment the former leaves the field the latter takes possession of it, so that not merely preaching, but mayer meeting mgs, and household visitation, and magazine circulation, &c., &c., are carried on without interruption. In connection also with another body there was once which not unfairly may be mentioned here. More than a century and a half ago, it was provided by the law of patronage for the Church of Scotland, "that if a patron did not exercise his right of presenting an in-dividual to a parish within six months after it became vacant, the Presbytery should tjure derelicity) take measures for inducting a minister into the parish." It was clearly implied in that law that a parish that was vacant six months was vacant long enough, and that after it had been vacant so long, it was time for the Presbytery to try and amend the matter. Circumstances of course are altered now, and what may apply even now to one country, may not apply to another country. But looking at on thurch in its present encumstances, and comparing the amount of demand with the amount of supply, I cannot persuade myself that any hair-sized congregation among us should remain vacant for six, away to another sheepfold, which the pre- mine, or twelve months without having sence of a stated paster would help to called one to be a minister among them. And if such a step is not taken, is it not tages of a minor kind, but they need not the dity of the Presbytery of the Church to stimulate them, or take measures therebe stated, everyone knows that for any anion? Vacancies in other spheres are congregation to remain long vacant is undesirable, if not perilous. And why is it
that so many of our congregations remain
that so many of our congregations remain
chandise, why should it not be so with our Presbyterian pulpits? But I will not epmonths? some of them even for a series of large farther on this point. Let me only years. I would wonder the less if all these repeat my hearty conviction that the Prescongregations were comparatively small byters of Charman more accounted to

Yours traiting. ... C. P.

July 29, 1878.

A WORD ON MAKING THE BEST OF Tr.

LY THE REC. P. WILSON, OF ST. CROTS, N. B.

to one of my rambles in the country, I say beside the way two rustic cottage doubties very plan simple kind of folk lived in them: yet very opposite must have been the complexion of their characters. The cottages were much ablee in shape and size; in building respects perhaps just the same, yet were they vastly unlike. One had a trim feace, a neat garden, a pretty portcullis of honey-sackle, clean, white window-blinds, within and a few flowers on the window-sills without. The other on the window-side without. The other was—all, well, the opposite—fouchess, confortless; to live there, so journ there, or spend a summer day there, would be a test of temper ar 1 a trial of cri-

The little cottage landscape became im pressed upon my memory; and all the journey on in that soft air and under that summer sky, "making the best of it," was the subject to which this simple scene intited my besure reflection. Since then, occasioned lottings on papers which are now beside me, have taught me that the subject has a useful and wholesome teaching in it for us all. How very many dismal and tretful moods which darken daily life result from the neglect of this seit-same maxim, " make the best of it.

I have known children of Christian pa rents depressed and discouraged in early days, because the worst was made of them. "It is useless teaching her music, she has I have marked the influence of and ear. I have an adaughter struggling very hard to learn; aye, and she did learn. But how much quicker and happier her progress had been if the voice and smile of encouragement had made the best of her slender ability! Parents, never depress your children by discouragement. I have re-cently been reading "Solf Help" by Samuel Smiles, and striking instinces he presents of men, who, having rison to high stations in life, gave it as their opinion, that the differences between successful and unsuccessful men lay not so much in the possession of natural gifts, as in persistent energy and patient labor.

I have seen, in visits to the sick, the won drous influence upon the invalid of a room made the best of. The medicine bottles were all put away, not placed in a regimental row upon the mantle-piece, reminding the sick girl that she had been " all that" ill. As little as possible of the appearance of a sick-room was there; a few flowers were beside the bed; a cheorful smile was upon the kindly watching face, whilst a common air of clear iness and comfort common are or clear does and connort pervaded all the room. Who can tell the influence such trivial things may have upon recovery! Read Florence Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing," and then you will best understand the real value of "making the best of it" in the sick-room; and this common good can be achieved by the lowly as well as by the rich.

I have before me a scene at the present moment witnessed many years ago. A christian mother had gathered around her a few girls, who in their leisure hours liked to enjoy the luxury of doing good. It oc-curred to this ledy that apparently useless things might be turned to valuable account; so she selected common lists, and bits of cloth, ote, and christian tradesmen gave her unsaleable cotton dresses, all stained faded, and straw hats, long since out of date. The lady and her little company met to construct out of those rude materials useful clothing for the poor at home and for the heathen abroad. The results more than surprised me; that list had constituted not only useful but valuable articles of dress; the other bits of cloth were nicely trimmed Scotch caps; the colored cottons were cle verly and well-cut dresson for mothers in the South Sca Islands. Each one of these young friends seemed to vie with the other in the ingenuity with which these articles could be turned to account, and edified and delighted I repeated to myself, "Make a note of for 'making the best of

But to come home. Certainly we ought ples can afford to de otherwise. In all humility of heart, but with all strength of will, the whole trinity of our nature, body, soul and spirit ought to be made the best

of.

The body surely is not too mean a thing for thoughtful painstaking and care. Of course I do not mean that it is made the best of when it is bedecked with fine raiment, or bespangled with costly jowels, but I do mean that it might be suitably clothed, and, more than all, scrupulously

As to the min I, no one can doubt the power of industry in making the best of that. In his "Conduct of Life" Emerson asks, humorously enough, "Who can doubt the power of training who has seen the industrious fleas?" We have exceptional great men, and always shall have. Minds are of different calibre. But how do we know what that calibre is until the mind has been made the best of? of Edinburgh, was commonly called "the great blockhead."

Take the heart also into this estimate, and think of human temper and tastes, likes and dislikes. Naturally we may be very fretful or resentful, or careless, or discontented, or atirical, or vain. Hard work is this heart work; but if we are sensible of any special failing, we know how to make of any special falling, we know low to make the best of our disposition by relf-deutal, and self-conquest. I have often seen stri-king instances of success in this kind of la-bor. To blot out badness, to root out a weed and put in a flower—this is making

weed and put in a flower—this is making the best of the garden of the heart, which needs a good deal of moral husbandry.

Have you noticed how many little things help to make the best of it? Little shreds of time were all poor Kitto could obtain; but from them spring the golden harvest of his procies volumes. Little words, rightly chosen, bring sundayed. his proce as volumes. Little words, rightly chosen, bring sunshine into shadowed hearts. Little attentions make the kind companions; little gifts the generous friend; and trifles are the untrivial sum of

to make the best of our mestaker is a daty inclinated on us all. To be distinctioned nowe, bugging ays to leave by disaster and defeat. The sailer boy, milely rocked and the form, high on the giddy mast, had many significant perhaps a full; but he went othe accent ugain with a stronger will till he gained the stendier eye and the sofer hold; to make the best of our hungles may not be pleasant, but, it is pro-

And surely, though the doctrine be trite it would be neglect indeed if we despised our opportunities, and the duty of making the best of them. They come and go in brief seconds of time, A word, a look, a scutence, often slapes a character and moulds a human history.

And now my jottings upon making the best of it are all transcribed save one. Forgive me, but do you make the best of wet Studays? Catch the moments of active. suidays? Caren the thomems of meetvening sunshine, or of gentle shades. Come carefully clad, but come, and you will help the pastor to make the best of his sermon, the leader to make the best of his singuig. and the congregation to make the best of the service.

And now, in closing, I will add, always look at the best side of other people's character. Look at the worst of your own it you like; that will do you no harm. Most people have a good side to their character, and I think, though I may be mistaken. that we should all be happier and more useful it we kept a kindly eye upon the bost side of the character of our friends.

THE MEANING OF TROUBLE.

ment. When they come into trouble they say, "What have I done that God should punish me?" As if this were the surrement Mon often think that suffering is punishidea of providential grace ! As if this were an honorable interpretation of the great constitution which belongs to all time, and to the race! As if suffering were necessarily punishment! Sometimes it is; but for the most part, in this world, it is not. It is said that suffering is the penalty for the violation of law. Yes, penalty, but not punishment. Law violated acts back, as it were, upon men in the form of suffering, but suffering is not necessarily a sign of dis-It is a lifnt to the man that he is out of the way; but there is nothing ignoble in it. Because I am not born with a knowledge of law I am not to blame. It is not my fault that I was a baby before I was a man. It is not my fault that I had to learn to walk, that my starch 'ke bones had to acquire strength in walking, and that I had to learn by stumbling. God chastises men, but not in anger. And when he is building them up; when, having sprung from the earth, they are getting rid of the dust; when they are working from lower to higher conditions; when there are a thousand things that they do not know that have not been revealed to them. and they are set, without implement, to perform great tasks, in a world like this, it is a shame to say that troubles which come upon them are mainly punishments.

"Whom the Lord leveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom helreceiveth." That is a part of the constitution by which men are lifted from a lower to a higher sphere; from imperfection toward perfec

The string that has been cut of tune, low down, upon which the key is placed, comes gronning and sighing up to its concord; and are the sighing and groaning a sign of disgrace and penalty in the string? It must come into tune with the other strings, and the the tune with the other strings, and the greating and sighing are simply caused by the process of bringing about the result.

Now troubles and weaknesses are, as it were, prophets' eyes looking for strength;

and the drift or intent of trouble and sorrow in the world is up building, plentitude, reparation, restoration, and final glorafication. -Beccher.

GO TO HEAVEN BOLDLY.

Let men say what they will : don't act as if you were afraid men would know where you are going, or as if you were ashamed of the place, your company, and your princi-

vering in striving to get to heaven as you are about your daily business. Heaven is sure to those who thus seek it. No man will be ashamed, or regret at the close of his life, that he marched boldly on through all the scorn and reproach of the ungodly world. There are times when faith has peculiar trials, but it is good for us.

works patience—patience, experience etc.

Never let any man doubt where you stand, or what are your principles. It is not necessary to call attention to the flag under which you fight and war. Hold it up boldly. Be a good standard bearer. On your flag let the words be, Christ and his cross. Men will see it .- Presbyterian.

PREPARE.

We must all give account of our stewardship. Will it be a good or a bad one? Will it give us joy or sorrow? W."! it be greeted by the "Well done," or the displeasure, of our Lord? We are making up the report every day. What are we inserting—generous deeds, or selfish ones? evidences of supreme love to Christ, or supreme love of self? record of duties well-performed, or duties neglected? of burdens borne, or burdens avoided? racrifices made, or persistently shirked? of industry and persoverance, or idleness and vacillation? Some are making up the last column of the report. They cannot blot a word from the past: it is all in the book, and must stand for ever. But there is still a little space for better deeds. Shall they be inserted? Will taust stand the last acts of life be as sordid as the former, or noble, generous Christian? there moral force remaining equal to the demands of the closing hours? Many noble impulses have been stifled in years gone by : will they triumph now? Generous intentions have failed of execution: will they now be executed? The st chance is come; will it be improved? ngel scribes wait to set down the closing de da of muny lives: what shall they be? Eternity will roveal the decision.—Baptist Union,

There was a touch of sentiment in the funeral, a few weeks ago, of this great and ished scholar, nor a man of science. In good man, that was more German than each of these he was excelled by many of Scotch. Considering what his literack his converters. But we as man never need had been, however, —what he had done for the poor of Edisburg and Glasgow and the rural districts of Sotland, and what he was in himself, it is fitting that there should rucal be something more than usual bald Scottish coromonial when men bore his body to the burial. There was something of mediaval romance in Thomas Guthrie, - a romance that was intermixed with freepressible humor, as there was with Augustine and Luther and John Knox, breaking out continually in retion and speech and look, and exhibited on the platform and in pulpits as well as in his parochial visits, sometimes in the most grotesque forms, and again as in the buoyang of a child at play. This lumner was a part of the man's nature, flashing through even grim sorrows of his life, like the tender sallies of Lear's fool upon the wintry moor. And so, on that that spring-like day of 1873, while the iron bell was tolling its slow peals over the city, and the shops were shut and flags on the distant castle walls were at half mast, and St. John's Kirk was hung in heavy festoons of black, and the streets were lined with spectators more perhaps from the wynds of the Old Town than the streets and squares of the New, and the long procession was center as ably as if he had been a parish marching past Carlton Hill, and the Mound clerk. A hundred years hence, when the and the National Gallery towards that rest-persons then present small have become insing place of Scotland's mighty dead—the toric characters, the scene might become in Grango Cometry, and provest and magis-trates in their robes of office lent an effect like gorgeoneness to the ever-shifting panorania, it was eminently becoming that an array of children from the Ragged School, girls, rough, lawless and wild, and boys on whose features the stubbornness of sin had been stamped in, rescued through the patient efforts of the departed, should march in advance, and there stand around the open grave and with tearful eyes and sobs of grief pile a wreath of flowers upon the coffin of ascended principally by a cutting or raving their father in God. The very appropriate on the west face, near the southern end, ness of the ceremony touched all hearts and made it free from affection.

I first heard Dr. Gothrie preach in 1857. It was my earliest visit to Edinburg Strolling out on Sunday morning, I mingled with a crowd of people entering St. Cuth-bert's Chapel, and upon being shown to a seat I noticed at once that every part of the vast edifice was being rapidly filled. Presently a tall, spare, elderly man, in a black gown, and with long groyish hair stirred by the wind through the open casement over the most benevolent and grandest of faces, ascending the pulpit stairs, stood still for a moment facing the people, and then, with a voice so clear and sweet that in the hush its lowest tones were distinct, offered a prayer I never heard anything more filial. Thoughts, feelings, words, may, the very Scotticisms, were all child-like. No sooner was the invocation ended than I asked of an elderly dame at my side:

"Pray, who is this minister, madam?" "Is it the domine ye are spicing arter!
Dinna ye ken, mon! Wha should it be but
Dr. Guthrie!"

Hero then, unexpectedly, was I sitting under the preaching of the greatest pulpit orator Scotland has produced since the days of Dr. Chalmers. Of course I listened, but I found it almost impossible to criticise or analyze. The refinement and grace, the picturesquuess and pathos manifest in everything the speaker said and did took away every purpose from the hearer but that of listening. And then the naturalness and influence of his illustrations; his mysticisms and hidden meanings and apocalyptic speech; his command of feeling; the wide gamut of his voice; the flory flow of his zeal, alternating with his persuasive pleads second group of objects south of the tomple, ing; and, above all, the way his simple and on the western side of the moundidiomatic expressions flowed above his These remains belong to what is called the text, like clear water through which it could be always seen; caught every hearer up to the third heaven. More than any preacher I ever heard, Dr. Guthrie arrested the attention and controlled the emotion of the

When he once preached in London, an American lady, of superior intellect, who was a regular attendant upon Mr. Punshon's preaching, went to hear him. The charch was thronged. Up the stairs to the pulpit door, on the open window beds, and movery "coigne of vantage," through the aisles and in organ-loft and doorways, men and women had crowded in, to hear the famous Scotchman. I had frequently watched the play of thought and feeling on my friend's face as she listened to the vig-orous and brilliant eloquence of the great Wesleyan, but I never saw a tear on her cheek, and it was with a sort of physical curiosity that I observed her now. Prelimmary exercises fimshed, Dr. Guthrio stood up to preach. The tall angular figure, the scattered hair over the kingly head and brow, the magnetic face, and the clarion tones of his voice, were what I had then become familiar with. They evidently impressed the vast audience as they had formerly impressed me, and when, as if it were John Baptist himself who was calling attention, he pronounced the words, casting his eyes as it towards the coming Jesus, "Behold the Lame of took which toketh away the sins of the world!" he had under his touch, keys to every heart in the house. Its exercious was of the simplest,—his descriptions wonderfully graphic, and as he carried his hearers along so gently as hardly to be perceptible through the three years' drama of the Saviour's life, sighs, and choking throats, and sobs began to be mani fest. I looked for my lady friend. Her form was bent slightly forward, her face was aglow with interest, and her tears, like the first large drops of a shower, were falling upon her checks.

As a paster Dr. Guthrie excelled ever as a paster Dr. Guenro excelled even more than as a preacher. He was alike triend with the great and the mean, at home a much in the wynds of the Cowgate as in the apartments of Inversey Castle. His terse lauguage made him a great favorite with the Scotch poor.

"People think it weakness," he said patiently one day "to forgive an insult. Then God would be the weakest in heaven and on earth, for no one in heaven or on

earth forgives as much as He."

to be the work of the last King of Assyria, or less the union will a Preach first, brother," he said to he Assureabilili. These remains, however, ombrace the principly younger clergyman, "and then if you and belong to two different buildings—the meet in British America.

THE LARE HR. THORAS GUTHRIE. Thave been digging from the same 1908s bed, I'll give the people ome old terr."

De, Guthrio was not a logician, nor a finwho brought to the pulpit not only the living spirit or the gopel but illustrations of its power as well from the mountains and moors and lochs of his native land as from the closes of the Congate and the wynds of the fish market, clothing all with the poets power of the true orator, he had no equal in Scotland.

A story, undoubtedly authentic, is told of n visit he made hast year to Inverary Castle. It was a fete day. The Gordons and Southerlands and Devoushires were there. Lord John Russel was a visitor, and Mr. Gladstone, and the Earl of Derby. Before breaking up for the night the host requested Dr. Guthrie to conduct family worsbip.

"Certainly," he said, " and let us begin ecording to Scotch enstom by singing a psalm.

He read the hymn and named the tune calling upon one person and another to lead. moments embariasment followed, when Mr. Gladstone arose and said.

I will pitch the tune, Dr. Guthrie, which he did, performing the part of pretoric characters, the scene might become i subject not unworthy of a great artist.—A. S. Dodge in the "Christian at work."

ASSYRIAN EXPLORATIONS.

The Daily Telegraph prints another letter which it has received from Mr. George

Smith, who has commenced excavations at the mound of Nimrud. The mound is and the appearange of the surface on reach ing the top is as follows: -At the north end the cone represents the ancient signment or tower. It is furrowed and cut into in every direction, and shows great gaping tunnels and trenches in various places. On descending one of the cuttings, we enter a deep tunnel which has exposed the stone facing of the base of the building. The oxcavations by which he discovered this base of the pyramid or tower are well de-scribed by Layard in his work. The stones by which the facing is formed are large and heavy, roughly squared, and disposed with some light show or ornamentation. In a tunnel on the east face we found an entrance left by the former excavators, and having procured a light, made our way through a succession of low galleries in the base of the structure. The roof has base of the structure. The roof has fallen in at many places, and the whole of these are dangerous; their condition is now so minous, that it is generally impossible to tell whether they are recent cuttings, or galleries in the original structure. Coming out again into the open air we find, south and west of the tower, the ruins of a temple dedicat ed to the Assyrian Hercules. The space occupied by this temple now resembles a succession of hillocks of clay, with fragments of brick and alabaster, and some pitfalls and treaches. In one place there appears above ground the head and top of fine stone hon, the companion sculpture to which is now in the British Museum. In another place we see the tops of two winged bulls forming one of the entrances to a chamber, and ands and edges of inscribed slabs are visible in different directions. Passing a considerable taving we find a north-west palace, a structure built by the Assur-nazir-pal, King of Assyria, who reigned about 880 years before the Chris-tian era. The most perfect series of sculp-tured and inscribed slabs in the British Museum came from this palace, and the visitor to the mound can now trace walk and chambers ornamented with carvings of the king and his attendants, with winged figures and sacred trees, all in good preservation. On the north side of the palace there remains an entrance ornamented by colossal figures, and a similar one on the west face. At the east of this palace, and some little distance from it, lay, partially excavated, the broken fragments of some gigantic figures, with lions' feet, wings, and human heads, These onco formed an entrance to some building, but what structure they belonged to cannot be determined without further executations. South of the palace of Assur-mazr-pal, and still on the west face of the mound, are the remains of a second pulace, built by his son, Shal-maneser, now in far more runous condithan the first. The slabs had been torn from the walls, and even the winged bulls taken from the entrances to ornament the neighbouring palaces of a later king. The palaco of Shalmaneser is called the " Centro 'alace," and it lies on the left as you ascend the mound. There have been found in it interesting relies of several monarchs. from Shalmaneser, about n c. 850, to Tig lath Pileser II., about n. c. 750; but this portion of the mound now shows little of interest. South of the centre palace, and on the right as we ascend the mound, are the remains of what is called the "Southwest Palace," a structure built by Esarhad don, who reigned 680 years before the Christian era. The monarch commenced this palace late in his reign, and died before it was finished. The walls, many o which are still visible, are ornamented by slabs taken from the centre and north-wes palaces, and it appears to have been the intention of Eschieddon to polish off the sculptures of the former monarchs and carve his own on the slabs. Some of the sculp-tures are upside down, and all are in dis order; but some good specimens can still be seen exposed at the south end of the palace. East of Esarhaddon's palace is a large and vlovated space, in which detached por-tions of buildings had been excavated, these have all been described as the "Southeast Palace," and were generally supposed to be the work of the last King of Assgria, Assur-abil-ili. These remains, however,

northern the Temple of Nebu, and the southern a palace. These buildings do not now present any points of interest, the whole region having the appearance of e series of pin-tails. North of the Temple of Nebo, and extending round the castern side of the mound to the tower, are the ruins of a considerable wall which once shut the palaces in from the gaze of the mhabitants of Calah, as the city was origin-

DR. CANDLISH ON UNION AND THE MUTUALELIGIBILITY OVERTURE.

lately published the sermon presched, by

Maclaren and Macaiven have

Dr. Candlish in Free St. George's on the first Subbath after the rising of the Free Church Assembly. The text is in Ephesians in 3-"t.mdevoring to keep the many of the Spirit in the bond of peace." The subject was suggested by the suspension of the union negotiations by last As sombly, and one of the objects of the pub-heation 12 to preserve, in a convenient torm, the documents printed as an appendix. These are four -viz., the miding of the Assembly on the report of the Umon Committee; the Act directing this finding to be communicated to the other Churches; the dissent of Mr. Nixon, Dr. Begg, Dr. Porbes, and others, and the explanatory statement of Dr. Duff, Lord Dalhousie, Dr. Candlish, and others. The 132 names appended to the dissent are printed here, and the 577 names subscribed to the statement. In the prefatory note it is explained that the statement was prepared by Dr. Caud-lish without consultation with anyone, as a relief to his own mind, but, being approved by those to whom he showed it, it was left for the signatures of any who wished thus formally to express their concurrence in its sentintents. The sermon will not be considered of the secondary importance its author assigns it. It is a most seasonable, wise, and powerful plea for the unity spoken of in the text, marked by all the carnost-ness, grasp of mind, originality, and yet sobriety of exposition which distinguish Dr. Candhah's pulpit efforts. The catholicity of the sentiment is a prominent feature; there is nothing in the whole of the sermon to which unionists or anti-unionists, ad-herents of the Free Church, or any evangelical Church will take exception. unity commended to hearers and readers is the holiness and love which are the characteristics of all true Christians. A few sentences at the close explain in a very forcible and telling man, or the conscientions of the live of the close of the conscientions of the live of the conscientions of tious difficulties of the ma rity in the Free Church about agreeing to suspend nogo-tintions for a union which they are per-suaded ought to be carried through. It is made very plain that the concession made to the minority in this matter was not so easy and simple as it was sometimes assumed to be. Yet this is not done in the way of imputing blame to the opponents of union. On the contrary, the whole spirit of the discourse is in harmony with the closing exhortation, that all bitterness, and wrath, and evil-speaking, and malico should be put away.

STATISTICS OF LONDON.

Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commis-sioner of Police, at the request of the Sheli, supplied his Majesty with some statistics of London, which greatly interested him. The area of London, consisting of the metropolitan police district, 6881, and the City police district, 17, is 690 square miles. The population, from the census tables of 1871, of the metropolitan police district is 3,810,744, and the estimated increase to this date, 1878, is 140,018; the city police district is 74,897, affording a total population of 4,025,659.

The total length of streets and reads pa-trolled by the metropolitan police is 6,612 miles, or as far as from London to Teheran, and there to Point do Galle. As the crow flies, from London to Point do Galle the distance is 6,600 miles. Poheran is in the direct line between these two places, 2,300 miles from London, and 3,800 miles from Point do Galle.

The number of inhabited houses in the metropolitan polico district is 519.48 the city police district 9,805—giving a total

The number of omnibuses is 1,400, and of liackney coaches 8,108.

The estimated number of horses drawing public carriages, allowing two horses for each mekney carriage and six horses for each omnibus (which is about the average number), is 25,000.

The strength of the metropolitan police is 9,927, and of the city pulse 785-giving a total of 10.712.

The numbers of cattle, sheep, &c., soid last year in the Metropolitan Cattle Mar-ket were—Oxon, 240,000; shoop and lambs, 1,525,000; calves, 00,000; pigs, 8,500.-total, 1,803,500.

The quantity of dead meat brought to the Metropolitan Meat and Poultry Market during the year 1872 was as follows:—Country meat, 87,170 tons; town killed and foreign, 66,875 tons—total, 154,045 tons. The town-killed ment was no doubt bought alive in the Metropolitan Cattle Market.

The English New Testament revisers are at work upon the fifteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

The English Churchnen are contemplating an increase in the number of their

Though a man may become learned by another's learning, he can never be wise but by his own wisdom.

The Presbyterian Advocate of St. John s, N. B., says that "the union question both in the deneral Assembly at Toronto and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Montreal, has been satisfactorily dealt with. The terms are agreed upon, but the matter goes down to Presbyteries in terms of the Barriors Act. Apparently in a year hence or less the union will be effected. It will ombrace the principal Presbyterian bodies

Sabbath School Teacher.

LESSON XXXII.

August 10, 1878.

THE BEATITUDES.

Matt. v. 1-12.

COMMIT TO MEMORY VE. B. 4, 5 Parallel Passacks, John vi. 2, 3 Luke vi. 19-20.

With v. B. read Isa, Ivci. 2; with v. 4 John vi. 20; with v. 5, Ps. xxii. 26; with v. 6, John vii. 37; with v. 7, P10v. xix. 17; with v. 8, Ps. li. 10; with v. 9, 2 Cor. xiii. 11; with v. 10, 4 P0ter iii. 14; with v. 11, 1 Peter, m 16; with v. 12, Phil. ii. 17, 18.

CENTRAL Terron -4 The fruit of the spirit is in all goodness." Eph. v. 9.

INTERNATIONAL TEXT. - Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord; that walketh in lus ways. Pa. exaviii. 1.

The close of the fourth chapter informed us in general terms of the substance of our Lord's preaching, the scene of it, its popu-larity; and the signs that attended it.

In this lesson we have a detailed account Two questions pro roised regarding this " Sermon on the Mount."

1st. Did the Lord deliver it at one time : or, is it a compilation from many discen-ses, giving a general idea of his doctrino? The Evangelist gives such historical partione discourse. Jeans saw the multitude, He retired to the height of the hill; was followed by his disciples, sat down, and beginning in a formal way to opened his mouth," taught them, v. 1, 2.

2nd. Is it the same discourse that Luke reports 5 Some, like Augustine, consider it delivered to the disciples on the mountaintop, and that coming down to the plain (Luke vi. 17,) he repeated the substance of it to the multitude below. The theory of Dr. J. A. Alexander is, that C rist often gave it to the people who all needed much the same lessons, the same teaching, in substance, not being "like a settled paster, ora fashionable preacher, afraid or ashamed to repeat himself," but free to vary his statement of the same truths with the au dience. He thinks two separate occasions are referred to, Luke reporting a kind of ordination sermon to the twelve.

There are some indications of his having There this sermon to a company of stated heavers, rather than to a general crowd. The twelve were not yet formally set apart (see cl. x. 1), but he had a Jargo number of regular followers.

Two remarks apply to the "Beatifules," so called from the Latin form of the word " blessed," with which they begin.

(1). Telt form is paradoxical, i. c., the statements appear about, or intrue, whils true in replity. This form of statement ayakens attention—avery important object to teachers and preachers.

(2) All the principles aid down are taught really in the Old Testament, though his hearers often overlooked them. He continues into the New Testament the real meaning of the Old, and so unites the two. (See Readings.) The "blessing" has respect to "the kingdom," the classes are described by their standing in the view of its king, as contrasted with the world's extracted of them. estimate of them. Remember this through-

They have been usually called the "seven Bentitudes,"—the order is fixed for

. The world counts the rich happy religion can make the poor happy. So, perveited religion sets men to rinke themcants. Christ has no reference to them, but to the "poor in spirit," as distinguished from the proud and haughty. See Isa. Ixi. scious saints.

2. Many true souls "mourn," not for and get on in it. Not so the godly. See Ps. Niv. 19. There is comfort for tem in the kingdom. See it in Rom. viii. 18.

8. The world likes the man who "nove: forgets a triend or a foe," whom men fear a good deal, a "good hater," who makes others feel his power. Christ blesses the meek, who do not wonder if they are little thought of. They we not think much of itself."-Dr. Johnson themselves, why should others? But the meek are taken care of, "to Moses, Joseph, and David, as examples.

4. There is such a thing as longing to be entirely good in one self, and entirely plea mentioned the fact that the Highlands are sing to God; Christ calls that "hungering the stronghold of the Free Church. The and thirsting after righteousness promises to it complete satisfaction. "Shall o filled." See Ps. cxix., for the aims of a saint-in contrast with those of Napoleon I. See I Cor. i. 30, for the provi-

5. The tender hearted do not always stand well in earthly kingdoms. Despots like for instruments "iron handsin velvet like for instruments The merciful God loves the merciful men and gives him relief in his own triais. See for the illustration Ps. vli.

6. All men want God to be on their side. Some only want to be on the side of God, if it compelled them to come away from all earthly good. Livery one wants the Bible on his side. Only the "pure in heart," single in eye, want to be on the side of the Bible. They learn the truth—see God— | Inverness, and Ross are fairly enough have " the unction from the Holy One, and | presented by Mr. Gladstone's statement. have "the unction from the ricey one, and thought the land repeated cheers, the whole assembly know," &c. I John, ii. 20. Others look at The envelope syst in her doubled the and repeated cheers, the whole assembly dod through a glass that has dust on its benevolent contributions in the Congre- rising and cheering again, and again, and lens. They see light clearly. Their hearts gational Church of East Abington, Mass.

make room for the Holy Ghost Others are filled already with their own conceit.

7. Hi-tory is full of the men who are "great in war." The kipgdom of Curist dignifies the peace-makers—owns them as "God's claldren."

But if they will be his, they must suffer Even so. They will be blessed in such suffering, for while the carthly kingdons, and oven corrupt churches persecute them, "theirs is the kingdom," i.e., v. 11. They may be libelled; only let it be without cause. It puts them along with prophets and martyrs (v. 12,) and should gladden

Learn 11 The kingdom has two parts, heavenly and earthly. These are the qua-lities for those who go into the heavenly. They must be had on earth.

(2) These are the subjects of Christ. Are we gaining these qualities ?

(3) Does our religion make as happy in this way—for "blessed" is more than happy. Mal. iii, 15, "Now we call the proud happy." All men want happiness. Saints seek holiness as the main thing, and get much happiness by the way, even here and hereafter, "fulness of joy."

ILLUSTRATIONS.

TRUE COMFORT.—A young lady came to my study. I remarked, "You look very happy this afternoon." "Yes: I have found the Saviour." "I rejone te hear it. When did you find him " "It was when I was reading the tract 'Come to I sus.' My builden left me as I read these words, the layer grant he light for your his look. He loves you; he died for you; he looks down with pity on you, he calls you to come to him. And oh! my dear pastor, I cannot doubt Christ's willingness to sayo me now. He is very precious to me How sweet it is to live for him."—Record.

MERK.—If one should give me a dish of sand and tell me there were particles of from in it, I might look for them with my eyes, and search for them with my clumsy fingers, and be unable to detect them but let one take a magnet and sweet through it, and it would itraw to it the most invisible particles by mere power of attraction. The unthankful heart, like my finger in the saud, discovers no increies; but let the thankful heart sweep through the day, and, as the magnet finds the iron, so it will find in overy hour some heavenly blessing. Only the iron in God's sand is gold.—C. H. Spurgeon.

The Horest Inch Box .- There was a lad in Ireland who was put to work in a linen factory, and while he was at work there, a piece of cloth was wanted to be sent out which was short of the quantity it ought to be, but the master thought the might be made the length by a little stretching. He thereupon unrolled the gloth, taking hold of one end of it himself, doon, taking note of one end of the masser, and the boy at the other. He then said, "Pall, Adam, pull." "I caunot, sir," "Why," said the master. "Because it is wrong, sir," said Adam, and he refused to pull. Upon this the master said he would not do for a linen manufacturer, and sent him home; but that boy became the learned Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, one of the greatest and best of Methodist ministers.

TEDIOUSNESS IN RELIGION.

Tediousness is the most fatal of all faults. Negligence or errors are single or local, but tediousness pervades the whole. Other faults are censured and forgotten, but the power of tediousness propagates itself. He who is weary the first hour is more weary the second, as badies forced into motion contrary to their tendency pass more and more slowly through every successive in-terval of space. Unhappily, this pernicior s failure is that which an author for speaker) i least able to discover. Not long ago I met a clergyman in whom I was somewhat interested, a worthy man, who somehow did not seem to "get on." Nobody but to the "poor in spirit," as distinguished from the proud and haughty. See Isa, Ixi 1; Ivi. 16; Isvi. 2. They feel themselves to be unworthy, are conscious of deserving nothing good. The kingdom suits them. They are the opposite of the Phariscos. They stand afar off, smite, &c., tsee Luke xviii. 13, I4,) and cry "God be mercula, &c. The strong, and self reliant, who can take care of themselves, and force their way, get out in the world. The levely lave rights in Christ's kingdom. He "came to discuss it fully. I like to do justice to a rights in Christ's kingdom. He "came to discuss it fully. I like to do justice to a call sinners"-conscious sinners, not consultation of the constitution of the came of the c the ordinary limits." "Gracious grandmo-ther!" I exclaimed; "justice to the subtrials, or particular losses; but they find the world insufficient to satisfy them. World shown to the audience 2. Is the sermon the hings and this a very complete world; means or the end? Did God Almighty would please them if they could only stay; send you into the world to discuss subjects or to convert souls? If you are to live for the subject, if the subject is to feed and clothe you and support you and support your children, and if the subject is to recompense you at the day of judgment, why, I have nothing further to offer. But it it is souls that you are to live for then look out for the souls, and let the subject take care of itself? Dr. Livering

> In the parbamentary debate on the Scotch Church patronage Mr. Gladstone mentioned the fact that the Highlands are and churches of the Establishment present in many cases a miserable array of empty pews. Mr. Gladstono referred to the County of Ross in particular, which was so entirely given over to Free Churchism that a single church in Dingwall might contain all the Establishment congregations of the county Trem his own experience he was able to confirm the accuracy of such statement, as in the parish in which he spent his last year's vacation the numster meached to "two members and visitors of a Southern Scotch faunts, and to a single accidental farmer, with, I think, his sister or his wife, Free Camen, on the other hand, not far off, was crowded. The Pall Mall Gazette thinks that there can be little doubt that the three northern counties of Sutherland, Inverness, and Ross are fairly enough re-

Our Young Folks.

TRUTH.

Boy, at an times tell the touta, Let no lie dello thy youth: If though vrong, be thing the shame Speak the truth, and bear the blame

Touth is honest, truth is sure. Truth is strong, and must endure. Falschood lasts a single day. Then it canishes away.

Let no lie defile thy youth; Truth is steadfast, sure, and fast, Certain to provail at last.

-Nursery.

DISTANCE OF THE SUN.

In a recent lecture on the "Constitution of the Sun," Prof. Young, of Dartmouth College, made use of the following curious illustration in order to aid his hearers in forming an idea of the sun's distance. "You thow, ho states, "that, if you touch a part of the body, one does not feel it instantly. If you touch the hand of any one with a pin, it will be an appreciable part of a see and before he will teel it and draw his hand back. Now, if I had an arm long enough to reach to the sun, and should put my fingers into the solar flame, and burn them there, it would be a hundred years before I would find it out, and another hundred years before I could remove my hand. Such is the distance of the sun, and yet, across that space, the earth responds to every impulse of the solar surface."

AN HOUR A DAY.

There was a lad who, at fourteen, was apprenticed to a soap dealer. One of his resolutions was to read an hour a day, or resolutions was to read an aloue a day, or at least at that rate, and he had an old sil-ver watch, left him by his uncle, which he itned his reading by. He stayed seven years with his master, and it is said when he was twenty-one he knew as much as the young squire did. Now, let us so how much time he had to read in, in seven years, at the rate of an hour a day. It would be two thousand five hundred and fifty-five hours, which, at the rate of eight hours a day, would be equal to three hundred and ten days, equal to forty five weeks—nearly a year's reading. That time spont in treasuring up useful knowledge would pile up a very large store. Try what you can do. Begin now. In after years you will look back upon the task as the most uleasant and profitable your series. fifty-five hours, which, at the rate of eight the most pleasant and profitable you ever

No position in the visible church, not even the highest office is, in itself, a valid proof of the prety and faith of him who holds

Christ's forbearance to a known foe in his own household, is for His followers a most impressive example of the pationed toward all men which is enjoined upon them.

The total Christian population of Lower Bengal is now ascertained to be 98,098. Of these, more than 70,000 were Asiatics, 50,000 are natives of Bengal, a little over 20,000 are persons of mixed blood bern in the country, and 20,000 are Europeans. A native church of 70,000 members does not." says the Pall Mall Gazette, "seem a very in-adequate result of seventy years of missionary enterprise in a single governorship.'

The following is said to be an approximately correct classification of the adhorents of the various clurches among the English-speaking people: Protestant Episcopalians, 12,500,000; Presbyterians, 11,500,000; Baptists, 10,500,000, Congregationalists, 7,600,000; Methodists, 15,000,000; doman Catholics, 10,000,000-57,000,000 of Profestants, against 10,000,000 of Roman

The following extract from the Minutes of a General Synod of the Presbyterian body, held r . Antrini, on the 5th of June, 1700, shows in an amusing light the co-clesiastical discipline of Ulster Protestants at the beginning of the last century:—
"Overture—that there are some ministers,
their wives, and children, who are too gaudy and vam in their apparel, and some mended to the several Presbyteries to re form these faults in themselves and study decency and gravity in their apparel and wigs, avoiding powderings, vain cravats, half shirts, and the like."

The anti-confessional meeting of the English Low Churchmen at Eacter Hall was a great success so far as number and enthusiasm go. The utterances of the speakers were explicit and courageous, and, if it were not that the standards and the The utterances of the Inword the English Church are on the side of Rithallsts, we might expect to see a vigorous movement for the suppression of their practices. But, as things are, it is difficult to see what the Low Churchmen, with all their brave words, can accomplish. The revision of the prayer book they cannot secure, and after this the only remedy is disestablishment. Lord Shaftesbury, who presided at the Exeter Hall meeting, seems very nearly ready totake this final step. He

We love the Church of England. [Cheers.] We wish to maintain her in all her integrity. We wish to promote her honor and her efficiency; but her honor and her efficiency live in her obedience to the Holy Scriptures. Cheers, It she wayer in her allegiance, it she abandon the Reformation transmitted from our fathers, by God's blessing, to us-I say, if she was ver in her allogance, if she abanden her principles, let her go. Loud and reiterated cheers. Let her go, and all the bishops with her. Renewed cheers.] I say from the bottom of my soul, from my immost heart, and do you respond to this Perish all things, so that Christ be magnified. Loud

Meligious Antelligence,

The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations was in session steins Christian Associations was in session lest week at Syraeuso. The meeting opened with 150 delegates in att-indance—quitea sparse meeting, compared with those of a few years ago, when 700 or 800 were sometines present. The smaller number does not, however, indicate a falling off in the number of resociations, incomuch as the ratio of representation has been greatly reduced, and it is found that the less numerously aftended conventions much than note. ously attended conventions more than make up in efficiency what they lack in enthusi asm. The executive committee has expended during the year 35,952 and owes \$1,295, but hold outstanding pledges of more than double this sum. The Association Monthly, which has been a heavy bill of exponse, is descontinued; and the Illustrated Christian Weekly takes its place, with a department devoted to the Y. M. C. A. The tellowing is a summary of the annual report of the committee:

"Four hundred and twenty-six associations a larger number by sixty-two than m any previous years have complied with the request of the committee and forwarded reports to this convention. Three hundred and eighteen reported at Lowell. There are now 914 on the roll, 7 more than one year ago; 35 have disbanded; 105 organized; 38 associations have buildings, last year there were 27; these buildings are valued at \$1,754,450; \$4 have building funds au-ounting to \$432,937; the aggregate of build-ings and building funds is \$2,187,394, boing an increase over last year of \$401,951. In the above enumeration are included the buildings on the evo of dedication in Montreal and Charlottetown. Three associatons are now erecting buildings—viz. Halifax, Baltimore, and Philadelphia—which will be completed during the current year. There are now 42 in colleges and literary justitutions, an increase of 6 within the year. A large proportion of these were organized through the efforts of Mr. Weidensaill."

The following questions were discussed during the session.

"I. What can the associations do to counternet the social temptations of, young ment 2. The value of association Bible-classes and the best methods of conducting them. 3. How can the usefulness of state and provincial conventions be promoted! 4. The efficiency of personal visitation and district conventions in the work of state and provincial executive committees—how can it be increased! 5. The work and qualifications of general secretaries. 6. What can the associations do to destroy the influence of periodous leterature? 7. The relations of the associations to the churches have can they be more distributed. —how can they be more firmly comented?
8. Is there danger that the associations will become the medium of unscriptural teachings or ungage in political contriversion. If so, what action is necessary to guard against

We should make sure that we are not merely among the disciples of Christ, but of them.

A joint stock gas company has been formed at Stratford, with a capital of \$25,000, in shares of \$50 cach.

Nearly 900 newly converted Mormons, curoute to Utah, arrived in New York on the 15th.

The cholera is increasing fearfully in Vienna, and it is feared that it will become epidemic. There have been expended within a few years in lanking the river Clyde navigable, \$10,000,000. The people of Glasgow think it

profitable outlay. O Lord, take my lieart, for I cannot give

it; and when then hast it, O. keep it, for I caunot keep it for thee; and save me in spite of myselt, for Jesus Christ's sake. You would make a law for God, prescribng the kind of death by which he shall destroy your self-love; and then too on the

condition that sell love shall not die. The very sensibility that dreads the cross is in the cancer that needs the surgeon's knife. Incisions in the dead flesh produce no pain. It is the living, inflamed flesh

that shrinks. The spiritual hand whereby we receive the sweet offer of our Savour's faith: which in short is no other than an affiance in the Mediator. Receive peace, and be happy; believe, and thou hast received.

The English government proposes in India to make an immediate saughter of the tigers, panthers and hyenas. The loss of human life in Bengal is estimated at about 10,000 porsous annually.

Mr. Goorge McMurrich, of the firm of Bryce, McMurrich & Co, of Toronto, has been trying the importation of English sparrows. Out of fifty brds only four lived to be set at hiberty at the Union Station,

Toronto. Look out for any blessing out of Christ; and in, and by, and from Him look for all blessings. Let Him be thy life; and wish not to live longer than then art quickened by Him. Find Hun thy wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, redemption; thy riches, thy strength, thy glory.

God gives to some crosses of iron, and of lead, which are overwhelming in themselves. some he forms for us of straw, that seem to weigh nothing, and yet are no less difficult o bear. Some he makes of gold and precions stones. And it is not for us to prefer the leaden to the goldon; but to prefer that our Lord's blessed will may be perfectly done in us and by us.

A mother, who had brought up a large family of children, all of whom had become members of the Christian fold, was asked what means she had used for so much suc cess, to win them to the cross. She replied: "I have always felt that if they were not converted before they learne seven or eight years of age, they would probably be lost; and when they approached that age, I have been in an agony lest they should pass it unconverted. I have gone to the Lord in my anguish, and he has not thirned away from my prayers, nor his morey Ifromined ... beed ... beet wings

Scientific & Alseful.

The horse-chestnat is now used in France for the manufacture of starch. The nuryields about 17 per cont. of pure starch. Washing it with water containing carbonate of oda is said to remove the bitterness.
Physicians affirm that extraordinary

nervous disorders are appearing among the children of the present generation. Sleeplessness is not an uncommon maledy in children now-a-day. It is believed that the excessive branework in close school-rooms which is now demanded of children is producing the permitions results.

RESULT OF SUPPRESSING EXCRETIONS OF TRE SKIN.

Experiments have been tried by Socoloff as to the effects of suppressing the exerctions of the skin over with some material importions to the passage of vapor. It was found that this always, sooner or later, produced fatal results, the animal a few hours before death exhibiting intermittent cramps and convulsions, while the temperature in the rectum fell to a considerable oftent. Even wrapping the animal in cotton failed to produce any material in crease of the temperature of the intestines. cotton inted to produce any material in crease of the temperature of the intestines or to delay death. The inhalation of exygen was equally powerless in preserving lif. Ulcors, arising from deep-seated extravasations, were found in the stomach. Albumen made its appearance in the urine shortly after the amend had been varnished. Whatever the substance used for coating the animal, thether simply a geletine, gum, or regular varnish. simply a geletine, gum, or regular variety, inflammation of the kidneys was the result, sometimes accompanied by enlarge mont of the cell elements, and sometimes by their fatty degeneration.—Error's Scientific Ricond, in Harper's Magazine for August. ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IN ASPRENIA AND IN

SNAKE BITE.

According to Grohaut, carbonic acid which has entered the lungs from without may be eliminated again by means of the artificial respiration without having been changed or undergone any combustion. In cases of apparent death from asphysia caused by chargon vapors the employment of artificial respiration has, it is said, resulted in finally restoring the patient to life. According to Dr. Payrer, artificial respiration is the best method of counteracting the efforts of snake bites, and in his opinion it is the only method that gives the slightest promise of enabling a patient to overcome the effects of the poison. A bitten rabbit has been kept alive for several hours by artificial respira-tion, whereas under the usual operation of the poson it would have survived but a few minutes.—Editor's Scienbut a few minutes.—Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Maguins for August.

A lady correspondent of the Country Gentleman gives the following as her made of making ico crosm:—Take two quarts of now milk, put in a tiri pall and set in a kettle of boiling water. Add 12 heaping tablespoonfuls of white augar; beat yolks of 10 eggs pnd whites of 7, and stir in the boiling milk for five minutes; then take off, strain and cool. Flavor with anything that suits the taste. This makes a plain and nutritious ico cream, and if slowy caten is as innecent as nine-tends of the food we eat. To make a rich cream, use the same number of eggs, and one quart of milk and one of cream; or 2 quarts of rich milk and 14 yolks and 7 whites. Sugar and flavor the same.

WATERMELON VINTGAR.

Perhaps it is not generally known that a very fine white sugar can be made from the juice of watermelons. We had a very great quantity of mellons last season, and, great quantity of melions last season, and, after we had cut out their crimson cores for eating, scraped the shells, from which we gained a large amount of juice. This we carefully strained, and put into jugs with small glass bottles in their mouths. We set the jugs out into the sun, and in time had a fine-flavored, clear, there a whote supports. strong, white vinegat. The vinegar at a certain stage will be very bitter, but, when perfected, loses this and acquires a true vinegar taste.—Cor. of American Agricutturist.

APPETITE.

At certain seasons, as in spring and summer, the appentio of even the very robust is apt to fail, and the relish for ments and heavy food to wane. This is all right though, for animal diet in warm weather heats the blood, tends to headaches, and is generally unwholesome, unless sparingly used. On the other hand, fresh vegetables berries, fruit and bread are cooling, corrective, and what the palate most craves.
Don't be afraid to go without meat for a
month or so, and, if you like, live purely on
vegetable regimen. We will warrant that you will lose no more strength than is com-mon to the time, and that you will not suffor from protracted heart, as when dining on the regulation roast.

Many persons regard a heavy desire for food as something unrefined, indelicate, and to be constantly discouraged. This is a greator and more barmful mistake than that of coaxing the appetite. It is just as necessary for a man who works only with his brain to cat beef and mutton, as fer the man who labors sololy with his hands. The stomach and the brain are twins; the former being the elder, and having a prior right to care. Let that be well provided for; and it will sustain its brother. The people who starve to check a wholesome and natural appetite are the people who regard dinner merely as a feed, not the centre of an agreeable social custom and as a domestic event of the day. We are sorry for them as they must regard eating nt all as a prosaic duty, or igatory on them because they have a bias in favor of living. We all know that we must cat to live; but we by no means live to eat simply because we enjoy what we eat. We are not gou-mands because we relish chaps, for are uinvalids because we want strawberries.

A good appetite is a good thing; but not if it is to be worried by urging or by neglect.—"Home and Society;" Scribner's to for August.

HOTES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A I'nnene inbian," so far as we buderstand, com plains of the action of the Lebeurg Presbyters in reference to the station or congregation of Kendal. We should be very harpy to insert his communication, but as he has not made the facts only plate eliter as to the allowed the conduct of the Presbytery we do not see that in its present shape it would do any good. He says that the people of Kon-dal have positione "the C.P. to be disanted, that they raight join the C.P." Let "A Presbyteries" be more diction in stating his grievand on a pointing out the desired remody, and we shall do what we can to give his world publicity.

P. C. T.-We acknowledge there is a good deal of force in what he says, but we don't see that the discussion in our columns of the mysteries and aboundation of womens drove would do much or any good. Good seaso sad a proper estimate of what is becoming in women professing golluess will slone supply the proper remedy, and neither ridicule per scolding will have any effect. When a fever in fominine at tire once sets in, it must ren its course-much tire once sets in, it must run its course—must like the messiss or the whoeping cough—even though nigh-iccled boots, the Gracian hand and a state of somi-mulity have all to be on-countered and submitted to, in the differenstages of the molady. Too many of both soxes, is is to be feared, xeverse the legitimate order of things, and instead of wearing clothes in or der 50 livs- live in order to wear clothes

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, REV. A. MILNE, M.A. P. O. Address: 28 Box 560, TORONTO, Ont. WA

British American Bresbyter inn

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1978.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

Through letters from the Missionaries of the Canada Presbyterian Churches, who are laboring in the newer sections of our country, do not come in such abundance as we could like, yet they are gradually increasing. A very interesting one from Mr. McPherson appears this morning, and we have the promise of others from different quarters in a short time. We shall always he glad to give such communications a prominent place in our columns. Let the missionaries supply us with facts in as few words as possible and there is no fear but the interest taken by the Church in missions will increase and the liberality will be proportionate.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES.

There can now be no further ground for doubting that the ministers of the Crown at Ottawa sold themselves and their country for upwards of three hundred thousand dollars to Sir Hugh Allan and his associates, in order to have the funds wherewithal to corrupt the constituencies during the general election in 1872. We hesitated for a long time to believe such a charge, as we could not think that men in the high position of the accused " could be such fools" not to say also such knaves.

We must acknowledge, however, that the evidence adduced leaves us no alternative. We may still be willing to "reserve our judgment," and for the credit of Canada we are anxious that the accused may clear thomselves. But we frankly say we cannot see how this is possible. The telegrams and letters of ministers, which are acknowledged to be authentic, put this in our estimate, beyond all question. We are exceedingly sorry that it should have occurred. But the indignation must be quite as strong as the sorrow. In the whole history of the British Empire we don't believe there will be found a parallel to the transaction in sold their country, and Ministers have trufficked in places and honours in order to sucure political support. But it remained for Canadians to sell a great national underbauch the whole constituencies of the country and secure to the manipulators a renewed lease of power. The doings of the CABAL for an indefinite period by parties who have piace them in the felon's dock, and with an attount of evidence against them that would make every ma almost certain that they

We sincerely hope that this most deplorable corrected will read both political that Committee sufficiently guarantee that That both parties have more or less resorted will always be given. Those who think of Com.

were guilty.

to bribery in a good rainy of the elections of '72, as well as in those of '67, is beyond all doubt. It is utter nonscore to say that with the one side was all the purity and honour, and with the other all the corrupilon and baseness. It was not so. Will not then the honourable men of both parthe see in this the legitimate consequences of their proceedings and vow that henceforth, let the result be what it may, they will never again spend a cent in bribing. Even the less scrupulous partizaus may porhaps get their eyes opened to the folly and wickedness of what they have hitherto looked upon as legitimate party tactics. Let the man that offers or takes a bribe be declared infamous-incapable for a series of years either of being a representative or an electer. We care not to which side in politics offenders belong. The men who have to all appearance sinned as the present Federal Ministers have sinned aroun worthy of the respect or even tolerance of a free and moral people. By all means give them a fair trial, but when convicted, as we believe they will be, nay, as substantially as they are already, let them have a just and an adequatesentence and punishment. And should those of the "other side" be ever found engaged in snything like such infamous proceedings, let their condemnation be as swift, and their punishment, if possible, more severe. We may have the finger of scorn pointed at us for having had such things going on in our midst, but let us, at any rate, not have the additional infamy of it having to be said that Canadian rulers made themselves vile and the people loved to leave itso. Yes, and while we condemn and dismiss those who have betraved their trust and heaped infamy on the fair fame of our nation, let us not forget to sweep each before his own door, and in our own humble spheres henceforth strive to speak as truthfully and act as honourably as a minister of the Crown ought always to speak and act.

PRESBYTERIANISM in MANITOBA.

We this week give with pleasure another

etter from Mr. Wm. Cochrane, and at the same time announce that the deputation o which he was a member reached Winnipeg on the 14th inst., all well. It is not intended that these gentlemen should go to the Mission Station, of Prince Albert, Mr. Moore's recent visit to that station having accomplished all that was needed. We observe from a Winnipeg paper that, on the 20th of this month, Mr. Cochrane preached in Knox Church of that place, in the morning, and Mr. Ure in the evening; and that a meeting of welcome was to be held in the church on the following Monday. Last Sabbath they were to preach in Little Britain. Next Sabbath Mr. Cochrane again preaches in Winnipeg, and Mr. Ure in Palestine. So far as we can gather, Sabbath the 10th August is the last they spend in the Province. We have no doubt the visit of those brethren will do a great deal of good. It will encourage the friends in Manitoba and will bring the condition and claims of that Province more fully under the notice of the churches in the Eastern provinces of Canada. We are fully convinced that there is a great fortune in store for our prairie Province, as well as the North West generally. and that if the Presbyterians of Canada do their duty Presbyterianism will occupy a very influential portion in all that vast country. We have lost ground in the past by not being on the alert to occupy the ground in the old Hudson Bay time, when almost all the settlers were either Roman Catholics or Presbyterians. In fact, all the original settlers were not only Presbyterians but Presbyterians so attached to the church of their fathers that when no minister was sent to them by the Church of Scotland, the infamous baseness. Men have bought and | Church of England missionaries attracted great numbers to their communion by adapting their service to Scottish tastes. Till very recently the Scottish version of Psalms taking and take the price in order to de- the afternoon service was altogether on the Presbyterian model. But while no such itself, there is every appearance of the Preswere not worse and indeed come the near- | byterians forming a large and influential est to a parallel. Some still pretend that section of the Manitobau population A all will be satisfactorily explained and that very large proportion of the new comers vesterday. Cannot as yet say how the all of the accused but Sir Hugh Allan will are Presbyterians and if the church fathers people will be satisfied. Had those opcome out of the ordeal with clean hands. I care to send a due supply of vigorous and tions ought to have the investigation into of Knox Church, Wi'mipeg, has made such at least.—Cev. all the particulars proceeded with at once. progress as will compare favourably with There is not a mun in Canada of any that of any in the body, or even in the Dothought who does not feel as if his personal minion. There is also every likelihood of reputation were so far compromised so long others in the rural districts being very soon as this business is not cleared up and the large and self-supporting. We are glad to attentive congregations During the two guilty exposed and punished as they deserve. notice also, as we monitioned last week, that | years he has lived amongst us he has week Surely we are not to be told that the gov. the Presbyterians in Manitoba are fully erzment of the country is to be carried on alive to the advantages according to their province and their Church from a large incharges hanging or . them that ought to flux of settlers of the right stamp. An Imaigration Committee has accordingly been organized to advise with immigrants on their arrival in the province as to where they had best locate and what they had best do. The names of the gentlemen on

proceeding to Manitcha could not do better than correspond with some of the members of that Committee, who evidently mean husiness, as we observe they have caused a placard to be put up in the Grant Western Station, Toronto, mentioning the fact and giving all their names. The same thing we suppose has been done at all the chief stations.

It will be a pity if Presbyterians should, either from ignorance or from a mietaken idea of superior temporal advantages, remove themselves entirely from the society of their co-religionists and the advantages of Church and School. Besides in Manito. ba there is no need for doing this, -as yet, at any rate. Plenty of the best land can still be had on the most favourable terms in the immediate neighborhood of of Presbyterian centres, and for the spiritual and temporal interests both of themselves and their children, Prechyterians going to Manie toba should bear this in mind. As to Gospel ministers in that land we can only say, that while no doubt they may have to meet with difficulties, and even so far provocations, we can think of no nobler work on earth than in being concerned in seeing to it that when the foundations of what may become a mighty empire are being laid, they shall be so laid in truth and righteons ness. Nor does the work promise to be difficult; the emigrants to Manitoba are generally of a superior class. A goodly number of them are possessed of considerable means and were reputable members of the Church in Ontario. In a few years there may be with faithful and earnest labour as good congregations built up as in any part of the Dominion.

For the convenience of intending emi grants to the North West, we again give enames of this advisory committee :- G. McMickon, Ass. Receiver General; D. Macar hur, Manager Merchants Bank; A. Mc-Micken, Banker; the Rev. Professor Bryce; John Emslie, Custom House: Duncan Sinclair, Surveyor; D. U. Campbell, Agent; A. McArthur & Co.; H. McDougal, Telegraph Manager; H. Swinford, Agent Kitt-

ORDINATION AT PARKHILL.

On Wednesday, the 28rd inst., the Rev. D. F. Sage was ordained and inducted as pastor of the congregations of Parkhill and McGilivray, in the Presbytery of London. Notwithstanding the busy season and pressing claims of the harvest fields a large and deeply interested audience was present. An excellent sermon was preached by Rev. J. McAlpine, of Widder, from Mal. ii. 7 "The priests' lips should keep knowledge," &c. The charge to the minister was given by Roy. J. Rennie of Carlisle, and to the people by Rev. R. Scott, of Plympton. A public meeting of welcome was held in the evening, when addresses were given by the above-named ministers and also by resident ministers of other denominations in the village. This congregation has suffered considerably from the efforts of certain socalled evangelists, but notwithstanding this and notwithstanding the recent formation of another Presbyterian congregation in Parkhill, the charge appears to be in a more hopeful state than ever. The members have been able to offer a larger stipend than formerly (now \$750) besides having very nearly liquidated all their church debt. The introduction of the weekly offering has helped considerably to bring the finances into a healthy state. Mr. Sage, who is the son of the late highly esteem d and widely known minister of Resolis.in the north of Scotland, enters upon his labors here with the most encouraging prospects of success .- Com.

At a meeting, regularly announced, held was sang in the Cathedral at Winnipeg and In the Rev A. McColl's Church, Chatham, on the 8th ult., for the purpose of deciding whether or not an organ should be introfavourable opportunity will again present duced to assist in the praises of God, the motion for its introduction was carried by a majority of 9 to 6. The meeting was small. The organ was used in the Church rosed to it mustered in proper force, the We wish we could think so. But we don't. acceptable missionaries, the happiest re result might have been somewhat different, and surely those who make such protesta- sults are to be expected. The congregation and the instrument kept out for some time

On Sabbath last the nev. A. Milne preached his farewell seamon at Wellington Square and Waterdon to very large and the affections of all in both churches, and also of a large circle of friends outside of our own denomination. He leaves with our best wishes, and there is nothing but universal regret expressed at his being obliged to resign his present charge. We follow him into his new work with our carnest prayers, and are sure that we are speaking the sentiments of all when we say that both he and his family will always darties a lesson not soon to be forgotten. the most judicious and disinterested counsel find a cordial welcome to cur homes.-

Ministers and Churches.

A unanimous call has been given to the Rev. Hugh Cameron, of Ross and Westmeath, to be minister of Kippen congrega-

The General Assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists was held this year at Dolgolly. The meeting was a very ples-

The Rev. T. B. Taylor was on the 23rd July ordained and inducted to the congregation at Luckne vin connection with the Church of Scotland. Rev. J. Wilkins, Stratford, preached an impressive sermon rom 2 Cor. vi. 1. Rev. J. Lieveright addressed the minister, and Rev. H. Gibson the people. The Town Hall was well filled by a numerous and attentive audience, who seemed deeply interested in the selemn services. The congregation, which has been worshipping in the Town Hall since its formation, has a stone church building in course of erection. It is expected to ready for occupation this fall.-Сои.

We forget to mention last week, says the Essex Record, that a very pleasant affair happened at the residence of the Rev. J. Gray, Presbytérian minister of Windsor, on the evening of the 11th inst. A number of the congregation assembled at his house, and the ladies, through William Mc-Gregor, Esq., presented him with a purse of \$112 as a mark of the esteem in which he is held. After the gift had been appropriately acknowledged, the company partook of ice-cream, cake, &c., and spent an hour or two very pleasantly in social con-

A Commission appointed by the Mon-

treal Presbytory, at its last meeting, to visit the Indian Lands' Congregation for the purpose of enquiring into its state and prospects, met there on the 28rd inst., and found the congregation in a very healthy and prosperous state, enjoying much peace and harmony. Much of this is owing, under God, to the exertions, tact, and prudence of their Moderator, to whom they owe a lasting debt of gratitude. Though now vacant for upwards of two yearsduring which time their supplies from the Home Mission Committee were very scanty indeed, as we are given to understand, and not always satisfactory-the congregation has kept its ground, without the loss of a single individual, which is not usually the case in such circumstances, especially where there are other active denominations at work. In fact, instead of losing by the vacancy, they have only gained by it; for a number of families, standing out before, had cast in their lot with them since. This reflects great credit on them, and on the training they have got from their former excellent pastor, whose name is still savory to many in Indian Lands. It is to be hoped that at no distant period they shall have a pastor settled over them, according to God's own heart. Their pulpit was occupied recently by a gentleman in whose favor a cordial and unanimous call is likely to be moderated on the sixth of August next. We would fain hope that by the guidance and direction of the Great Head and King of the Church, vouchsafed in answer to believing prayer, the congregation have at last found the man who is to be their future pastor.—Com.

The Presbytery of London, inconnection with the Canada Presbyterian Church, met at Delaware on Tuesday, 22nd inst., for the purpose of inducting the Rev. Jas. R. Hays into the pastoral charge of the church in that village. Mr. Cuthbortson, of St. Thomas, presided; Mr. McRobbie, of Petrolia, performed 'he induction services; Mr. McKenzie, of Wardsville, addressed the minister, and Mr. Simpson, of Dorchester, the people.

The present manse in Petrolia being judged unsuitable in accommodation for the pastor, Rev. J. McRobbie, it was agreed at a recent meeting of the congregation to sell it, and erect forthwith a new one in its stead. In doing so it was resolved to expend the .um of two thousand dollars in preparing a new site and erecting the building. The sit; was procured at once and the building is already in an advanced state of progress. The congregation is also engaged in the removal of their present church (a frame one) to a more convenient place. The public worship is now held in the Oil

The Nonconformist newspaper, of which Mr. Edward Miall is Editor, states that Prosbyterianism has made greater progrees in England of late than any other denomination. The Union of the English section of the United Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church of England is expected to make this progress still more noticeable. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland is flourishing to an extent it never knew in its state endowed days. Its transition from state dependence has been to it as life from the dead. In the provision made for the widows of her ministers thus church is especially strong. The Widows exch The funds are entirely supplied and labor: managed by the clergy.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN THE

Editor Beilien American Properterian.

Sir,-In your issue of the 1st July, the liov. Prof. McLaren is reported to have said in an address at Ottawa: "I desire to say some words on the relation of the church to temperance . . . I cannot make total abetinenes a term of communion in the church, because I find no law in Scripture which so treats it.

The short cut is not always the safe one. I am reminded of what I have read in Pilgrim's Progress. Great Heart and his band once came to a place where their road divided. They were uncertain which path to follow. One looked much cleaner and more promising than the other. But Great Heart struck a light and examined his roll. and he discovered that the path which seemed the cleaner of the two, ended in a pit of mire no one knows how deep."

Isuspect Bunyan hardly dreamed of the application which Prof. McLaren makes of this part of his vision. I looked for a list of the terms of communion, or some attempt at elucidating exhaustively the principles which the Bible affords for our guidance in the matter. Something of this kind should be done, as a basis for the confident assertion that the church of Christ has no power to refuse the sanction and respectability of her communion to the ordinary traffic in and use of strong drink. Instead of attempting that, Prof. McLaren comes down to practical bearings, and rests his case on the probability of disasters in mire pits never so deep.

I am reminded of Mrs. Prosser's fable of a number of race-horses in agitated conversation over the fact that another horse had just come out ahead of them all and won the prize. Each saw overwhelming reasons why himself, and not the actual winner, could fairly win the prize plate. All fair argument was ovidently against the actual winner. So each was well assured. Another at this juncture quietly remarked, Well, it is a great pity, since you ought every one of you to have won the plate, that C- did it; for that one fact will give him more weight with the public than all your good qualities will serve to you." As has often been observed, the prejudice will be in favor of the fects.

Great branches of the Church of Christ have tried the experiment of requiring abstinence from the ordinary use of intexicating liquors as a condition of communion with the church. The experiment has had not a few years to show its results. It was entered upon not simply as a human experiment, but because the principles of the commands of Christ, in their opinion, made it a duty. The testimony of these great branches of Christ's Church is that, not only their practice in this matter has not conducted them to a pit of mire, but that it has done more to arrest and roll back the tide of intemperance than any other, or even than all other means used in the good cause. And there is a prejudice, and a growing one, especially among the younger members of the C. P. Church, in favour of that view of the facts.

Whately says, " A crude theory, in the language of some men, means one which (being new) has not occurred to themselves." And, no doubt, the practice of the church absolutely refusing the sanction and countenance of her communion to the ordinary using and dealing in strong drinks. having had its origin, growth and honor in another connection and not in the Presbyterian church, makes it wear, to certain eyes, the appearance of crudeness and heterodoxy. After a position is no longer an untried theory, those who have put it in practice for many years see in the results strong and decisive proofs of its wisdom; not a few earnest spirits in our own church are sorry and adiamed at our church lagging behind in the same direction. It is not too late, and it is not wise to put us off by assuring as that we shall flounder in some tearsome pit never so deep if we attempt to move in a similar path.

It is with sincero and acep sorrow that I learn that so excellent a divine and temperance man as Mr. McLaren sees it his duty to teach the coming pastors of the Lord's flock as he announces. In the old slavery times in the U. States, infidels and scoffers rejoiced that the O. S. Presbyterian church. said and maintained that the Bible was on the side of slavery. Christ was wounded in the house of his friends. Infidels, scoffers and atheists will rejoice that our future ministers are to be taught, that they must not, lest haply they fight against God, invoke the arm of the church communon topurge the house of God from all connection with and countenance to the strong drink

A MINISTER OF THE C. P. CHURCH

Rev. D. J. McInnes, of Allenford, was lately waited on by many warm friends of all denominations in Amabel and Derby, Fund in Munster can give every claimant and presented him with the sum of \$114 on from the following the first the occasion of leaving his present field of PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON.

On 22nd July the Prochytery of Hamilton was convened at St. Paul's Church. Junies street. The Rev. Charles Campbell, Moderator, in the chairs A communication was read from the Presbytery of Kingston, intumating their acquiescence in the translation of Rey, J. O. Smith to St. Paul's Church, Hamilton. It was then moved by Dr. Bell, That Mr. Smith's induction take place to-night at 7:30. The Presbytery appointed Mr. Muir to preach and preside, Mr. Lavingston to address the minister, and Dr. Bell the people. Intima-tion of the induction was then given to the congregation, numbers of which were present. Commissions were then read in behalf of the following elders:—Joshua G. Wright, from Clifton, Alexander Ctaig, from St. Andrews, Hamilton; and William Alexander, from Guelph; and their names were ordered to be added to the roll. The Moderator rend a letter from the Rev. Dr. Boll, resigning his charge at Chiton. Mr. Bell gave his reasons for this step-that his general health is not good, that he required rest, cessation from the labours of the ministry, and that he did not think three months' holidays, which had been suggested by the congregation, would benefit him. He stated that he had summoned the congregation, and that Commissioners were present. A commission was read appointing Mr. Alex. Gray, and another appointing Mr. Duncan. On motion the commissioners were heard. Mr. Burnet moved, seconded by Dr. Hogg, That Mr. Campb II be appointed to preach at Clifton on the first Sabbath in Angust, at ditton on the first Sarbath in Angust, and declare the Church vacant. Moved by Dr. Hogg, seconded by Mr. Alexander, That the Presbylery accept Mr. Bell's resignation of the charge of Ulifton, that they deeply sympathize with him in his affliction, and pray that the great Head of the Church may still render him useful in the work of the ministry. The Presbytery also agree to retain Dr. Bell's name on the roll as a minister without charge. The Presbytery then adjourned until the evening, for the induction of Mr. Smith.

INDUCTION OF REV. J. C. SMITH, M.A.

The proceedings were opened by the ap pearance before the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Bell of Clifton, who gave notice that the Presbytery of Hamilton, then sitting in the vestry room, were about to induct Rev. Mr. Smith into the pastorate of the Church, and putting the customary question whether any one present had objections to offer. Then Rev. Mr. Muir, of Galt, entered the pulpit, and, after singing and prayer, read the 58rd chapter of Isaiah and preached from the text, "Aud I, if I be lifted, will draw all men unto me." The sermon over, he recounted briefly the circumstances under which the Presbytery had mot for this induction and spoke of the hearty and unanimous call which the congregation had given. The Rev. M. Smith was then called upon to come forward, when the Rev. Mr. Muir put to him the usual questions as to his belief in the doctrines of the Church, as set forth in her standards, his determination to maintain the same ; also, as to the discipline of the Church and his submission to the authority of the Presbytery; also, as to the supreme authority of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. After prayer Rev. Mr. Muir approached the Rev. Mr. Smith, took him by the hand, and addressing him said, that in the name and by the authority of the Presbytery, he inducted him into the charge of the congregation as their minister. All the other ministers of the Presbytery present then came forward and gave Rev. Mr. Smith the right hand of fellowship. This done, Rov. Mr. Livingstone, of Simcoe, ascended the pulpit, and deliver ered to the newly inducted minister a most impressive charge. He did not, he said, assume to speak as a superior to an inferior; Presbyterian ministers were equals with each other, but he had to say to him what it was needful for himself (the speaker) and all other Ministers to remember, that the office of the Ministry was one of great responsibility, and of duty both to God and man. Rev. Dr. Bell then addressed the congregation on the subject of their duties towards their pastor. It was their duty, he said, to sympathize with him, to co-operate with him and to pray for him. It was too often imagined that upon the min-ister of the Church devolved all the duties there were in connection with it, and that people joined the church expecting in some way or other that good would be communi-cated to them, forgetting that as Christians they should do good as well as receive it. No one should think he did his duty by entoring a church merely to receive spiritual good for himself: he should besides be the doer of spiritual good to others, elso he was not obeying the Gospel. After the benediction, Rev. Mr. Smith stood in the vestibule and there received the congratulations of the members and adherents of the Church as they passed out.

According to a correspondent of the Fall Mall Gazette, the Indian census shows that the progress of Christianity in Bengal has been by no means so unsatisfactory as is generally assumed. The total Uhristian population in Lower Bengal alone is ascertained to be 98,098. Of these more than 70,000 are Asiatics, 50,000 are natives of Bengal, a little over 20,000 are persons of mixed blood born in the country, and 23, 000 are Europeans or non-Asiatics. A native or semi-native church of 70,000 memvers does not seem a very inadequate result of seventy years of missionary enterprise in a single governorship. It is announced that the directors of the London Missionary Society have appointed

e Rev. Dr. Mallens their foreign sceretary, and the Rev. J. Pillans, of Camberwell, to visit the missionaries and the native churches in Madagascar, to confer with them on many important questions suggested by the great progre as of Christianity in that island. The deputation left London on 2nd July, and will be absent from "Ingland about twelve or fourteen months.

PAREWELL SOCIAL.

THE REV. MR. MCLAREN'S DEPAR-TURE.

Knox Church, Daly Street, was crowded on the evening of the 23rd inst., upon the occasion of a farewell social and presentation taking place to wish the Rev. Mr. Mo-Laren and his respected wife God speed in the reverend goutleman's new sphere of duty.

Among those present on the platform we noticed Robert Blackburn, Esq., in the chair, Rev. Wm. Moore, Rev. Mr. Senderson, Rev. Mr. Whillone, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Mr. C. R. Cunningham, Mr. J. Durie, Mr. J. Henderson, the Rov. Pro-fessor McLaren, the guest of the evening, and several other clergymen and laymon.

Before the good things were partaken of, which by the way were provided at the liberal hands of the ladies of the congregation, the Loy. Mr. Moore asked a blessing, and the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Potts, the precentor of the church, accompanied by Professor Liepke on the harmonium, sang the 183rd psalm, "Behold how good a thing it is."

After tea, the Chairman said, in a few words, that the cause of their assembling that night was to take leave of their pastor, the Rev. Wm. McLaren, and they did so with mingled feelings of pleasure and regret, pleasure because he was going to fill a most important position, and regret he-cause they would lose his services as a minister. One of the most pleasing features of the evening's programme was the presentation of a silver inkstand at the hands of the Session through Mr. John Durie, which gentleman he then called

Mr. John Durie than came forward and

read the following address:-REV. AND DEAR SIR,—On your retiring from the pastoral charge of Knox Church to the Chair of Systematic Theology in Knox College, Toronto, the members of your Session felt that they could not perruit you to depart without some token of the high respect they entertain for you, and the deep sense of the value of your ministerial services in this section of the Lord's vineyard, and they have chosen the present occasion as a fitting time to place it in your hands. By the unanimous vote of the General Assembly of our Church, you have been called upon to occupy a po-sition of great responsibility, one of the highest that the Church has in her gift, and we have felt it to be our duty, however re-luctantly, to acquiesce in the Assembly's decision. During the three years in which you have labored here in the ministry of the Gospel, we have felt it a pleasure and privilege to be associated with you in the spiritual oversight of the congregation, and although the period of your service has been short as compared with that of our former and first, much loved and respected pastor, the Rev. Thomas Wardrope, it has been long enough to convince us of your worth and the loss we sustain by your removal. While carefully watching over the interests of the flock committed to your charge, in your pulpit ministrations we have found you to be sound in doctrine, practical, carnest, vigorous, and at the same time tender, and the fruits of your labors do appear and we doubt not will appear. In bidding you farewell we enter-tain the thought that you are not to be lost to us; that you will visit us as often as op-portunity may offer to see how it fares with us, and that along with the rest of the Church, with which we are connected, we church, with which we are connected, we will share in the benefits flowing from your labors in the school of the prophets. In your new duties we pray that you may be greatly prospered—that from under your teaching many able ministers of the Now Testament will go forth to bless our land and other lands. This silver inkstand you will receive and kindly place on your will receive, and kindly place on your study desk in your new home: may it serve as a memento awakening only pleasant reminiscences. That you may be long spared to labor in your Master's work, and spared to labor in your masters work, and that the blessing of the God of Jacob may rest on you, your beloved partner in life and your children is the prayer of—In behalf of the Session of Knox Church, yours the PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON.

The inkstand, which was a very handsome one, bore the following inscription:"Presented to the Rev. Wm. McLaren, by the members of his Session, as a pacting token of affection and respect for him. on Church, Ottawa, to assume the chair of Systematic Theology in Knox College, Toronto. Ottawa, 21st July, 1878."

Mr John Henderson then read an ad-

dress from the Temperance Committee, on behalf of the congregation.

Miss Amelia Mutchmor read an address, presenting a handsome silver water pitcher and salver to Mrs. McLaren, and a stereos cope with a set of beautiful views.

To Mr. McLaren, Beloved Paston,-Amid the laborious dutice and anxious cares which the spiritual oversight of your congregation required, you have ever been watchful over the lambs of the flock. Since you came amongst us you have ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ to young and old with such power and earnestness that our present building in too small to accommodate all those who wished to unite with us. Lot us rejoice that the good seed you have been honored in sowing has borne fruit, and the Lord has been pleased to add many to the Church from the Sabbath School of such as shall be saved. We trust that the same precious seed may continue to bear fruitabundantly, and that your earnest prayers may be answered in the ingathering of our entire Sabbath School within the fold of our blessed Red omer, the Church milifant proving our entrance to the Church triumphant. heartfelt prayers will be offered up that He whose faithful servant you are will continue to pless your labors with abundant success in the important work of the Church to which you have been called. May the spirit ambibed in the teacher be infused and fidelity as you have done. To your beloved and to report.

wife, M.s. MoLaren, sums of us are personally indebted for cornest, faithful teaching the result of which eternity alone can unfold. Our fond love and warm attachment to you both, as well as our extreme regret in parting with you cannot be expressed in those imperfect words. Please have the kindness to accept for yourself this gcaphis-cope and views, and for Airs. McLaren this water picture and tray, as a slight token and affectionate remembrance of the love and esteem in which you are held by Knox Church Sabbath School. As you go from us our hearts will follow you, and our prayers, so often joined in imploring the same blessings, will continue to unito at the throne of grace until they cease in the never-ending song of praise when we meet beyond the river, where parting shall be no more. Respectfully and humbly presented in the name and on behalf of Knox Church Sabbath School. ANELIA MUTCHMOR. Ottawa, 22nd July, 1873.

The Rev. Mr. MoLaren said he was over-whelmed by the kindness and respect shown him on the eve of his departure. It was only Monday that he heard that such an oc casion was to take place. He had been in such a bustle that he had not had time to collect his thoughts in order to make an adequate reply. With regard to the address and presentation, he would say of the members of the Session that he had always found them to be men ready to hold him up in the service of the Lord, and he should always remember them with feelings of affection and gratitude. He thanked the brothren both of the Session and Temporal Committee for the token of their affection. With reference to the address from the gentlemen of the session, he would say that he felt it very highly. They were men whose esteem it was something to Since he was connected with their church he found them ever ready to help him. They were well worthy of being prized by him, and he would long remember them with feelings of gratitude. The gift that had come from the Sabbathschools was one that would touch his heart. He had taken great interest in the Sabbath-schools since his arrival in Ottawa. There was no department of the Ministry in which richer rewards were to he reaped than in Sabbath-school work. He had been greatly cheered by the strong He had been greatly energy by the superinterest taken in the work by the superintendant and teachers. He looked upon Sabbath-school tuition as a great aid to ministerial work. He should treasure up the kindly expressions in the address, and he hoped that he should one day meet the givers of the prosents in a country where there were no parting addresses. In reference to Mrs. McLaren, he accepted them without any qualification. (Applause.) He was certain her heart had ever been with the Sabbath-school and the work of the congregation in general. He returned them, on her behalf, thanks for their very pressing evidence of their interest in her prosperity and welfare. He felt that in parting from such a congregation, which it had been his privilege to preside over for three years, there was much to be regret-ted. He knew they felt that though he did not voluntarily accept the position, he might have declined it; it was true. But there was another aspect which might square accounts in that department. It was true they gave up one friend, he gave up many. He remembered that there were many he left whose friendship and love he would ever bear with him where ever he went. In conclusion he thanked them for their tokens of affection.

The Rov. Mr. Moore, minister of Bankst. Church, spoke of the painstaking manner in which Mr. McLaren had performed his ministerial duties, of his house to house visitation irrespective of social standing. He sympathized with the members of the congregation in the loss they sustained in the removal of Mr. McLaren from the pastorate of their church. In concluding he congratulated him upon attaining to the honor thrust upon him by the Church.

Speeches were also made by the Rev. Mr. Stone, Mr. C. R. Cunningham, Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M. P. P., and others. A most enjoyable evening was then brought to a close by the Rev. Mr. Hall leading the

This Presbytery held their ordinary meeting in Knox Church, Hamilton, on the 8th There were fourteen ministers and two olders present. Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Caledonia, was appointed Moderator for the next twelve months. The Presbytery admitted the Rev. Alexander Burr, lately missionary in Trinidad, under the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, as an ordained minister of the Canada Presbyterian Church. This was done in consequence of leave asked and obtained from the General Assembly. The Presbytery also obtained cave to take Mr. McClung, who has completed his preliminary course of study, on trial for license to preach the Gospel. Mr. Milne, of Waterdown and Wellington Square, laid on the table of Presbytery his resignation of the charge of these congregations, and stated that ill health alone wa the cause of his taking this step. Mr. W. H. Simpson also laid on the table his resignation of the charge of the congregation of Kilbride. He stated that emigration had greatly reduced the numbers and friends of the congregation. A representation from the congregation to the same effect was also read, followed by a petition that the Presbytery adopt such measures as they may deem best for the security and permanence of the congregation. The Pres bytery appointed a deputation to visit Kilbride, coll at all the information they can respecting its condition, and especially as-certain if a connection with some neighboring congregation or station could not be offected, and report at an adjourned meeting to be held in Knox Church, Hamilton, on Wednesday the 23rd inst, at 11 n. m. Mr. McCall gave in his Quarterly Report of the Home Mission Work of the Presbytery, and while there was much to be thankful for there were also certain congregations in which certain things, relating chiefly to finance, that were not as satisfactory as was desirable. Deputations were appointed to impressed into the students that they may visit these congregations for the purpose of honor and adorn their high and holy calling, holding forth the Word of Lafe with a her departments of congregational daty, CALEDONIAN GAMES.

Editor BRITION AMERICAN PROSUNTRIBAN.

DEAR Sin,-In your last issue of the 4th inst is the following short article: "Dr. McCosh has brought the Caledonian games along with him to Princeton; and on Saturday last a large assemblage gathered to witness the various running, jumping, vault ing, and throwing matches, in each of which there were several competitors."

Previous to seeing the above I had entertained the highest opinion of the piety and ability of the Reverend Doctor; but since then I confess that he has fallen at least ten degrees mmy estimation. I did think that the Rev. Principal of the Princeton College had understood Christianity and true Science better than to patronize games and sports for either Scotland or England.

Elisha the Prophet was the Principal of Lista to Propose was the Principal of a college in ancient Israel. We read of his bidding the plough occasionally, &c., of his students plying the axe at times; but we never read of his introducing games and aports into his college. The Lord Jesus Christ, the great teacher, in the establishment of His mission, made choice of twelve apostles and some see early discipled. apostles and some seventy disciples, whom he had for some years nuder training; and although they wrought at fishing and other occupations yet we never read of his introducing to them either games or sports from Scotland, England or anywhere else.

All games and sports are essentially Pagan. They were commenced by Pagans; they were carried on by Pagans; and are

practised to this day by Pagans. That man possesses a body that needs training and developing I fully admit, but that the practice of games and sports as they at present obtain accomplishes this I still deny. Games and sports are always practised as an end and not as a means; and therefore I maintain that more bodies have been injured than benefitted by them. No person has read more on, nor given more attention to, gymnastics for the last ten years, than the undersigned. It has been his custom to practice daily all kinds of gymnastics. Vocal gymnastics; corporeal gymnastics; and immaterial gymnastics. And this he does in the name of the Lord Jesus, to the glory of God and for the benefit of humanity. Where professing Christians can engage in games and sports in their serene spirit with an enlightened conscience; then games and sports are not only justifiable, but commendable. Until that time Christians should leave games and sports to " the world, the flesh, and the

A UTILITARIAN GYMNAST. BRACEBRIDGE, July 14, 1878.

VISITING THE POPE.

The following is the etiquette observed when the Pope receives visitors: After

passing through the ante-chambers, you are introduced to the Popo's presence. His Holmess sits at the end of the room, under a canopy, on a small throne, raised one step from the floor, in an arm-chair of velvet gold, with a writing table before him. You kneel at the door, again in the middle of the room, and a third time just before the property of the room. of the roem, and a third time just before you reach the throne. The Pope presents his foot, and you kiss the white slipper where the gold cross is placed. You remain kneeling until his Holiness motions you to rise. To men of the world the sign is made instantly, and the conversation taken place standing. To versation taken place standing. religious persons, monks, and even so-ondary prelates, the sign to rise is frequent-ly not made at all, and they speak while still kneeling. Some high personages also speak with the Pope while kneeling; M. de Merode always, though so intimate with Pius IX. There is nothing extraordinary in this, for nuns kneel before their confessors for a whole half-hour. It is an Oriental usage, which is common in the religious world at Rome, and seems to shock nobody. Sometimes, indeed, persons squat down familiarly on their heels. Cardinals and bishops kiss the Pope's hand, and sit on a gilt o's hand, and six Some French bishops insist stool. kissing his foot. No lady admitted to an audience except queens and princesses, with their ladies of honor. As to the other ladies, the Pope meets them in the gallery of gardens, not in the apartments. The toilet for ladies, of whateverrank, is black, with a veil. Men take off their gloves. The Pope remains seated with cardinals and bishops. He rises to receive princes and princesses. For kings, he advances to the m.ddle of the room and receives them there. For emporors he goes as far as the antechamber. When the Pope returns the visits of kings or emperors, etiquette requires them to come down to his carriage and open the door. It is a tradition that Popes are charming in their audiences. Everthing is arranged to astonish and disconcert the visitor. One would say that the secretaries and chamberlains guard the majesty of God. The result is a contrasting effect; at the first smile of this venerable divinity one's heart is moved. Christina of Swedon could not refrain from lears in the presence of Alexander VII. The infamous Alexander VI, (Borgia) was literally captivating. He had a frankness which was most charming. He gave a public audience every Thursday. Pius VI. was very handseme for an old man. Gregory XVI., though of moroso memory, was enchanting. As for Pius IX., everybody on retiring from the audience exclaims, 'He is an angel!' Never was there a Pope of more amiable disposition .- Ex.

The authorities of the leading colleges of the States, among which we may mention Harvard and Cornell, have announced that they will confer no more honorary degrees but that "all must be the result of an examination." It is to be hoped that this wise resolution will be adhered to. As far as D. D. at any rate is concerned the whole thing has become perfectly ridiculous. The de grees of American colleges have long been a leaf the world over, and if they were stop-ped for the next twenty years would likely Beligious Intelligence,

The Wesleyans in Degland, according to their organ, the Walchman, suffered last year a net diminution of membership of 240. This year there is a small merease,

Mr. Anderson, mi. sionary of the United Presbyterians, writes from Old Calabar in a jubilant strain, because of the recont recognition of the Christian Sabbath by the neathen authorities of Dako Town. Mr. Anderson savs:

The Ottawa "Citizen" states that notwithstanding the rough treatment experienced in Manitoba by the Mennonites they are so well pleased with the Province that they intend on their return to Europe sending out one thousand families to settle

It is proposed shortly to make a vigorous effort to raise the equal dividend of the Scotch Free Church Sustentation Fund to £200 per annum. The minimum of £150 has been reached for some time, but £200 new goes no further than £150 did when that point was reached.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE MEMORIAL OF DR. GUTHRIE.-The marble effigy and tablet intended to be erected as a memorial of the Rev. Dr. Guthrie in the lobby of Free St. John's is now completed, and will be erected in its place soon. Mr. Brodie has done full justice to a subject such as a sculptor might covet for a trial of his art. The features are beautifully chiseled, instinct with life, and the simple drapery well accords with the unaffected dignity and natural grace of the original. Even to the careless arrangement of the neck-tie, everything is in keeping. The medallion is in high relief, the head itself being out out of the marble till it may be seen almost all round. Good taste and originality of conception appear in the setting of the portrait. It is enclosed within a Gothic eval of Sicilian marble, which makes a pleasing contrast with the pure transparent white of the block of Carrara in which the figure is sculptured. Still further to relieve the composition, a wreath of olive and palm branches—symbols of peace and victory—is car jed over the shrine in which the figure is enclosed, and on the inner rim of the frame there is a fillet of forget-me-nots etched in with gold. Beneath the portrait there is the following well-conceived inscription:—" To the memory of the Rov. Thos. Guthrie, D.D. Born 12th July, 1808. Died 24th February, 1878. First Minister of this church from its orec-tion in the year 1845. 'An eloquent Man and Mighty in the Scriptures.'"

Perhaps no better evidence of the life, energy, and power of Presbyterianism in the Northern States could b. given than in the number of Churches to which the Assembly has appointed delegates. They are in all sixteen, viz :- 1. General Assembly of the Free Church or Scotland; 2. General Assembly of the Church of Scotland: 8. General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; 4. lynods of the Presbyterian Churches of Great Britain and Ireland; 5. General Assembly of Canada; 6. Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; 7. General Assembly of the Re-Church of N. A.; 9. General Synod of the Church of N. A.; 9. General Synod of the United Prosbytesian Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States; 10. Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the Lower Provinces in connec-tion with the Church of Scotland; 11. General Assembly of the Cumberland Presby-teriau Church; 12. General Assembly of Welsh Presbyterian Church in America 18. General Synod of Reformed Church in France; 14. Free Church of Italy; 15. The Synod of the Waldensian Church; 16. National Council of Congregational Churches in the United States.

A subscription has been commenced with the view of presenting a test monial to Dr. Bogg, the great auti-Union leader in the Free Church. The Dr. is about to pay a visit to Now Zealand.

"I took my usual Saturday's walk through the town to announce the approach of Sabbath. I was about ten o'clock when I called at Adam Archibong's. I four d him surrounded by the other head men of the town. Adam at present exercises the regal power, and it is expected that he will soon assume the regal title, and be styled Archilong III. I gave him and his coun-selors the usual salutation, made the usual announcement (of Sabbath), shook hands with Adam and two or three more, and took my departure. On leaving the yard, one of the younger gentlemen came and asked me very softly: 'Has the King told you?' 'Told me what?' That he is going to stop Sabbath market.' 'Oh! he told me that some time ago; but he has said nothing about it just now. But he has already given orders that Egbo is to be blown immediately—no market to-morrow, or on Sabbath coming!' I was surprised and de-lighted, I connot tell how much. ' but he has not speken to me on the matter. Do you think it advisable that I go at once and thank hun, or wait till I hear the proclamation? Better go now. It will please him well to hear what you have to say.

So Mr. Anderson returned at once, and pronounced a benediction on the king for pronounced a beneauction on the sing for what he had done. The proclamation was:
"Henceforth on God's Day no market to be held in any part of Duke Town territory; no sale of strong drink, either native or imported, in doorways or versudahs; no work, no play; no devil making; no firing of guns; no Egbo processions or palavers, etc. otc. Any person violating the provisions of this proclamation will be subjected to heavy Egbo penalties." The next day the church and school-room were overflowing in consequence of this proclamation. A party of seven have just set out for this mission, of whom three are now agents of the society; but they have already made good progress in the Euclanguage.

"A CONTRAST."

"The Word of the district bound."

Two masts present over the city at night.
When the lamps burnt few and the stars were Luight,

With glist ain (wing and robes of white; To the throne of the Lord the, were speculing

The first did in joyou- accent: tell How the work of the Lord it prospered well, flow the spirits were strong, and the power of stell Seemed at length o'creame and ranguighed.

"I beheld," he cried, "a beauteous I av. Where hyrons to the praise of the Lamb once

Were sung in a sweet, harmonious strain By the lips of the white-robed choir.

"On an alter all gargeous with jowels I gazed, The light of a hundred taper's blazed; Lam bearing on high the prayers that were relaced By the throng, devoutly kneeding."

"Alast" cried the other, in suddoit tone,
"A different burden I bear to God's throne-The cries and the tears, the despatring groun Of the needy, whom none will succor,

"The priest and the Levite have passed them by 'They are none of ours,' is their heartless cry; But God is just who reignoth on high, And he shall judge between them "For none have striven those souls to win,

Where the powers of avil are worshipped within By those Christ died to rausom. "Yet these wandsring sheep are dear to tie Lord.

And their only fane is a temple to sin,

And to saye their souls brings a richer reward Than is won by the costlest gifts outpoured In selfishisolation." And upward still did the angels sour;

But only a viulof tears each bore, And the prayers of the selfish ascended no more To the Throne of Love and Mercy.

-Church Times.

"FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN." .

The following are the concluding remarks of the Roy. Geo. M. Grant in his new book. They are characterized by sound philosophy, eloquence, strength and manliness :-

Looking back over the vast breadth of the Dominion, when our journeyings were ended, it rolled out before us like a panorama, varied and magnificent enough to stir the dullest spirit into patriotic emotion.
For nearly 1,000 miles by railway between deferent points east of Lake Huron; 8,185 miles by horses, including conches, waggons, pack, and saddla-horses; 1,687 miles in steamers in the basin of the St. Layrence and on Pacific waters, and 485 miles in cances or row-boats; we had travelled in all 5,300 miles between Halifax and Victoria, over a country with features and resources more varied than even our mades of locomotion. From the sea-pastures and coal-fields of Nova Scotia and the forests of New Branswick, almost from the historic Louisburg up the St. Lawrence to historic Quebec; thronga the great Province of Ontario, and on lakes that are really seas; by copper and silver mines so rich as to recall stories of the Arabian nights, though only the rim of the land has been explored; on the chain of lakes, where the Ojibbeway is at home in his cance, to the great plains where the Cree is equally at home on his horse ; through the prairie Province of Manitoba, and rolling meadows and park-like country, equally fertile, out of which a dozen Manitobas shall be carved in the next quarter of a century; along the banks

A full-fed river winding slow, By herds upon an endless plain,

full-fed from the exhaustless glaciers of the Rocky Mountain, and watering "the great lone land;" over illimitable coal measures and deep wood; on to the mountains, which open their gates more widely than to our wealthier neighbors, to lead us to the Pacific down deep gorges filled with mighty timber, and rivers whose ancient deposits palaces," and open their arms to receive the swarming millions of Cathay; over all this we have travelled, and it was all our 04.77

"Where a the coward that would not dure

Thank God we have a country. It is that never counted the number of its fees, eight millions. Some one may have even or which was a cut-and-dried Constitution for France. Doctrinaires fancy that at any time they can say, "go to, let us make a Constitution," and that they can fit it on a nation as readily as new coats on their backs. There never was a prefounder mistake. A nation crow. take. A mation grow, and its Constitution must grow with it. The nation cannot be noted up by the roots,—cannot be dislo. ments, 16,000 Beliemian Bibles, 8vo., and cated from its past, without danger to its highest inferests. Loyalty is essential to Says M. Spurgeon.—"There is not a nignest interests. Loyalty is essential to Sats Mi Spurgeon,—"There is not a sential to its true plory. Only one course, therefore, is possible for us, consistent with of Christian beneath the scope of Lod's heather the self-remaind that closely the self-remainded that the self-remainded the pulse of Christian beneath the score whom I am separated. The pulse of Christian beneath the self-remainded that the self-remainded the self-remainded that the self-remainded the self-remainded that the self-remainded the self-remain therefore, is possible for us, consistent with of Christ is communion; and week to the self respect that alone gains the respect Church that seeks to cure the ills of Christ's of others; to seek, in the consolidation of Church; by stopping is pulse.", A migration is the control of the

the Empire, a common Imperial citizenship, with common responsibilities, and a common inheritance. With childish impatience and intolorance of thought on the subject, we are sometimes told that a Republican form of Government and Republican institutions, ere the same as our own. But they are not ours. Desides, they are different in their offeots on character. And, as we are the children even more than we are the fathers and framers of our national institutions, our first duty is to held fast these political forms, the influences of which on national oneractor have been proved by the tests of time and comparison proved by the tests of time and companism
to be the most omobling. Republicanism is
one-sided. Despotism is other-sided. The
true form should colubine and harmonize
hoth sides. The favorite principle of
Robortson, of Brighten, that the whole
truth in the realm of the moval and spiritual consists in the union of two truths that ual consists in the innion of two nuths that are contrary but not contradictory, applies also to the social and political. What two contrary traths then lie at the basis of a complete National Constitution? First, that the will of the people is the will of God. Secondly, that the will of God must be the will of the people. That the people are the ultimate fountain of all power in one trath. That Government is of God, and should be strong, stable, and above the needle is another. In other words, the clepeople is another. In other words, the eleinents of liberty and authority should both nents of neerty and authority should note be represented. A republic is professedly based only on the first. In consequence, all popular appeals are made to that which which is lowest in our nature, for such appeals are made to the greatest number and are were likely to be immediately success. are more likely to be immediately successful. The character of public men and the national character deteriorate. Notition dignity, elevation of sentiment, nor refinement of manners is cultivated. Still more fatal consequences, the very ark of the nation is carried periodically into heady fights for the time being, the citizen has no country; he has only his party, and the unity of the country is constantly importled. On the other hand, a despotism is based ontirely on the element of authority. To unite those elements in due proportions, is and has been the aim of every true statesman. Let the history of liberty and progress, of the development of human character to all its rightful issues, testify where they have been more wisely blended than in the British Constitution.

We have a fixed centre of authority and government, a fountain of honor above us that all reverence, from which a thousand gracious influences come down to tvery rank; and, along with that fixity, representative institutions, so elastic that they respond within their own sphere to every ireach of popular schilment, instead of a cost-iron yoke for four years. In harmony with this central part of our constitution, we have an independent judiciary instead of judges-too often the creatures of wealth, adventurers on the mere eche—of passing gopular sentiment. And, more valuable than even the direct advantages, are the than even the direct advantages, are the subtle, indirect influences that flow from our living in unbroken connection with the old land, and the dynamical, if imponderable forces, that determine the tone and mould the character of a people.

"In our halls is hung the armoury of the invincible knights of old." Ours are the old history, the misty past, the graves of forefathers. Ours the names "to which h thousand memories call." Ours is the ilag; ours the Queen whose virtues transmute the sacred principle of loyalty into a personal affection.

A HOUSE ONE THOUSAND YEARS ord.

The loftiest house, and the most perfect in the matter of architecture, I have over seen, was that which a wood-chopper ocdupied with his family one winter in the forests of Santa Cruz County. It was the cavity of a red-wood tree, two hundred and forty feet in height. Fire had eaten away the trunk at the base, until a circular room had been formed sixteen feet in diameter. At twenty | feet or more from the ground was a knot-hole, which afforded ogress for the smoke. With hammocks hung from pegs, and a few cooking utensils lungupon other pegs, that house lacked no essential are gold beds, sands like those of Pactolus and channels choked with fish; on to the many harbors of mainland and island, that look right across to the old Eastern Thule with its rosy pearls and golden-roofed with was fluished, he came along and outcred in Flow did all look-knife and entered in How did all jack-knife and hand-saw architecture sink into insignifi-cauce in contrast with this house in the solitudes of the treat forest! Morcover, the tenant fared like a prince. Within thirty yards of his comferous house a mountain stream went rushing past to the sea. In the swirls and eddies under the shelving rocks, not our property of 1 nd, or sea, of wood or if one could not land half a dozen trout mine, that shall ever urge us to be traitors. within an hour, he deserved to go langry But the destiny of a country depends not, as a penalty for his awkwardness. Now on its material resources. It depends on the character of its people. Here, too, is full ground for confidence. We, in everything, "are sprung, of earth's first blood, have titles manifold." We come of a race that never counted the problem of the force counted the and forty feet high, and game at the cost of nor the number of its friends, when free taking it. This Arcadian simplicity would dom, loyalty, or God was concerned. Two have made a lasting impression but for a dom, loyalty, or God was concerned. Two courses are possible, though it is almost an insult to say there are two, for the one requires us to be false to our traditions and listory, to our future, and to ourselves. A listory, to our future, and to ourselves. A going back to town, you might tell Jin to third course has been hinted at, but only dreamers or emasculated intellects would seriously propose "Independence" to four hollow tree with too much of sentiment and millions of neonly, face to face with thirty poorty. If that nothing could be added to give life a more perfect zest. "Well, yes," said he, "I reekon, if you are going back to town, you might tell Jin to send me up a gallon of whiskey and some place of the property of the property. It will not do to invest a bollow tree with too much of sentiment and millions of neonly, face to face with thirty. millions of people, face to face with thirty poetry. If that message had not been suggested, we should have been under the de-lusion to this day that the lives of those

ACHRISTIAN BRAHMININ A SCOTCH PULPIT

BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN

On Sunday last, in the Free Church, Portroy, the Rey. Narayan Shoshedd prenched both forencou and ovening. In the forences he chose for his text. Epho-siens ii. 1-9. The sermion was one which will not seen be forgetten by those who heard it. Clear arrangement, the doctrinal and practical bappily combined, elegance and force both bleat in the style, were the characteristics of the discourse. The reverend Brahmin had not a scrap be for him, no notes and no paper. At the conglusion he gave the story of his conversion, which was briefly this — "White a student in the Free Church Institution of Bombay, a fellow-student directed has at-tention to the sea in a storm, when they talked over the legends of the sea which the sacred hooks of the Hindoos contain. In the Free Institution he had been taught the Bible and the English Science. The teaching of the Bible had roused all the fears of dying and eternity in his mind, and he had been taught the Bible by the Roy. Dr. Wilson and the Roy. Robt. Nes-Reflections upon the legends of hit. Achievinis upon the legends of the Hindoo Seriptures convinced him of their human origin and their absurd character. Intellectually he had lost all faith. Then the rayages of the cholera impressed upon him the selemnities of death. He then studied the Evidences of Christianity, and then the Destrictor the Bille in legender. then the Doctrines of the Bible in long consultations and private readings with the Missionaries. Then there broke upon him the plan of salvation in the particular form of the harmony of the Divine attributes in the Cross of Christ, the justice and love of God in the substitutionary death of Christ. Thon followed the fearful struggle of cut-ting away from family, father, mother, brothers, and elsters, and old friends of home and country, and easting in his lot with foreigners. But the demands of conscience were upon him, and after heart-rending interviews with his family, he was baptized in Supt., 1848. Now came perse-cution; to his family he was a dead man, while his countrymen scorned him and re-fused to acknowledge him. When he walked the streets, they moved to the other side lest his shadow falling upon them night pollute them. He went on with his studies, was licensed and ordained, and is now the superintendent of a Rural Mission in Central India." Such was Mr. Shushadri's history. The Rural Mission is an idea of his own, and an original idea it is in Indian Missions, and it is only a Brahmin of life intellectual power and superior standing that could originate had superintend such a mission. He begun with two, and he has now 500 converts. He has lived to be respected by his own countrymen. All classes of society look upon him as their friend and benefactor. He has a commanding intellect, and wields all the spiritual power of Christian love and beneonce. He is a fellow of the University Bombay.—Banffshire Jeurnal, Brd

A MODHRN MANAGER ON THE MOPERN DRAMA.

"My dear girl, you do not know what you say. There is scarcely a respectable theatre in Loudon; I igean respectable for such a girl as you, upprotected and alone. Heaven forbid that I should arraign all the London managers; there are some noble exceptions to the general rule of infamy and degradation. My poor child, you would be insulted, humiliated, and made a would be insulted, numinated, and made a wretched woman the first week of your careet. The whole system of modern methagement, and the surroundings of theatres in the present day—it may have always been so, I can't tell—the whole business and management is bad, vile; how vile your integetit infud cannot images are a realized. It is a bad, who we have the surrounding a realized of the statement of the surrounding of the surround gine or realize. If you value your reputa tion, if you look forward to a blamelos, life, if you would be good, and respectable, and a lady, all that you look and are, be anything but an actress,"—"Clytic," in Gentleman's Magazine for July.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

At has come to be pretty generally acknowledged, even by an male portion of the community, that ladges of the present day are overdressed. Ladies may retor that this conclusion is arrived at by men from want of taste or fear of their pockets. A little book is a just been published, entitled, "How to dress on £15 a year." It is, of course, addressed to ladies, and if it has no other influence than inducing ladies to adopt the recommendation to make their own garments it has not been written in vain. It is said that the Yaukee fashions are more absurd than even the most out-rageous in England. We cannot speak from observation, but are inclined to think there must be some truth in it, for Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, authoress of the "Gates Ajar," has written a series of papers on the subject of dress, which have ap-peared in the "New York Independent." Let the lady speak for herself.—"For my self I confess that I never feel thoroughly ashamed of being a woman, except in glancing over a large promisenous assembly, and contrasting the simplicity, solidity, elegance, and good sense of a man's ap-parel with the affectation, the fluisiness, the tawdriness, the ugliness, and the imbecility of a woman's. For her mental and moral deficiencies inv heart is filled with a great compassion and prompt excuse. Over her physicial inferiority I mourn not as one without hope. When I consider the pass to which she has brought the one sole science of which she is supposed to be yet mistress my heart misgives me down to the roots of every hope I cherish for her. These papers have not been allowed to pass without due notice, for the New Enghand Won an's Club have appointed a comTHE HABIT OF READING.

"I have no time to read," is the common complaint, and especially of women, whose occupations are such as to prevent continuous book perusal. They seem to think, because they cannot devote as rauch aftention to books as they are compelled to devote to their accordions, that they cannot read anything. But this is a great mis-take. It isn't the books we finish at a sitting which always do us the most good Those we devour in the odd moments, half a dozen pages at a time, often give us more satisfaction, and are more thoroughly digosted than those we make a particular of fort to read. The men who have made their mark in the world have generally been the men who have in boyhood formed the habit of reading at every available moment, whether for tive minutes or five It is the habit of reading rather than the time at our command that helps us on the

road to learning. Many of the most culti-vated persons, whose names have been fa-mous as students, have given only two or three hours a day to their books. If we make use of spare minutes in the midst of our work, and read a little, if but a page or a paragraph, we shall find our brains quickened and our toil lightened by just so much increased satisfaction as the book gives us. Nothing helps along the monotonous daily round so much as fresh and striking thoughts, to be considered while our hands ard busy. A new idea from a new volume is like oil which reduces the friction of the inachinery of life. What we remember from brief glimpses into books often serves as a stimulus to action, and becomes one of the most procious deposits in the treasury of our recollection. All knowledge is made up of small parts, which would seem maig-inficant in themselves, but which, taken together, are valuable wemons for the infind and substantial armor for the soul. "Read anything continuously," says Dr. Johnson, "and you will be learned." The old minutes which we are inclined to waste, if carefully availed of for instruction, will, in the long run, make golden hours and goldon days that we shall ever be thankful for. -"Home and Society;" Scribner's for Auquet.

ONLY TWO.

Only two ways. One broad, the other narrow; one leads to destruction, the other to life, many go by the one, few by the other. Which is your way?

Only two sorts of people. Many sorts in pien's opinion; only two in God's sight -the righteens and the wicked, the wheat Which are you?

Only two deaths—the death of the right cous and the death of the wicked. Which do you think you will due? Which would it be if you were to die this moment?

Only two sides at the day of judgmentthe right hand and the left. Only these two. There on the right hand will be blessed—"Come, ye blessed of my father." Those on the left will be cursed—"Depart, ya curved." All must appear before the judgment-sent of Christ, to receive the things done in the body, whether good or bad. What words will be spoken to you?

Only two places after death-heaven and hell. The one happy, the other miserable. In the one will be heard forever songs of joy and praise; in the other weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth. God will be in the one, and angels and saints, and all the redeemed of the Lord; in the other, none but devils and lost souls. Which of these two will be your place? Which, if you were to die now?

THE PRAYER MEETING.

The prayer meeting is not for the head, but for the heart,—it is a family gathering of the disciples, where each one comes bringing some leaf or bud of "experience," to cheer and comfort others; and the pos-tor is present as one of the family, a bro-ther in the Lord, and the less of sermonizing and expounding, or exhorting in the prayer meetings the better; and in propor tion as heart speaks to heart its joys and sorrows, its victories and trials, will the hour of prayor be freighted with permanent strength and joy to the church. If it is advisable to have a religious lecture during the week, then appoint an evening for this purpose, but do not kill the prayer-meeting erying to marry the two.-Abbot E. Kittredge.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Did you ever think, short though it is, ow much there is in it? Oh, it is beauti ful! And like a digmond in the crown of a queen, it unites a thousand sparkling gems in one.

It teaches all of us—every one of us—to look to God as our parent—"Our Father." It teaches us to raise our thoughts and desires above the earth—"Who art in hea-

It breathes the saint's reward-"Thy kingdom come."

Aud a submissive and obedient spirit-Thy will be done on earth as it is in heavon.

And a dependent, trusting spirit-"Give us this day our daily bread." And a forgiving spirit—"Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us."

And a cautious spirit-"Deliver us from

And last of all an adoring spirit—"For thme is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen."

A drowning man plucked out of the jaws of death is nappior with three feet of bore rock, than others with thousands of mattee regularly to grapple with the subject of rational dress, and see wint can be
done to promote it. The plans of operation are not yet complete, but a "sweeping
reform," it is said, will be, probodied in the
reform," it is said, will be, probodied in the
reform, and the probodied in the
reform, and the probodied in the
reform, and things go
well with them.

CAN AND COULD.

Do you know them? You must, I think, for Can and Gould live in your arighborhood.

Last night I found Can at his arithmetic lesson. It was a hard lesson. Not a hoy in the class had mastered it that day, and the teacher had given it out a second time. Can said "No" to a moonlight skating, in order to give his time and raind to the lesson.

"Tean master it, and I will," said Can-"This lesson don't beat me the second

"Shall I not help you?" asked his older sister.

"I'll try," answered Can. "I feel like going into it with a will; and where there's a will there's a way." That is the spirit which accomplishes. Nor did he go to led till every example was carefully eighered

Let us look at Could, who is in the same

"If I only 'Could' learn this horrid lesson," he said, looking on his book and then looking off. He took up his pencil, made a few random figures on the slate, and then went off to dogs' heads. Such funny dogs' heads as he drow!

"Is that studying your lesson?" asked his mother.

"If I only Could get it!" he said, fretally. "It is too hard and dry for any felfully:

Can and Could both have cows to drive to pasture and work to do in the yard. Can is up bright and early. In Summer weather, his cow is cropping her breakfast on the hillside long before Could is out of hed. "If I only or ld wake up!" he says. Fie, Could! Be up to your work like a

When they grow up, Could will look around upon the want and ignorance there is in the world, and say, "If I Could only be a George Penbody, I would build houses for the poor and better the condition of the

Can has no grand projects in his head like that, but he quietly orders a load of coal to the house of a poor widow whom cont to the house or a poor whom he knows; shows a man where to put a fine grandvine on his premises which will give beauty, shade, fruit, and enjoyment to his little, family; slips a five dollar bill into the liangle of a struggling student making this one and that one all the happier and better for having known him.

Could sees the wrotchodness and crimo which people get into, and cries, "If I Could only be a Howard or a Father Taylor, how much I would do to reform men I and he speculates and speculates on the matter until he falls asleep over the fire and—does nothing, ... q

Can is no standstill. He sees a poor man in the gutter and runs to lift him up-Ho persuades him to take the pledge, finds him work, and stands by him with kind and encouraging words. The nian is resened and once more becomes a useful reiti-zen und a comfort to his family.

Follow up all the sayings of "Can and Could," and see if your observatious do not agree with name. You are one or the other, I dare say. Which are you, which will you he, which do you mean to be, "Can or Could?"—Child's Paper.

Nandom Beadings.

Gifts may differ, but grace as such is the same in all treats people. Just as some pieces of money are of gold, some of silver, others of copper; but they all agree in bearing the King's mage and inscription .-

When Christ is with the Christian, the means of grace are like flowers in the sunshine, smelling fragrantly and smiling beauteously; but without Christ they are like flowers by night, their fountains of fragranco are scaled by the darkness.
In the gut of the Lord Jesus, we have

dbtained pardon, justification, sanctification, and elegral life, all of which contain a mine of wonder. Perhaps to penitent hearts the chief of all these is forgiveness of sin, and of such sins as ours, - Spurgeon.

Some one, in casting up his accounts, put down a very large sum per annum for ins idleness. But there is another account more awful than that of our expenses in which many will find that their idleness has mainly contributed to the balance against them .- Fuller.

It is so little we spond in religion, and so very much upon ourselves; so little to the poor, and so without measure to make ourselves sick, that we seem to be in love with our own muschief, and strive all the ways we can to make ourselves need more than nature intended .- Jeromy Taylor.

Religious truth-cannat be demonstrated the same way as mathematical. Still the evidences of a design in all things are almost asstrong as positive demonstration. All natural reveals the supernatural. And the strongest of all these evidences is in the great and ingenious mechanism of the hu-man system. We are truly fearfully and man system. We wonderfully made.

Christians might avoid much trouble and inconvenience it they would only believe what they profess, that God is able to make them happy without anything else. They imagine that if such a dear friend wore to hie, or such and such blessings were remov-ed, they should be miserable; whereas God can make them a thousand times happier without them .- Payson.

Another peer, following the example of the Duke or Somerset and Earl Russel, is about to publish a book on the claims of Christianity. Viscount Stretford de Redchiffe has written a work with the title, 'Way am I a Christian?'

Photographers,

W. J. ARMSTRONG, PHOTOGRÁPH-53 King Street East

OFFOSITE TURONTO STREET

Alwork
hierged from
the stee up to life size, and color
noil or wat

NOTICE OF REMOVADA

MACORQUODALE & BROTHERS PHOTOGRAPHIC AR TISTS, TORONTO.

Maying Removed to their Newl Large

COMMODIOUS PREMISES,

an of the second to none in the Douglulon, for pro

R,EOTOGRAPES

In all the varied and pleasing styles for the he autiful and eletating Art of Photography, and with a due sence of the importance of securing the happy smile and simple grace of our infintine community, one for their

particularly Zudapted.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

THE NEW IRON FRONT

37_KING-STREET-WEST BETWEEN , JORDAN ANDRAY STREETS.

"THE ALDINE" n illustrated Monthly Journal duniversally admitted to Representative and Champior

Not for Sale in Book or Needs Styres.

ART DEPARTMENT.

To pressess such a valuable epitome of the art world at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of a thousand in every section of the country but, as the marketimes and attraction of THE ALDINE can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publisher proposes to make "assurance double sure," by the following unparaticled effort. JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers.

TO be had quly from; \\
THOS. McORQUODALE,
31 King St. West,
Troconte

La Grace. 34

Four Throwing Role and Two Rungs, panufactured and sold for to Cents 1.

MAE SETATE

17 King Kt. World Toronto.

BARNES' NOTES.

MEW TESTAMENT, ACAUOT 1138 BYBAOUBA Complete in 11 Volumes

and for Sale to the Trade on the most liberal ADAM MÜLLER,

71 Wellington Biroot West, TORONTO.

20**,390** DAVIDSON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR CONVEY ANCER, AC.
OFFICE SOUTH SIDE OF COURT SSIET
TWO DOORS from Toronto Sreet
Toponto.

THE THE PERSONS JAMES HUNTER, Coal & Wood Merchant, Jarvis and Queen Streets, TORONTO



and Most Desirable Style of SPECTACLE

Long practice in the sale of Spect clocks on vinced me that the want of a fine article, viz: A 1. 2 and durable frame, specially for Ladlog want, hay long been fold. The unadestimed has the pleasure to offer at a reasonable price this combination in a Spectacle set with Lonses, manufactured from Minuto Cristal Publics melted togother, producing a clear and distinct vision.

The extensity assortment enables me to suit all sights and are fitted on the most selection principle. A call is most respectfully solicited and satisfaction gnaranteed by

Jowellor and Opticium King Street West Toronto

PICECENTOR WANTED

For the First Presing that the Carlot School of a rimuotonia special representation of the personal special special

Financial.

Blaikie & Alexander,

LAWBEINCE BUCKAN, jour stunk, BANKERS,

BROKERS AND FIVANCIAL AGENTS, 10 KING Screet EAST

TORONTO HAVE TRUST PUNDS ON HAND FOR ENVEST-MANY OF farm security interest 8 per cent (Matting Mortrages purchased on very adventa-tions terms

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

Aotel Cards.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, RAND BROTHELDS, BROADWAY AND 42nd STREET, SEW YORK, three blocks from Grand Central Depar of the New York and Boston Raffrends.

This favourite establishment is new and conducted on Europe in systems. Visition to New York trou Ca-nada pronounce it to be the pulse desirable institution of the First th that city.

REVERE HOUSE LONDON, ONTARIO

Nearly all of the clergy of different denominations top at this house when visiting the city.

A. W. BARYARD,



For fattening and bringing into condition Horses Cows, Calves, Shoop and Pigs—used and recommonded by first-class Brooders, Milk Cattle produce more milk and butter.

It fattens in one fourth the usual time condition of the cool. A POLLAW BOX CONTAINS TWO HUNDING PEEDS.

EEDS.

HUGH MILLER & CO.,
Agricultural Claimist-, 107 King St. East, Toronto.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

CATERPHLARS

On Curmut Bushos and Fruit Trees. The Chinese Garden Powder destroys all kinds of Insects, Grubs and Caterpillars on Curmutand Gooseberry Bushos. Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers at 25cts.

TICKS ON SHEEP.

THE MATHUSHEK

THE FIGHER

THE BEAUTY,

Ac., and awarded gold medal at the Renselur Institute.

PRINCE ORGANS,

The best in the market. All Instru-ments undersale and repain, and warmided it of years. We are in a yestion to supply local dealers in every part of the Dominion at munufacturers, lowest wholesale prices.

NORRIS & SOPER.

Colborne-street, Toronto.



Fine-toned, low prieque, warranted, citentars sont blydiver MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Successor to Blymyer, Norton & Co., Cincinnatti, O. Office and Works, 661—611 West Eighth St.

PIANOFORTE. 2011.

Miss c. Indies also to confin Instrumental Missis either at & Fin Street, or in the Africa of the public Terms do. may be learned of fightal confine at the above address.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. GEORGE THOMAS, Issuer.

OFFICE-40 CHURCH STREET,

West side, two doors wouth of King streek TORUNTO.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Periodicals.

THE

Scientifio, American, 11 FOR 1875. 11 BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

In Service distance of an analysis periods of the world. Its contents using a the latest and most interesting information per anding in the industriet, Mechanish, and Sectaffic Processes of the Weild, Descriptions, with Brantlind Englishes of the Notes Packs, Reciprocessed States and Miles by Procted Winters, John Weilmen and Employees, in 101 the various spring.

Descriptions of Improviouslints, Discopering and Important Works. Furthering to Civil and Mechanish Degine ring Mellin, Mining and Medaliancy (Records of the latest progress in the Amplications of Stoom State English and Resil.

The Latest Inscorring in Plantering, Electricity, Memority, The Latest Inscorring in Plantering, Champing,

and Denostrom Hodeschold Econology.

The Letter Internation pertaining to Technology with solution Astronomy, togethere, Marchaeley, Manualogy, Geology, Zoology, January, Horthaltine, Angulatin, Architecture, Russia, Household Economy, Food, Lighting, Heating Ventilation, and Heatin.

In short-low wholes may of the isotheres and Practical Arts are embrased within the scote of the Scientific Anangua, Na proson who desires to be futelligently informed can almost to be wingut this paper.

Informes, an almost to be unique this space.

Fathers, Mechanics, Engineers, Incentors, Mann to this sections. Charles for in no. Teachers, Charles nen, Langers, and feeple of all Professions, will find the Science for the section of the of great value. It should have a place for each partial Library Study, Office and Contains, Reconques Every Reading Room, College Academy, of School

Published workly, splendedly Illustrated only \$34 year.

two splendid volumes of nearly on the c, equivalent in sold salts to Foo. Thousand and Pages. An Official List of all Patents iss

PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific Average of American Messes, Missa & Co are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, leve had over 25 years of permen, and have the largest establishment in the World, if very large prede in appointment, write them a lotter and be ablacked by they will promptly in from your fewer and appointment.

HASTS OF THE HYPOTHOSI HITES.

HASTROONSDMITION COIRED BY FRILOWS

CARBONE IL NEWPOUNDEAND, Nam. 3, 1871.

MR. MANES I. PRILOWS.

DRAI SIR: I came to discountry in May, 1897. I found a countryman of mind laboring trader some affection of the lungs. I recommended your Strup, tried at the Druggiets in Harbon Grace, but they thought I was inventing the ware at their expense. However, in April, 1870. Mr. Edgar Joyce rapidly wasted away with over symptom of quick consumption, so that he was unable to walk across the xoom, having no appotter, pains in the left side, norvous system unstring, dry, hacking countly dec. Fortunately Hearned that your Syrup could be obtained at Mr. Dearlins, in St. John's, and immediately procured some (showed one to W. H. Thompson, who ordered a supply from you at one). This was Thesday afternoon; at hight he dock the proscribed dose, and in the morning he described the very results notified on the wrapper. His appetite soon began to return, and a voracious one it was, too; the dry, backing cough changed into locae but violent attacks, finally disappearing altogether; pains left his side, his hand assumed its usual steadiness, and solore be finished ton bottles his health was quite restored, and to-day not a nore healthy person is to be found on dur strock, and it is the opinion of all, had he not been from a plaines, in the payener that shippent arrived, and took at one four populates, he would now be in his grave.

He nappened to be in W. H. Thompson's the day your first shippent arrived, and took to long four

GOOD THINGS

the playground, and so envarie up to the veterage who, after all their learning, turn to the children for a freshor wisdom, and after all their work, sit in the shady corner and play the old games over again in their heads, "GOOD THINGS" hopes, as a pertole it, to have its margins well thumbed and dog-certed and when the binder has financed those and made at it for the library, the volume still try for a fixed place them in good company. The a core of a multitude of ascort of a goodless" cannot be ut into a prospectus. but the TERMS.—Yearly Subscription, 22-60. Single Number 25 cents, with Lippincot's Magazine S.36. Libera Clubbing Rates. SICHMEN TWHER malled, postege paid, to any address, on receipt of 20 cents.

THE FIRST OF JUVENILE PERIODICALS:

Will continué to nerit to claim of its effics to be the

paid, to any address, on receipt it 20 octus.

THE FIRST OF JUVENILE PERIODICALS!

Will continuo to merit to claim of its cities to be the "handsomest illustrated yaper in the world." New portraited famingin pure a main to those affectively given of Betechel's Spurgeon, Lowe. Illustrated yaper in preparation. Religious wor at shome and abroad, social and domestic life, scenery. This and other lands, events of the best mention of the properties of the lands of the life straight in the best mention by sice artists as Darley. Herrick, Beard, Diver, and others. Each number of the paper will contain seven or more findly executed ongravings. In the physical properties of the lands of the lan

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE

BRITISH AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, REV. A. MILNE, M.A. P O holdress.

ze Box 660. TORONTO, Out. 5-2

DIANOS AND ORGANS.

THE OLDEST ESTABUSHED HOUSE IN CANADA. No are thoroto and exclusive agents for the fo

We are the sole time exclusive agents for the following celebrated Planes —
CHICKPHING & SONS, STEINWAY & SONS:
DUNHAM & SONS, HVINES BROS.
And for Organs.

MASON & HVAILIN Organ Co., Boston.
GEO. & PRINGE & Co., of Puntale, NY.
Planes by other well-known makers, which wooffer at lower rates that any other house in this Doluminion.

Second-hand Planos from Fifty Dollars upwards. Soud for circulars, price-list, torms, vic., before purchasing elsewhere. A. & S. NORDHEIMER, ing-st. East, Toronto, and 25 Sparks-st., Ottawa.

Periodicals, &c. NEW-YORK TRIBUNG.

herefore, gisty of a titler too and the to cover it it is not be well by well-publican, who is another to can that or Mexico, and equally unable to clue it in the German spacking people's exitteed by a frew valor statistics, so mainly hoof the sections, so the people's existing to the order to the section of Equal and debility and assembly to cover at the "Old Cithods of he whole Continent periodel by the Intellectual to ment that comes of the continent periodel, by the Intellectual to pullify philips, the do ideal, uniterfal, and the observed of the order of philips philips, the do ideal, uniterfal, and the observed of the order of t

or hinder its own less. Its is addes hive the right to an homest statement with the state of an homest statement with the state of the

their friends and neighbors, an we profer it to club at price which barely just the cost of paper and please work. , terms of the weekly tribune.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. One copy, bno year—52 issiles]
Fivo copies, one year—52 issiles
TO ONE ADLINESE, all at one Post Office,
10 copies

And an extra to each Club.

For Clubs of Fifty The Semt-Weekly Tribune will exist as a category. NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Toggish and Finjaw, and being printed tarted a week it contains nearly all the important News, Correspondence, Reviews, and Elitorials of Tine Datay, Including everything on the audject of Agriculture, and much ing everything on the subject of Agriculture, and interesting and valuable natter for which there sufficient from in. The Weeken Tribune. The Weeken Tribunes also gives, in the course of a tribune of the tribune of the tribune of the tribune.

Best and Latist Popular Novels, by living authors. The cost of these mone, if bought by hving authors. And cost of these agone, if boughty in book form, would be from six to eight dollars. He price has been lately reduced, so that Chubs can now secure if at little more than the year, to single subscribers, of THE WERLY, 'Wowlere' back was secured with the morning intelligence and permanent literary matter be had at so change at the set in THE SEMIMANEST Trumpers.

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

TERMS OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,

The Mail Subscribers, \$10 a year,
The Taiden's Aldinar for 1575 will be ready about
New Years. Price 20 center 7 for \$1.
Always send a draft on receiver, or a Post-Office.
Mosey Onders, if pessibles and Where neither of these can
be produced send the money, but always in a liversetripe Detrie. The registrate fee business reduced
to but the neither the resent registration system
has been found to the postal actionities to be nearly an
isolute protection against the state of the reduced.

Tripung, Now York

A Complete Pictorial History of the Tixes
"The best cheapest, and most success
fut Family Paper in the Luton,"

Hanper's Weekly. Moto & O' Be Prese

The We thy is the ablest and most powerful flustrated periodical published in this country. Its collorists are solutably and convincing, and carry much weight. Its collective of current syects are full and freely, and are per paged by one best designers. With a circulation of 150-969, the Wedy is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The Wedy maintains a positive position, and Cypicasog decided views on political and social problems.—Londonle Conview Journal

SUBSCRIPTIONS.-1873.

HABITE'S WEEKLY ONE YOUR SLOO-ALL-SAID SOURCE THE THE MESSAGE WEEKLY OF BEZIR WILLIAM SHIPPING FRANCE OF CVEY CHILD ON FIVE SCOOK STORY SEE TO COOK IN THE SECURITY OF SIX COOK STORY SEE TO MILLIAM SEE TO SEE TO SEE Substriction of Flattering Medizing, Websitz, and Bazan, to the address for one year \$10 out or two or Harjaga Periodicals, to one address for one year, \$8 00.

Back Numbers will be supplied at any time. Back Numbers with on suppress as any suppress that the annual number of Underlying Wenkly, in 1098 cloth luming, will be sent by supers, the of extense for \$7 00 each. A supersisted comprising Street will make, sent on recently for such at the anti-organization of Figure 2. The policies on Henrich Wenkly is 90 cents a real which must be published.

Address HARPER & ROTHERS, New York,

Typography.

BOOK

PRINTING.

BOOK - BINDING

ALL KINDS.

DONE AT THE

British American Presbyterian OFFICE,

102 BAY STREET.

TORONTO.

Remember the above announcement and favour us with your pat-

NEATNESS.

PROMPINESS.

assured to all.

Proofs carefully read, work done quickly, and your package sent by the first train. 3300 to

Cards. **Tickets**

Circulars,

Pamphlets,

SERMONS.

THE CATALOGUES

MINUTES OF PRESBYTERIES SYNODS

والمراجل والمراجل والمراجل LETTER HEADS.

BILL HEADS

ILLUSTRATED, EMBELLISHED,

OR PLAIN.

Particular attention paid to

WORKBOOK

PRINTING IN COLOURS.

ALSO TO

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

Our facilities enable us to do the work on terms as favorable as any parties can give you Work sent to hay place, however

We will pay Express or Freight charges to any place where there is an Express or Railroad Office. Will send to any Post-Office.

Write the matter to be printed on only one side of thepaper, and in plain letters and figures.

Give your directions in plain language, stating whether or not you wish the proof sent to you for correction.

Send orders to

distant.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON,

102 BAY STREET

next, at 11 a.vi.

Official Announcements.

MEETINGS OF PRESEYTERIES.

KINGSTON,--Next meeting of Kingston Presbytary to be held in Brock Street Church, Kingston, ou the first Tuesday of October, at 3 p.m., Mr. Coulthard to preach in the evening.

Hamit. ron. - The next ordinary meeting of the Presbytery of Mainifest is to be held in Central Church, Ramilton, on the and Tuesday of October

Pani "-At Woodstock, in Chalmer's Church Tuesday, 24rd of September, at one p m.

ONTABIO, ... At Prince Albert, in the Church there, op the let Tuesday of Sep. at 11 o'clock s.in.

Bruck At Tiverton, on the last Tuesday of July, at 2 p.m.

MANITOBA .- At Kildonau, within the Church the e, on the 3rd Wednesday of July, at 11 o'clock, a.m. OTTAWA .- At White Lake, on the first Tuesd

August, at 10 a.m. BROCKVILLE.-An adjourned meeting o .no. Presbytery of Brockville will be held at Dunbar on the 12th August, at 230 p.m. The regular meeting to be held at Prescott on the let Thesday of November, at 2.30 p.m.

DED.

In the 4th Con. of West Gwillingbury, on Sunday, July 13th, 1873, Mr. Alexander McKay, a native of Sutherlandshire, Parish of Kildonan, Scotland. aged 71 years, 2 months and 11 days.

Special Aotice.

DR. HOWE ON THE USE OF FEILOWS HYPO-PHOSPHITES.

MR. Jas. I. Prillows—Dear Sty. During the past two years I have given your Companied Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am ably The heak with confidence of its effects. In rectoring persons suffering from emaciation and the head with recommend its use in all affections of the threat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fust recovering; among these are Consumptive and old Bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired indigestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct officet in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

I am, sir, yours truly, WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

TO IMMIGRANTS. 2

The attention of parties intending to settle in Manitoba is hereby called to the circumstance that at a recent meeting of knox Church Congregation, Winnipeg, the following gontlemen were appointed to act as an Immigration Committee, for the purpose of affording information and advice to such immigrants as may desire the same, expanding the most eligible localities ayadable in the Province for settlement, and other matters affecting the welfare of new settlers; namely:

G. McMICKEN, Asst. Receiver General D. MacArffild, Manager Mercham's Bank A. Momit (Alick), Bankor.

The Row. PROFESSOR BRYCE, JOHN EMSLIE, Custom House, DUNCAN SINCLAIR, Surveyor.

D. U. C. AMPIBLIE, Agent A. McArthur & Co. H. McDGUGALL, Tajegraph Manager.

HISVINFORD, Age. It Rittson's Line.

Initiate and invited to avail thomselves of the laformation to be thus procured from members of the above Committee, any of whom will be happy to furnish the same.

Winnipes, May, 1873.

SENT FREE!

Specimen Pages of THE

The new Sunday-school Singing-book by W. A. Ogden, and A. J. Addey. The subjects are so varied, the hydris so 'excellent, the middle of an instead and devotional, and the type so clear and distinct, that it has at once become a favorite. "Surpasseall our expectations!" is what those say who have used. It is living, single copies, 35 cents, \$3.60 per dozen. One spectation copy malted for 30 cents. Remember Spectamen copy makes for the my address.

W. W. WHITNEY, Toledo, O.

Commercial.

PRODUCE.

The market has continued quiet, but with prices steady. Crop reports become increasingly orable daily, and the chances seem to be in favor of a crop average in quantity and choice in quality. Stocks stood on the 28th inst. as follows: Flour, 3,293 barrels: wheat, 84,331 bushels; oats, 17,859; barley, 3,846; peas, 26,035; rye 620 and corn 140. There were in sight on the 19th inst., 5,077,000 bushels of wheat and 109,-000 of barley, against 3,929,000 of wheat and 90,000 of barley in 1872.

FLOUR .- The market has been firm all week. Superior extra sold last week at \$6.50 and \$6.75. Fancy brought \$5.85 and choice No. 1 super. \$5.30. The market has since been inactive, with little offering, prices advancing and closing firm at quotations.

OATMEAL. - Car-lots have sold at \$5.25, which price would still be paid. Small lots are unchanged at \$5.35 to \$5.40.

WHEAT,--There were sales of round lots of spring last week at \$1.25 f.o.b., and for aninspected fall \$1.32 was paid. Since Friday the enquiry seems to have fallen off, there being nothing definitereported. To day there was a good enquiry for spring, with buyers at \$1.25, but no sales reported. Street price, \$1.16 to \$1.17 for spring.

OATS.—The only movement has been in Chicago. Car-lots have sold ay 39c. to arrive; and at 40 and 41c. delivered and Lo.b. cars. These prices would still be paid.

BARLEY-Has been purely nominal. Crop reports are encouraging, but the acreage seems to be small.

PEAS. - There was a cargo-lot sold on Saturday on p.t.; these lots are worth 70c., but for carlots nothing over 65c, can be depended on.

CORN.--Car-lots have sold at 45c., and more can be had at the same price.

PROVISIONS.

at 14 to 15c., and the same price would still be paid, but there is very little offering.

Frw Zävertisements.

FIRST - CLASS IN TOR

CLERGYMENS' SUI AND REA TEN PER CENT. DIS

and 132 PETLY & DIN

 ${\mathbb R}^{\scriptscriptstyle{ ext{ iny EMOVAL}}}$

COPP, CLARK'& CO.;

HAVE REMOVED From their old store on King Street, East, (till their now premises are ready) to

102 BAY STREET,

One Door South of King Street, where they wil keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of

Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, Bibles, Law Blanks, Conveyancing Forms, Custom Honse Blanks, Charts, &c.

Alndertakers

UNDERTAKÉR

347 Yonge Street, Toronto.

Funerals furnished to order Fisk's Metalic Burial Cases always on hand. Repriderator Coppins supplied when required.

J. YOUNG,



Late from G, Armstrong's undertaking Establishment

Montreal. UNDERTAKER,

351 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

Funerals furnished with every requisite Agent for Fisk's Patent Metallic Burial Cases

Miscellaneous.

GOLD PENS. The Subscriber invites stention to trill and Choice Assortment of Alkrin, LAMBERT'S Co.s. Superior Office, Students, and Ladies

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS

xtension and Charm Pencil Cases, and Tooth-icks, in Gold and Silver Cases. WILLIAM WHARIS.

23 King St. West, Toronto.

SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, HAMILTON, ONT. 57

Under the patronage of the

Great Western Railway Company SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO OFFER.

Send for Circular.

WM. GIVEN, Box 203,

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Missionaries Wanted'.

The Home Mission Committee are prepared to receive applications from Ministers of the Church, or Probationers ready to be orduined, who are willing to supply for a term of years the undermendened districts:—

1. Silver Islet, in the Lake Superior district. 2 Prince Arthur's Landing, Fort William, and Sault Sto Marie, in the same district, and

23. Nanaimo, British Columbia,

Applications may be made to the Convener of the Rome Mission Committee, the Rov. W. CUCHEANE, of Brantford, we to the 19th of July, after that (in the absence of the Convener), to the Rov. DR. WATERS of St. Marys. Brantford, June 16th, 1873.

Books.

TEMPERANCE,

From a Bible Standpoint. A LECTURE delivered before the ONT U. O. TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITORY LEAGUE, by the

REV. R. WALLACE,

REV. R. WALLACE,

SUBJECTS:

The wines approved of in Scripture not intovicating; the whole teaching of the Bible opposed to the use of intextants, God requires more of Christians now in the matter of total abstenance than He did of our fathers, it does not supplent the Gospel; the use of intoxicants does not promote health or strength; enormous loss of life and property, as well as clime and misory caused by the liquor traffic; prohibition the only effectual remedy. A pamphlet of 24 pages, with recommendation of Mey. A SUTHERLAND, President of the Leggie.

On sale by Fliat and Morton, 40 Church St. or o JAMES BAIN, beokseller, at \$3.00 per 100 COPTES.

25000 per menth can easily the finds by oner-per per persons of either sex by securing an Agency of us. Business honorable and pleasant. Particulars free. Address at once THE AD ERICAN SAFETY COMPANY, Merchant's Building, Chicago. Ill.

---BUTTER.—Sales of selected have been made to 15c., and the same price would still be aid, but there is very little offering.

A King Street West, Manualten. One.

REMIDENCE—79 Hay Street North, where appointments can be made. New Anvertisements.

GRIFFIN.

RGEST

HOUSE ONTO.

TS MADE TO ORDER DY-MADE.

COUNT ALLOWED

King Street East EIIN, Managers.

UNION MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co'y OF MAINEL

Asymater of a Century of Successful Business. \$7,000,000 OF ASSETS.

Pigld Economy in Management. Profits distributed among the Policy-holders. Policies non-forfeiteble. Lower Cash Rutes than any other Mutual Company.
Place the Union Mutual among the most reliable Place the Union Automatics of Insurance Companies.

J. H. MCNAIRN, GENERAL AGE

Toronto, Ont. J. W. JONES, A. H. FOX, Inspectors.

Groceries.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

FINE TEAS AT THE

VICTORIA TEA WAREHOUSE

93 King Street,

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

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

FINEST TEAS AND COFFEES

Ever imported into this city, all PHER PROM DUTY and bought before the great advance in the Ten Market, which will be sold, Wholesnle and Retail at a very small advance on cost to cash buyers. TEAS put up in 5, 10, 15 and 201b. Tin Canisters at the following prices:

GREEN TEAS. No. 1 Hyson Twankay 2 Fine Moyune Young Hyson 3 Superior 4 Extra Fine 5 Curious 6 Extra Curions 7 Fine Old Hyson Current do Superix
Superix do
Finest do
Finest do
Finest do
Superior Gurpowdov
Finest do
Finest d Superic do Extra Fine do 22 Finest Imported
23 Finest Scented Capers, for flavouring
24 Fine Ownige Pekod
25 Fluest do BLACK AND MIXED TEAS.

BLACK AND MIXED TEAS.

26 Fine Breakfast Congou

27 Superior do

28 Extra Kaisow do

29 Extra Fine do

30 Finest do do best imported—the

Prince of Feas

31 Good Souchong

32 Fine

40

43 Extra fine do

45 Finest Assim

46 Finest Assim

47 Fine Golong

48 Fine Mandarin Mixturo

41 Fine Mandarin Mixturo

42 Superior do

43 Extra do

44 Extra fine do

45 Finest Imported

46 Finest Imported

47 Superior

40

48 Extra do

49 Extra fine do

41 Extra fine do

42 Extra fine do

43 Extra do

44 Extra fine do

45 Finest Imported

46 Fine Houquas Curious Mixturo

47 Superior do

48 Extra do

49 Choice do

40 Go Choice upon Choice, which has no equal

49 Choice do do 50 Choice upon Choice, which has no equal Lawson's Finest Soluble Coffees, ALSO, Made in one minute without boiling, put up in 2, 6, 10 and 20 lb. tins, at 25 and 30c. per lb.

L=All orders by mail and otherwise punctually attended to. 25 bs. of Ten and upwards shipped to one address to any Railway Station in Ontario free of charge.

EDWARD LAWSON, The Pioneer Tea Merchant of Toronto.

Medical and Dental.

DR. GREENLEES,

123 CHURCH STREET, U 3rd Door North of Queen Street. Opposite Metropolitan W. M. Church.

R. G. TROTTER, DENTIST, 20 33 King Street East, Opposite Toronto Street

W. ELLIOT, DENTIST, 20 his own new PATENT PILLERS, EXTRACTORS, and

BOOK SERT FREE CO.

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

J. BRIDGMAN, M. D., 24 134 Duke street, Corner of Berkeley street TORONTO. Special attention paid to the treatment of dis-enses of the Throat and Lungs by inhalation

ALWAYS awarded highest promume, including the MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION, besides having been preferred above all the other

notwithstanding competition there with products

of cheap labor.

Music.

CABINET

Organs at the Industrial Exhibitions in America. UNIVERSALLY recommended by eminent Mucicians, as possessing excellencies not attained in any others. See opinions of ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS in Testimonial Citcular.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and TESTIMONIAL ORGANS, which may save purchasers from discless instruments or payments of high prices,

MASON, RISCH,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA

Liardware.

HARDWARE.

RODGERS' Ivory handled Table and Designt Knives. RODGERS' Setts, Carvers and Steels.

ELECTRO-PLATF Dessert.

Table.

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

RICE. LEWIS & SON HARDWARE MERCHANTS, TORONTO.

Pooks.

BEAUTIPLLY ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MABAZINES FOR THE YOUNG THE ABYGER-Religious and temperance
THE BAND OF HOPE REVIEW-Religious and temperance. THE CHILD'S OWN MAGAZINE-

Each of the above costs 25 cents per annum for single copy; ten copies and under 100, 15 cents per copy; 100 copies and over, 15c per copy, including postage. THE S. S. MESSENGER, 12] cents per copy to schools, when not less than 10 copies are taken. Send for Specimons,

F. H. GRAFTON, DONINION SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOT,
Montreal.

The "British Workman," "Cottages" "Child's Companion," "Children's Friend," "Intant's Magazine," and a variety of others at 45c, single copy per annum, or 30c, per copy when 10 or more copies are taken.



WILLING & WILLIAMSON'S LIST.

Buriows Mistory of Scuttand. -- New edition, 8 vols. \$16. Ocean to Ocean.—Sandford, Fleming's Ripedi-tion. \$2.00 Toronto of Old. Collections and Recollections, by Roy. Henry Scadding, D.D. \$400. Monographs—Personal and Social, by Lord, Houghton. \$200.

Monographic Personal and Social, by Lord, Houglon, \$2.00.
Liberty, Equality and Frateraffy? By Jaipigs Fitzjames Stophens, Q.C. \$2.00.
Real Cotton Night-Cap Country. A Poom, by Robert Browning. SL.00.
Lectures and Sermons, by W. Morley Punshon, D.D. \$2.00.
May.—A Novel, by Mrs. Oliphant. \$1.00.
The Mineral Springs of the United States and Canada, by Dr. Walton. \$2.00.
The Fishing Tourist, by Churles Hollock. \$2.00.
Mountaineering in Sierra Nevada, by Clarenco King. \$1.73.
General Sketch of European Mistory, by, E. A. Freeman. \$1.

Freeman. 31 Choice Humorous Works of Theodore Hook. Soldiering and Scribbling, by Archibald Forbes \$2.00.

Our Work in Pulestine, by Capt, Warren \$1.25.

Roba di Roma, by W. W. Story, #3.00.

Complete Works of Bret Harte, ¥2.25.

chinet Portraits, by Twenyss Reid \$2.00

Shawi Straps, by Louisa M. Alcott. \$1.00.

History of Clubs and Club Life, by John Timbs, \$2.00.

8225.
The New Mistery of Sandford and Merton, by F. C. Burmand. \$1.75.
Physics and Polities., by Walter Bagehot. \$1.50.
Back-Log Studies, by Charles Dudley Warner 45 etc. Work & A Story of Experience, by Louisa M. Al. Papers for Home Rending, by Dr John Hall, \$1 00. 81 00. Bits of Tutk About Home Uniters. 75 cents, Butterflies and Moths of Canada, by Dr. Ros Butterflies and Moffs of Canada, by Dr. Rosh. \$100.
Golden Lives. Biographics of the Day, by H. A. Page. \$150.
Riographical and Critical Essays, by A. Hayward, Q. C. 2 vols. \$8.50.
Cholec Works of Mark Twain, \$2.25.
Genus from Le Witt Taluage. \$125.
Gid English History, by E. A. Freeman. \$135.
The Foreigner in har Cathay, by W. M. Modhurst. \$150.
Middlemarch, by George Eliot. \$150.
Pippins and Cheese, by Joseph Histon. \$100.
Riefs and Papers, by Two Jallo Apprentices \$200.

\$2.00. Work and Wages, by Thomas Brassey. \$2.25. The Forms of Water, by Prof. Tyndall. \$1.00. The English Constitution, by Water Ragolot. \$2.00. To the Bitter End, by Miss Braddon. 75 cents.

Little Kute Kirby, by F. W. Robinson. 75 cents.

A Passion in Tatters, by Annie Thomas. 75 cents.
Callban the Missing Link, by D. Wilson, L.L.D.

\$1.50, Life of George Grate, by Mrs. Grote. \$1.50, Memoir of Rev. W. C. Burms. Cheaper edition St.00.
The Garden and the City, by the Roy, Hugh Macmillau, L.1D. \$1.75.
The New Magdaten, A Novel, by Wilkie Collins. to cents.
Roots, A Pica for Toleration, \$1.80.
Political Portraits from the "Baily News," 15.50.

\$1.50. Efferniure and Begma, by Matthew Arnold, \$1.50.

WILLING & WILLIAMSON 12 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Music

HAMLIN. ORGANS.

الرزادان الأسجد

For Churches and the Family Circle,

THE ONLY American Musical Instrument of EXCRUSIVELY amploying several important excellence as to command a wide selectic Europe, real improvement.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE and omplete factoproducing better work at less cost than otherwise

PRICES as low as consistent with serupalous emworkmanship. Ministers and Churches liberally

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

& NEWCOMBE,

ST KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

China and Glassware.

CHINA HAL

71 King St. East, Toronto. A full assortment of Glass, China, and

Crockery now in stock CHOCKETY HOW IN STOCK
Chinn Breakfast and Ton Sots,
Dinner and Dessert Sets,
Chamber Sets and Bottles,
Fancy Table Jucs, in Stone and Terra Cotta
Fancy Cheese Covers and Biscuit Jars
Bohemian Ornaments
Victoric Vases and Lustres,
Parian Statuary and Busts,
Cut English Table Glass,
Plated Goods and Trays,
Irish Belieck China

GLOVER HARRISON.

Poots and Stres.

R. MERRYFIELD, Boot and Shoe Maker.

190 YONGE STREET. A large and well assorted Stock always on hand.

ALEX. GEMMELL, 63BOOTMAKER, Sign of the Gelden livet.

97 KING STREET, WEST,

Hes in Stock a very large assortment of Gentleu 1 Sered Boots, Home Made. First-class English Boots at reasonable prices.

· Miscellifficons !!

CANADA SEJINED GLASS WORKS,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

FIRST PRIZE AT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, 1871-72. Ecolosing that and Domestic Staffied Glass Wib-BANNEUS AND FLAGS PAINTED TO ORDER OSEPH McCAUSLAND, PROPRIETOR, 3, King Street West, Toronto.



\$5 TO \$20 per day. Agents wanted! All sex, young or sill, and noro money at work for us in their spar inducts, or all the time, that an anything cless. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Tortrand, Maine.

CANADIAN RAHLROAD LAMP MANUFACTORY, 56 Queen Street West, Toronto.

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

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LAMPS & BURNERS.

Tail, Switch, Guage & Signal Lamps.

Sperm & Coal Oll Hand Lamps Coal and Wood Stoves of every Description,

R. J. HUNTER & Co CLOTHING MERCHANTS, &C.

AE KEED ONLY GOOD SOUND GOODS

All orders receive our personal attention, and are oxecuted PROMPTLY AND PROPERTY. Gentlemen in the country should call when in Toronto and leave their measure, from which they could order at any time. We also keep on hand a complete stock of

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Hosiery &c., &c., &c. Ready - Made Clothing ! R. J. MUNTER & Co.,

COR. CHURCH AND KING ST. TORONTO.

1.12.72 472 11