Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

copy available may be biblio of the images	has attempted for filming. (graphically un in the reprodu hange the usu: v.	Features of ti ique, which r iction, or wh	his copy wh nay alter an ich may	ich IY		ji e b r d	ui a été po xemplaire ibliograpi eproduite	essible de se ; qui sont pe nique, qui pe , ou qui peu	le meilleur ex procurer. Les ut-être unique uvent modifie vent exiger un ile de filmage	détails de d s du point d er une imag ne modifica	et de vue e tion
	d covers/ ure de couleu	,				[ured pages/ s de couleur			
	damaged/ ture endomma	gée					1/1	s damaged/ s endommag	ė́es		
Covers	restored and/o ture restaurée	r laminated/ et/ou pellicul	óe .			[d/or laminate et/ou pelliculé		
	itle missing/ de couverture	manque					171 ~		l, stained or fo tachetées ou		
	ed maps/ géographiques	en couleur						s detached/ s détachées			
	ed ink (i.e. oth le couleur (i.e.			e)		[171	vthrough/ sparence			
	ed plates and/o es et/ou illustra						1 /	ity of print i ité inégale de	varies/ e l'impression		
1 1/1	with other ma vec d'autres do						1	inuous pagir nation contir			
La reli	inding may ca nterior margin are serrée peut ion le long de l	/ causer de l'o	mbre ou de			[Com	ides index(e prend un (d on header t	es) index aken from:/		
within been o	eaves added do the text. Whe mitted from fi	never possibl Iming/	e, these hav	e		[Title	page of issu de titre de l			
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						
						[head/ érique (pério	diques) de la l	livraison	
1 1	onal comment entaires supplé										
	filmed at the ro t est filmé au t				us.						
10X	14)	(18X		_	22X	1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	262	(30 X	
	12X	16×		20	×		24	<u> </u>	28X		32>

British Presbyterian. American

VOL. I.

TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1872.

No. 14

Contributors & Correspondents. NEW BRUNSWICK.

Statistics — The School Question in New Brunswick - Personal - Rev'd Richard Smith, D.D., of Londonderry.

The Presbytery of St. John has just hold its quarterly meeting, and so much business had it to transact that it took two entire days to get through it. Besides the ordinary routine work there was the Annual Report on the State of Religion, prepared by a Committee, and based on answers to queries which were sent to Sessions about the end of last year; there was a Report on Statistics; a considerable amount of Home Mission work; the examination and bearing of the trials of a candidate for licence; the visitation of one of the city congregations; the nomination of a candidute for the Moderatorship of the Synoil, etc., etc., It was a very harmonious and satisfactory meeting, though not so largely attended by the members as it might have been. There were only three Elders present, and one of the three onl, was from the city in which the court met. One of the others came over -60 miles, and the remaining one 107. It is greatly to be regretted that Elders, at least in this Province, and in a few cases Ministers, make such poor attendance on the meetings of the Pres-

The Report on Statistics was prepared with some labour, and presented a large amount of information. There are at present 21 congregations under the care of the Presbytery, 18 of which have pastors, and 6 or 8 mission stations. The aggregate population or adherents reported is over 8,000, the families over 1,600, and the communicants 2,000. It will be seen by this that many of the congregations cannot be large, which is the case. The extent of the congregations, that is of those in the country, is large enough, some of the ministers having districts not less than 40 miles by 20, and some even larger than that, with from five to seven preaching places. On this feature I need not dwell, as in the more thinly peopled portions of the Upper Provinces the same rule prevails. About \$16,000 were paid to all objects during the year. There is a small increase over the previous year in the sums paid to the pastors, and a more considerable increase in the contributions made to the schemes of the Church. While there is much in the entire report to encourage there is also a great deal to be done yet in every way. The Presbytery however manifests an earnestness and a vigor to do the work that lies before them. Never was it more manifest than at this meeting that they are girding themselves to the task of overcoming the difficulties that are in the way, and sufficiently formidable those difficulties are. The circulation of the *Itecard*, in the bounds of the Presby tery, is 650, or about an averageofone to two and-a-half families and a gross increase of more than 100 over the previous year.

The discussion that was raised in Parliament on the School Bill which was passed by the Legislature of this Province over a year ago, was very satisfactory in one way and was not at all satisfactory in another. Is is consoling to know from the highest legal authorities in the Dominion, that our law on that question is in no way inconsistent with the Act of Confederation, and therefore that it is unassailable on that side. All the members of the ministry that spoke were unequivocal enough on that point. It is not satisfactory to have from the utterance of the same ministers that their personal bias is strongly in favor of separate schools, and that they recommended the aguators to continue agitation in the sphere that is legitimate to them, namely in the Legislature that passed the Bill. They might have saved themselves the trouble of offering such counsel: it was entirely a work of bled with their parents and guardians, supercrogation. Messrs. Anglin, Renthe paster being at their head explain-+ and & Co., we can assure the ministry, ing the true principles of Temperance, man, whether such sapient advice were given or not. These gentlemen and their confreres are nover tired of quoting Quebec as an example to New Brunswick, talling us that the overwhelming majority of that Province are of God in a public open manner, and would have followed that course without than when crowded up in some lodge-

boon from the Roman Catholics here? Those that argue in that way must either be very ignorant or greatly deceived. That many of the people are the former I do not doubt, but there is as little doubt that no ignorance whatever characterises the newspaper writer and parliamentary orators, whose work it is or ought to be, to mould public opinion. The latter know very well that ther is no comparison between the law of Common Schools in Quebec and the same law in this Province. The law in Quebec is intensely sectarian, it is one ontirely in the interest of the Church of Rome; the law that is now in operation in this Province is non-sectorism to the jeet next General Assembly (for you see,

books, and the surroundings, and the teaching are all meant to point in that direction, prominently and palpably that is their character. But here the faith of no child can be tampered with, either through the eve or the ear. It is grossly dishonest for any man that knows anything about the question to argue from analogy in that case.

I mentioned in a former letter that Dr. Porter was coming over to this Continent to represent the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. Since then I learn that another eminent representative of the same Church is on his way, probably has arrived by the time these words are written. I had the news first in a private letter from his former colleague and convener of the Colonial Mission, and since then I read a notice of the same in the religious papers of New York and Philadeiphia. I refer to Richard Smyth, D.D., and Professor of Systematic Theology in Magoe College. If a newspaper correspondent can be supposed to have any personality, which is doubtful, some of the organs of opinion in Nova Scotia notwithstanding, I might add that he is a very respected friend of my own. I remember with pride and affection the days I spent in his classes. He did not fill the chair that he does now, but that of Hebrew and Exegetics. Besides being highly successful as a professor, he is also pre-eminent as a preacher, and no man in the Church to which he belongs wields a greater influence as a leader in church courts. He has been Moderator of Assembly for two years in succession, and was probably the youngest man ever raised there to that office.

St. John, May 9, 1872.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE IN THE CHURCH.

Editor British American Presbyterian

Sir,-I have thought it expedient to address a few words to you on the subject of Temperance, requesting the favor of their insertion, a short time previous to the meeting of the Assembly in June

I have no doubt it is the earnest conviction of many, as well as myself, that the Church, as such, ought to take a more active lead in advancing this good cause. We would not be without good precedents in such an undertaking. The Free Church of Scotland has a Temperance Committee now, as I see from "The Free Church Record;" and our Republican neighbors are quite enthusiastic in the matter, being represented in the General Assembly by such men as Dr. Cayler and others, whose praise is in all the churches; while I understand the United Presbyterians have given earnest heed to the advancement of Total Abstinence, as the only satisfactory and radical cure of the wide spread evils of strong drink. So much for good company; now for a little argument, which may be regarded as more convincing:—1. It is surely best for the Church of God to lead and guide any movement which has been proved to be really for the good of the public. Many do not admire the rather quixotic display which has often been associated with the cause. Banners and regalia, late hours and dancing will never convert a wicked world to God. Besides children and young people are much better calculated to be impressed for good when assem-

so generous as to give separate Schools | parents will be less anxious about the to the Protostant handful, why then me | welfare of their quildren after the cur we so ungracious as to withold the same tain of night has fellen upon them.

2. The church ought to employ an instrumentality, which God has placed in its hand for the accomplishment of so much good.

We know that many who have been the victims of drunkeness are now scated every Lord's Day in the house of God, "clothed and in their right mind," who had it not been for the efforts of Ten perance men, to all human appearance at least, would yet be holding their unguilly riot during the sacred hours of devotion-breaking God's Sabbath and forsaking His sanctuary.

core. If Protestant children attend the | sir, that I am not entering into details) schools in Quebec prosclytising influences are brought to bear on them every day and every hour of the day, the our duty to take more definite steps, than have ever been taken before as regards this important matter.

Might there not be an association formed, for the more systematically advancing those measures which pertain to Total abstinence? To influence the legislature of the Land, for instance, in order that the whole nuisance connected with the manufacturing and sale of strong drink may be brought to an end and so to educate our people in the mean time, that, when such a law may be passed, there shall be enough of moral force to carry it into good effect? Surely it is high time something more definite was done, when we who are at the head of sessions are continually grieved, by the loss of those, who, to all human appearance, were it not for this sin, might be ornaments to society and an honor to the church.

There was a man of my own congrega tion, who otherwise was of a most amiable disposition, overcome by this vice. He was reproved by the session, suspended, and finally excomunicated. I pleaded with him to abstain from strong drink, distinctly showed him the sin of his course, entreated him, and prayed with him and his; all in vain.

What was the tragical result? He met with a fatal accident, and his dead body was brought home to his heartbroken wife and disconsolate children on an awfully solemn Sabbath morning last fall. What minister lives, of anylengthened experience, who could not tell a similar tale of death casily traccable to the hatefully intoxicating cup?

Let me, in conclusion, quote the following:-" Mr. Arnot, of Edinburgh, whose noble countenance and soul-stirring appeals have justly captivated so many audiences on either side of the Atlantic, said, when charged with excitement when speaking on total abstinence: People need not tell me that I am excited on these questions. I know that I am. I should be ashamed before God and man if I were not. There is more in the public-houses of Glasgow to stir the spirit of a minister than all that Paul said at Athens. In my ministry I meet the horrid fruits of those whiskeyshops. I see men and women perishing in these pit-falls. The number of the victims is so great that it overwhelms the world too, and they are hugging each other. I am weary with holding in. I must cry. I would rather be regarded singular in the judgment of men than be unfaithful in the judgment of God.'

If, then, we have such a man as the great Arnot speaking after this manner in good old Scotland, may there not be a possibility that, if we had more of his spirit amongst us, we might likewise have more of his earnest utterances.

> I am, Sir, Yours most sincerely,

PASTOR.

THE ITALIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of this Society in Rome, held on March 4th, in the Argentina Theatre, was even a more spirited gathering than the cable account at that time indicated. According to a report in the London Christian:

Pere Hyncinthe was greeted with bursts of applause and delivered a powerful address. He dwelt upon the common ground of sympathy and conviction between himself and the Protestants, namely, the acceptance of the Holy Scriptures as supreme authority, the abhorrence of all deviation from the standard of primitive Christianity, and the resolution to withstand the exaggerated pretensions of the Papacy.

Next spoke Signor Sciarelli, a Protes-

tant pastor, who had originated the disin Rome. He showed that the two great evils of Italy now were superstition and insidelity. The Bible, he concluded, so she described it as "a thing to brush the efficient remedy and safeguard; these sacred writings had proved the The Roman Catholic clergy, in keeping of the evidences of Christianity He them back from the people, or supplying them only with notes and comments, Majesty."

Treatrick the Great once brief summary the Roman Catholic clergy, in keeping of the evidences of Christianity He them only with notes and comments, had neutralized their proper influence, and frustrated the great purposes for whence had arisen on one side an alien other a debasing superstition.

Signor Gavazzi followed. His long manae. address was characterized by his usual fervor. dramatic power, and fluency. He advised a full cooperation with the English religious societies, for promotmg objects dear to all Italian Protestants. He showed that Protestants do not forsake the standard of the ancient faith, but that, on the contrary, the Romanists are the apostates, in abandoning the principles of the apostolic church. The historic Church of Rome had been founded by St. Paul, and the great object was to restore it to its true character and purer life.

Signor Ribetti and Signor Pons, pastors of the Waldensian church in Rome, next spoke, dwelling on the necessity of a reformed and cordially-accepted faith as the efficient means of exalting the Italian character and promoting the true national welfare.

Among the English speakers were Admiral Fishbourne; Rev. Mr. Hamlton, of Rome, Rev. Henry West, of Monkstown; Mr. Bruce of the Bible Society; and Mr. Wall, a zealous evangelist. Their addresses were interpreted to the audience. The meeting was closed with an extempore prayer by Mr.

It is difficult to realize the importance of this meeting. Romans and Italians publicly holding a meeting for the circulation of the Bible in Rome and Italy, and assembling openly in Rome itself, within sight of the Vatican!

STILL ERECT.

Bishop Strossmayer was the most cloquent opposer of the "Infallibility dogma in the Council at Rome. The newspapers generally have lately announced his submission to the Ultramontanists, but L'Esperance, the Reform Catholic journal recently begun in Rome, denies the report. It says: "Different journals have announced the submission of Bishop Strossmayer to the doctrine of papal infallibility. We are in a position to assure our readers in the most express manner that M. Strossmayer has not made any submission, or retracted any of the positions which he maintained so brilliantly before the Council of the Vatican." We are glad to hear of this instance of self-respect and courage amidst the many deplorable examples of submission in the Catholic hierarchy. The priestly office throughout the world has seen sadly truth, and in His left the one inward disparaged by the treason of the Catholic prelates to truth and conscience in condition that I should err forever, and me. My brain is burning, my heart is this case. Strossmayer stands now albreaking. The church is asleep, and most alone among the bishops in its vindication. Great as he is, the vindi-cation can be little more than personal; the intelligent world will respect him, but hardly his class. How long can we be certain of his integrity may yet be a question, after a gradual falling away of so many others. It is fortunate, per-haps, that he is within the Turkish Neighboring Austria, acdominion. cording to late reports, goes, as of old, to the Ultramontanists-her court at least. Of course her hierarchy will go with the court-or, rather the latter with the former .- Independent.

AN EDUCATED MINISTRY.

Uneducated people are as apt to discover the presence of a thinker in the pulpit, as the most cultivated people in the audience. Mind, acting with native vigor, will demand a response, and will receive it, even if the hearers are in humble stations, and have enjoyed but few literary advantages. But a drone e dullard; a man who deals out platitudes of dreary desolations, will disgust the educated, and weary all classes of his heavers.—Baltimore Episcopal Metho-

A new spelling is proposed for the first word in the phrase "personal consecration to Christ." It should be purse-and-all. Those who scowl when the contribution-box comes around will please take notice.

Bundom Bendings.

Frederick the Great once asked a Lu

The ancient Saxons used to engrave upon certain square sticks, about a foot which they had been given to man, in length the course of the moon for the whole of the year, such carved sticks ation from the Scriptures, and on the they called al-mon-aght, literally all moon-heed, hence our modern word, al

> Let amusements fill up the chinks of your existence, not the great spaces thereof. Let your pleasures be taken as Daniel took his prayers, - with his windows open, pleasures which need not cause a single blush on an ingenuous check .- Parker.

> A Protestant gentleman being triumphantly asked by a Roman Catholic, "Where was your church before Luther?" rephed: "Did you wash your face this morning?" "Yes." "Well, then, where was your face before it was washed?"

> Good, kind, true, holy words dropped in conversation may be little thought of, but they are like seeds of flower or fruitful tree falling by the wayside, borne by some bird afar, haply thereafter to fringe with beauty some barren mountain side, or to make glad some lonely wilderness.

> "Live in the sight of God. This is what heaven will be-the eternal presence of God. Do nothing you would not like God to see; say nothing you would not like Him to hear; write nothing you would not like Him to read, and read nothing of which you would not like God to say, 'Show it to me."

> If I were suddenly asked to give a proof of the goodness of God to us, I think I should say that it is most manifested in the exquisite difference he has made between the souls of women and men, so as to create the possibility of the most charming companionship that the mind of man can imagine. -Arthur

> Do not think of one falsity as harmless, and another as slight, and another as unintended. Cast them all aside; they may be light and accidental, but they are ugly soot from the smoke of the pit, for all that, and it is better that our hearts should be swept clean of them, without one care as to which is the largest or blackest.—Ruskin.

I am quite suro it is a most solemn duty to cultivate our understandings to the uttermost, for I have seen the evil moral consequences of fanaticism to a greater degree than I ever expected to see them realized; and I am satisfied that a neglected intellect is fur oftener the cause of mischief to a man than a perverted or overvalued one .- Dr. Ar-

It is not truth which makes man worthy, but the striving after truth. If God in His right hand held every bade me choose, I would humbly incline to the left hand, saying, O Father, give me that; pure truth for thee alone .-

What makes you green hill so beautiful? Not the outstanding peak, or stately elm, but the bright sward which clothes its slopes, composed of innumerable blades of grass. It is of small things that a great life is made up; and he who will acknowledge no life as great, save that which is built up of great things, will find little in Bible characters to admire or copy.

We can understand, I think, the possibility that the worst sins in real character and in ultimate results may not be the blackest in present appearance or immediate consequences. We can understand that there may be forms of evil which are so subtle, deep and deceptive as not to give much clew to their existence until they have done their dreadful work.

To thousands this is no fiction, no illusion of an overheated imagination. To-day, to-morrow, every day in the thousands, the end of the world is close at hand. And why should we fear it? We walk here as in the crypts of life; attimes, from the great cathedral above us we can hear the organ and the chanting of the choir; we see the light stream through the open door when some friend goes up before us; and shall we fear to mount the narrow staircase of the grave, that leads us out of this un-certain twilight into the serene mansions of the life eternal?—Longfellow.

Belected Articles.

NIGHT AND DAY.

The day le Thinh,The long hight summer de
The long hight summer de
From the night dawning light till oveni
And all its merry birds and blooming :
And all its golden beauty bit us stay.
The day, O Lond, is Time.

The night is Thine,—
The long dark wistor's night,
Bushing or birds to sleep, our fluwers conceiling.
But, by its lost of glowing stars, rereshing
Through the doop ely, Thy clory and Thy might
Through the doop ely, Thy clory and Thy might

The Bight, O Lord, is 2 mine.

And May brid brid day
is also Thios, when sc

Must work while life dost last for our dear Master
O that our signification to ravial faster,
And we with results reprice give to Thee
Out the's fast-fleeting day:

Out the stan-itering ap;

That derive right
Is also thino, O Lord.
When Thouse about to the beloved great.
For while thay pools sout die, Thou over livest,
And our Thy their noise keepest which and want,
Till deriven was in bught.

C. R. M

OHRISTIAN DUTY IN POLITICS.

The following, from an American aper, is not inapplicable to our own revince and Dominion. Let Christian on read and ponder its truths, deterined to profit by them:

mined to profit by them:

It is not to be denied, and cannot be concealed, that the public mind is far from being in repose. Our political sand civil financial affairs are in such a condition as to excite grave apprehensions for the future of our City. State and Country. The grounds of these apprehensions are obvious to all thinking and leading men, and they may be briefly summed up in these few sentences:

tencos:

Politics have been seized upon by money seeking meu; with money the control of legislation has been obtained: combinations of men with vast wealth, and corporations controlling vast unusbers of men and hundred of millions of money, have put the power of government in the hands of a few individuals, who use it for their own aggrandizement. The will of the people is stilled, and a few conspiritors banded secretly pull wires that work the machinery called government. The foutest example so, of course, the oligarchy that rules, oppresses and insults the metropolist, of course, the oligarchy that rules, oppresses and insults the metropolist, of course, the oligarchy that rules, oppresses and insults the metropolist, of course, the oligarchy that rules, oppresses and insults the metropolist of the day. Bad mon are coming late the centrel of party machinery, and are using parties for their own solfish ends and not for the country's welfare. There are men who think themselves intelligent who will deny this statement, but no intollegat man will.

The remedy and salvation of State few will be used to the flow will be found in going back to the Politics have been seized upon by

and not for the country's welfare. There are men who think themselves that the stable not been considered. There are men who think themselves the stability of the country with the stable not been considered for the country. The stable not been considered for the included of the country with the country, the distribution of the country with the contingence and free government are the pillars of the proposed for the country with the higher country in the country, in the large of public institution in the Stote of the country is not in the Stote of the country in the foreign of the three of the country is not feeffully like what it was in Athens and Vennes and the country in the feeffully like what it was in Athens and Vennes and the country in the feeffully like what it was in Athens and Vennes and the country in the feeffully like what it was in Athens and Vennes and the country in the feeffully like what it was in Athens and Vennes and the country in the feeffully like what it was in Athens and Vennes and the result of our nature to suppose that the feedback of the country is not feeffully like what it was in Athens and Vennes and the feedback of the country is not feed to the feedback of the country in the feedback of the country is not feed to be country to the country in the feedback of the country is not feed to be country in the feedback of the country is not feed to be country to the country in the feedback of the country is not feed to be country in the feedback of the country is not feedback of the country of the possibility of the country of the

a physician to cure this disease? Or is it likely that the plague can be janyed? I likely that the plague can be janyed? We speak as to wise men. We address ourselves to Christians. To Chipstans who take an active interest in politics, and to then we come with these words of warning and appeal; hecaying, we believe, that on them very largely rests the responsibility, and with them is the pour of saving the State in the hour of its great peril. Christians are not faithful to the Master, nor to their country, when they sacrifice their country, when they sacrifice their religious convictions for the sake of political party. And just here is the weakness of the Church and the porif of the State Many good mon are more afraid their party will be defeated, than they are that witte and truth and purify in public life shall suffer. They are not willing to stand out bravely and steadfastly against corrupt men, when the temporary success of their party seems to domand every man's vote. If they would be true to their religious principles, and never vote for bad men, by windows party set up, they would make themselves felt as a party—as a power m the State. Thus they would control man outside of their own ranks. They would make themselves felt as a party—as a power m the State. Thus they would control man outside of their own ranks. They would make themselves felt as a party—as a power m the State. Thus they would control man outside of their own ranks. They would make the male of their own ranks. They would make the male of their own ranks. They would make themselves felt as a party—as a power m the State. Thus they would control man outside of their own ranks. They would make the male of their own ranks in the surface of the stand in wholesome fear of the religious clement. As it is now, we found that the purposes, and he is in danger of boing deserted because he is good. In our country, the Church is not to assert itself as a Church. But as in dividual members, all Christians are bound to stand fast to their profession a

It would certainly be well to try the

WARD BEECHER'S IDEAS OF HEAVEN.

so, WARD BEECHER'S IDEAS OF HEAVEN.

Henry Ward Beecher being asked, what relation will our dear rirends in this words be to us, if we all most in the Bible nowhere is it intimated that our knowledge so cach other, or our superior affections will cease. On the contrury, the fair implication of Christ's teachings, and of His apostles, is that conceious identity and the higher social relationship will continue and be heightened in the heave will lead and be heightened in the heave will lead. That the apostles expected to meet the heroic worthies of their own an ation. Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Mose, David, and the Prophets, no one can doubt who reads the episite to the Hebrews. It shocks every nobler sent those ties for which we have serificite the three will be to be the first of their own and the expected the world of the world of the property of hore, and weaken the norality of human life. If such a doctine were believed if the world lower the temper of hore, and weaken the norality of human life. If such a doctine were believed if the world of the property of the prop

HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY.

Says the Golden Ays.

THE BLESSEDNESS OF GIVING.

It is one of the subjects talked and written about a good deals it the broast time is flow to live cheaply. There of with the prosection is flow to live cheaply. There of with the prosection is flow to live cheaply. There of with the prosection is flow to live cheaply is a constraint of the content to appear and be thought just what is in the what is not, and be content to appear and be thought just what is lit what is done to keep up appearance what it is not, and be content to appear and be thought just what is lit what is done to keep up appearance outgo and income, and make life a drudgery and vexation. How to live cheaply is a question casy enough to answer if one will be content with a cheap living. Substitute comfort for show. Put convent noe in the place of fashion. Study simplicity. Refuse to be beguind into a style of living above what is required by your reposition in society and is justified by your resources. Set a fashion of simplicity, meeting above what is required by your position in society and showy things which others will be glad to follow and thank you for introducing. Teach yourself to do without a thousand and one picty and showy things which wealthy people purtuence, and prek yourself on being just as happy without them as your rech neighbors are with them. Put so much dignity, sincerity, kind. to grow as a space and the control of a service of the control of

THE BLESSEDNESS OF GIVING.

osen. Here, for instance, isa manadyanced

wealth with a grass that only death can loosen.

Here, for instance, is a manadvanced in life, who has fifty thousand dollars to give to charitable objects. He knows to give to charitable objects. He knows to can have but a few years longer to live. He is considering what disposition he can make of this sum. Shall he distribute it now, or shall he give it by will after his death?

If by will, he has the pleasure of retaining it in his own hands till death, and this gratifying that love of possossion which is inherent. And, besides, the money will do as much good ten years hence as now. The needs will he as great then as they are to-day. Foreign missions, home missions, the cause of education, all the great causes of Christian benevolence will be as imperatively demanding holp. Why then not distribute those fifty thousand dollars by tostamentary legacies? Because the blesseduess of giving is thus, in a great measure, lost. And the lose is a freat oue. The money does its blessed work for others, not for hun. He deliberately throws away the means of great moral and spiritual benefits himsoft, or rather bartors them for the softship rathesiation of the love of possession. Wisdom then dictates, a regard huns supposed should look around hunsal substibute his fifty thousand dollars—every one of which will send back a more than compensating good.— Il ateksman and livedeter.

THE THRONE OF GRACE.

THE THRONE OF GRACE

If you want your spiritual life to be healthy and vigorous, you must just come more boldly to the throne of grace. The secret of your weakness is your little faith and little prayer. is your little faith and little prayer. The fountain is unscaled, but you only sip a few drops. The heread of life is before you, yet you only eat a few crunds. The treasury of heaven is open, but you only take a few pence. O, man of httle faith, wherefore do you doubt? Awaketoknop your privileges! O, man of lettle fatth, wherefore do you doubt? Awake to know your privile-ges! wake and sleep no longer. Tell me not of spiritual hunger and thirst so long as the throne of grace is before you. Say ruther you are proud, and will not come to it a poor sincer; say rather you are slothed, and will not take pains to get a grace. Cost saids the pains to get you are solothed, and will not take pains to get a grace. you are suching, and will not take pains to get more. Cast asside the grave-clothes of pride that still hung around you. Throwoff that Egyptian germent of indoleure, which ought not to have been brought through the Red Sea. Away with that unbelief which ties and transfer of the season of the season was presented in the season of the sea

AN OLD MAN'S ADVICE

The venerable President Sinney gives in the Ingrement sixty Unite separate pieces of advise to preachers, all of their yillude, but the most necknorth and important archerowith, presented — Asop that you personally know and daily live upon Christ.

Be full of prayer whenever you attempt to preach, and go from your close to your pulpit with the inward groating of the Spirit pressing for atterance at your lips.

ings of the Spirit pressing for utterance at your lips.

See that "the fear of man that bringeth a snare" is not upon you. Let your people understand that you fear God too much to be afraid of them.

Preach from experience, and not from

Preach from experience, and not from hearasy, or mere reading and study. Give your most intense thought to the study of ways and means by which you may save souls. Make this the great and intense study of your life. Beware of learning on commentaries. Consult them when convenient, but Judge for yourself, in the light of the Holy Glost. Never lot the question of your popularity with your people influence your preaching.

preaching.

Nover let the question of salary deter
you from "declaring the whole counsel you from "declaring the whole counsel of God, whether men will bear or for-

bear."

Do not temporize, lest you lose the confidence of your people, and thus fail to save them. They cannot thoroughly respect you as an ambasador of Christ if they see that you dare not do your

If they see that you dare not do your duty.

Be especially attentive to the wants and instruction of the poor.

Suffer not yourself to be bribed into a compromise with sm by donation parties.

parties. So that your own habits are in all respects correct; that you are temperate in all things; free from the stein or smell of tolonece, alcohol, drugs, or anything which you have reason to be ashamed, and which may stumble others. Avoid affectation and sham in all things. Be what you profess to be, and you will have no temptation to "make heliare."

Suffer not yourself to be publicly treated as a mindicant, or you will come to be despised by a large class of your licarors.

AN UNPAID MINISTRY.

The calamity which I stand in dread of and which is, next to the withdrawl of the divine blessing, the greatest the church can suffer, is that the rising talchurch can suffer, is that the rising talent, genius, and energy of our country
may leave the ministry of the Gospel
for other professions. "A scaudalous
maintenance," Matthew Henry says,
"makes a scandalous ministry." And
I will give you another equally true:
"The poverty of the parsonage will develop itself in the poverty of the pulpit."
I have no doubt about it. Genteel
poverty, to which some ministers are
dounted, is one of the greatest evils
under the sun.
To places manifering most successions.

under the sun.

To place a man in circum stances where he is expected to be generous and hospitable, to open his hand as wide as his heart to the poor, to give his family a good education; to bring them up in what is called gented life, and to deny him the means of doing so, is enough, but for the hope of heaven, to embit consistence. In the dread of debt, in meany daily martifications—meeting. that are means to come as a consideration to the forth hope of heaven, to embitte existence. In the dread of debt, in many daily mortifications—meeting, perhaps, some old acquaintance, whom the dare not ask to his table lest his more prudent wife would frown upon his extravagence—in harassing fears of what will become of his wife and children ahen his head like in the grace,—a man of cultivated maind and talicate sensi gilties has trials to bear more painful than the privations of the poor. It is a hitter cup, and my heart bleeds for brethren who have never told their sorrows, concealing under their clocks the fox that knaws at their vitals.—Dr. tinthric.

POWER OF THE WAVES.

monomers, where ought not to have been brought through the Red See. The Away with that unbelief which ties and paralyze your tongue. You are not stratened in God but in vourself. Came boddly, for you may, all sinful as vourself. Came boddly, for you may, all sinful as vourself. Came boddly, for you may, all sinful as vourself. Came boddly, for you may, all sinful as vourself. Came boddly, for you may, all sinful as vourself. Came boddly, for you may, all sinful as vourself. Came boddly, for you may, all sinful set was the high from the standard mountainous was astruck the ship from the standard mountainous was astruck the ship from the standard mountainous was astruck the ship from the standard may be mounted in the ware had passed, throught in full force, and wave had passed, throught in the singular may be made the mount wave had passed, throught in the ware had passed, throught in ware had passe

The night is dark; behold the shade was deeper In the old garden of tiethsemane. When the calm voice awoke the weary sleeper Couldst than not watch one hour alone with me ?"

O thou, so weary of the self-denial And so impatient of thy little cross. Is it so hard to bear thy daily trials, We count all earthly things a gainful loss?

What if thou always suffer tribulation, And if thy Christian worfare never cease: The gaining of the greater habitation Shall gather thee to everlasting peace

But here we all must suffer walking lonely The path that Jesus once Himself hath gone Watch thou in patience through this hour only, This one dark hour before the eternal dawn.

The cantive's our may pause muon the calley. The soldier sleep beneath his plumed crost, And Peace may fold her wing o'er hill and valley, But thou, O Christian ! must not take thy rest.

Thou must walk on, however man upbraid thee With Him who trod the wine-press all alone ! Thou wilt not find one human hand to aid thee, One human soul to comprehend thine own.

Heed not the images forever througing From out the foregone life thou liv'st no mor Faint-hearted mariner, still art thou longing For the dim line of the receding shore?

Wilt thou find rest of soul returning To that old path thou hast so vainly trod? Hast thou forgotten all thy weary yearning To walk among the children of thy God?

Faithful and steadfast in their consecration, Living by that high faith to thee so dim, Declaring before God their dedication, So far from thee, because so near to Him.

Hast thou forgot thy Christian superscription "Behold, we count them happy which endure! What treasure wouldst than in the land Egyptian Repass the stormy water to secure?

And wilt thou yield thy sure and glorious promis For the poor fleeting joys earth can afford? No hand can take away the treasure from us That rests within the keeping of the Lord.

Poor wandering soul! I know that thou art sceking

Some easier way, as all have sought before, To silence the reproachful inward speaking, Some landward path unto an island shore

The cross is heavy in thy human measure, The way is narrow for thy inward pride, Thou canst not lay thy intellectual treasure At the low footstool of the Crucified.

O! that thy faithless soul one hour only Would comprehend the Christian's perfect life Despised with Jesus, sorrowful and lonely, Sit calmly looking upward in its strife.

For poverty and self-renunciation, Their Father yieldeth back a thousand fold; In the calm stillness of regeneration Cometh a joy they never knew of old.

In meck obedience to the heavenly Teacher Thy weary soul can only find its peace, Seeking no aid from any human creature, Looking to God alone for its release.

And He will come in His own time and power, To set His carnest hearted children free; Watch only through this dark and painful hour, And the bright morning will yet break for thee - Thou lats for Weary Hours.

AILSIE BRUCE, THE SCOTTISH MAIDEN.

BY MRS. EMMA RAYMOND FIRMAN.

One evening, just before the twilight Ailsie set out on her mission to carry food to her father, who was concealed in a cave, and proceeded part of the way in perfect safety. Her mind was full of the coming interview between herself and her father. She would tell him her mother's message of love and undying affection, Hugh's wishes that he could see his father, and Sandy's childish prattle as to the foreign land to which he supposed his father had gone. Then she must tell him, too, to be very careful and avoid coming home, as Claverhouse and his troops were again in that neighborhood, scouring the country for those Covenanters who were suspected. All this, and much more, passed through her mind, and she pressed on quickly towards the cave, when suddenly she was accosted by a couple of moss-troopers, and commanded to deliver up what she was carrying. She stopped at once; for disobedience to the order might cost her her life.

"It's only a few barloy bannocks and a wee drop of whiskey," replied the little mand, tremblingly. "O, sirs, dinna tak" away this little from me.'

"We shall not take it away, but you will have to go with us, and inform the but like one stunned and only partly captain where you are going, and for conscious. Then, as she looked up into whom they were intended."

So saying, the brutal soldiers seized the maden and harried her along by the side of their horses towards Claverhouse's quarters. She was only fourteen years old, and the rough, rude grip of the soldiers made her quake with fear; but neverthel as she was brave for the cause of Christ, and resolved that neither cruelty nor flattery should induce her to reveal the lading-place of her father and his friends.

Presently Claverhouse himself, surrounded by a score or two of his soldiers, met them on the moor. Seeing the girl. in the hands of the dragoons, he rode up, expecting that now he should gain his ends. But he was deceived; for Ailsie feared him no more than she did his men.

"Ha! ha!" shouted he with savage delight, "we may depend on the old fox his teeth and swore a terrible oath.

"COULD YE NOT WATCH WITH ME being pretty near when we have got the cub. Now, my pretty one," continued he, "you must forthwith tell me where your father is hidden, or I shall have to compel you. Were you not going to him just now with that food and drink?

She paused and considered; but she could not tell a lie. Looking up into his face with a timid, tearful countenance. such as might have moved to pity any man who was not a brute, she answered:

"I cannot tell you, sir."

"You mean that you will not, you little piece of impudence. Now, mind what you're at, and answer me. Where is your father?'

No answer.

"Answer me," Claverhouse roared. Do you know where your father is hidden?

"Yes, sir, I do."

" Very well, then, tell us. That is all we want to know.

"I cannot tell you, sir. Oh! den't compel me, for I would sooner die.

"Indeed! we will give you a teste of pain first, my bonnie maiden, and then see if you'll talk so glibly. You have your deeds of cruelty. But I fear you years labored for the extension and con-learned that from your psalm-anging, not. Rather, I fear Him, who is able solidation of the Spanish monarchy in

So saying, he ordered two or three of his men to prepare and bind lighted matches between her fingers. They did this with cruel alacrity, and laughed aloud at her anguish.

"Now, will you tell us where your father is hidden?" savagely enquired Claverhouse.

But Ailsie was firm. She gave him no answer, only set her white lips more closely together, and silently prayed for strength to endure temptation.

"Speak, girl," he shouted, "will you not tell ?'

"I cannot tell you where my father is hidden. I know where he is, but I dare not tell."

"Then, by the powers, you will tell me," swore Claverhouse, and he directed his men to apply the thumbserews.

These instruments of torture are made to fit on each thumb, something like the thumb of a glove; but in the part which comes against the thumb nail is fitted a lance, that she might obtain a better small iron scrow, the point of this scrow resurrection. - Bruish Messenger. being sharp, and penetrating like a corkscrew. When the instrument is adjusted, the executioner proceeds to twist this spiral screw into the quick of the nail. Imagination must picture the acuteness of the torture. The pain is most bitter and excruciating; strong men faint under it, much more this little girl of four-

The thumbscrews were fitted on, and the soldiers proceeded to twist the screw. Claverhouse stood by, watching the whole proceeding keenly. He was determined not to be beaten by a girl. At the first revolution of the screw she winced, but soon was calm again. Presently, however, the piercing pain made her scream.

"Stop," said Claverhouse to the

"Now, will you tell me, girl, where your old psalm-singing fox of a father

"I will not," she replied, rendered bold by her sufferings. "And as for your torture, God will help me to bear

"Go on," he said, and the torture went on. But the bitter agony was too great, and Ailsie swooned away.

As she lay on the green sward, Claverof pity moved even Claverhouse's brutal- | m a weak solution of chloride of limeand said-

"I wish the little jade were not so stubborn. I don't particularly want to hurt her; but I'll not be beaten by a girl. Rouse her up if you can.

Again water was sprinkled on her face, and a little brandy was poured into her mouth, and presently animation came back to the tortured frame. Slow ly she opened her eyes and gazed on her persecutors. Then presently she gathered herself up and sat on the grass. the soldiers faces, and saw no pity—no-thing but stern unrelenting severity she burst into tears. She thought, maybe, of her father, exiled from home and family; of her mother looking and watching for her; and perhaps too, she feared that death might be her portion; and then who would wait upon her father or console her mother? But there was scant time for weeping in the midst of this pitiless crew.

" Now, girl, remember that I am not to be fooled," said Claverhouse. "We have orders to get your father's head, dead or alive, and we mean to stick it up at Edinburgh. So, as you know where he is to be found, you must just tell us at once, or be prepared to suffer the consequences. And remember, too, that if you will not tell, you shall die for it," and as he said this he clenched

"I die for it," she returned, "and will rather die than discover to you where my father is. You are bloody men, and God will enter into judgement with you for persecuting his saints. If you kill me you will only send me to heaven a little somer to enter on my

" Fit on the thumbser w again, ' interrupted Chaverhouse. "1 it thom on, and wo'll see if she can preach then.

So the soldiers put on the instruments Another fearful grown came from Ailsie's quivering lips, and yet another, as the excruciating agony grew more and more intenso.

"Oh! mercy, mercy!" she cried. "Yes, we will show you mercy when you tell us where to find your father,

was the answer. ther eye flashed, nowever, and next trimea, and in rigype, nothing is less courage rose to the last effort. Stop but a faint historical tradition. To ping her groans and entreaties, she said, "I cannot tell, I will not tell of Jesus has always devoted its best serwhere my father and the Lord's saints where and adjuncted with its over from the manuscript he was tie hidden. You are all bloody men of the Spanish race, and animated with its Behal, and you will have to answer for mational sparit, the Jesuits have for 60 and again she swooned away.

galloped away, after satisfying themselves that the vital spark had really fled, and left the infeless murdered " was tortured, not accepting deliver- of the Catholic States.

SKELETON LEAVES.

Mr. J. F. Robinson describes in Hardwick's Science Gossip a simple method of preparing skele on leaves, which seems preferable to the old and tedious method of maceration, and which he recommends to all young botanists, especially to his fair friends, who take up the science of botany more as an intelligent amusement than for severe study. First dissolve four onnees of common washing soda in a quart of a clean saucopan. When the liquor is at its boiling point place the leaves carefully in the pan, and boil the whole together for an hour, adding from time to time enough water to make up for the loss by evaporation. The epidermis and parenchyma of some leaves will more readily separate than others. A good test is to try the leaves after they have been gently boiling for an hour, and if the cellular matter does not easily rub off betwixt the finger and thumb beneath cold water boil them again for a short time. When the fleshy matter house ordered the thumbscrews to be is found to be sufficiently softened, rub taken off and water to be dashed in her | them separately but very gently beneath face. It was done; but she lay so still cold water until the perfect skeleton is clergy, and with the assistance of Kings and white, with the blood cozing from exposed. The skeletons, at first, are of Lohn and Sigismund, who were entirely her mutilated thumbs, that it was a a dirty-white color; to make them of a sight sufficient to move the stoutest pure white, and therefore more beautiful heart. It seemed as if some emotion all that is necessary is to black them ized nature, for he bent down over her a large teaspoonful of chloride of lime to a quart of water; if a few drops of vmegar is added to the solution, it is all the better, for then the free chloride is liberated. Do not allow them to remain too long in the bleaching liquor, or they become too brittle, and cannot afterwards be handled without injury. About 15 minutes will be sufficient to make them white and clean-looking. Dry the specimens in white blotting paper, beneath a gentle pressure. Simple leaves are the best for young beginners to experiment upon; the vine, p plar, beech, and ivy leaves make excellent specimens. Care must be exercised in the selection of leaves, as well as the period of the year and the state of the atmosphere when the specimens are collected, otherwise failure will be the result. The best months to gather the specimens are July and August. Never collect specimens in damp weather; and none but perfectly matured leaves ought to be

> If you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams-the more they are coudensed the deeper they burn.

selected.

There is an ugly kind of forgiveness, shot out like quills. Men take one who has offended, and set him down before the blow-pipe of their indignation, and scorch him and burn his fault into him; and when they have kneaded him sufficiently with their fiery fist, then they forgive him .- Beecher.

DR DOLINGER ON THE JESUITS.

In a recent lecture at Munich, on the Jesuits, Dr. Dollinger observed that the experience of the last three centuries activity and perseverance, the followers of Loyola have never succeeded in osamong the savage races of North Amerthe Greek Islands, in Persia, in the his theme. Her eye flashed, however, and her (Crimea, and in Egypt, nothing is left | acrity which could only be born of tury this once mighty State became an crucity. Presently Claverhouse ordered insensible corpse—the skeleton of a will have to earn. them to desist and dash cold water in | giant. Their influence on the external other cruelties. They did so but it was For two hundred years they and the Inall in vain. Ailsie Bruce was gone bequisition impressed their doctrines on yond their power, for she had entered the national life of the country, and the the kingdom by the door of martyr- consequence was that all the higher that science was mutilated and distorted; and that to this day Spain is the most backward country in Europe, excruelties. But among the names dear our entrails." In Germany -pursued

It was they who completely undermined the old German Catholic Empire, liberties of the estates, the introduction of absolutism, and the persecution and expulsion of the Protestants—that seed of unextinguishable hatred which the House of Hapsburg sowed in Protestant Germany, and which brought about, political exclusion of Austria from the plement of the other. Fatherland.

families; and the present struggle benationalities is originally traceable to their influence.

In England the destinies of the Catholics have for a century been determined to impede proper action. by the influence of the Jesuits at Rome, weight of misery and persecution they brought on the shoulders of their unhappy co-religionists in that island. In Sweden the Jesuts attempted to relost his throne, and that Bigismund they were expelled from the country.

A little later they endeavored in Russia, through their instrument, the false Demetrius, to obtain political influence, and the submission of the Empire and the people to the Holy See; but their proselyte Demetrius was killed, and they were forced to leave Russia. In Poland they ruled for many years over the Kings, the higher clergy, and the nobil-ity; and Poland fell. In Portugal, in the sixteenth century, King Sebastian was entirely under their influence; they led him to undertake a foolish campaign his army, and plunged Portugal into a precipice of disaster from which she has never been able entirely to recover herself.

In France the Jesuits were the conscience-keepers of the Bourbons, who drove Franco into immorality and infi-delity; and they corrupted the French Church to such a degree that it was powerless against Voltairianism, and fell to pieces at the first shock of the Revo-

It is not enough that we swallow truth : we must feed upon it, as insects do on the leaf, till the whole heart be coloured by its qualities, and show its food in every fiber .- Colcridge.

Prof. Park tells the ministers that whenever the Bible is read in the pulpit the looks and tones of a reader are far more appropriate than those of a declaimer. The pastor need not make gestures when the apostle is speaking.

MANNER IN PREACHING.

That a sermon be attractive it must be rich in thought. The volumes of revelation, mature and experience, furnish has shown that, nothwithstanding their a boundless supply, and he who fails essentiale in matter may as well conclude that preaching is not his vocation. tablishing anothing on a term tient But the subject matter is not all. Man-basis. They are like the Turb, of nert almost qually necessary to sucwhom it is said that no grass rows cess. Many err on this point, supposing where they have set foot. Then mistant if they have a good subject, well again, and again they turned the screws. | sions in Japan, in Paraguay, and | prepared, it must be effective; and when they witness in the congregation ica, have long ago disappeared, and left indifference or aversion, it is charged to no trace belind In Abyssinia (1625) the score of depravity. Probably in a they nearly obtained the supreme power, but mic years afterwards their mission the good minister's fault. Perhaps in collapsed, and they have not shown his own mind and heart he had an exthemselves in the country since. Of cellent discourse, but did not succeed in their toilsome labors in the Levant, in | unfolding, illustrating, and impressing

There are some mon with whom manhis eyes from the manuscript he was reading, or lifting a finger except to turn the leaves, from the beginning to learned that from your psalm-anging, not. Rather, I fear Him, who is able canting old father. But we'll unearth to destroy both soul and body. He is comforing and sustaining me even now. nd again she swooned away. lost one province after another, and, to furnish no precedent. Let no young Still the soldiers heeded not, but drove use the words of one of her own histo-preacher assume that he is such a prohome the torturing screws with an alerrians, at the end of the seventeeth cen- gidy that his success is inevitable. Better feel that what success he obtains he

> One fault of manner arises from negher face. Happily he was meditating affairs of Spain was equally prejudicial. leet. The preacher is not going to be cramped with rules, but must have free scope; so, perhaps, rambles, repeats himself, becomes involved, and brings nothing to a point. Nowhere is judici-Claverhouse and his soldiers branches of education were suppressed; our arrangement more important than in public speaking. Napoleon lost Waterloo by lack of arrangement. General Mead won Gettysburg by good planning. body of Ailsie alone upon the cold turf, beneath the holy stalls, as they cropt out one by one from the blue vault truly observed that "the Jesuits are to his worn but ardent veterans into the his worn but ardent veterans into the above, as a witness against these us Spaniards a worm that knaws into awful conflict, they chose their position with consummate skill, and so cut up to men, woman and couldren in Scot. Dr. Dollinger-they brought on the dis- and rolled back the flushed and desperland, is that of Ailsie Bruce; for she astrous Thirty Years' War, and they ate columns of the rebels, drove them counted not her life dear unto her, but kept back the intellectual development from the field, and turned the scale of national triumph.

Equally so with the sermon. The speaker may have abundant resources; and prepared its fall. As the all-pow-but lack of skilful handling, inefficiency, erful counsellors of the Hapsburgs, they awkwardness, may rob him of victory. awkwardness, may rob him of victory. are responsible for the destruction of the | A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver. As with a word so with a sentence, a paragraph, a division, a whole discourse. What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. Manner is just as worthy an object of care, labor, incessant, persevering effort first the spiritual, and afterwards the as the matter. One is the essential sup-

A fault, in some respects the opposite In Bohemia, which was long under of the last, is excess of manner. It may of common washing som in a quart of the special problem of common washing som in a quart of the solution to cool; less executions, banishments, and conminutes, Allow the solution to cool; less executions, banishments, and of and expressed in forms—so many main the special protection of the Order of be overdone, so that instead of developfiscations among the nobility, and of and expressed in forms--so many main the expulsion of nearly thirty thousand divisions, and so many subdivisions, with introduction, exposition, and contween the Czechish and the German clusion arranged on a rigid, uniform plan. Or, if all these parts are not labelled and numbered, there is so much plaiting, starching, crimping, as greatly

> Here is one great difficulty of teachand by the hatred which they excited in ing and applying rules and principles. the country; and we have seen what a They are derived from real life, and are meant to develope real life. But the learner is liable to get the form rather than the spirit, and the consequence is like that in the spiritual sense, " the introduce Catholioism by means of a letter killeth, while the spirit giveth liturgy which they had forced on the life. How did Fenelon, South, Whitefield, and Davies preach? Their pub-John and Sigismund, who were entirely | lished sermons give an outline; yet a devoted to them. The consequence was strict copyist of such an outline would no more resemble them than a manikin does a man. And if one could fully copy their manner, it would be no less a failure, because each one should have his own manner.

> This is no new principle. Each man grows physically, mentally, morally for himself, nourishing, strengthening, maturing his faculties from all good sources. We read, observe, study, use all helps, not as mere imitators, but to cultivate ourselves and use our own powers. There are principles which apply to the composition and delivery of a sermon, and of all its parts. There is in Africa, in which he lost his life and great advantage in studying these principles analytically and synthetically, with the help of books, classmates, teachers, and especially with the circumstances of real scenes and living men in view.

There is great danger in treating subjects too much in the abstract-of crowding them with the mere didactic. The thoughts need expansion, illustration, expression. Many sermons are too general. One important central thought, plainly derived from the in-spired Word, set forth with discrimina-tion, and applied to the experience of the hearers, so as to help them in their views of doctrine and in the conduct of life, is sufficient for a sermon; and urged with the devout mind and carnest heart of the ambassador of Christ will never fuil of success .- Am. Paper.

The superiority of some men is merely local. They are groat because their associates are little. Johnson.

British American Bresbyteriau.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT TORONTO, CANADA.

TERMS: \$2 a year, in advance.

Posrade, by mail, 20 cents per year, payable at the office of delivery.
Active Canvassers and Local Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be paid.

Rafes of Advertising made known on application Cheques and Post Office Orders should be drawn in fayour of the Publisher. Address

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher and Proprietor TORONTO, P. O. Box 600.

ADVERTISING RATES

3 Мо'в.	& Mo's.	1 Year.
7 30 00 18 00 12 00 9 00	50 00 30 00 10 00 12 7 5	25 00 28 00 18 00 16 00 10 00
	18 00 12 00 9 00 7 50 5 00 4 00 3 50	18 00 30 00 12 00 22 00 9 00 16 00 7 50 10 00 5 00 7 50 3 50 5 10

No double columns; cuts 25 per cent. extra specials in reading matter 15 cents. per line such inser-

British American Presbyterian.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1872.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The discussion of the Washington Treaty in the Canadian Parliament has been going on during the past week, and has been the great subject of interest to the people of the Dominion. It was expected to have closed by Tuesday, but so many have desired to express their opinion on the Treaty, and to "define their position," that it still drags its slow length along. Apart from the speeches of the two leaders, those of Sir A.T. Galt and John H. Cameron have been the ablest in favor of the measure, and those of Messrs. Blake and Mills in opposition. In the meantime there seems considerable fear that the Treaty may fall through altogether on the point of, "consequential damages," and in that case the Ministerial party at Ottawa will rejoice, for every one of them has an evident repugnance to the course which party, and as he may think, patriotic exigencies require him to pursue.

The struggle between capital and labor continues, both here and in the States. In Hamilton a large portion of the men have been "locked out" because they would not sign an agreement binding themselves not to agitate for the "nine hours " as a day's work; while on the other side of the lines the struggle is for eight hours at present rates, or even at at an increase. The demand for labor everywhere is so great that an increase of pay could easily be secured, but to the shortening of the hours the employers are generally very much opposed. All the immigrants coming to Canada are employed at once. One of the Gov ernment agents says that he could dispose of 5,000 men in twenty-four hours

The Presidential contest in the States is being carried on with even increased keeness, and as is always the case, any amount of abuse between the rival sides is being freely exchanged.

The month of May seems been fixed upon, both in the States and England, as the season for the anniversaries of religious societies. During the past week a good many of them have been held in New York. Tho American Bible Society has had an income for the past year of \$689,928. Among other speakers at its anniversary was Signor Gavazzia, who dwelt upon the struggles in Italy for a free Bible. For years, he said, there was a penalty of five years' imprisonment hanging over the head of any one who was found to possess a Bible, while last vear 20,000 copies were sold in Rome alone. The speakers at the Congregational Union Meeting in the same city had all apparently been determined to be particularly funny. We are told that almost every one of them kept the audience in "roars of laughter," which of course was very heartsome, though such a plan can sometimes be overdone, even by Doctors of Divinity. The Episcopal Methodist General Conference still continues its meetings in New York; the business transacted has not been of any general interest.

Canadians seem to prefer June for their yearly religious gatherings. In the course of a week or two the office bearers of the different religious bodies will be assembling in different localities;

let us liope with much comfort to themselves, and advantage to the churches over which they preside.

The reports of the most important of the London May meetings have not yet come to hand. The various Baptist meetings had, we are told, been very successful, and the other anniversaries of the year were looked forward to with special interest.

The centroversy about the retention of the Athanasian Creed in the formularies of the English Church still goes on. It is all but certain that in the meantime, at any rate, it will be re-

Everything goes to show that the meetings of the Supreme Court of the different Presbyterian bodies in Scotland which are held during the present month will be very stormy ones, espocially so will this be the case with the Free Assembly, in which both parties seem prepared to carry matters to the greatest extremes. It would be a pity if the attempts at Union with others should issue in the disruption of the Free Church itself; but matters at present appear to tend very much in that

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

There is more truth than poetry in the following protest by a "Secular" newspaper, against the general tone and character of a great many of the children's books of the present day. Every thing almost in the way of juvenile reading for both Sabbath and week days musi be thrown into the form of a story or word, and large numbers of these are as unmitigated trash as can well be imagined. It is thus that our cotemporary

"If the Spirit of Evil has not gone into the business of publishing children's books, he certainly has taken a lien upon it. The condemnations which were heaped upon the ancient form of novel apply in full force to the majority of what booksellers class as "juvenile' stories. They give false views of life, as when boys of 14 run away from school, make off with a sail-boat, and reap the rewards of their high spirit in Summer cruises with unending bills of fare and miraculous good fortune in the shape of buried treasure at the end. By some moral sleight of hand, these boys prove always in the right, their judgement surpassing that of parents, teachers, and the inferior class known as their elders generally. They are likewise models of chivalry and truth, and specimens of high politeness, except in their speech, which is a sort of lame slang several degrees worse than boys of themselves would invent if it were not for the aid of these Sunday-school novelettes. The manners of the children in these books are uniformly underbred, and there is little choice between the prigs and the scapegraces as far as character is concerned. Children do not want their self-consciousness cultivated by reading constantly about scenes of the play-ground and exploits of those of their own age. The best books for grown people to read are the best for children. The "Sketch Book" and "Waverly" weave their spells most powerfully about the mind of child-

We are often assured that the children of the present day are indefinitely better situated than were their parents, from having such numbers of clearly printed and nicely bound books to read, while their fathers and grandfathers had none. We more than doubt if the advantage is so great as it is often represented. The continual reading of poor needless goody little novelettes " with a moral" which is rarely attended to, is rendering many of our young people perfectly incapable of perusing with intelligence and advantage every wrote that requires the slightest attention or thought. All such are voted dull and heavy. Even mere narrative or description in books that are characterized as "gay" are skipped, that the denouement may be reached the sooner and the attention and curiosity not kept too long upon the stretch. We have no objection to stories in themselves and some of the standard ones for children, we willingly allow, are both healthy and invigorating; but the juvenile story making plague especially in connection with our Sabbath Schools is becoming a very serious one, and calls loud for

some _emedy.

DEAN STANLEY, DR' RAINY, BURNS AND SCOTLAND.

We have already directed the atten-

tion of our readers to Dean Stanley's lectures on Scottish affairs, which were lately delivered in Edinburgh, and also to the answer given to them in the same place by Dr. Rainy, of the Free Church College. The feeling is genera', not merely in Scotland, that, accomplished as Dr. Starley undoubtedly is, he has come out second best in this encounter. The fact is, the Dean's lectures were the result of a "cram," which he had earnestly but somewhat superficially gone through as a necessary preparative for his appearance before Scotch audiences on Scotch affairs. The talk has been current, we are told, even in Oxford where the Dons as well as minor lights are no great oracles on Scottish Church History, that the Dean had borrowed the ficts for his lectures from the Waverly Novels. And though this may be too much of a joke, there is evidently sufficient proof of such crude superficiality in the Dean's acquaintance with what he discussed with such an air of patronizing superiority and condescension, as almost to justify the bitter jest at his expense by his quondam academic associates.

An instance of this "cram" may be given as one of many. In order to fortify his expressed good opinion of the moderates, the Dean quoted from the late Sir Henry Moncrieff, and emphasized the certificate thus given to these "respectabilities in Zion" by specially pointing out that Sir Henry was the leader of the Evangelicals. It turns out, as Dr. Rainy shows, that the quotation made so much of was not from the leader of the Evangelicals at all, but from Dr. John Inglis, the leader of the Moder-

Another vehement controversy which the Dean's raid into Scotland has given rise to is with reference to Robert Burns' "saintship", and the causes of his 'ruin', if he were 'ruined', which many most stoutly deny. Some lay the blame of this on the "moderate" Ministers with whom the poet associated; while others - a writer in a recent number of Blackwood's Magazine especially-would saddle the weight of responsibility on the drunken godless lawyers like Garvan Hamilton and Bob Aiken who were at one time his boon companions. Others have taken up the cudgels stoutly against all such insinuations, and have insisted that there was no "fruin" in the case; and that if there were it had been accomplished long before Burns knew either the "Moderates" or the "Writers" in

Poor Burns has had a sad lot of it. What numbers of very dull, godless fellows who have never given any great evidence of deep and enlightened appreciation of either the Poets writings or character, have rushed forward to defend him in connection with the very short-comings and sins which he himself most strongly condemned and deplored. With no other claims that any one could possibly discover, to be regarded as either the congenial associates, worthy lefenders, or intelligent admirers of Burns, except a fondness for strong drink, and a wonderful profound and not very decent admiration for the fair sex, such personages have felt called upon to pour out all the vials of their wrath against any who have questioned the Poets saintship and who have felt constrained to condemn his profaneness and immorality. Such persons with wearisome iteration have denounced all condemnation of Burns, however tenderly and modcrately expressed, as the intimation of a "narrow, "uncharitable," "fanatical," and "stupid" disposition, while they themselves, of course, have been set forth by implication, as if not quite equal to Burns, yet very nearly so in spirit, genius and generosity, and that simply because of the zeal with which they have been ready to defend all he was, and all he said, and all he did, against every objector, even against the Poet himself.

Who does not remember the floods of vapid, insolent stupidity, that were poured forth on this subject, in this spirit, and in many cases by this class, at the celebration of the centenary of the Poets birth. And since that occasion, ever and anon, there comes a

repitition of the same dose from these who speak with what they think loving familiarity of "Robbie Burns," as if the mighty peasent bard were their brother boor, or neighbor clown, though they are strangers to his genius, and in many cases only too successful imitators of his follies and his faults. In what has Burns sinned so grievously that he should from year to year have such defenders? It is enough to make his bones stir in the grave, and only leads those who while fully ready to acknowledge his mighty genius, are convinced that through that very great and wondrous gift, his influence has been in many respects exceedingly injurious-to call to mind the pitcously mournful and at the same time winsical request he made on his death bed in the prospect of volunteer military honours being rendered over his grave : "Dinna let the awkward squad fire ower me." Since that time any number of awkward squads have fired "ower" him as they best could, with little credit to themselves and marvellously little honour to him. The patter of their pop-guns is still, as we all painfully know, heard at intervals, and "bigot," "fanatic," "hypocrite," "Pharisce" and so forth, are the gentle and becoming terms with which they salute all who, while honouring the Poets genius, condemn his vices and more than doubt if as a whole, his influence has been morally for good.

What a mercy it would be for the afflicted public, and the poets honour if those who dream that they have a " mission to stand up for Robert Burns against all comers, would at last let their "weary clack' lie still, and rest satisfied with taking their tumbler of whiskey punch in solemn silence on the return of the 25th of January, or at most treating to their hearts content the glorious and immortal memory, without calling for the reporters and rushing into print to afflict their neighbours with the seventy times seven diluted rant and tasteless platitudes! " Let us have peace."

PRESBYTERIAN UNION IN SCOT-LAND.

The week before last, we gave a large portion of a recent speech by Dr. Guthrie on the union question. As a companion picture we now reprint an outline of a speech on the other side by Dr. Begg-one of the prominent leaders of the party in the Free Church opposed to union with the other non-established Presbyterian bodies.

Supporting a resolution moved at a late anti-union meeting in Edinburgh, Dr. Begg said:

"The fundamental assumption upon which the present and all proposals for unsound union since 1867 have been founded is utterly erroncous and untrue. (Hear, hear.) It is not true that the Free Church changed her creed in 1846, or at any other time, or has ever ceased to hold as an article of hir professed belief the principle of a Church Establishment. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The contrary assertion is not only meapable of proof, but is refuted by our whole history, and even by our distinctive articles as stated originally in the Union Committee. The sale that Lividal Presidentesians. mittee. To ask the United Presbyterians therefore, to subscribe our formula, and at the same time to assur- them that they may consame time to assur- them that they may continue Voluntaries, is to presume largely on prevailing ignorance, and to attempt to perpetrate a fraud both on them and on our Church. (Applause.) And yet this is the sole ground on which our unsound unionists are now proceeding, on which, indeed, the possibility of a feasible union with Voluntaries has been maintained, or professes to have been maintained, ever since 1867. The whole agitation has been conducted in opposition to solemn and repeated conducted in opposition to solemn and repeated protests, and proceeds on a sheer and utter delusion. (Hear, hear, and applause.) But apar from this cent al and conclusive consideration in opposition to the present union scheme, ther are other strong and manifest objections. are other strong and mannest objections. The formation of union is not entirely new to us; nor are the principles according to which such unions can be consistently formed, one before and the other after the Disruption, and both with the unanimous consent of the Church. But in both cases the precisely opposition of the church of the chu Church. But in both cases the precisery opposite groundwas taken from that which is at present so inconsistently pressed by our unsound unionists. After going over a variety of considerations that led the speaker to oppose the scheme of Union, he continued: Is an attempt to be made to compel our Presbytericato accept of ministers who of ministers in dumh silence—ministers who have hithert notoriously denied our distinctive principles, and that without the possibility of asking them questions and making a thorough asking them questions and making a thorough serutiny of such men and their principles on the part of the members? This surely cannot be meant. (Cheers.) On the other hand, is there any united Presbyterian minister who would be so bace as to offer to subscribe our formula without holding our principles? It would be an insult to allege that there was. If there be such ann to anego that those was. It there he such a man, he is surely the very last that we should desire to see incorporated with our Church. The very world would ery "shame" on such a transaction, and our Churches must have sunk low indeed before it could be seriously proposed; low indeed before it could be scriously proposed," practised, or tolerated. (Cheers.) In such circumstances it is vain to fall back on any theory of "spiritual independence." What we are dealing with now is "ecclosissical lawlessness." One is ashamed in these days to think of the base uses to which that noble phrase "spiritual independence" is being turned. Its meaning in the days of Dr. Chalmors, and of all our reformers, was simply liberty, to serve Christ, seconding to His Word, but not liberty to de

whatever we pleased, and especially not liberty to subvort the sworn principles of our Church and to defraud our brethren in defiance of truth and decenoy. Such a spurious theory, moreover, of spiritual independence would very soon be fatal to dissent itself. It savours directly of Popish domination. Who would join a Dissenting Church if such strange proceedings could be successfully precticed, and if we could not tell to what extent the principles of the Church might be changed from time to time? Who would give money to a Dissenting Church. whatever we pleased, and especially not liberty Who would give money to a Dissenting Church, or creet buildings in connection with it, if there was no security that that money might not almost as soon as the donors were in their graves—or even before—be devoted to a pur-pose diametrically opposite to that for which pose diametrically opposite to that for which it was given? In accordance, therefore, with all the precedents of the past, as well as with present propriety; in the name of fair dealing and the most sacred interests of religion and present propriety; in the name of fair dealing and the most sacred interests of religion and true Christian unity the land, strongly protest against the wild and inconsistant proposal which has now been made by the Union Committee. This proposal must be disposed of either partly or finally at the ensuing General Assembly. There is no way of disposing of it satisfactority except by throwing it overhoard, and demanding that all the effice-bearers of the Free Church should then be nestly mantain her principles as heretofore, or join the United Prosbyterinas and leave their ireturen in peace. (Loud cheers.) We have before us, I fear, still a very prolonged struggle. There are elements afout which portend great evil, and yet at the same time the Lord reigneth, and the contest is in behalf of the Crown rights of Christ, who must reign until He hath put all enemies under His feet—I never was more clear of the ground on which we stand as opposing all the o unsound schemes of Union at the present moment. It seems to me that every step makes it more along the feet was referred and an opposing all the real of the ground on which we stand as opposing all the or unsound schemes of Union at the present moment. It seems to me that every step makes moment. It seems to me that every step makes it more plain that our friends are floundering the more plain that our friends are floundering from one morass to another—(applauso)—and that they will not be able to make good their point; or if they do, I believe it will be the worst day for Scotland; and at all events, if God in His mercy spare us and raise up other men to stand in the breach when we have fallen, Scotland yet, I trust, will become the delight-some land to which the eyes of the onlightened nations of the world may turn as a land of Christian and educated men. I trust our friends, if they are determined to join the Coristian and educated men. I trust our friends, if they are determined to join the United Presbyterians, will go and leave us at peace to prosecute our work; but if they do not, if the struggle must be continued, I trust we will have grace to continue in it in the right spirit, with a firm determination to hold fast the truth of God. In the words of the poet, he would say. he would say-

"Perish 'policy' and cunning, Porish all that fears the light Whether losing, whother winning, Trust in God and do the right.

Some will hate thee, some will love thee, Some will flatter, some will slight; Cease from man, and look above thee, 'Trust in God, and do the right." (Loud cheers.)

MY REMINDER.

I have a beautiful illustrated text in my parlour—the words :—" Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it." It was the gift of a very lovely young friend, who brought it to me and asked me to find the right place to hang it. "Ah, Emma," I said, as I looked up at it after I had placed it upon the wall, "what a beau-tiful text! what a reminder of ones duty every hour in the day!"

"Yes," she said, "I have the same in my chamber. The first thing that my eyes rest upon in the morning is this text, and I wonder, when I awake, if I shall have courage to go forward in my day's duties, doing whatsoever my Master bids me.

Yes, there it hangs, the beautiful text, in blue and gold and divers colors. I do not know how many times during the day my eyes turn to it, and my heart turns to it too, I think "Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it."

What does He say unto me, a plain, quiet woman, in my own quiet home? Does He bid me go forth and do some great thing, and bring some honor upon myself and family? I think not. My path of duty does not seem like that. God appoints us each a place in His great vineyard, and gives us work to do, and He saith unto us, "Do it." Mine is a quiet lot—daily duties, daily cares, daily labours, daily sorrows, and daily blessings. Here is my work, my life-work in my home and about my home; and the Master saith, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it;" and when anxious, troubled, like Martha, about much serving, He says, "Cast your care upon Him, for He careth for you." Exchange.

"THOU SHALT NOT STEAL."

Here is an application of the eighth commandment: If a workman who is paid to work ten hours, takes advantage of the master or foreman, to smoke a pipe or read the newspaper, for one hour out of the ten, he steals onetenth of his day's wages. He does the very thing that a shopkeeper would do who gave him fourteen ounces of butter or sugar for a pound; or nine yards of calico when the bill charged ten. An assistant in a shop, who instead of caring for his master's interests as if they were his own puts no heart into his work and exercises no ingenuity, treats customers carelessly instead of corteously, and so diminishes the chances of our coming again—gets his salary on fulse pretences, does not give the kind of service he brows his employer expects, and which he would expect if he were an employer himself. He cannot but know that his services are not worth half what they wo. ld if he did his best. Instead of carning £30 or £40 a year for which he is engaged, he does not earn more than £15 or £28, and he practically steals the rest.

THE GLORY OF DRUDGERY.

Porsistor plodding isone of the fixed conditions of permanent success. Neither genius nor sury other advantage can supplant it. For the 'lucky' man is not he into whose lap drops a fortune or a windfall of what his fellows call glory, but rather it. whom God leads stop by step, through darkness to light, from rough places to smooth, up the long hall of discipline to the heights of nessee.

pages.

Christian work is eminently of the sort which tests and toughens the soul by drifts upon its andurance. To persever in the face of delays, discouragements, and reverses is one of God's foremost requirements. To be contented with His promise; to flud in that sufficient return to swatain us in long satching and diligent working; to feel the discourage of the sufficient return to swatain us in long satching and diligent working; to feel the discourage of the sufficient return and suppresses of the sufficient return and suppresses of the sufficient return and suppresses of the watering and uncoincures are con-ferred upon the meanest details by the consecration of all to him—this is the glory of drudgery, and it is a real and lasting one.—Christian at Work.

POLITICAL SKEPTICISM.

Compared with the States we are a Compared with the States we are a young and undeveloped nation, and may not have either the good or this bad on so gigantic scale. Still we have nade quite enough of progress to be able to understand, and so far to symyalize with, the following remarks of the Chicago Advance on Political Skepticism and the temptations to yield to it in the present day:

Cincipo Arraner on routela sacquanta and the templations to yield to it in the present day:—
Religious Skopticism is doubt as to any definite truth in connection with religious decirine and practice. A man who knows not what to believe as to God, immorthly, retribution, and the inspiration to the false, and sees, or fears that he scose, in overy religious teacher, a corrupt hypocrito or a weak culturiants, who mentally is affoat on a send uncertainty as to the meaning of the prevent life and the nature of that which is to come, is called a skeptic. A political skeptic might, then, well be one who has lost faith in all politics, in any sure principle of wise procedure in any sure principle of wise procedure in civil affairs, in any method of securing an able and just administration of his an able and just administration of his country's form of government, in any substantial advantage, indeed, of one form ever noother. He may be a very unorthodox man, dectrinally, when he undertakes to state his rollgious creed, and may repel the idea of total depravity with some warmit; but, in relation to politics, he believes that doctrine a little more firmly than any other truth. Honcety among politicians; he scouts the very idea.

This is not a happy state of mind.

This is not a happy state of mind. Faith in truth and men makes the soul bright, but doubt always darkens it. It is a bitter thing to lose confidence in others, and to come into a chronic feeling akun to that of Jermiah, when he wrote of the Jewish politician; with whom he had to do: m he had to do:

whom he had to do:

"Thoy be all adulterers, an assembly
oftreachierous men, and they bend their
tongues, like their bows for lies, but
they are not valiant for the truth upon
the carth for they proceed from svil to
cvil, and they know not no, saith the
Lord. Take ye leed, every one, of his
neighbours, and trust ye not in any
brother, for overy brother will utterly
supplant, and every neighbor will walk
with slauders."
We fear that nolitical stanticism:

amplant, and every neighbor will walk with sianders.

We fear that political skepticism is rapidly on the increase. Even the most decided optimists stagger under the developments of the past few years, as to the private character and political acts of men of high station, from Napoleon III down to Cheago aldermen. A revolution throws secret documents into a new set of hunds, and astounding revolution throws secret documents into a new set of hunds, and astounding revolution and the secret of the secre

ne nited States Congress.

To read of these things is sickening, but when the exposures come thick and fast, at the South, at the North, at the Rast, at the West, unvolling not some suspected "Democrat," about whom we were read; to be at the state of t sayected "Denocers," holout whom we were ready to believe such reports, but a list of "good Republicans," what are we to think ? One dreads to open his morning pay loot his last political ideals be broken, and his skejitleism as to human honesty become universal.—Whom shall we trust ? is the axilous inquiry. Far more important thair that mestion of bomb-pixed fortifications is that of money-proof officials. Is it true, as Walpale chemical, that "owey man has his price. Alust we not only think that judicial decisions have a. market rate, and that the passage of a bill in a legislative body depends estitudy upon

the comparative longth of purse of its friends and foce, but that the plague has acton into every department of life? Must we subject everybody, from the President, in the use of his appointing power, to the church dose one in the power, to the church descor

power, to the church dostons in ther handling of the poor funds;

The people are not yet driven to that utter despar of all political integrity; though, in occasional moods, they approach it. They are losing faith, however, in party names and nominations. They are beginning to think that personal honesty in a candidate, with a hearty committal to reform, and enough shrewdness to keep him from being hoodwinked by political friends and social companions, is better than a "good record" on some tygone question, or a "splendid victory" on so are land during the late war. The present issue is not whether we can best the "Domorarts," or put down "secession," or "reconstruct" the Union; but whether we can lare in the warming the desired purity and external justice in the administration of government.

Let us not "despair of the republic," nor abandon ourselves as yet to political skepticism.

Meclesinstical.

MEETING OF GUELPH PRESBYTERY.

The Probytery of Gnelph mot at the Town of Gnelph on Priday of last week. The following was the principal business transacted. The records of several kirk Sessions were handed in and referred to committees for examination and and referred to committees for examination and report. A notice was read to the effect that the Canada Andrews of Montrea intended to apply to the Canada Assembly at their first meeting for the Presbytary Officer and State of the Free Church of Stothard, and Mr. Loou Diones, a French Evangelical minister, into the Canada Presbytarias Church. The Clerk report-I the receipt of statistical and financial reports, more or less consider, from all the competitive of the Canada Presbytarias Church. The Clerk report-I the receipt of statistical and financial reports, more or less consider, from all the competitive. Both and Asther.

Mr. Wm. Exp. A.M., a statent who had completed his theological currectilium, was examined with a view to be taken on trial for license. The examination having proved fully satisfactory, it was agreed to ask leave from the Connectal Assembly, at their reasting meeting to take had presented in the pupil of Duff's church. East Pesitiss (reacast); and Mr. Cameron reported that head performed a similar service at Evertou and Mimosa, according to appointments.

at Evertou and Minsona, according to appoint-menta.

It was agreed to recommend that the Rur. A. A. Drummoud, of Shakespear and Hampstond, be chosen Mederator of the General Assembly and the Commentary of the Commentary of the same for the shurth reported to the office that the Freelytery anould, if they deemed it desir-able, memorialise the General Assembly to have a selama of leasons prepared under their cases as selama of leasons prepared under their cases of the Commentary of the report and the commentary of the commentary of the The unsettion of association at learness as one

ner upon me recommendation.

The question of appointing alternates as commissioners to the Supreme Court having bear missioners, it was resolved by a majority to recommend that it shall be competent for Presbyteries, if they see occasion, to appoint alternates.

symmetric, if they see occasion, to appoint allerprints, if they see occasion, to appoint allerprints, if they see occasion, to appoint allerive the seed of the seed of the seed of the seed of the
red. Mr. Empey was heard in aupport of the
petition. Ultimately it was resolved to appoint
a committee to viait Eastwalls, to jusquire carefully into all the sirumstances of the seas, and
the seed of the seed of the seed of the
contained of the seed of the
contained
the
contained of
the
contained
the
contain

The Presbytery Treasurer reported the funds in his hands, and the amount of arrears due by congregations in the bounds.

MINISTERS AND CHURCHES.

We have been requested to publish the fol-lowing statistics of the West End Prebytorian Currch, Towardo — Members received during the year ending Siri March, 157, 91; I process, \$3,700; Contribution to Foreign Educious 52; Wiley and Orphan trul Aged Ministers Fund, \$25; to French Reangelization Fund, \$10.32, All of which is very envilable to this young and growing cause.

All of which is very evolitable to this young and growing case.

The members of the Freby ternan Church in and around Buart mot in their place of worship on Tasesky, Eric all., for the purpose of or messky, Eric all., for the purpose of the Chatlans. Prephylary, Rev. Mesers. Cavan, of Ridgedown, tasif Beckot, of Thamswille, and Rif Malean. Elder from Ridgedown, led the proceedings. After an able sermon from Mr. Becket, from the words. "Wor me to the building committee where "Wor me to the building committee where the building committee where he building committee where a belance in the building committee where the building committee where the building committee of buildings committee where the building committee of buildings of the building committee where the building committee where the building committee where the buildings of the buildings

Here:
We regret to been think the Rev. Jan. Carmichael M. A.; of Markham, has been compalled
by Ill. habilit, to leave Camala for a time. Mr.
U. war's passenger in the Secucionerica which
middle from Quebes less flatturity.
The Bev. Prof. Bryce has organized a Sabasth
School is commention, with his Church at Winjugge, Manilloba.

Manilloba.

Manilloba.

These poor and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These poor
and Jan. These

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

A meeting of the congregation of Chaim-urth was held in the basement of that a c on Monday evening. The Rev. P. G-ened the proceedings with the customary jous exercises, after which Mr. G. S. Hobs a chosen chairman of the meeting, and I M. Harper appointed sceretary.

nguous exercuses, atter which Mr. G. S. H.Johart was chosen clairman of the meeting, and Mr. S. H. Harper appoints exercise.

The Bars Mr. Gray them stated the decision of the General Associaty of the Canada Freely.

Movember last, on the report of the committee on union with other Prephyterian Churches in British North America, their approval by the Preshytery, and the almost unnationes desired the Preshytery, and the almost unnationes desired the Preshytery, and the almost unnationes desired the Preshytery, and the almost unnationes of the Preshytery, and the almost unnationes of the Preshytery, and the almost unnationes desired by Mr. J. V. Barton, "That this congregation approve of the proposed basis of union as adopted by the General Assembly."—Carried, without a descenting viole of the present of the proposed basis of union as adopted by the General Assembly."—Carried, without a descenting viole of the present of the

ar. J. Darton, "That this congregation approve of the proposed basis of union a scopied
by the charactal Assembly."—Carried, without a
form of the control of the control of the control
The Rev Nr. Gray and the next clause. Theological Education, was one which has provided
considerable diversity of opinion. Some were
favorable towards the maintenance of the diftenni institutions by the union; some entertained a contracy view. The principal reasons
that the control of the control of the contractal trails. This may be guite true. Two or throughth be dispensed with, and the contribution
toward their support devoted to the better qual
relation of home still remaining, the professory
might be dispensed with, and the contribution
toward their support devoted to the better qual
relation of home still remaining, the professory
room are religious den-ministing, the professory
from a religious den-ministing, the professor
from a religious den-ministing, the professor
than the control of the control of the contennance and assistance of the union
would be a delicate question and very difficult
of solution. And wyn not ignore Medill and
Knox College, as well as Queen's
capiting the basis of minon no user bardens are
assisting the colleges when the speaker
assisting the colleges when the speaker
artificial for its ministry, belonged to all the
Presbylarian Churches; but in after years it
the distinct the country in which it is situated. Many were the oreditable asionlars who
content to the country it which it is situated. Many were the oreditable asionlars who
reduced the control of the country in which is the
Charch or "Kita", and its structuon was much
a necessity as McGill or any other college for
the distinct on the most metal coursecates of
the distinct on the most metal coursecates of
the contents and was assembled to the country it which it is situated. Many were the oreditable asionlars who
are all the respective of the asone interior of the country
and all things considers.

The clauses towarding on t

education? The clauses touching on the above question, as well as those respecting Wildow's Pand, Temporalities Pand, and Horse and Porcign Missions, were cearfied unanimously.

It was moved and assocated, "Thei Ute congregation deprecates any obstacle being placed in the way of a speedy consummation of the union, granied upon the proposed recognition and admirated of the negativing Chernèrs; to do otherwise in regard to the position of Queen's College would be most imposition and ingriness. College would be most impolition of the justion of the interests of this section of the co-

THE SYNOD OF LONDON.

PIRST DAY.

The London Synod of the Canada Presby-terian Church met in the First Presbyterian Church on Tuesday of last week at half past seven o'clock.

savas eviced.

The molester, the Rev. John Ross, of Brussfield, opened the sitting by preshing a unitable and aspread ideasures on Acts I., 16, 18. Mr. Ross after some introductory resarks said he would consider, i. the relation which the ministers of Chrest hold to himself. II The test by which the residing of under the situation of proceed. In speaking of the first point the prescher said it was,

1. A ralation of possession, they were his property—they belonged to him and no other. They are his own, none clee has any claim on titues.

2. As they are his own, so they are his own by choice.

by choice.

8. They are his own for service. All that
they have, and all that they are has been given
them for Christ's service—for Christ's work.

them for Christ's service—for Christ's work.

4. Another idee is that by close inlineary they are closely sunted to Christ. He that is closed to the Lord by the Spirit is one with him. Christ is the fountien of all power in beaver and earth, and those qualifications which fit them for the discharge of their work he has bestowed upon them.

6. Again Christ he accurate the contract of the contract

beaves and earth, and those qualifications which fit them for the discharge of their work he has bestowed upon them.

O Again, Christia has complete gover over his care and the second of the second

At the close of the sermen the Synod was constituted. At any war-constituted.

The roll being called, the Rov. Dr. Frondi was elected Mederator. A cordial vote thake was then on metion of Mr. Cuthberts given to Mr. Ross, the retiring Mederator.

thaks was there on meaning Moderator. Green to Mr. Roas, the retiting Moderator. The following committees on Frashpiery Records were those appointed to On London-Mosers. Mitchell, Hall and Bertiett.
Chatham-Mosers. Arch'd Malean, Jon. Malcola and Mitchells Be Instruct.

Stratford—B. H. Warden, F. McChaig and Statistich.

Warden J. John. Outhburton, John Thesspool

SECOND DAY

The Synod ract at 10 o'clock. The first home was spent in devotional exercises, in which Mesers. Gordon, Halo, and tookismith tool part.

Massar. Gordon, Halio, and Coolsmith took part.

These was read an overtiare ament the formation of a new Frankryor in the county of Brace, which it was agreed should be transmitted toesite Goneral Assembly.

The Synadt then proceeded to consider an overtare regarding the sappointment of a general Mission agent.

Dr. Water moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, That the Synadt recommend to the Operation of the Charlest of the Charle

A committee was appointed to examine and report upon the Treasurer's books.

The Synod then took up the time and place of the next meeting.

or me next mooting. It was moved by Mr. Drummond, accounded by Mr. Miletall. That the next mosting be held at Stratford on the first Tuesday of May, 1873. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Donald Water, secunded by Mr. Held, That its next mooting be held at London in St. Andrew's Clurch.

The main motion, to meet at Stratford, was

carried. The Synod then resumed consideration of the overture, referring to the appeintment of a general mission agent. A considerable number of the members took part in the discussion. The debate being closer the rote was taken when the Synod decided, not to adopt and transmit the overture, by a vote of 41 to 25.

Syund decided, not to adopt and transmit the overture, by a vote of it to 3d.

The committee appointed to examine the treasures above a reported that they found the same correctly and carrially kept. Whereepon the Syund decided that the slow of the Strand extra the sure as the sure of the Syund to given to the treasurer to the efficient manuser in which he had discharged his detice, and that the same rate of contribution the continued for the present as for the part of the present as for the present as

The Records of the Presbyteries of Stratfor and Chatham, were ordered to be attested.

Took up and considered a communication from the Committee on Evangelistic Work.

Took up and considered a communication from the Committee on Eruspeints Work.

The Sprod adjourned at six and men in the straing at insighpast servo rivide.

Besumed consideration of the recommendations of the Assembly a Committee on Evanisties Work. The recommendations were, that a committee to take charge of evanginistic work should be appointed by the Synod and that give or receive add in anothe work who will be a supported by the Synod and that give or receive add in anothe work who will be a supported by the Synod and the point with the committee. After a lengthened consideration of the matter the Synod on motion of Dr. Waters, seconded by Mr. Goldsmith, agreed to the following fading: The Synod having fally considered the communitation of the matter the Synod on motion of Dr. Waters, seconded by Mr. Committee on Evangular Mr. Assembly: Committee on Evangular Mr. Assembly: Committee on Evangular Mr. Assembly: Committee on Evangular Mr. Assembly, and directors patients, and carried on under the instructions of the Committee on the subject and the sast meeting of Synod.

Reports were received on the siste of religion.

Reports were received on the state of religion from all the Fresbytaries within the Synod. It was agreed to transmit the report to the con-vener of the Assembly's Committee on the State of Bellgion.

of neugon.

The Synod then engaged in a conference on
the state of religion. While the conference
the state of religion of adjournment arrived.

Whose the Syrad most this morning the subjest was resumed. After a lengtheused analyze faijest was resumed. After a lengtheused analyze failowing familier. The Syrad agreed upon the following familier. The Syrad agreed upon the following familier. The Syrad agreed upon the following familier. The Syrad agreed is the sprint all life of the cause of the sufficiency which is manifestly being made in the apprint all life of the congregations under the care of the Syrad. 2nd. The Syrad exploits upon services the duligent use of all legitimate means for quickning and machining its agir-gation for quickning and machining its agir-dier of the congregations under their charge.

charge.

An estrect minute of the Communitors of the General Assumbly in the Lucknow race was read. The communitor had been appointed to deal with the case and in the other than the wars in appeal of the Penkhyery of Huron from the decision of the Synd of Loudon and year.

the designment was proved in Louden and year. The Synul of the Synul of Louden and year. The Synul of the consider the best measured in the great state of the consideration of the control of the control of the control of the control of the synul and Clerk of Synul and Clerk of Prochysteric, be appointed a committee to comider the subject and to repart at the next meeting of Synul of destring the part at the next meeting of Synul of destring the moderator of Control taken of destring the moderator of Control taken of the overture was to the effect that the moderators should be elected without any previous nomination by Prabyteries.

nomination by Prasbyteries.
It was moved by Mr. Warden, and duly seconded, that the overtains be adopted and transmitted to the General Assembly. It was moved in amendment by Mr. Cuttherton, seconded by Mr. Baird, that the overture be simply transmitted, and the amendment was earried.

On motion duly made, it was agreed that the thanks of the Synod be given, let. To the ministers and managers of the First Presbytarian Church for the use of the church.

church.

2nd. To the friends in London for their generous and warm-heartod hospitality.

3rd. To the Grand Trunk Railway Company for their courtory to members of the Synod travelling by their road.

The minutes were then read and sustained. The business being faisabed, the moderator briefly addressed the mombers of Syned, after which the meeting was closed.—From Report in London Advertiser.

THE STROD OF BAMILTON.

From the Times of Wednesday we give gynopois of the proceedings at the Hami-Freshpierian Syned, including the Prochyl-of Hamilton, Paris, Osuph and Durham; med al Hamilton on Theoday, the 7th inter-themselves and the Manhab & Ghurek.

After the transaction of other routine hasis altendance of the ministers and olders of the sea the Synod adjourned to most ten o'clook of the tip o rending advanced, man, neutron according, arriving by the later trains, entered the

others, arriving by the later trains, entared the church.

Her. W. T. McMullen, of Woodstock, the technique, the church of the pulpit at 7:40 p.m., and preacted the opening settmen, from the church of the opening settmen, from the church of the opening settmen, from the church of the design of the Gospel. "He treated his subject under three boods—I what to tend to the design of the Gospel." He treated his subject under what does it seed defence? III. If not to the opper of the Gospel. "He treated his subject under what does it seed defence? III. If not to the different what does it seed defence? III. If not to the different what does it seed defence? III. If not to the different what the contract the defence of the Gospel of the Gospel of the Church of the Churc

Prater, of Thorobi, was duly choose and placed in the chair as Modernto for the year 1872. He returned thanks for the konour.

A number of communities were their appointed, A number of communities were their appointed, a number of communities were their department of the strength of th

cynois overture to the Ascenbly.

Another overture by the Rev. A. B. Simpson was brought up for discussion, asking the General Assembly to change the constitution of the Church in reference to the Synois, with the view of investing the inter with more extensive powers.

rates of investing the latter with more extensive powers.

A lengthered conference was held on the state of religion. The committee were re-appointed of religion. The committee were re-appointed power was given to them there are no supposed and power was given to them the conference of an apposed of the congregations or stations throughout the bounds, where in the programs services in any of the congregations or stations throughout the bounds, where in the programs of resident the bounds, where in the programs of the con-mittee it may be deceased expedient.

On proceeding to appoint the place of near meeting, both Guelph and Brastford were pro-posed. On the voil being takes a considerable of the convention of the control of the con-digination of the control of the con-digination. In Moderator pronouncing the Apostolic benefit in

Book Motices.

THE BOMISH DOCTRINE ('THE BULE OF PAITH EXAMINED.

DY RET. MR. MCLAREN, OFFINAL

OF FATTH EXAMINGD.

DY BRY. IE. MCARN, OTAMA.

This very timely and vigorosaly written lecture was delivered on the 4th of April at the close of the seasion of the Preshyterian College Montreal. It discenses a question of vital consequences in the Romash Controversy, and sets forth the absurdities, difficulties, contradictions, and impossibilities involved in the Romash Company and impossibilities involved in the Romash Company and popular manner. We are fully continued that far from the controversy with Rome having created to be a living one, it will over year be more distinctly seen to be for us in Causada, as well as for all the people of this continuent, by far the most practical and important whether viewed in its political, social or religious appears. To talk of the Roman Catholic system being too absurd and contradictory to stand the light and intelligence of the nineteenth contary is exceedingly foolish. In many respects it is aband and contradictory enough, and yet as a whole it is constructed with marvalence in the subject of the research, and find themselves little able to make any headway in argument with some compactatively increase and illustrate Romanies. The social religions is the days of our fathers. Our whole political and in the days of our fathers. Our whole political and in the days of our fathers. Our whole political for the contradiction of political parties to serve her own purposes. and arrangements are being influenced by herand ahr knows well how to turn the calgencies
of political parties to serve her own purposer.
There would be on propresty as raising the old
intelerant "No popery" ery, in the old acceptation of that phrase, but their is every reason
for Protestauts being on the alort, and being
more generally and more thoroughly than one
for the state of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the state of the state
of the state of the st

BEST MEANS OF SECURING THE GREAT END OF SABBATH SCHOOL IN-

reen the Years of Wednesday we gions a consistency of the presentings at the Hamilton physician Syzod, insulating the Prophysician Ramilton, Paris, Cashph and Durham, which at Hamilton on Tooday, the 7th initiant, meeting took place in the Manha Street rech.

Their divine service, begin, there, was a last Ramilton and such present the control of the

Saleton !

Inbbuth School Tencher, ween

A STANDARD OF A THOUGH WAY

SABBATH SCHOOL DESSONS? MAY 26TH.

... Hypocrisy reproved .- MATT. xxiii, 18-20. - Prove that men ought to repent.

Repeat Psalm 107, 31-32; Romans 12, 1; Shorter Catechism, 76.

NOTES FOR THE USE OF TEACHERS.

Verse 18.

What is a hypocrite? The word signifies a stage-player, one who acts a part; he may act the part of an honest man, when he is in reality a regue. Religious hypocrites act a part in religión; they profess to be what they are not. What did the Scribes, &c , profess They professed to be guides unto the kingdom of heaven. Rom. ii. 19-20. How did they show their hypocrisy? (1.) They did not enter the kingdom themselves, though they professed to guide others. (2.) Instead of guiding others, they prevented their entering in.

a T.essons.--1. We must be born again to enter the kingdom of God. Nicodemus was a ruler of the Jews, one of the teachers of the law; yet he needed to be born again. These Scribes thought themselves wiser than all the world, yet, because they were unholy in heart and life, they did not belong to Christ.

2. None can teach others aught unless they themselves are Christ's. If the blind lead the blind, they both fall into the ditch.

Verse 14.

For what purpose did they make long prayers? To make people think they were wonderfully devout. What did they expect to gain by this? They worked their way into the confidence of widows, and robbed them. they suffer for this? Greater damnation, greater punishment.

Lesson.—Sinners shall not go unpunished. Prov. xxi. 15; John v. 29.

Verse 15.

What is a proselyte? A convert from heathenism, or a convert to the particular views of the Pharisees. their proselytes so bad? They were not converted in their hearts. but brought with them all the wickedness of their heathen life, and added the wickedness of the Pharisees.

Lesson.-What a dreadful thing sin is; it makes people "children of hell." The love of Christ, on the other hand, makes us children of God, children of light and the day.

Werses 16-17.

What error did they teach about swearing oaths? They said, if a person were to make a vow, swearing by the temple, it was not binding; but if ho yowed by the gold of it, it was binding. How does Jesus reprove them? The temple was sacred, as being the house of God, and it was only as the gold was a part of God's house that it was sacred.

Verses 18-19.

"What was the altar? The altar of burnt-offering. When did they say persons were bound to keep their onths? The words, "He is guilty," are the same as in verse 16, "He is a debtor"; that is, he is bound to observe his oath. How does Jesus reprove them? An of-fering was not accepted unless it was presented at the temple.

Verses 20-22.

What kind of oaths are referred to here? Solemn vows of any kind: such Why are such oaths binding?

Verse 23.

What is tithe? A tenth part. The tenth part of the produce of the land, whether corn, fruit, or of the herd and flock, was to be given to God. Lev. xxvii. 80-38. How for did the Pharisees go in paying tithes? What is mint? The fragrant plant known by this name in our gardens. What is anise? Another name for it is dill. It is used as a medicine. What is cumin? It is a small seed used in sauces. The value of the tithes of these articles would be a trifle. What did they neglect? What is judgment? Righteonsness; doing justly between man and man. How did they neglect mercy? They were cruel and unforgiving; did they not crucify the Lord of Glory? How did they show their want of faith? They wanted faith in a holy and living God; they had no proper confidence in each other; they were not true to each other; they had no faith in Christ.

Lessons .-- 1. The whole law of God is to be observed. Jesus does not blame them for paying tithes on mint, &c., but for making a point of keeping the least important part of the law, and neglecting the most important.

2. How we shall live if we obey the law of God. It will make us just, mer-ciful, believing, and faithful. It is only the grace of God, obtained through Christ, by which we shall be enabled to keep that holy law." John i. 17; Titus ii. 14; Heb. ix. 14.

That he will be grand 24:20 marsh Our Young Folks.

What is meant by straining at a gnat? In drinking, if a gnat wore in the liquid, it would be strained out before the liquor was drunk. Our Lord teaches that they were very particular about little things, and could commit the greatest sins with indifference.

What sort of vessels did they drink out of? Cups carefully cleansed. What was in them? Most abominable drinks. So the Pharisees were careful to appear holy, but within they were full of extortion and excess.

Lesson.—The life is not pure unless the heart is pure. As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.

HELPERS.

"Poor old fellow! He can hardly get along. Let's lend him a hand. And so they did. And the old man, with the help of the two lads, soon got his truck to the top of the hill, and then it was easy work after that.

Are you a helper? Are there any who are the better for you? any whose load you lighten? any to whom you are a comfort? Are you trying to lead any to God? We cannot tell what power our words may have, but one day we shall know; and, if we are faithful, we may find many souls won, to shine as stars in our crown of rejoicing, who might have been lost if we had spoken no word for Jesus.

If you are not a helper, are you hindering? Does your course of life give pain to any heart? Does your example lead any into sin? Do those who are laboring for Christ find you a hindrance?

Learn from these lads. Help and do not hinder. Help the poor, the old, the ignorant, the ungodly; help all you can. Do not spend your time and strength in sin, or folly, or selfishness. Try to do good for Christ's sake.

Yes, for Christ's sake. That is the true motive. They who feel what Jesus has done for them, are the best helpers. He went about doing good. He died to save sinners. May you be led by the Holy Spirit to be a helper for His sake. -Young Reader.

SOWING AND REAPING.

A Christian gentleman was staying a few days with a farmer, who, though a man of sound sense and many amiable traits, was a neglecter of religion. He was an excellent farmer, priding himself not a little on the fine appearance and thorough culture of his farm, and evidently was pleased with his guest, who was a man of winning manners, and extensive information.

One day the gentleman walked out where the farmer was scattering his seed broadcast in the field.

"What are you sowing, Mr. H-

was his pleasant inquiry. "Wheat," was the answer.

"And what do you expect to reap from it ?

farmer.

At the close of the day, as all were gathered in a family circle, some little thing provoked the farmer-and at once he flew into a violent passion; and forgetting, in his excitement, the presence of his guest, he swore most profanely.

The latter, who was sitting next to

· And what are you sowing now! The tarmer was startled. A new as Abraham's oath, "I have lifted up mine hand unto the Lord, the Most light at once flashed on him from the question of the morning. "What he said, in a subdued and thoughtful

every mood, and word, and action?" "Yes," was the reply; "for every mood helps to form the permanent temper; and for every word we must give account; and every act but aids to form a habit; and habits are to the soul what the veins and arteries are to the blood, the course in which it moves, and will move forever. By all these little things we are forming character, eternity, and according to it will be our destiny forever.

FETCHED HIM.

Rev. Mr. - - had travelled far to preach to a congregation at After the sermon he waited very patiently, evidently expecting some of his brethren to invite him to dinner. In this he was disappointed. One after another departed until the church was almost as empty as the minister's stomach. Surmoning resolution, however, he walked up to an elderly looking gentleman, and gravely

Will you come home to dinner with me to-day, brother?

Where do you live?

About twenty miles from this, sir. No, said the man coloring, but you

must go with me. Thank you-I will cheerfully.

After that time the minister was no more troubled about his duner.

THE ORUST. "WASTE NOT-WANT NOT."

I must not waste upon the floor The crust I cannot cat; There's many a hungry little one Would think it quite a treat.

My parents take the kindest care To got me wholesome food; And so I must not waste a bit That would do others good.

The grain from which my bread is made God causes it to grow; How sad to waste what He has given He would both see and know

'Tie wilful wasto brings wooful want, And I may five to say. Ohi how I wish I had that bread Which once I threw away !

SOPHIE'S LESSONS ON RASH JUDGMENTS.

"He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame for Sophie read these words over again slowly, as she sat in her room one morning, with her Bible in her hand. "Answer a matter before I hear it! How could I? Oh I see. I suppose it means about the same as what father is continually saying, 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.' You judge, Sophie, before you know anything about it."

"Well, perhaps I do, but then I think I'm willing to change my mind when I do know, and whatever father may say, one can't help judging from appearances. But let us see the second part of the verse. 'It is folly and shame unto him-to him-to the one who answereth. That means me. Oh dear! wonder why it is, that when one reads the Bible he is continually finding verses that just touch his own faults? I suppose father would say, 'because you have so many faults, my child.' But I like this verse. It is such a new way of saying, 'judge not, that ye be not judged,' and I am tired of that. I mean to learn this and take it with me through the day, and just see how many times I do answer before I hear and then find out whether 'it is folly and shame' to

Down stairs she hurried and entered the dining-room. Her father and brothers took their breakfast first, very early, and Sophic had hers later. Now there was nothing on the table but what remained from their meal, cold and uninviting.

"Oh dear!" said Sophie, as she impatiently threw herself into a chair, nothing but a cold breakfast, I suppose. If father and boys only have something nice, mother cares little for

When her mother entered, a few minutes later, with something specially cooked for her, Sophie thought of her verse, and I think she recognized a little of the shame in her feelings.

When she reached school that morning, she was greeted with the cry, "Oh, Sophie, the marks for last week have been given us, and don't you think, Lizzie Atkinson has the highest mark both "Why, wheat, of course," said the in deportment and scholarship, and you know she was absent two whole days last week, and she wasn't sick either, for I saw her out. And besides, she didn't make up her lessons at recess or after school, for I watched. I wanted to see whether Miss Perry would give her ten, and now she has."

"Well," said Sophie, "I am not at all surprised. There are some girls in him, in a low and serious tone said, this school who can do just what they please, both in their lessons, and as to than the law of God, were against him. the rules, and get ten; and there are other girls who may try their best and grew poor and feeble; and he was fully then get a low mark."

"I suppose, Sophie, that you are one Because in one way or another we are appealing to God.

tone, "do you take such serious views of those who try your very hardest to of life as that—such serious views of keep the rules and then get a low mark," said some one slily. "I am sorry for you, poor child."

As Sophie's principles were known to be not averse to an easy disregard of the obligations of school rules, this remark was exceedingly pertinent. More than one smiled, as she answered, not a bit discomfited,

" Certainly, Kate, but then you know if Lizzie and I should change places, as and that character will go with us to regards actions, we should still retain our marks. Why, apposing I had been absent two days, without any better reason than she had, my father would have the pleasure of signing his name to a report containing the announcement, average in deportment—zero—average in scholarship-zero. Oh! Miss Perry always gives her ten, no matter what she

> When Sophic heard, some hours after wards, that Lizzie had stayed at home because her mother was very sick, and had come down, both evenings, when her father was at home, and she could be spared, to her teacher's house and recited the lessons for the day, she felt that she, perhaps, answered this matter also without giving it a fair hearing.

> "Mother," she said, as she came home from school in the afternoon, "Isn't Mary Wilson here waiting for me to go out with her?"

> " No, dear." "Hasn't she been here, or sent any message ?"

"I think not."

mean as she can be. I told Susio that I couldn't go with her because I had promised Mary; but it seem's it's little she cares about her promise to me."

"You might wait a moment, Sophie, before judging her so harshly. Perhaps she will come yet."

"Oh, no indeed. She promised to be here when I got home. But it's just like her. I suppose she found somebody she liked better, and so went off with her. Well, I don't care about losing her, but I should like to have known it, so as to get somebody else. I'll go now, and it will be one while before I make another arrangement to go anywhere

When Sophie camein, about two hours later, her mother asked:

"Did you see Mary?"

" No ma'am, why?

"Because she came in the carriage with her brother to take you to ride. She couldn't be here when school was out, as she had to wait for her brother to come from the city. I couldn't tell her where you had gone, but she hoped to find you.'

When Sophie thought how she had anticipated that ride, she, felt that her hasty judgment had been truly a foolish

One more instance. At the table that night, Sophie said, "Father, don't you think it's perfectly scandalous the way Mr. Gray behaves. There is his poor wife sick, and every day as I have been coming home from school, I've met him riding out with a young lady, and we girls think it's shameful. They seem to have real nice times, and I guess if his poor wife knew it, she would be sicker than she is. We've held a perfect indignation meeting over it, and Kate Chester says she is going to ask her sister to let Mr. Gray know that he has been noticed."

"Sophie," said her father, "I do think you judge more hastily than any one I ever saw. How do you know but that young lady may be Mr. Gray's sister?"

"I don't believe he has a sister."

"Well, he has, and this is she. She has come to stay with Mrs. Gray while she is sick. And so her brother takes her out for exercise when he gets home. Now see what a story you have made out of nothing. You will get yourself into serious trouble some day, my child, if you allow yourself to judge so quickly before hearing the state of the case. You will please correct immediately the story you have so carelessly started."

Before Sophie went to sleep that night, she thought over her experiences, and

came to this conclusion.

" Now to-day I have taken this verse thinking of it after I had answered without hearing, and so seeing the 'folly and shame.' To-morrow I am going to try and think of it hefore I answer, and then see if I can't get rid of these evil consequences

And I think many of us, might take this verse with us continually, and remember that, "he that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him."

THE VALUE OF THE SABBATH.

Not many years ago a contractor in America went far to the West with his men and teams to make a turnpike At first he paid no regard to the Sabbath, but continued his work as on others days. He soon found, however, that the ordinances of nature, no less grew poor and feeble; and he was fully convinced that more was lost than gain ed by Sunday labour.

When gold was first discovered in California, the miners worked for a time without any weekly cessation; but they found they were digging graves as well as gold: and having lost their reckoning of the Sabbath, they actually made a

day of rest for themselves.

When the engines of an extensive steam packet company in the south of Engiand were getting constantly damaged, the mischief was soon repaired by giving the men what the bounty of their reator had given them long beforethe rest of each seventh day.

A distinguished merchant in America. once said, " I should have been dead or a maniac long ago, had it not been for the Sabbath." This was said in the hearing of others; and one of them told of a merchant who used to boast that he found Sunday the best day for planning voyages, but who was then in a lunatic asylum.

"Hall, Sabbath thee I hall, the poor man's day.
On other days the man of toil is doom d.
To cat his joyless bread, lonely; the ground Both seat and board, screened from the winter's cold.

cold
And summer heat by neighbouring tree or hedro
But on this day, embeson id in his home,
He shares the frugal meal with those he loves.
With those he loves, he shares the heart-felt joy
Of giving thanks to God."

-Early Days.

There is a curious Chinese proverb which says, "In a cucumber field do not stoop to tie your shoes, and under a plum tree do not wait to settle your cap on your head;" which if you do, some one may think you are stealing the cucumbers or the plums. Never forget that the Apostle says, "Abstain from all appearance of evil

Scientific and Asclul.

WHEN TO BATHE.

Constitutions and temperaments diffor, and the best hour for one person to bathe may not be the best for another. Besides, persons must accomedate themselves to their occupations and circumstances. About three hours after breakfast is a suitable time for almost any one to bathe who can then make it convenient. Many must, of necessity, have their bath either on rising in the morning or on retiring at night. Generally, morning is to be preferred for women, who then begin active life. It is not well to rise and take a bath, and then sit down to read, write, sew or lounge about. It may be well if one can, instead of exercising, to go back into the warm bed for three-quarters of an hour. Some persons who always feel miverable after morning bathing are favourably affected by an evening bath. Such should follow their bent.—Laws of Life.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR STOVES.

It is difficult to tell how much longer stoves will be needed, as the spring scems unusually coy and dilatory in its advances. But as warm weather will certainly come, the following hint should not be forgotten. An experienced housekeeper states :-- When stoves are no longer needed, they are quite frequently set aside in an out-building, or other out of the way place, with no farther thought, until again wanted for use. If neglected, the rust of the summer may injure them more than the whole winter's wear, particularly the parts made of sheet iron. They should be kept as free from dampness as possible, and occasionally cleaned if rust be observed. Our plan has been to apply a coating of linseed oil to the pipes before putting them away. It should be done while the pipes are warm, but should be done thoroughly. It is not particular that it should be liuseed oil-this being mentioned as cheapest—almost any grease will answer.

PROCESS OF GERMINATION.

An eminent writer upon the subject, in speaking of the action of the sun in this great work of germination, remarks: "Upon the chemical influence of the sun's rays depends the germination of seeds as well as the growth of the plants. We bury the seed in the ground and shut it out from the influence of light, but we do not place it beyond the reach of the sun's actinic influence, for that penetrates like heat to the little carthy couch where the embryo plant, lies hid and arouses it into life. Light or the luminiferous rays of the sun, so important to the well being of the plant, is ne-tually inimical to the excitation of vi-tality in the seed. How singular is this fact! A series of carefull conducted experiments has proved that seeds will not germinate in light, although supplied with heat and moisture, when the actinic rays are cut oil. Deprived of the luminous rays with the actinic in full force, they spring into Lie with great rapidity. Seeds sown upon the surface of the earth will scarcely germinate, as soil cultivators very well know, and, on the other hand, seeds time, so deep that the actinic rays cannot vach them will certainly perish. The planting of seeds, so as to secure the people i distance below the surface, is a noten property point in husbandry, as it has much to do with the early starting of the plant and the success of the crops."

NAULS IN PREST TREES.

A singular fact, and one worthy to be recorded, was mentioned to us a few days since by Mr. Alexander Drake, of Albemarle. He stated and whilst on a visit to a neighbour, his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree of which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees he ever saw. The only cause of their superiority known to his host was an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of werm-caten timber into which halls had ocen driven were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old, he + 1 selected three of them, and draw unail through the body, tempenny ground as possible. While! ્રુભ balance of his orchard had gradual uled, and finally yielded to the rev. 's of the worms, these three tree . dected at random, treated procine the same manner with the exception of the nailing, had always been vir rous and healthy, furnishing hun a that very period with the greatest period of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron furnished by the nail is offensive to the worm, while less, or perhaps beneficial, to the tree.

A chemical writer on the subject says: "The oxidation or rusting of iron by the sap, evolves ammonia, alich, as the sap rises, will of course improvemate every part of the foliage and prove too severe a dose for the delicate pate of intruding insects."

This writer recommen ls 'riving half a dozen nails into the trun Several experiments of the kind have resulted successfully .- Southern Pla ter.

We met with a paragraph the other day which is very descriptive of this grand-thoroughfare of the world, and now give it for the beneat of the Canadian public:

is very descriptive of this grand-thoroughlare of the world, and now give it for, the benefit of the Canadian public:

"The railways here, that is in England, are not better than our own. Either the English reads have deterfereded, or else our own have appreciated, fassume that the fastest train on the direct line between Liverpool and London may be taken as a fair sample, and compared with similar trains on its earning, and compared with similar trains on the New York and Eric Railway at home-with the New York and Eric Railway at home-with which I a most far-illar. From Liverpool to London two hundred and twenty miles, through first-class fare is thirty-live shillings ay an ine dollar on the New York and Eric from New York to the west end of Suspension Bridge, in Canada, distance upwards of four hundred and fifty miles, in drawing room c.a.c.h, the fave is nine dollars and twenty-live cents. We ride in by far the most elegant coaches on the Eric than here in England, and at only one half the cost. We ride as fast, too, on the Eric as in England, about chrty-nine miles on the Eri

Trave	llers'	Guide.			
ORA:	ND TRE	K EAST.			
Depart	A.M. ,5.37	P.M. 12.07	р.м. 5.37	7.07	
Arrivo	9.37	11.07	0.57	10.07	
GRA	nd thus	K WEST.			
A.M. Depart	A.M. 11.45 10,05	Р.М. 3.45 12.50	1.05 1.05	P.M. 12.05 9.00	
GREAT	WESTER	n railw	AY.		
Depart 7.00	11.50 11.00	1.M. 4.00 1.15	5.30 5.30	9,30	
minutes after leavi	his line ng Yong	Street S		on Ave	
NOR		MALWAY.			
	0.30		,,	•••••	
TORONTO		ESING ICT	II) WAI		
Depart 7.45 Arrive 10.45	7.M. 3.30 6.20				
***************************************		ALDITOR.	DATESCAT	r_	

ST. CLOUD HOTEL.

TORONTO, GREY, AND BRUCE RAILWAY.

HOUR OF CLOSING MAILS FROM TORONTO P. O.

Depart.... 7.10 3.00 Arrivo 11.10 8.10

RAND BROTHERS,

DADWAY AND 42HD STREET, NEW YORK, Only three blocks from Grand Central Depot of the New York and Boston Railroads.

This favourite establishment is new and conducted on European systems. Visitors to New York from Canada, pronounce it to be the most de-

sirable institution of the kind in that city. ST. LAWRENCE HALL, JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL. Long Established -- Well Known.

Visitors are, as far as possible, provided with the

comforts of home life. REVERE HOUSE,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

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

The Subscriber has Just Received

A SUPPLY OF THE

REV. ROBT. JOHNSON'S

DISCOURSE ON

Instrumental Music in Public Worship.

Price 25 cents, or mailed to any part of Can-" A very able pamphlet on this important subject."

JAMES BAIN.

Bookseller and Stationer, 46 King street east, Toronto. Also, a supply of

Carson on the Heresies of the Plymouth Brethren.

18 vo. cloth, \$1, or per mail, 2 15.

JAMES'S

PATENT HOT AIR FURNACE.

ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF

BUILDINGS! PUBLIC

PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

WM. JAMES & SON.

816 St. CATHERINE STREET,

MONTREAL,

RESPECTFULLY inform parties about to make use of Hot Air Francisco The make use of Hot Air Furnaces, that they are now manufacturing three sizes of "Postables" and one for Masonry, and that they are prepared to set them up in the most reliable

propaged to set them up in the most reliable mainer, to order.

Architects, Buildors and others in need of reliable and serviceable Furnaces, are invited to call and examine. Liberal allowances to Builders and to the trade.

HADEX. GEMMELL,

BOÖTMAKER,

Sign of the "Golden Boot" 97 KING STREET WEST,

Has in Stock a very large assortment of Gentlemon's Sewed Boots, Home made. First-Class English Boots at reasonable prices.

Best quality of Boots of all kinds made to order.

THE YORKSHIRE CATTLE FEEDER, FOR FATTENING AND BRINGING INTO CONDITION HORSES, COWS, Plos &o.

It is highly recommended by the Professors of the Veterinary Colleges of Great Britain, and is a remody of renowned worth, possessed of purely vegetable extracts. It is Toxic and Stoxiccinc. It is recommended and used by all first-class Breeders throughout Europe and Canada. Horses fed with this Composition are not succeptible, of disease, such as broken wind, heaves, farcy, scratches, &c. They gain stength and life which cannot be surpassed.

For Mill Cottle it is well adented, as it contains a

cannot be surpassed.

For Milk Cattle it is well adapted, as it contains a great amount of nutriment, which produces more milk and butter than any other known remedy, and at the same time it improves the health and condition of the animal.

For Fattening Cattle and Figs it has no equ., it purifies the blood, improves the appetite, and strengthens the whole system, fattening them in one-fourth the usual time.

Sold in packages at 33c, and \$1.00. The dollar

Sold in packages at 25c. and \$1.00. The dellar size is sufficient for 200 feeds. Sold overywhere. HUGH MILLER & Co., Proprietor, 167 King St. East, Toronto.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872.

Fifth Year.

REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION OF AMERICAN ART.

THE ALDINE:

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL claimed to be the

HANDSOMERT PAPER IN THE WORLD.

"Give my love to the artist workmen of THE ALDINE who are striving to make their profession worthy of administron for beauty, as it has always been for usefulness."—Heary Ward Beecher.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscollany of pure, light, and graceful literature and a collection of pictures, the rarest speciarine, of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness as compared rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unappreciated—absolutely without competition or in price or character. The possessor of the volumist completed cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times its cost.

The labor of getting THE ALDINE ready on the press is so great that reprinting is out of the question. With the exception of a small number specially reserved for binding, the edition of 1871 is already exhausted and it is now a scarce as well as valuable book.

New Features for 1872.—Art Department.

The enthusiastic support so readily accorded to their enterprise, wherever it has been introduced has convinced the publishers of THE ALDINE of the soundness of their theory that the American public would recognize and heartily support any sincere effort to elevate the tone and standing of illustrated puplications. That so many weekly wicked shoets exist and thrive is no evidence that there is no market for anything better—indeed the success of THE ALDINE from the start is direct proof of the contrary. With a population so wast, and of such varied taste, a publisher can choose his patrons, and his paper is rather indicative of his own than of the taste of the country. As a guarantee of the oxcellence of this department, the publishers would beg to announce during the coming year, speciments from the following eminent American Artists.

W. T. RICHARDS,

GRANY. PERRINS.

W. T. RICHARDS, WM. HART, WM. HART, GEORGE SMILEY, AUG. WILL, JAMES SMILEY, FRANK BEARD, J. HOWS.

GRANY. PERRINS, F. O. C. DARLEY, VICTOR NEILLIZ, VM. H. WILCOX, JAMES H. BERRD, R. E. PIGUET, PAUL DIXON,

The pictures are being reproduced without regard to expense by the very best engravors in the country, and will bear the very severest critical comparison with the best foreign work, it being the determination of the publishers that THE ALDINE shall be a successful vimilication of American taste in comparities with bo a successful vindication of American taste in competition with any existing publication in the world.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT.

Where so much attention is paid to illustration any get up of the work, to nuch dependance on appearances may very naturally be feared. To anticipate such nusciplings, is only necessary to state that the editorial numagement of THI ALDING, has been intrusted to Mr. Richard Henry Stoddart, who has received assurances of assistance from a host of the most popular writers and poets of the country.

THE VOLUME FOR 1872,

will contain nearly 300 pages, and about 250 and engavings. Commoncing with the number for January, every third number will contain a beautifully tinted picture on plate paper, inserted as a frontispiecom.

The Christman number for 1872, will be a splendid volume in itself, containing fifty engravings, ifour in that and, although retailed a 51 will be sent without extra charge to all yearly subscribers

A Chromo to every Subscriber

was a very popular feature last year, and will be repeated with the present volume. The publishers have purchased and reproduced, at great expense, the beautiful oil painting by Sois, entitled "Daine Nature's School." The chrome is 11 x 13 inches, and is an exact fac-simile, in size and appearance, of the original picture. No American obrone, which will at all compare with it, has yet been of ferred at retail for less than the price asked for THE ALDINE and it togother. It will be delivered free, with the January number, to every subscriber who pays for one year in udvance.

TERMS FOR 1872:

One Copy, one year, with Oil Chrome, \$5. Five Copies, \$20.

Any person sendin 10 names and 840 will receive an extra copy gratis, making 11 copies for the

money.

Any person wishing to work for a premium can have our premium circular on application. We give many beautiful and desirable articles offered by no other paper.

Any person wishing to act, pecuanently, as our agent, will apply, with reference, enclosing \$1 for outfit.

JAMES SUTTON & CO., b . . 5 . Publisbere!

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN FOR 1872.

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

This splendid weekly; grouth enlarged and im-proved, is one of the most useful and interesting journals ever published. Every number is beauti-fully printed on fine paper, and elegantly illustrated with original engravings, representing

New Inventions, Novelties in Mechanics, Manufacturers, Chemistry, Photography, Architecture, Agriculture, Engineering.

Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, and People and of all Professions or Trades will find the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

OF GREAT VALUE AND INTEREST.

Its practical suggestions will save hundreds of dollars in every Household, Workshop, and Factory in the land, besides affording a continual source of valuable instruction. The editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European writers and having access to all the leading Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the Scientific American are constantly enriched with the choicest information,

An official tist of all the Patents Issued is Published Weekly.

The Yearly Numbers of the Scientific American make Two Splendid Volumes of Nearly One Thousand Pages, equivilent in size to Four Thousand Ondinary Book Pages.

Specimen Copies sent Free

TERMS:—33 a year; \$1.50 Half year; Clubs of Ten Copies for one year, at \$250 each, \$25.00, with a Splinder Premior to the person who forms the club, consisting of a copy of the celebrated Steel Plate Engraving, "Men of Progress."

In connection with the publication of the Scientific, American, the undersigned conducts the most extensive Assency in PATENTS.

The best way to obtain an answer to the question —Can I obtain a Patent 1 is to write to Munn & Co.
37 Park Row, N. Y., who have over Twenty-five Years Experience in the business. No charge is made for opinion and advice. A pen and-ink skeel or full written description of the invention, should be sent.

For instructions concerning American and European Patents,—Caveats—Re-lessues—Interference—Rejected Cases—Hints on Solling Patents—Rules and proceedings of the Fatent Office—The New Patent Laws—Examinations—Extensions—Infringements, etc., etc., send for Instruction Book, which will be mailed free on application. All business strictly confidential.

MUNN & CO., Address, Publishers of the Silentific American, Park Row, New York,

THE TWO LARGE Premium Steel Engravings

ARE:

WORTH DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE NEW YORK ALBION

THE MOST RELIABLE COMPREHENSIVE AND

ENJOYABLE JOURNAL OF LITERATURE,

ART.

POLITICS,

FIELD SPORTS, FINANCE,

AND NEWS

In America. The best Paper Published for the Family Circle, the busines of the professional man, the sportsman and the general reader,

This Famous and Popular Weekly contain a greater variety on interesting, mussing, instructive, and theroughly instructive reading matter, than any other first-class journal, and passes "from grave to gay, from lively to sovere." in a manner attractive to all. It embodies the news of the world, errofully culled, and editorially discusses a wide range of subjects, while the literary visuads it provides are always of the choicest quality.

NO FIRESIDE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

The New York Albien circulates more largely than any other weekly journal of its class among the most wealthy, entityated, and influential people of America, and is the best advertising medium in the United States for those desirous of reaching the Upper Ten Thousand. It has also a large circulation in Wall Street, and among the banks and private bankers throughout the United States and nation in wall street, and among the branks and private bankers throughout the United States, and is on flo in nearly all the public reading rooms and similar institutions, commercial and literary, in the New World and Europe.

Published every Priday morning, at 30 Park Row Now York. PIERCY WILSON,

Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription after this date, with any two of the large sized Albion Promium Steel Engravings, sent free by post, 35 per anumn, strictly in advance. Subscription for six months, \$2.50, and for three months \$4.25. Half-yearly and quarterly subscripors will receive a copy of the Prince of Wales Portrait, or any one of the four last mentioned engage in the following list, free by post, these boing smaller than the others:

smaller than the others:
Subscriptions—to those paying in advance only—84 per annum, without engravings.
Subscriptions may be begun at any time, as the date from the time of subscribing. Those preferring books, now er old, to engraving, will be furnished with any they may name, postage free, to the amount of \$1, rotan price, for each engraving whith they would be entitled. Any excess in price of the book required must be romitted in money.

money.

Subscription for one perr. with any three of the large-sized Albion Steel Engravings, in addition to a small one of the Prince of Wales, tree by mail, six dollars in advance. Single copies for sale by all newsdealers, ten cents. Subscribers will be supplied with extra engravings at 32 each, post paid, but the price to non-subscribers will be \$5. Subscribers not paying until after their subscription year has expired will be charged \$6 per annum.

Adevortising Rates.—Outside and Chess pages 25 cents par agate line. Inside pages first insortion, 25 cents per agate line; each subsequent insortion 20 cents per line. Two line business cards, with a copy of the Albion free, 218 per annum. Business Notices in readidy matter type to be inserted before Chess, 60 cents per miniou line. An advertisement in the New York Albion goes into the hunds of tens of thousands of readers.

Subscribers, except in this city, Brooklyn, and British America, to which prepayment is compulsory, must pay their own postage, Five Cents per Copy quarterly in advance, at their own Post Ofice. The Albion will be supplied to news papers and periodicals at half price, manuely \$2.50 per annun. Postunasters, everywhere are invited to become agents for the Albion, and a commission of twenty per cent, may be deducted from all subscriptions remitted by them.

1872.

THE CANADIAN POST.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY. Published at Lindsay every Friday Morning.

Geo. T. B. Gurnett, Proprietor.

The Canadian Post, established in 1857, with which is incorporated the Lindeay Advocate, established in 1851, affords advortisors a larger constitution of readers than any other journal published in Central Canada.

ADVERTISING RATES LIBERAL.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY

AND HOME MAGAZINE. THIRTY-SECOND VOLUME.

The Ladues' Repositions is a Christian Family Magazina, though primarily intended for the ladies, yet adapted to the Moral and Literary wants of the whole family. The Publishers are determined to maintain its high character. Each number will contain Eighty Superroyal Octave Paces, double columns, Two Original Steel Engravings executed in the highest style of the art. A Large Lut of Original Contributors will continue to enrich its pages. Excellent articles, Travels, Natural Scenery, Poems, etc., will be finely illustrated by first-class Wood Lagravings. The whitest range and the greatest variety possible will be embraced in the literary matter. It is the largest and best executed Magazine in the United States for the same money.

Temms—83.50 per annum, or 81.75 per volume.

TERMS-\$3.50 per annum, or \$1.75 per volume.

GOLDEN HOURS FOR 1872.

An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. THIS BEAUTIFUL AND SPARKLING MAGAZINE WILL BEGIN

ITS FOURTH VOLUME IN JANUARY. Each number will contain Forty-tight Large Octave Pages; is beautifully and copiously illustrated. A large variety of matter—Tales, Truvels, Biographly, Katural History, Science, etc. Superth arrangements have been made for 1872. The best volume yet issued. It is a pure, saft, and clevating Magazine for the young. It ought to be intevery Moral and Christian family. The cheapest Young People's Magazine of its size and character published.

Turns—Two Dollars a year. JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent.

38 Bromfield St., Boston. "The illustrations are the finest we ever saw in any paper." - Dully Monitor, Elizabeth, N. J.

Enlarged and Improved. NO INCREASE IN PRICE.

THE ILLUSTRATED CHRISTIAN WEEKLY. FOR 1372.

Encouraged by the hearty approval with which the publication of this paper has been received, the publishers would announce that with the issue of January 6th, 1872.

The Illustrated Christian Weekly Will be enlarged by a weekly Supplement of

FOUR PAGES The price of the paper will romain the same. Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

Dr. C. S. Robinson's instructive articles, descriptive of Life and Manuers in the Holy Land, drawn partly from personal experiences, will be continued. They will be flustrated, and will be found peculiarly valuable to all Sabbath School workers.

"Unclo William" will continue his "talks" to pronts and children. How to Build and Beautify Our Homes," will be sensed by S. E. Todd.

discussed by S. F. Todd.

Religious work at home and abroad, as well as social and domestic life and scenery will be illustrated. An additional feature will be correspondence from foreign mission fields, illustrating, by pen and pencil, the religious, social, and civil life of foreign

Countries.

We have assurance of occasional contributions on timely topics from Rov. Messrs. William Adams, W. I. Badington, John Cotton Smith, T. L. Cuyler, W. C. Wilkinson, H. M. Baird, J. E. Rankin, Jacob Abbott, sud'others.

In faction we expect to hear from the Misses Mathews, Mrs. Beers. Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. H. E. Brown, Mrs. Knight, Olive Thorne, the author of "Jessica's First Prayor," and other favorite authors.

The Art department will be as ably conducted in

other invorte authors.

The Art department will be as ably conducted in the future as it has been in the past, no case or expense being spared to, place the ILLUSTHATEM CHRISTIAN WHEELY in the front rank of illustrated journalism.

A copy of the paper will be sent free for one mouth to any elergyman desirous of examining it, with reference to promoting its circulation. TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

CANVASSERS wanted in every church and community.

American Tract Society. PUBLISHERS, No. 150 Nassan street, New York.

PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY FOR 1872. Among the fruits of the reunion of the cresoy-

torian Church, we are happy to announce ine ce a solidation of the American Presbyterian and the erince under the joint and equal ect. do ton Review, under the joint and equal court, does Drs. H. B. SMITH and L. H. ATWATER, and with the title of

THE PRESBYTERIAN QUARTEPLY AND PRINCETON REVIEW.

AND PRINCETON REVIEW.

The purpose is not to merge the two Reviews in one, different from both, but unite their, in one which shall combine the distinguishing merits and chiracteristics of both the former ones. The friends of each, while losing mothing of either, will gain the divartages of both. Fach editor rotains the same liberty as hitzorto. I advocating, of allowing to be advocated, whatever, in his judgment, is entitled to a hearing. The editorial, literary, and fiscal 20-sources of both are combined. Emissing the whole range of the contributors to both Reviews, with important additional aid, we may readly secure a higher average grade, with an increase in variety and quantity of the contents. By enlurging the size to 200 pages, or 800 pages a year, we shall be able to enrich the Review with choice selections from the British and Continental periodicals. Thus more may be gained by the union than could have heeu given by both apart. "We have come tegether, say the Editors, "yielding to a desire widely chorished and often expressed; and we conidertly appeal to our ministers, choics, and church members, and to the friends of evangelical religion and of an elsavated Christian literature, to tive us a hearty support, and enable us to make a review that shall most all the wants of our great Presbyterian Church, and be a worthy representative of it."

The JANUARY number contains two varieties, from such writers as Profs. Aizon, Schaff, and Thomas, of Princeton, Union, and Leane Seminaries Taylor Lowis, Dr. Herrick Johnson, the Editors, and other writers of ability.

TERMS.—One subscription, \$3.50, or two for \$6.

other writers of ability.

TERMS.—One subscription, \$3.50, or two for \$6.
To ministers, whose salary in but \$1,000, for \$3, or two years for \$5. Whore the salary is but \$700, or less, it is put at the incuminal price of \$2, 90 bring it within reach of all our partors. Address

SUPPORT THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED PAPER IN CANADA.

CANADIAN

ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

THE FOLLOWING

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

Are a sample of the remarks with which our ex changes from one end of the Dominion to the other great our weekly isues .-

Its artistic excellence places it alongside of the standard illustrated weeklies of the world.—Hontreal Daily Witness.

An excellent family puper, free from ellobjectionable matter. -True Witness, Montreal.

We have great pleasure in calling attention to the great improvement in the illustrations of the Canadian Illustrated News. Mr. Desburats deserves to be assisted by the Canadian public in his costly enterprise.—The Glote, Toronto.

Such a publication should receive the hearty support of every true Canadian.—Evening Herald and Prototype, London, Ontario.

No canadian gontleman's library will be complete without this valuable paper. — Hamilton Evening Times.

The paper is so well got up that it should be supported and be in every Canadian house.—Hamilton Erening Journal. Its engravings are very fine, and its literary department complete.—Cayuga Sentinel.

It should command the support of all Canadians

The Paris Transcript.

An illustrated paper fully equal to those of London, Paris, Borlin, or New York.—The News, St. John and Nelsonville. No Canadian family should be without it .- Stan-slead Journal.

One of the most beautiful illustrated papers on this Continent,-Ilalyax Citizen. Compares favorally, both is literary and artistic excellence, with any of the leading illustrated periodicals of the day.—Globe, St. John, N. B.

The merits of this admirable publication ought to, and doubtless will, ere long, secure for it a place in every family of intelligence throughout the Dominion.—Iamouth Tribute.

Considerable ability is displayed both in the literary and artistic portions of the paper.—The Court Journal, London, England.

The Canadian Hustrated News is undoubtedly one of the best artistical papers published in the Colonies which we have received up to this date, and the low ensured does great credit both to editor and artist, on whom the task of success of so attractive a weekly depends.—European Mail, London, England.

This excellent weekly periodical new comes to us greatly improved in its style of illustrations. The credit of establishing a weekly newspaper profusely and regularly illustrated by photographic plates belongs to Canada. There is no other paper like it in the world that we know of.—Scientific American, New York.

TERMS:

Postage: 5 conts per quarter, payable in advance by the subscribers at their respective post-offices.

Publication and Printing Office, 319 St. Antoine Street. General Agency, 1 Place

D'Armes, Montreal. GEORGE E. DESBARATS,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THE BEST PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.

THE GREAT

ENGLISH QUARTERLIES, AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

REPRINTED BY

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUB. CO.,

140 FULTON STREET, NEW YORK, At about One-third the paice of the originals.

The Edinburgh Review, The Lendon Quarterly Review.

The British Quarterly Review, Published Quarterly - January, April, July

October-

Ricckwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

(A fac-simile of the original.) Published Montbly. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. ... \$1 00

For any one Review For any two Reviews...... 7 00 For any two neviews. 10 00
For any three Reviews. 12 00
For all four Reviews. 12 00
For Blackwood's Magazine 4 00
For Blackwood and one Review. 7 00 For Blackwood and one Reviews 10 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews 13 00 For Blackwood and the four Reviews. . . . Postage, two cents a number, to be prepaid by the

quarter at the office of delivery. Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

140 Fulton Street, New York. The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,

also publish THE FARMER'S GUIDE

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., Edinburgh, and the late J.P. Nonton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture

in Yale College, New Haven. Two vols. Royal Octavo. 1,600 pages and numer-J. M. SHERWOOD, 44 Bible House, N.Y. ous engravings. Price, \$7; by mail, post-paid, \$8.

who, 3 * 28 Liberty Street, New York.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[[Tree fings of The south earl) The following Presbyteries will most at the places and times soccially mentioned, viz .-

Tononto. At Toronto, in Knor Church, on first Tuesday in July, at 11 o'clock, a. m. Knaston.—At Picton, on second Tuesday in July at 11 o'clock, u. m.

at 11 o'clock, a. m. Hunon,—At Goderich, on the second Tuesday of July.

PARIS.—At Paris, in the Hiver Street Church, on first Tuesday of July at 11 o'clock, a. m. Conound.—At Milbrook, on 1st Tuesday of July, at 11 a. in.

ONTARIO.—At Prince Albert, on Tuesday, July 9th.

LONDON.—At London, in St Andrew's Church, on 2nd Thursday of July, at 11 a.m. Owen Sound, -At Owen Sound, on 2nd Tuesday of July, at 2 o'clock a.m.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Plour, No. 1 Superfine, \$6.50; fancy, \$6.75; Flour, No. 1 Superfine, \$6.50; fancy, \$0.75; extra, \$7.00 to 7.20. Wheat, spring, \$1.42 f. o. b.; white, \$1.60; trendwell, \$1.60 f. o. b., Barley, No. 1, 68c. f. o. c.; No. 2, 60 to 62c.; -Bran, 70 to 75c; Oats, 42 to 45c.; Oatmeal, \$4.90 to \$5.25; Cornneal, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Bran, car load, \$16.00; Corn, 58c, on the track; Hay, \$18 to \$22: Straw, \$12.00 to \$16.50; Potatoes, \$5 to 95c, per bag; Wool, 50c.

\$16.50; Potatoes, 85 to 95c. per bag; Wool,60c.
Provisions.—Trade remains very quiet. Nothing doing in butter; the wants of the local market are now fully supplied by new roll butter; large rolls sell at from 14½c. to 17c., action lines to quality; pound rolls are somewhat scarce and worth 20c. to 22c, by the basket. Cheese is very scarce, and there is little doing; small lots held at 13½c. to 14c. Eggs in fair supply, selling at 12½c. to 13c. Pork very quiet, a few retail lots selling at \$14.25 to \$14.50. Bacon quiet and unchanged, small lots selling at 7c. green and 8c. moked. Lard unchanged at 10c. Dried apples scarce, buying at 8½c to 9c.; selling at 9½c. to 10c.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS.

to The address by Rev. R. Wallace before the Toronto Presbytery on tho

Best Means of Securing the Great End of Sabbath School Instruction

"Has been published by request, and will be furnished by the undersigned.

26 OUPIES (POSTAGE INGLUDED), - - - - - \$1.00 SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS.

JAMES BAIN, Bookseller

Toronto, 15th May, 1872.

DOMINION DRUG STORE

NEIL C. LOVE,

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, No. 113 Yonge Street,

COR. OF RICHMOMD St., - - TORONTO.

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,

PAINTS,
PAINT OIL,
MACHINE OIL,
VARNISHES,
DYF. WOODS,
BRUSHES,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Prescriptions Accurately Prepared

N. McEACHERN MERCHANT TAILOR,

191 Yonge St., Toronto.

Ministers and others can have their garments made up in First Class Style. A large stock of Cloths, Tweeds, &c., to select from.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

We invite the attention of Gentlemen to our

Custom Tailoring Department, which is now replate with the BEST and most

Fashionable Materials

for Summer Clothing.

Gentlemen from a distance should call with us when in Toronto, and leave their measure, from which they can order at any time.

ngiene. Ta

Particular attention paid to the getting up of

CLERGYMEN'S SUITS.

OF A LARGE STOCK OF FINE CLOTHS ALWAYS on hand.

R. J. HUNTER & CO.,

105 KING STREET EAST,

Corner King and Church. THE

General Assembly Journal FOR 1872.

DAILY REPORT

Mk fire . 420

OF THE Proceedings of the next General As sembly of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH with which meets in Detroit ON MAY 16, 1872,

Bunka Ter Address, JOHN H. DEY,

MACORQUODALE & MATTHEWS,

TROOP W POST

ARTISTS AND PHOTOGRAPHERS,

TORONTO,

South-east corner of King and Church Sts.

(Entrance on Church St.)

THE FINEST STUDIO

FINEST LIGHT

IN THE CITY.

Cabinet Portraits, per doz\$6						
44		44	half	doz	4	00
Carte	de	Visite,	per	dozdoz	8	00
4.4		4.5	half	doz	2	00

NOTE THE ADDRESS:

SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

WM. P. JOHNSTON Manufacturer of

BOOTS AND SHOES. IN EVERY STYLE.

(For Gentlemen only.) 147 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

CHURCH FURNACES.

JOHN STATE,

Manufacturer of

Beecher's Patent Self-Cleaning Furnaces,

And Tin, Iron, and Copper-plate Worker. NO. 8. PHILLIP'S SQUARE, (Near the Cathedral).

MONTREAL.

These celebrated Heaters are adapted for either wood, coal, or peat. In point of economy, principle of action, style, and durability, they are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other furnace made.

MONTREAL Sculpture and General

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS CORNER ST. ALEXANDER AND ST.

CATHERINE STREETS. Montreal.

JAMES MAVOR & CO Mural Tablets, Baptismal Fonts, Tiling for Aisles, Transepts, &c. Drain Tiles. Church-yard Memorials, in Stone, Marble

Granite, &c. Chimney-pieces, slabs, table-tops, and hous work of every description. Designs and esti-mates furnished promptly on application.

THOMAS R. JOHNSON, **ESTATE** AGENT

AND

ACCOUNTANT,

44 St. James Stret.

MONTREAL.

CIPECIAL care devoted to the making up of Statements of Accounts and management of Estates of deceased persons, for the benefit of Widows, Orphans and Hoirs generally.

REFERENCES-Venerable Archdoscon Bond, Baldwin, M.A.; Rev. W. B. Curran, B.A.; Rev. J. P. DuMoulin, &c. January, 1872.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND MARINE.

Incorporated, 1861. Capital, \$400,000. Annual Income, \$370,000.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO, ONTARIO

Hon. John McMurrich, President; Charles Magrath, Vice-President. Directors— James Michie, Esq., John Fisken, Esq., A. M. Smith, Esq., Noah Barnhart, Esq., Robert Beaty, Esq., Wm. Gooderham, jr., Esq., James G. Harper, Esq. B. Haldan, Secretary.

Insurance effected at the lowest current rates on buildings, merchandise, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. On hull, cargo and freight, against the perils of inland navigation. On cargo risks with the Maritime Provinces, by sail or steam. On cargoes by steamers to and from British ports.

Montreal office: 105 St. Francois Xavier St. SUMPSON & BETHUNE, agents. January 1872.

LINTON & COOPER.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

524, 526, 528, St. PAUL STREET.

MONTREAL

JAMER LINTOX-

WILLIAM COOPER.

INEBRIATES!

BELMONT RETREAT.

OUEBEC. G. WAKEHAM.

THE

Canadian Rubber Company, MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Machine Belting, Hose, steam packing, railway car springs and buffers, valves, stationers' rubber wares, gam-teething

ALSO:

India Rubber Overshoes and Boots, Felt Boots in great variety.

All orders executed with dispatch. Office and Works: -272 St. Mary street, Montreal.

F. SCHOLES, Manager. Montreal, January, 1872.

H. H. GEDDES,

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT AGENT.

104 St. Francois Mavier St.

CORNER OF NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

N. B.—Parties desiring to sell their Property are respectfully requested to communicate with the Subscriber. No charge for Advertising or Commission will be made it a sale is not ef-

PHŒNIX

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Of London. Established in 1872.

This Company having invested, in conform ity with the Provincial Act,

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

For the special security of policy holders in Canada, is prepared to accept risks on dwelling houses, household goods and furniture, at the

lowest current rates.

JAS. DAVISON, Manager. GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & CO.,

Agents for Cenada. January, 1872.

Unquestionably the Best Sutained work of the kind in the world.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE Notices of the Press.

There are iew intelligent American familes in which Harper's Magazine would not be an apprecisted and highly welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less affort to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. Harper's is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its urticles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—New England Homested.

Magazine in the world.—New Encland Homesland.

A repository of biography and history, literature, science and art, unequaled by any other American publication. * The volumes are as valuable as a mere work of reference as any evelopedis we can place in our libraries. HARPEL'S MAGAZINE is a record of travel every where since the hour of its establishment. Livingstone and Gordon Cumming in Africa: Strain among the Andes and Itose Brown in the East, Speke on the Nile and Maggregor on the Jordon—indeed, all recent travelers of note have seen their most important discoveries reproduced in these pages. Most of our younger and many of our older witers find here their literary biography.

Subscriptions.—1871.

TERMS:

prising 43 Volumes, in nest cloth binding, will be sent per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post-paid.

The postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address, HARPER & HROTHERS.

GALLERY OF ART.

A. J. PELL,

No. 345 Notre Dame Street,

MOMTREAL.

SILVERED PLATE-GLASS

And Manufacturer of

MIRRORS.

PICTURE FRAMES, GILT MOULDINGS,

GENERAL AGENT

LITTLE WANZER SEWING MACHINE

YOR THE

NEW NATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR, CANADA.

Prospectus of the

CANADIAN MONTHLY

AND NATIONAL REVIEW.

The consolidation of Italy, so long fragments and impotent, into one powerful State, with Ros as its capital; the humiliation of France througe sories of crushing defeats, onding with the siege a capitulation of her proud and gay metropolis; to expulsion of the Bourbons from the Spanish thream at the substitution for them of ascion of the miliberal among royal houses; the virtual absorpt of the kingdome of Saxony Wurttenburg, Bayar with Badeu, Hosse, the Hanse Towns, co., und the headship of Trussla, into the triumphant a powerful empire of Gormany; and the amuling Russia to reassort her proponderance in the coucils of Europe, or to prosecute her often postpon but never relinquished designs on the great of founded by Constantine, and the vast but decay and anarchical dominion of the Sultan, all combit to invest with profound interest the ever changing phases of the Old World. The Tunuyer, throughness of the Old World. The Tunuyer imminent, alms to present a complete and instructive panorama of control that continent, and mirror the prolonged struggle between middless Feudulism and Ecclevisation on the one han and Ninoteouth Century skepticism and secularis on the other. Recognizing a Divine Providence all that proceeds and to it leoks hopefully on the conflict as destined dike our cownercent convulsion to envolve from strife, disaster, and seeming chao a fairer and happier inture for the telling masse of mankind.

In our own country, a war upon corrupt on an rescality in office has been inaugurated in or city A feeling has long prevailed that the intellectual life of tite Cauadian nation ought to have some or-gan in the form of a good periodical. Attempts have seen made to give its uch an organ, but hith-erto they have not been successful.

In some measures they may have been prometure; but it is believed that their failure has been mainly due to the want of a sufficiently strong and well-organized staff of writers, and of a fund sufficient to guarantee to contributors the fair residenciation, without which, as multiplied experience proves, a periodical cannot be successfully carried

These requisites have now been effectually se-

cured.

The literary aid and materials requisite for the support of a first-class magazine will be sought, without restriction, from all quarters—Canadian, British, and Foreign. But it is intended that the Magazine shall have a specially Canadian character, such as, it is hoped, will enlist Canadian patriotism in its support.

Politics will be treated with the aim of infusing as much as possible of the historical and philosophical spirit into the popular discussion of political questions.

Religious questions, if they form the subject of any papers, will be treated with a similar sim.

any papers, will be treated with a similar aim.

Mr. Goldwin Surru has consented both to contribute regularly, and to assist in conducting the magazine.

Intending subscribers will please send us their names. ADAM, STEVENSON & CO.,

Publishers, Toronto.

CLUB RATES!

To parties wishing to secure a really excellent Monthly Periodical, of national value and interest, the Publishers offer the following salvantageous terms for Clubs—Cash in advance. The postage, two cents per month, is included in the following rates, each magazine being sent pre-paid from office of publication:—

Letters containing remittances should be regis-tered, and addressed

ADAM, STEVENSON & Co.

TO ADVERTISERS. The Publishers would direct the attention of Advertions to the importance of THE CANDIAN MONTHLY as a medium of advantageous advertising, being contributed to by the forement native writers, and being destined to circulate in extensive circles of the reading population of the Dominion.

All advertisements should reach the Publishers by the 10th of each month. A schedule of rates for advertisements is pre-pared, and may be had of the Publishers.

IN ONE YEAR THE CHRISTIAN UNION

Has leaped to a circulation surpassed by only one Religious Journal in the United States, and that one over twenty-one years old.

WHY IS IT?

HENRY WARD BEECHER ls its Editor, and the Editorials, Star Papers, and Lecture-Boom Talks are welcomed by thousands and thousands of Christians corpulars, who want thoroughly good and attractive reading, and who have at heart the interest of the whole Church of Christ; while the paper is full of admirable reading matter on every live topic of the day, the Contributers being representative men of all denominations.

BECAUSE, Thirdly,

BECAUSE : First,

BECAUSE, Secondly, ITS FORM,

Sixteen pages, large quarte, STITCHED AND CUT, is se convenient for realing, binding, and preserva-tion as to be a great and special mert in its favor, apart from its superior literary attractions.

HEGAUSE, Initially, It is the Brightest and Most Interesting Religious Paper published, being quoted from by the Press of the entire country, more extensively than any other, the whole colitorial work being in the hands of experienced and cultivated mon. BECAUSE, Fourthly,

It has something for every member of the household. Admirable contributed and editorial articles, discussing all the great topics of the day; fresh information on uninckneved subjects; much matter of a high and pure religious tone; poems, household stories, and chat for the little ones. BECAUSE, Fifthly

MARSHALL'S Household Engraving of Washington

A fine impression of which is PRESENTED to every new subscriber to the paper, is a really superb work of art, a subject appealing to every American, and, as was said by P. O. C. DARLEY, THE CELEBRATED ARTIST, " Is, beyond all question, the best head, engraved in line,

of Stuart's portrait.

BECAUSE, Sixtbly, A new and charming Serial,

MY WIFE AND 1: Or, HARRIET HENDERSON'S HISTORY. By HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,

FREE FOR TWO MONTHS.

Soud for Circulars with full particulars.

All subscriptions, applications for specimen copies and agencies, etc., received and attended to by J. B. FORD & Co.,

Publishers, 20 Park Row, New York. SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE, Edited by J. G. HOLLAND.

The Best of the American Monthlies. "In the brilliant variety of its articles, in vigor

fidelity and richness of wood engravings; in purity of tone, and richness and richness of thought in the Editorial department it surpasses all contempor-

Terms for 1872:

Subreription price \$4. Including two back numbers (Nov. and Dec., 1871), \$4 50. With all the back numbers of Vois. 1, 2 and 3, only \$5.50. These contain more than 3,000 pages of the choicest Hisstrated Literature—a whole library in itself. Literature—a whole library in lteelf. Subscriptions are received by all Newsdealers and

Booksellers at the above rates, and by

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Breadway, New York,

THE

"NEW YORK TRIBUNE

FOR 1872.

to envolve from strife, disaster, and seeming chao a fairer and happier atture for the toiling masse of mankind.

In our own country, a war upon corrupt on an rescality in office has been inaugurated in or city whereby the Government of our State has been revolutionized through an initial triumph of 1-store which surpasses the most sanguine anticipationa is is morally certain that the movement thus is augurated cannot, in its progress, be circumscribed to any locality or any party, but that its purifying inducace is destined to be felt in every part of the Union; robusking vonality, exposing robbery, wresting power from politicians by trade, and confiding it to those worthiest and fittest to wield it. To this beneficent and vitally needed roform, The Tribunn will devote its best energies, regardless of personal interests or partyprodilections, esteening the choice of honest and faithful men to office as of all New Departures the most essential and anyicious.

The virtual surrender by the Democratic partyof ithostility to Equal Rights regardless of Colour has divested our current politics of half their bygone intensity. However parties may henceforh rise or fall, is is clear that the fundamental principles which have hitherto honerably distinguished the Republicans are henceforth to be regarded a practically accopted by the whole country. The right of every man to his own limbs and sinewathe equality of all citizens before the law—the in ability of a State to enclave any portion of its people—the duty of the Union to guarantee to overy citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty 'until be forfeits it by crime—auch are those of the law—the in ability of a State to enclave any portion of its people—the duty of the Union to guarantee to overy citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty 'until be forfeits it by crime—auch are to the sock to displace them Though not yet twenty years old, the Republica party hus completed the noble fabric of Emancipation, and may fairly invoke thereon the 'astrone' judgment of Man and the judgment of Man and the benignant smile of Got Henceforth the mission of our Republic is one of Peaceful Progress. To protect the weak and the humble from violence and oppression—to extend the boundaries and diffuse the blessings of Civilisation—to stimulate ingomity to the production of new inventions for conomizing Labour, and thus enlarging Production—to draw nearer to each other the production of the production of Grain and of Metals, and thus enhance the gains of Industry by reducing the cost of transportation and exchanges between farmors and switzens—such is the inspiring task to which this Nation now addressed itself, and by which it would fail tribute to the progress, calightenment, and happiness of our race. To this great and good work THE TRIBUKE CONTINUE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail subscribers, \$40 per annum.
SEMI-WERKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$41 per annum. Five copies or over, \$3 each; an extra copy will boxent for every club of ten sont for all one time, or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

To Mail subscribers .-To One addres, all at one posts filee; 1 25 each. 1 25 each. 1 00 each. 10 copies.

LO coples To names of subscribers, all at one yest-office:-10 copies...... 81 60 ench. And one extra copy to each club.

Persons entitled to an extra copy to each club.

Persons entitled to an extra c py can, if preferred, have either of the following books, postage prepaid:—Political Recommy, by Horace Groeley; Pear Culture for Profit, by P. T. Quinu; the Elements of Agriculture, by Geo. E. Warning. ADVERTISING RATES.

Daily Tribune, 50c., 40c., 50c., 75c., and 81 per Senii Weekly Tribune, 25 and 50 cents per line.

Weekly Tribune, 32, \$3, and \$5 per line, according to position in the paper. ing to position in the paper.

In making remittances always procure a draft on New York, or a Post-Office Money Order, if possible Where neither of these can be phenered, send the money, but always in a REGISTERED Lotter. Theregistration fee has been reduced to 15 cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be neatly an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postumaters are obliged to register letters when a equested to do so.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

Address THE TRIBUNG

Terms cash in advance.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press. The model newspaper of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper. Harver's Wirkelf in earned for itself a right to its title, "A journal of Civilization." New York.

York.

The best publication of its class in America, and so far uneed of all other weekly fournths as not to permit of any but the finest collections of reading matter that are printed—* Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country—Boston Traceller Tarpen's Weekly is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nordoesits value doped on its illustrations of me. Its reading matter is of high order of literary mont—varied instructions

high order of literary mornt—varied, instructi entertaining and unexceptionable.—N Y. Sun. Subscriptions.—1872:

Harpen's Weekly, one year in the second of the subscribers at \$4.00 ench, in one remittance or \$10.00 ench, in ineat cloth binding will be sent by express, free of expense, for \$7.00 ench, a complete sextenment friesen, volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the reserverse, for \$7.00 ench, a complete sextenment for \$7.00 ench, a complete sextenment of purchaser.

The needs on the supplies expense of purchaser.

The needs on the supplies where it is the cash of purchaser.

The postage on Harrier's Whenly is 29 oct year, which must be paid at the subscriber's confect. Address, 2 17 1 18 18 18

HARPER & BROTHERS

HARPER & DEV.